

# Anrita Bazar Patrika

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CALCUTTA, SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1899.

NO. 40

### পদকপাতক।

সম্পূর্ণ হইয়াছে  
মূল্য ৩০ টাকা।

অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্য।

### অনুগ্রাগবনী।

শ্রীমদেহর-দাস, প্রণীত।

এই শ্রীমদেহর-দাসের বৈকুণ্ঠ  
বংশের পূর্বে লিখিত।

মূল্য ১০ টাকা। ডাকমাওল ১০ আনা।

অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্য।

### শ্রীঅদ্বৈতপ্রকাশ।

শ্রীঅদ্বৈত প্রভুর প্রিয় অমৃতচর ও শিষ্য  
শ্রীশ্রীশ্রীনাথের কৃত।

শ্রীশ্রীশ্রীনাথের লীলা সম্বন্ধে অনেক নূতন  
কথা আছে এবং শ্রীঅদ্বৈতপ্রভুর হৃদয় লীলা  
বিশদরূপে বর্ণিত হইয়াছে।

মূল্য ৬০ আনা। ডাকমাওল ১০ আনা।

বাবাগাজার, পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্য।

### শ্রীবিষ্ণুপ্রিয়া-পত্রিকা।

বৈকুণ্ঠের সপ্তদশ প্রথম সেরীর একমাত্র  
মাসিক পত্রিকা। বার্ষিক মূল্য ২০ তাঃ মাঃ ১০  
অনেকে প্রশংসা করিতে শ্রীবিষ্ণুপ্রিয়া পত্রিকা  
চাহিয়া পঠান; কিন্তু কোন কোন সংখ্যা  
একবারে নিঃশেষিত হওয়ায়, আমরা তাঁহাদের  
অভিলাষ পূর্ণ করিতে পারি না। সেই জন্য  
আমরা উক্ত নিঃশেষিত সংখ্যাগুলি পুনঃ মুদ্রিত  
করিতে যত্ন করিয়াছি। বাঁহারা উক্ত হয়  
বর্ষের সমগ্র পত্রিকা, কিম্বা উহার কোন বর্ষের  
পত্রিকা চাহেন, তাঁহারা কৃপা করিয়া অবিলম্বে  
আমরাগণকে জানাইবেন। বাঁহারা পূর্বে গ্রাহক  
হইবেন তাঁহারা প্রতি বর্ষের পত্রিকা দেখ  
টাকার পাইবেন। অক্ষয়বন্দ্যাস দাস, প্রকাশক  
অমৃতবাজার পত্রিকা আফিস কলিকাতা।

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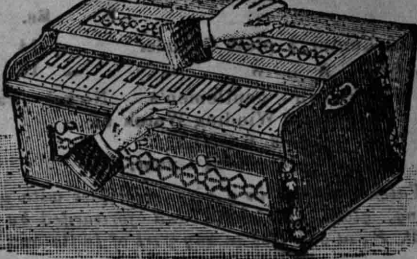
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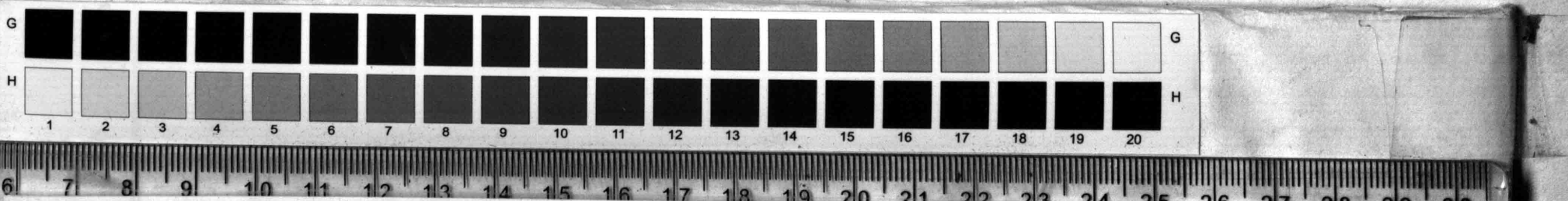
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## নূতন পুস্তক।

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ঐশ্বর্যচরণ শাস্ত্রী প্রণীত।

অতি প্রাচীন ইংরাজী, ফরাসী, বাঙ্গলা ও পারসী বনৌল পত্র ও এর অবলম্বনে লিখিত হইয়াছে, এত দিন লোকের উপভাস ও বিদেশীয় লেখকদিগের নন্দকুমারের বিকৃত চরিত পাঠ করিয়াছেন, এখন শিখর চরিত পাঠ করুন ইহাতে নবাব আলিবর্দী সিরাজদৌলা প্রকৃতি হবি ও রাণী ভবানী প্রকৃতির হস্তাকর আছে।

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প্রধান প্রধান পুস্তকালয়ে ও ২০ নং কর্ণওয়ালিস স্ট্রীট সংস্থিত প্রেস ডিপজিটরী কলিকাতা।





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A COMPOUND OF ENGLISH AND INDIAN MEDICAL PLANTS.

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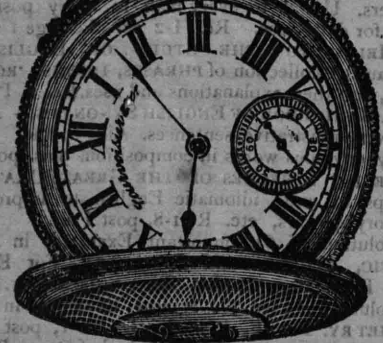
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Table with prices for various items: Best Air Tube without Valve Rs. 8.0, Dunlop own best air tube with valve 8.0, Lucas's English Silver King Lamp 9.0, etc.

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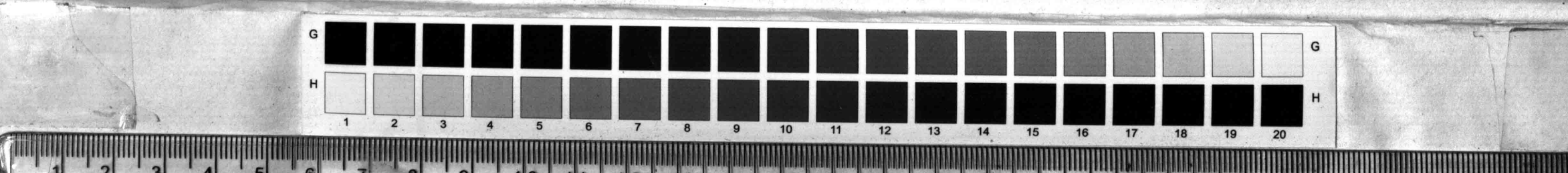
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Especially for the Hot Season, Prevents Prickley Heat & Summer Irruptions. Essence Khus 1 oz. Stopper 1-0-0, Eau de Khus 4 oz. 0-12-0, Keora Soap in metal Boxes 0-10-0

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THE Aurita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, MAY 28, 1899.

THE FORTHCOMING ELECTION.

THE Government of Bengal has at last 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 1893, the then Lieutenant-Governor decided 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 March, 1893, that he "could not bind himself or his successors as to the exact order in which the privilege of recommending members for the Council should be exercised." This is quite true, and we referred to this proviso long ago. It is worded thus: "The Lieutenant-Governor cannot bind himself, or his successors, as to the exact order in which the privilege will in future be exercised." But is Mr. Bolton, like the Bengalee, really not aware that in his next Resolution on the second election, dated 6th May 1895, the same Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Elliott, 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?

Let us explain the situation. Suppose Sir John Woodburn records a Resolution, in 1899, stating that a certain number of dispensaries should be established 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 condition. Does not this mean that, though Sir John Woodburn leaves his successors free 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 the sake of courtesy and decency, the latter should never deviate from the arrangement of his predecessor, 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 Elliott 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 Council 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 Lieutenant-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 this. When Sir Charles Elliott introduced his scheme of rotation for the first time in 1893, he was not quite sure whether it would work satisfactorily or not. Hence he made it a tentative one by adding a condition to it. Two years' trial, however, convinced him that his scheme was without flaw, and he made it *perpetua* by withdrawing the condition. His successor, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, had a further opportunity of examining the scheme, and he too was convinced of its soundness, and laid down distinctly that no change was 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 led to go against the clear decision of his two predecessors, who arrived at it after mature deliberation. These two Lieutenant-Governors, fully his peers, and 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 against official etiquette. One Lieutenant-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 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, &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 unoccupied, and one of them might have been given to Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee, and all this confusion, chaos, injustice, uncertainty and mystification avoided. Perhaps it is the intention of the Government that Babu Surendra Nath should enter the Council as an unadulterated representative of the people, and not as its own nominee; but that object could hardly be attained by opening the channel of the Presidency Division in the way it has been done. Whether Babu Surendra Nath is nominated by the Government to an official seat or he is returned by the Municipalities of the Presidency Division, this time he comes as an official nominee and not as a people's man; for, the Municipalities, on the present occasion, to quote the *Indian Nation*, "have in effect been deprived of the right of free election," and that "His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in so far as he has canvassed for Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee and practically secured his election, has done something which is certainly a piece of favoritism." We only wish that, His Honor had shown this favoritism by parting with an official seat, and not by depriving Dacca of its just rights.

The Resolution shows that we were right and the *Statesman* wrong. Regarding the Dacca Division the *Statesman* said that its election would take place in February next. But the Resolution does not say one word about it. The fate of Dacca has thus yet to be settled. What the Government contemplates doing is to decide in February next, whether Dacca or Bhagalpore is to get its chance. The European element is strong in Bhagalpore; so the chances are that Dacca will again be thrown overboard, and remain disfranchised *sine die*.

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 attention to the diet of prisoners and increased medical supervision during the unhealthy months of the year. The normal death-rate 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 Government 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 them, though some minor reforms, suggested by us, specially with regard to the latrine arrangement, were partially carried out. At last the Indian Relief Society opened communications with the Howard Association, and the latter offered their help if they could be convinced of the unsatisfactory condition of Bengal jails. Thereupon, Babu Surendra Nath Dutt, Secretary of the Relief Society, wrote an able note on the subject, which was pressed upon the attention of the Indian Secretary of State by some of the most influential members of the Howard Association in 1893. The result was a Jail Committee which, 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. 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 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 properly and suffered terribly from diarrhoea, dysentery, 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 arrangement in this direction was accepted. It was further pointed out that the prisoners were not only over-worked and over-punished but under-fed, 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 punished at every step for breaking rules many of which are unnatural. For instance, a prisoner must not talk or answer calls of nature except at certain stated hours. Indeed, they must live like machines, crushing almost all their natural sentiments; or they render themselves liable to punishment. Mr. Cotton will earn the gratitude of the whole of India, by solving the problem of jail mortality in this country. If he takes up the subject in right earnest, he will find that 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 uttered this sentiment, also gave vent 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  
Dominion over palm and pine—  
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,  
Lest we forget—lest we forget!  
The tumult and the shouting dies—  
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!  
Far-called our navies melt away—  
On dune and headland sinks the fire—  
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday  
Is one with Nineveh 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 his trust  
In breathing tube and iron shield—  
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 nations. Their object is to Christianise war if it is possible. With a Bible in one hand and a rifle in the other, the Christian nations would make war acceptable to the Deity. But who knows, the Peace Conference itself may lead to duels, if not to war? The representatives of all the Powers are there, all trying to maintain the glory of their respective nations; and a free fight under such circumstances is not altogether an impossible supposition. One word would have settled the question, that word being, we human beings, the beloved objects of God, henceforth promise to give up war. But that word they do not venture to utter. What they say, however, is—let us go on fighting, but let us reduce our fighting strength. A philanthropist, for months together, was trying to persuade the *Vedias*—the professional thieves of Bengal—to give up their thieving. 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 *Vedias* held a secret conference and their spokesman declared, "This is Pujā time which is most profitable to us *Vedias*. Only allow us to thieve once more on such a favourable occasion, and then we shall give it up forever?"

The following is an account of a hand-to-hand fight with a bear by the Rev. Haegert 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 a hillside. I sent him a bullet and broke his right shoulder. He growled 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, I reloaded my rifle, and I was left alone. I had my rifle in my mouth, broke the lower, and smashed the upper jaw, and pulled out six in his teeth; still he came on as if he had not beef touched. He got on his hind legs in front of

me and wanted to hug me. Old bear hunters usually say that if a bear hugs a man, it is all over with him. He had not higher ground than myself, and so I was at a disadvantage. I gave him a big blow with my rifle on his throat, but the fellow did not mind it. Then he bit me on the left arm, and knocked the rifle out of my hands. He bit me in my left chest, and got my watch in his mouth. I prayed; "God help me." The stout silver casing was even too solid for a bear to chew. As we both tumbled over, I underneath, I kicked him, so he bit in my leg once or twice. Seeing that six of his teeth had just been pulled out, he had not the power to bite, or he would have finished me. His right shoulder being broken, prevented him from hugging me to death. Still he had two terrible fangs and his claws. However, he left me, and then my servant turned up with my double-barrelled gun, and I sent him a bullet to call him back; it caught him in his buttock; but he had enough of the *Padri* Sahib. Finally another bullet right through his heart made him tumble over without a groan. Poor old chap! He was the hero of many a battle and chief of the mountain. 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, *lutis* were passed and eight men carried him home. The people of eight villages made curry of him and the fat I turned intoointment. As for me, I am black and blue. I wish somebody would give me a good watch. Mine did not improve by the Rev's chewing it.

The Rev. gentleman writes in all seriousness, but, as a matter of fact, it was only a very suggestive vision that was presented 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, to 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 six 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 six *ripus* or enemies of mankind, and, they are described in the Hindu holy books as lust, anger, covetousness, delusion, pride, vanity and envy. These six *ripus* or enemies which were represented by the six teeth 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 birthday 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 Hindus had no religious organization of their own, where all classes could stand on a common platform. The main object of the Gauranga Samaj is, however, the culture of *bakhti* (faith and reverence) and *prem* (love) to God, as taught by Sree Gauranga; and no Hindu, to whatever sect he might belong, could have any objection to join such a movement. Every Hindu, who believes that it is the duty of man to love and revere God, is thus a member of the Gauranga Samaj, whether he is formally enrolled as such or not. When, therefore, the good Lord Bishop of Calcutta appealed to Christians, Hindus, Mussalmans and others to celebrate the eightieth birthday of Her Imperial Majesty by a thanksgiving prayer for the health and long life of the Queen-Emress, the Hindus of Calcutta naturally responded to the call through the Gauranga Samaj. The demonstration was a great success, though the rains in the evening threatened to mar its effect. May the choicest blessings of the Lord be showered upon the Queen-Emress under whose beneficent rule the Hindus, Mussalmans, and other religious sects are permitted to worship the Father of all nations in the way best suited to each.

THE other day we had the pleasure of announcing the success of the Maharaj-Kumar of Burdwan in the last Entrance Examination. 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 Kryptanand Singh, one of the proprietors of Raj Banaili, the biggest estate in the Bhagalpore Division yielding an income of about 15 to 16 lakhs. This young Kumar has passed from the Purneah Zilla School 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.

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 the public. The signallers, moreover, have

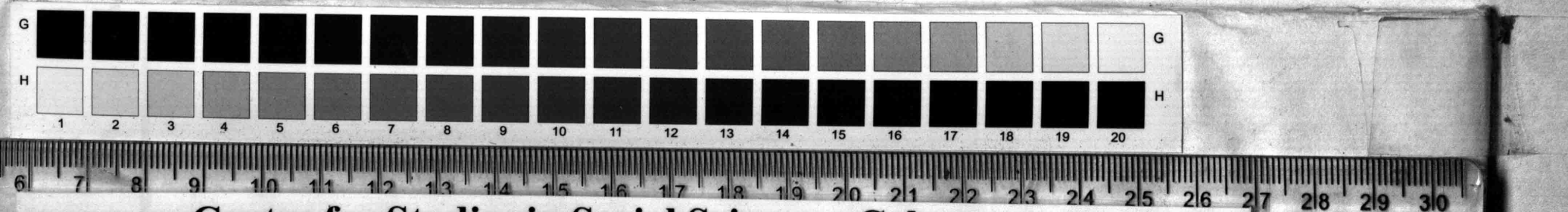
been represented as the worst specimens of humanity, who deserve nothing but castigation. To add fuel to the fire, the cry of the "Poona Brahmmins" has been raised in this connection, no doubt with a view to inflame the worst passions of a certain class of Europeans. It has been alleged that the demands 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 Brahmmins 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 Company in a quarrel with their servants. Well, it has 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 families. Their case may be put in a few words.

The G. I. P. Railway Company used to start them on Rs. 20 per meosum, 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 is now under passion and is quite unfit to dispose of the quarrel in a fair spirit. The General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Employes in India, a European gentleman, came forward as a peace-maker, but his offers were scornfully rejected! In the meantime, the Company's Agent is conducting business by indenting people from elsewhere, on a pay about 4 times as high as used to be 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 signallers, however, had been let alone, they were sure to have settled their dispute privately and come to an amicable settlement.

As we said above, two of the allegations made against the signallers were, —1st, that they were "Poona Brahmmins", though we don't know if that accident of birth constitutes any offence, and 2ndly, the signallers put forward the extraordinary claim that none but Brahmmins 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 hundred at 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 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 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 exorbitant rates and in such peremptory manner. No seasons have been given for this sudden rwoop; but, we fancy, the Municipality is sadly 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 stall-holders. 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 Princess Nyaung Oke, widow of the late Prince Nyaung Oke, belonging to the royal





family of Burma. It tells a sad tale. It appears that the prince died on the 25th January 1898. His widow is now on the verge of starvation, no provision having been made for her maintenance by the Government.

rage on a Burmese woman, tried before the Recorder of Rangoon, the accused, Private Horrocks, was acquitted, which has produced a profound impression on all communities of the Town of Rangoon. It is beyond a shadow of a doubt that the most brutal and atrocious crime was really committed in broad daylight 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.

Original

A KING'S KINGLY GIFT.

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 different—from a desire to win honour and ride on the outstretched wings of fame.

Under the Moghuls, Balamrapur was a petty State in that part of Bengal now comprised in the British district of Midnapore. The Rajas of Balamrapur, though not very large territorial seigniors, wielded considerable power owing to the fact that they were the hereditary Sadar Kanyungos of the neighbourhood.

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ceremony spread far and wide and even passing the scores of sentries that guarded the precincts of the royal palace at Balamrapur, and reached the seclusion of the Zenana where reigned in all the glory and majesty of a virtuous womanhood, Rani Champakdai, the dowager Queen of Balamrapur.

Far above the ordinary run of woman-kind, superior in rank and position to all her neighbours, high and noble alike in disposition, Rani Champakdai was one of whom every Hindu home could well be proud. The story of Dewan Chandra Sekhar's feeding a lakh of Brahmins filled her with a glow of religious enthusiasm to emulate his example; and she set for her son, Beer Prasad.

Beer Prasad, like a dutiful son that he was, though the dreaded chief of a powerful clan 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 forehead and said:—"Beer Prasad! I am an old woman now and may not understand the significance of what may escape my lips. But are you still the king of Balamrapur?"

"Why that question, mother? Have I done aught which I should not have done or which has brought discredit on the family 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 Brahmins. 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—is this is what you have to charge me with, mother? I promise you that in honour of Chandra Sekhar's mother a lakh of Brahmins 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 satisfied. Very shortly after this conversation between mother and son, invitations were issued to thousands and thousands of Brahmins; and when these flocked to the palace at Balamrapur there was hardly space enough to hold a pin in the town and for miles around.

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Calcutta and Mofussil.

Indian Sketches

BY SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY W. S. CAINE

PRICE—1 RUPEE AND 6 ANNAS. I heartily commend to every cultured and earnest Indian, to every Christian Missionary, and also to every European who cares to look beneath the surface of Indian life and thought, the contents of this deeply interesting volume of miscellaneous articles from the pen of Shishir Kumar Ghose.—W. S. Caine in the Introduction.

The sketches are written in excellent English and an attractive style. These sketches are of a miscellaneous character—stories with a distinctive imaginative faculty on every page; excellent descriptions of exciting scenes, theological essays, dissertation on their political rights ignored by the Government, an article on the perpetual slavery of India, which would do good to certain of the English people who would only take the trouble to read, and many other interesting essays.

TO BE HAD AT THE PATRIKA OFFICE

QUARANTINE.—The regulations for quarantine against plague, imposed against arrivals from the Hedjaz, has been extended to Yomb and Lih, but will now extend to the whole littoral between Yomb and Lih, inclusive of both places.

PRIVATE ENTREE.—His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer the privilege of private entree to Government House upon Asif Kadr Saiyid Wasif Ali Mirza, the eldest son of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, 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 receipts, 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 Southal Parganas.

AN ARRANGEMENT WITH THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.—The Public Works Department has recently arranged to warn the Inspector-General of Forest of all State Railway requirements 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 Alipore, disposed of a case in which one Notober Das of Bhagore, was charged with highway robbery and 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, 37; G. A. Institution, 55; Duff's College, 30; Bishop's College, 7; Metropolitan Inst, 51; Rippon College, 47; Albert College, 16; L. M. S. Inst, 19; Central College, 10; Century College, 10; Sanskrit College, 11; Bethune College, 6; Madrasa College, 2 and Doveion College, 1. The City College stands first.

CROW VS. CHAMELEON.—A few days ago, the vacant ground in Monastery Road Quarter, opposite to U. Shive 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 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 courageous enemy with a "caw!" 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 Reinway dacoity in Minbya 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 came 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 lynx-eyed 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 notorious dacoity 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 those ruffians who are connected with the memorable events of Paleedaung dacoity some years ago.—"Arakan News."

MR. JENKINS SUCCESSOR.—Mr. A. P. 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 Bankpore 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, Barr-at-Law, and Babu Mohendra Nath Mitra, Vakeel, Hoogly.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.—The Pioneer's Calcutta correspondent writes:—"Plague in Calcutta would appear to have reached zero point—but rumour has it that ten R. A. M. C. doctors (appointed for 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?"

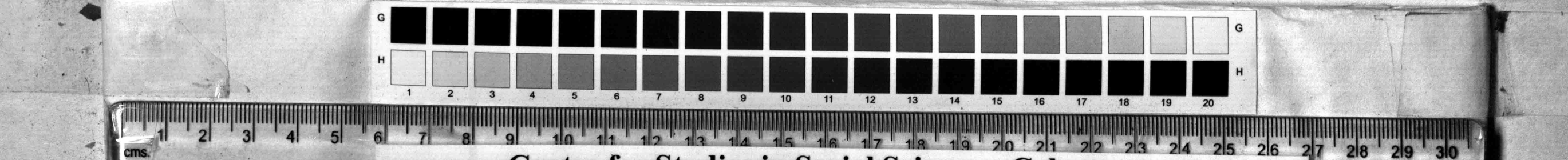
CHASED BY AN ELEPHANT.—Whist Maung Aye of Pongdawdoe village was collecting some succulent vegetables, which Burmese prize very much and which grow wild about the fields to the east of the Yadagon hill, in a field he was chased by a wild elephant and narrowly escaped with his life having had to run up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

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.—On the 10th of June 1897, a party of Mahomedans in a toddy-shop in Tiletta 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, testifying 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 for a 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 at it. Thereupon it got frightened and, after making 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. After repeating the fun 2 or 3 times more, the dog came back to my side."

ELECTION NOTIFICATIONS.—Under Rule 11(B) of the Regulations, which have been framed by the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, under section 1(4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, for Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to prescribe that a recommendation for a nomination to one seat in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations shall be made to the Lieutenant-Governor by the Burdwan group of District Boards comprising Burdwan, Hlibhum, Banкура, Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah and that a recommendation for nomination to one seat in the Council another shall be made Presidency by the group of Municipal Corporations comprising: Chitpore, Manicktol, Basanagar, South Suburban, Garden Reach, Rajpore, Jainagar, South Dum Dum, South Barrackpore, Titagar, North Barrackpore, Barasat, Naihati, Basirhat, in 24 Parganas, Krishnagar, Santipur, Ranaghat, in Nadia, Berhampore, Murshidabad, Azimganj, Jaipur, Kandi in Murshidabad, Jessore, Kochandpur in Jessore, Khulna in Khulna.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The "Monthly Homoeopathic 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 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 suitable 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 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 Homoeopathy. The popular 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 its 18th year, and we wish it continued prosperity and success in training practitioners for the practice of homoeopathy in India."









Correspondence

PLAGUE AND THE THEORY OF INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR.—It is admitted by botanists and bacteriologists that the pathogenic bacteria are vegetable organisms and are all thallophtes (natural order). The plants, in which no distinction between leaf and stem exists, belong to this class of protophytes. Now, man being 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 certain 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 other members of the vegetable kingdom and thallophtes. Before we proceed to observe the habits of pathogenic bacteria we should know and understand the habits 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 outbreaks 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 Graminifera) the order always met with in daily life. In this order although every species of plant 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 of growth, 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 grow.

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 abundance.

Other species of this order such as Bamboos, etc. 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 means.

In the same manner we find that although all Pathogenic Bacteria are of Thallophtes order, perform the same physiological functions and possess certain common properties, they manifest different habits of character regarding the periodicity of their growth and the peculiarity 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 show a marked periodicity 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 ament state, rather they are destroyed in the system. If it 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 after an interval of one, two or three years and so on. That is, 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 substance 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 ourself more susceptible to its future growth.

to the unsatisfactory result of vaccination. 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 re-vaccinated, should be vaccinated during each epidemic. It has also been experimented that in the case of the cow-pox lymph, cows are first inoculated with human small-pox lymph in order to modify the strength of small-pox; and with the lymph of that modified small-pox, persons are inoculated 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 they themselves die in the unfavourable 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 go 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 confer immunity against a second as one patient had a second and fatal attack and one relapse. The attack was in a woman 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 first attack itself cannot confer immunity from the second. More powerless and at the same injurious must be the effect of Professor Haffkine's chemical solution when it is left destitute 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 malaria.

Again another species (like Bamboos, Tubercular bacilli etc. when they once grow do not leave the soil vacant for any length of time. On the 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 Tubercular bacilli 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 Homeopathy, now admit that cure is sometimes effected by similia, sometimes by antagonistic and sometimes by neutral drugs.

R. L. ROY.

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.

THE proposal to convert the Imperial Service Troops of the Bhutpore State into an Imperial Service Camel Corps has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India.

PERSISTENT rumours are in the air that gold has been found within the boundaries of the British concession at Wei-hai-wei. A syndicate of Shanghai residents, has been formed to prospect the locality.

CHAKRATA was visited by a hail and thunder storm of unusual severity on Friday, the 19th instant. The stones were many of them an inch in diameter. They fell with such force as to entirely denude trees in blossom and 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 Umballa and Simla district by the transfer of Kasauli 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 systematic cultivation of the edible chestnut in this country, a supply of young plants from France, of the best species, has been sent to the Deputy Conservator of Forests for cultivation 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 *burdah* arrangements for the use of the *mashan-gang* 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 work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the infliction is demonic enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain and its quick relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by

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Plague News.

VITAL STATISTICS.—MAY 25.

Table with columns: Ward No., Population, Average death-rate of previous five years, Number of deaths in each Ward, PLAGUE (New cases, Deaths from plague reported as occurring on this date, Deaths from plague occurring on previous dates but reported on this date), Date of expiry of office.

BOMBAY RETURNS.

THE plague attacks reported on Wednesday number 26 and the plague deaths 14, the total mortality being 108. On Thursday the number of attacks 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 bill. Improvements to Ooregaum village proper are almost complete; congested localities have been opened out and 200 tenements demolished. Markuppan Bazaar has been completely demolished. Inoculation operations are getting slack, and the people do not come forward quite as readily as before.

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 re-occupy 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 carry cholera infection, are not allowed to return without the specific permission of the Plague Superintendent or the Medical Officer in charge.

CONFERENCE AT BANGALORE.

A CONFERENCE is being arranged, to meet shortly, between the official representatives of the Mysore Durbar and the civil and military station for the purpose of organising similarly in plague preventive measures to be adopted both in the city and station; also to devise measures to prevent passengers by rail from infected tracts alighting at a station short of Bangalore, or entering without proper medical examination. The committee's proposals will be submitted for the final orders by the British Resident and the Mysore Government. A considerable decrease in plague is reported from the Kolar Gold Fields during the past week, and throughout Mysore province generally it is slowly reaching its last stage.

COLONEL LOCH, 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 Melville, from Suherm Bahuchistan, succeeds Colonel Loch in Turkish Arabia.

INTIMATION has been received from the British Post Office by telegraph that Jamaica, Mauritius, North Borneo, and Labuan have joined the scheme for imperial penny postage, with effect from the Queen Empress's eightieth birthday.

As at present arranged, the two Misses Leitz 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, Agra, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Benares, and Calcutta, whence they go by sea to Colombo.

The building of the new Secretariat at Simla to accommodate the Home, Revenue, and Agriculture, Legislative, and Financial Departments has been decided upon. It will be built on the Peterhoff site, replacing the present unsatisfactory Finance Department building, and will relieve the pressure in the central offices which have long been overcrowded.

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 sort 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 Leonard, the care-taker of the Government offices.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

NOMINATION OF REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS TO SEATS IN THE COUNCIL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS. RESOLUTION No. 216 A.—D.

APPOINTMENT. Dated Darjeeling, the 16th May 1899.

UNDER Rule II of the Regulations framed for 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 regulations is made 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 terms of office expire on the dates shown:—

Table with columns: Name of Member, Date of nomination, Date of expiry of office, By what body or bodies recommended.

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.

1. The Corporation of Calcutta has been invited and the Senate of the Calcutta University will be invited to submit the names of the gentlemen whom they 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.

2. It was proposed paragraph 5 of the Resolution of this Government, dated the 15th March 1893, that the privilege of recommending a person for nomination to the Council should be exercised by the Municipalities and District Board in each division according to rotation, and a sketch of the form which the rotation might assume was given. The Municipalities of the Dacca and Bhagalpur Divisions and the District Boards of the Burdwan and Orissa Divisions were shown as the recommending bodies for the vacancies of 1899, and, if no change were made, it would fall to the Municipalities of the Dacca Division to recommend a candidate to fill the seat which will be vacated by the Hon'ble Babu Saligram Singh, and to the District Boards of the Burdwan Division to recommend a successor to the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. It was, however, stated in the Resolution that the Lieutenant-Governor could not bind himself or his successors as to the exact order in which the privilege of recommending members for the Council 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, viz. 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 candidate.

3. 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, according to the following scale:—

Table with columns: Municipalities, Votes.

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

Table with columns: Municipalities, Votes.

AN EPIDEMIC OF WHOOPING COUGH.

Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough my children contracted the disease, having several coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy very successfully for croup and natural cough and effected a complete cure.—JOHN E. CLIFFORD, Proprietor Norwood House, Norwood N. Y. This remedy is for sale by

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of votes assigned according to the above scale noted against each. The ordinary income is that for 1897-98.

Table with columns: Name of Municipality, Ordinary income, Number of votes to be recovered by the representative.

6. District Boards will be allowed one vote for every Rs. 50,000 of ordinary income, and an additional 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:—

Table with columns: District Board, Ordinary income, Number of votes to be recovered by the representative.

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 enumerated 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.

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 on 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, who shall preside and be responsible for the fair and proper exercise of the ballot vote.

The Chairman 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 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 of 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 State:—

11. 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 he is situated, or in some one of the districts in which they are situated. A similar condition shall also apply to persons to be recommended by District Boards.

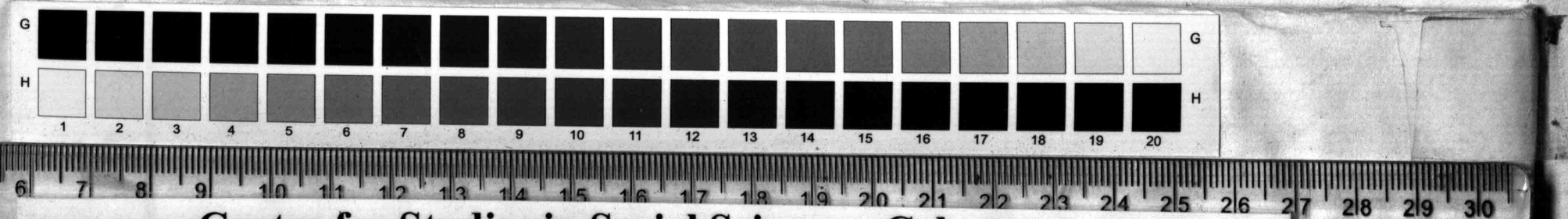
Under this rule it is not necessary that persons recommended shall be members of any Municipality or District Board concerned, but they must be ordinarily resident within the Division from which the recommendation is made. Subject to this condition, the rules declare no limit of qualification, and it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

12. 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 District Magistrates will, of course afford any assistance which may be required and do their utmost to facilitate 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 choice 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 furnished to all Commissioners for information and guidance, and for communication to all the District Boards and Municipalities in their Divisions.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the Calcutta Gazette.

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





VARIETIES.

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 the pups have been males. Special knowledge and great care are necessary in feeding the dogs.

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 organized and overwhelming competition or by complaints from the union beggars, masquerading as indignant citizens.

LORD LYTON, 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 Excellency: "Are you acquainted with any Birches?" "Oh, yes," replied Lord Lyton; "I know 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." Said to 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 possessing the queer green hair are the inhabitants of Cornwall, Buba, Chill and 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 value 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, Cornwall &c.

THE first of a series of public baths on novel lines was recently inaugurated in the Rue de Bretagne, 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 douching apparatus. 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 ablutions. The bathrooms are constructed of glazed bricks, a material that makes for cleanliness, so that the glaze directed at the old style of public bath: "Where are those washed who wash here?" ceases to be applicable. The cost of a bath under these conditions is four sous, or 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 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 Boundary 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 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 up to Tanganyika for pleasure. She had had no more serious adventure than an interview with a surely chief who declined to supply carriers, and in the interview the chief was stated to have come off second best. (Laughter.) The lecture 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 lower than some years ago.

The question was an important and even a vital one collect seemed to show that there was a fluctuation 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 Zambezi, 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 ruddy and well. If the study of tropical diseases which was now being undertaken led to successful results in depriving malaria and blackwater fever of their terrors, the Tanganyika plateau could not fail to become of considerable value to England, not only as a health resort of residence for the traders from the low tropical country around, but also as a pleasant place for a holiday. It was as strong as ever, and could eat and enjoy even a day's work. 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 an arduous life and death. The "crust" (food), is digested, means life and strength. Rejected it means the "stick," to supplement 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 cured his dyspepsia.

position, though he did not by any means deprecate 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, a useful topographer, 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 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 \$17 a madstone that appears to possess some remarkable qualities. The stone was brought from Europe—probably England—130 years ago. It is about the size of a shilling, and has the appearance of 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 cure 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, and 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.

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 escaped with the under.

THE STICK AND THE CRUST.

ASTICK and a crust of bread. Like the hands of a clock these two articles told the time of 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 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 harmonised. 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 ninety years he is apt to wait a 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 represented.

This own account of the circumstances runs thus: "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 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-six I was obliged to hobble about 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 presume that the lungs are affected, treat the patient feverishly for the hopeless disease he is not afflicted with, and leave the result to chance. Hence he often dies of dyspepsia, and its complications—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-spirited and miserable I didn't care what became 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 my food 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 day's work. 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."

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STREETS PAVED WITH GLASS.

It is not the ordinary glass such as we see in windows or in table ware, to be sure, but the material which has been used for paving streets is, nevertheless, glass in every sense of the word, and it has been found to possess remarkable durability.

In Lyons, France, several thoroughfares have been paved with a new form of ceramic stone, or vitrified glass. Several months' use with 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 vitrified 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 and stone for building purposes, especially for decorative work, for which out stone has been so largely used hitherto.

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 pipe of glass pipes. Upon the success 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.

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 as 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 artistically 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 instruments and vessels made of glass which are indispensable.

MUD AS MEDICINE.

"EATING dirt" is an unpleasant method of refectation which occasionally has to be adopted prophylactic reasons by persons of too imprudent temper; but, says the "British Medical Journal," so far as we are aware mud has not hitherto been recommended as an article of diet more or less familiar with, but mud emulsions or electuaries strike us as a novelty. This latest addition to the pharmacopoeia 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 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, rheumatism, 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 ailments have departed, and I stand before you tonight the most healthy man in America. I guarantee, 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 great quantity shipped to Denver. I have had this large 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 sworn brother, a very simple gentleman.'" But why, asks the "British Medical Journal" should such special virtues be claimed for Missouri mud? If the active principle is dirt, 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!

Now, when a man feels the pressure of eighty or ninety years he is apt to wait a 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 represented.

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studies of you that I have done are in repose." I should live to do 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 confirming me, he unconsciously downed his arm 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 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.

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 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 money so they commenced sewing the flags themselves! The Burra Bazar side of Harrison Road was entrusted to Babu Madan Mohan Burman, who, with the help of Babus Chhatoo Lal Matara, Ram Gopal Moondree, Gorakram Srinayan, 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 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 to the invitation of the Gauranga Samaj and Rajah Sri Sourindra Mohan 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. In spite of the continuous drizzle, more than five hundred Sankirtan parties turned out and sang songs in praise of the Lord 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, Siks and Hindusthanis promenade 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 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 corner, with earthen jars filled with holy Ganges water and a green cocoanut over each jar, as the emblem of rejoicing and holy welcome. The arches were covered with white padma flowers, garlands of other flowers that are offered to Gods for worship, were hung over the gateways as pendants; pictures of the Lord Gauranga and His beloved companion, Nityanda, were placed on namabali and Bridayani clothes, and hung across the road at convenient distances. The palatial residences of the millionaire merchants of Burrabazar were ablaze with 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 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 mottoes expressive of regard to and esteem for the Lord Gauranga and the Queen-Emress.

The grand Sankirtan would have been a still grander affair, had it not been for the untimely rain in the afternoon which much interfered with the gathering of parties. However, after ten P.M. the entire road was full of songs, it reverberated, it resounded with the name of Gaur Hari. Many Sankirtan parties had fine likenesses of Her Majesty with such mottoes 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 Krishna grant prem (love of God) to the Queen-Emress," etc., etc.

Sikhs, Bandhas and Jalns also joined in the rejoicing. There was not a house in Harrison Road which was not covered with such mottoes, as "God save our Queen," "Praise be to Lord Gauranga," "Chaitanya is God Incarnate," "Gauranga is the saviour of man," "May Gaur Hari save our Emress," etc. 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 demonstration is due to the personal exertions of this gentleman.

THE GRIEVANCES OF STALL-HOLDERS IN THE MUNICIPAL MARKET.

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

To  
W. R. Bright Esq, J. 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 1 anna, or at the most 1 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.

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.

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 been paying only 5 annas per day are now required to pay Rs. 1-8-0 and some of us who have been paying only 3 annas per day, are now actually called upon to pay Re. 1 per day.

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 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 enhancement, 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  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servants  
Present rate Enhanced  
No. of Stalls, Names of Stalls, Rate of Rent, Rate of Rent.

1 Tea Stall Kali Podo Mookerjee ... 0 6 0 1 0 0

2 Mookerjee ... 0 4 0 0 6 0

3 Nath Mookerjee ... 0 3 0 0 6 0

4 Nath Mookerjee ... 0 3 0 0 6 0

5 Mookerjee ... 0 3 0 0 6 0

6 Behary Shaw ... 0 2 0 0 6 0

7 Bannarjee ... 0 3 0 0 6 0

8 Book Stall Sham Lal ... 0 5 0 1 8 0

9 Mullick ... 0 7 0 1 8 0

10 Jonabali ... 0 1 6 0 6 0

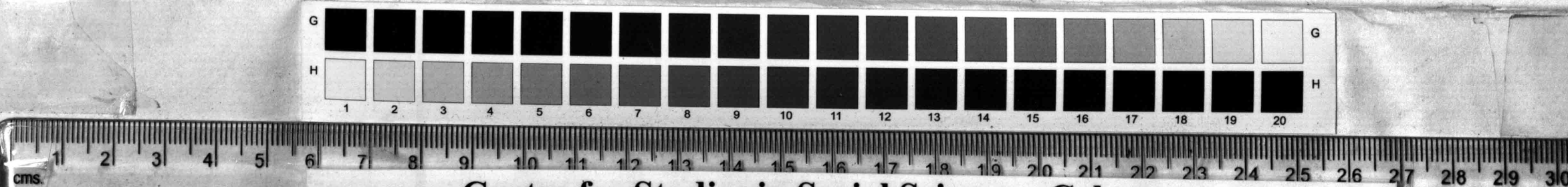
11 Rohamon ... 0 1 6 0 6 0

12 And hundred other

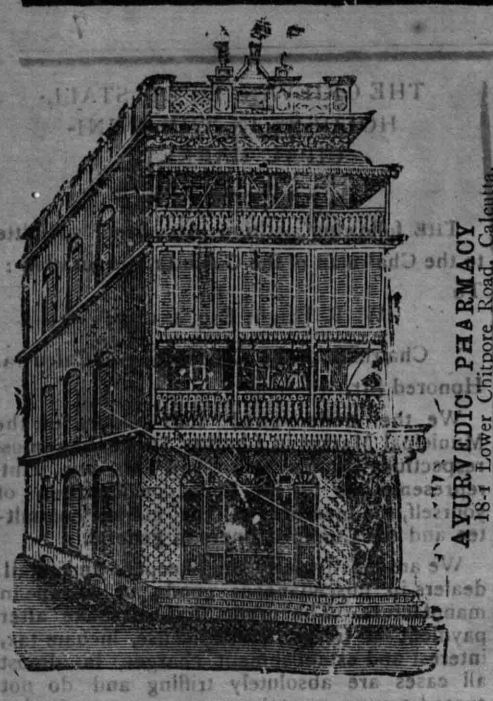
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