

# Anrta Bazar Patrika

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**পদকপতক।**  
 সম্পূর্ণ হইয়াছে  
 মূল্য ৩০ টাকা।  
 পরিশিষ্ট যন্ত্র।  
 অমৃতবার পত্রিকা বা হিসে প্রাপ্য

### শ্রীঅমৃত প্রকাশ।

শ্রীঅমৃত প্রকাশ প্রথমবার ৩ শিখা  
 শ্রীশ্রীশান নগর কৃত।  
 শ্রীশ্রীমহাপ্রভুর লীলা সম্বন্ধে অনেক  
 নতুন কথা আছে এবং শ্রীঅমৃত-প্রভুর  
 লীলা বিশদরূপে বর্ণিত হইয়াছে।  
 মূল্য বার আনা। ডাঃ মাঃ এক আনা  
 বাণবাজার, পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্য।

### অনুরাগবলী।

শ্রীমদোহর দাস প্রণীত।  
 এই বানি উপাদেয় বৈষ্ণব গ্রন্থ হই শত  
 বন্দর পূর্বে লিখিত।  
 মূল্য ছয় আনা। ডাঃ মাঃ এক আনা।  
 অনুরাগবাজার পত্রিকা আফিসে প্রাপ্য।

### শ্রীশ্রীবিষ্ণুপ্রিয়া-পত্রিকা।

বৈষ্ণবের পঞ্চদশ শ্রবণ শ্রবণ এক  
 মাসিক পত্রিকা। বার্ষিক মূল্য ২ ডাঃ মাঃ ১০  
 অনেকে প্রথম হইতে শ্রীশ্রীবিষ্ণুপ্রিয়া পত্রিকা  
 চাহিয়া পঠান। কিন্তু কোন কোন সংখ্যা  
 একেবারে নিশেষিত হওয়ার, আমরা তাঁহাদের  
 অভিভাব পূর্ণ করিতে পারি না। সেই জন্য  
 আমরা উক্ত নিশেষিত সংখ্যাগুলি পুনর্মুদ্রিত  
 করিতে মনঃ করিয়াছি। বাঁহারা উক্ত ছয়  
 বর্ষের সমগ্র পত্রিকা, কিম্বা উহার কোন বর্ষের  
 পত্রিকা চাহেন, তাঁহারা কৃপা করিয়া অবিলম্বে  
 আমাদিগকে জানাইবেন। বাঁহারা পূর্বে গ্রাহক  
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 টাকার পাইবেন। অকেশবালগর, একাধিক  
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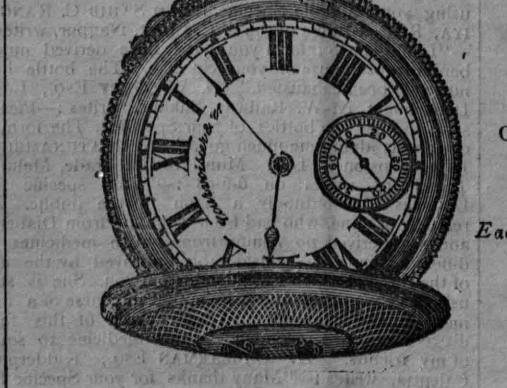
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recently carried on in the name and style of BATABYAL
CO., we beg to draw the attention of the public that
we had to renounce the name of BATABYAL and Co.,
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mon disorders of the day, and very few are so
fortunate as to declare their immunity from these. In
view of the fact that though apparently harmless in the
embryonic stage, Acidity and Dyspepsia shut out and
undermine the constitution in the end and lead to its
total wreckage, it must be held that they are dangerous
in their insidiousness.
After years of incessant toil and experiment, I have
discovered a medicine which, can confidently say
will cure the patient of acidity, and its worse stage of
dyspepsia in a short time, effectively and radically,
however chronic and long-standing the complaint
however violent its attack, the Acidity Pill will give
instant and permanent relief as has been proved in
hundreds of cases. Here are a few unsolicited
testimonials:—

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

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

Kumar Hemendra Krishna of the Sovabara
P. P. writes:—"I am glad to state that I have de-
rived much benefit by the use of a box of your Acidity
Pill. Really I did not expect so happy a result. Kindly
send me two more boxes."

Babu Nilmoni Day, Assistant Settlement Officer
writes from Camp Patpur, Dt. Mozafferpur:—"I have
tried your Acidity Pill and found them to be an
excellent remedy in removing acidity immediately.
They are a great boon after a heavy dinner. They are
invaluable in the mofussil. They should find place
every tourist's bag. Please send me two boxes im-
mediately."

The Amrita Bazar Patrika says:—"Dr. H.
Biswas's Acidity pill has an extraordinary digestive
power so that men suffering from Dyspepsia may
give up their diet. It is extremely useful in some
active herbs is perfectly safe."

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

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

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guarantee a cure and
Refund the Price in case of failure.
Price 8 annas per box. V. P. charge extra
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SUMMARY OF FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL
REPORT.

Assets on the 1st Janu-
ary, 1898 ... £41,295,152
Liabilities ... £37,760,974
Surplus ... £ 3,534,178
Do. in reserve ... £ 3,332,496
Total Income 1898 ... £ 3,599,400

The Company's Accumulation Policy grants
(1) Annual Loans.
(2) Is incontestable after one year.
(3) Has no restrictions whatever.
(4) Allows a grace of one month in pay-
ment of premiums.
(5) Gives security and proves a good
investment.

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of insurance, please refer to our prospectus.
In selecting a company there are certain
principles which serve as a guide to an in-
telligent choice. The principal requirements
are:—

1. Age.—Implying stability.
The "New-York" was established in 1845
2. Magnitude.—Implying public con-
fidence.
The Accumulated funds of the "New-York"
are £41,295,152 and its report is filed with
favourable results with 82 Governments.
3. Surplus.—Implying safety.
The surplus of the "New-York"
are £6,866,673.
4. Mutuality.—Implying cheapness
and Liberality.
The "New-York" is purely mutual, all
profits belong to the Policy-holders.
The Accumulation Policies give the largest
results of any.

THE NEW-YORK LIFE, Is the only large Life
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MEN WHO SELL THEIR WIVES.

A FEW weeks since, during the hearing of a
case in the Chancery Division, before Mr.
Justice Kekewich, it transpired that one of the
parties to the suit had, previous to leaving the
country, sold his wife for £250. Save for the
magnitude of the amount that the lady fetched
this instance of wife-selling, even of late years,
by no means unique. In 1826 a Mr. Hilton, of
Lordsworth, publicly sold his wife for thirty
shillings, upon which sale a toll of one shilling
was paid. Upon the Magistrates sending for the
toll-collector to justify his action, that official
referred to the market by-law: "Any article
not enumerated in the by-laws pays 1s."

In 1832, at Carlisle, a farmer named Joseph
Thompson, put up his wife to public auction,
having previously announced the sale through
the bellman. A great crowd soon collected
around the woman, who sat on a chair
with a halter of straw round her neck, while
her husband made a speech. Then the bidding
commenced, and the lady was finally knocked
down to one Henry Mears for 20s. and a New-
foundland dog.

Twenty six years later, Thompson's example
was followed by a namesake, one Hartley
Thompson, who, after he had had the wife
publicly announced by the crier, put his wife
to auction in a beer-shop, at Little Horton, near
Bradford. He, however, substituted a white silk
ribbon for the straw halter. Again, in 1862,
at Selby a man sold his wife publicly on the
steps of the market-cross for a pint of ale.

In 1881, during the hearing of a case, one of
the witnesses, a Mrs. Dunn, on being asked if
she had not previously been married to a man
who was still living, answered: "Yes, I was
married to another man, but he sold me to
Dunn for 25s., and I have it to show in black
and white, with a receipt stamp on it, as I do
not wish people to think I am not a respectable
woman."

In May, 1832, a woman was sold by her
husband, at Alfreton Derbyshire, for a glass
of ale. The room where the sale took place
was crowded, and the woman at the conclu-
sion of the bargain took off her wedding-ring
and departed with her purchaser.

A few months later at Belfast a certain
George Drennan sold his wife as shown by
the following succinct document:—"I, George
Drennan, do hereby agree to sell to Patrick
O'Neill, my wife for the sum of one penny and
a dinner." Subsequently, however, he seems to
have repented of his act for a forcible attempt
to regain possession of the lady, brought him
before the magistrates' notice charged with an
assault on O'Neill and his late wife.

Six years ago, at Leeds, two men put up
their wives for sale. As it chanced each bought
the other's wife, though one lady fetched a
guinea, while the other was knocked down for a
crown. The purchaser of the dear lot made,
however, an excellent thing by his venture, as on
the following day he disposed of the woman he
had bought for no less a sum than £2 10s., the
new buyer having for some time been smitten
with the very opulent charms of the fair one,
whom, through his inability to attend the
auction, he had been unable to acquire the
previous day.

ORDER OF MERIT.

GALLANT INDIAN SOLDIERS IN AFRICA.
The undermentioned native officer and sēpōys
of the Indian Army, serving with the Armed Forces
of the British East African Protectorate, during the
military operations in Uganda during 1897-98, have
been admitted to the Third Class of the Order of
Merit:—

14TH BENGAL INFANTRY.
Jemadar Bhagwan Singh.—For conspicuous
gallantry in action at Lubwa's Hill on the 19th
October, 1897, on which occasion he took charge
of a maxim gun and for hours practically fought
it single-handed in the face of a close and heavy
fire, under which most of the gun detachment fell
wounded, he and the gun being a special mark for
the enemy's musketry.

Sepoy Kaka Singh.—For conspicuous gallantry in ac-
tion at Lubwa's Hill on the 19th October, 1897, on
which occasion he took charge of a maxim gun and
fought it throughout the engagement, notwithstanding
having been wounded.

Sepoy Bogga Singh.—For conspicuous gallantry in
action at Lubwa's Hill on the 19th October, 1897, on
which occasion he was severely wounded in the leg,
but nevertheless crept back into the firing line
as soon as his wound had been dressed, and fought
to the end of the engagement.

Naick Sham Singh.—For conspicuous gallantry
in action at the storming of the entrenched position at
Kabagambi on the 24th February, 1898, on which
occasion, under a very heavy fire at a range of twenty
or thirty yards, he brought up a maxim gun into the
outer works of the enemy's position after they had
been carried, and placed it so as to bear on the en-
trance to the inner work.

15TH BENGAL INFANTRY.
Sepoy Sahu Singh and Sepoy Punnam Singh.
For conspicuous gallantry in action at Lubwa's
Fort on the 11th December, 1897, on which
occasion they bravely and devotedly stood by Lieuten-
ant Macdonald on that other falling mortally
wounded, though the enemy were almost on him at
the time.

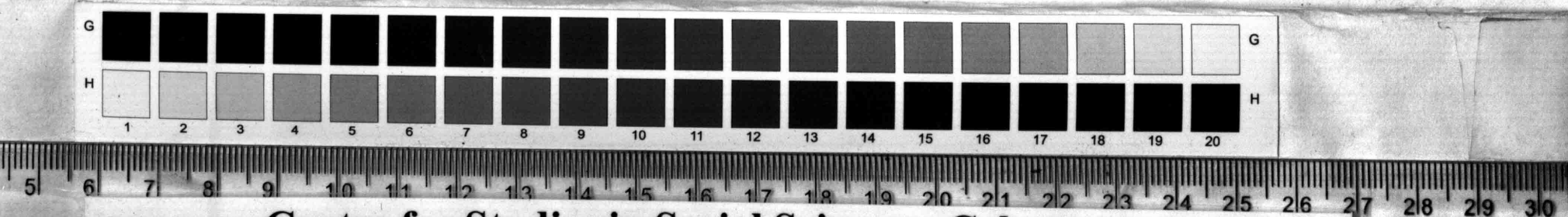
Sepoy Golab Singh, Sepoy Bishan Singh, and
Sepoy Karpal Singh.—For conspicuous gallantry
in action at Lubwa's Fort on the 11th
December, 1897, on which occasion on Lieuten-
ant Macdonald falling mortally wounded they
rushed to the assistance of that officer in the face of
overwhelming odds and under a heavy fire, and,
after driving back the enemy, carried him to a more
secure position.

Havildar Atar Singh.—For conspicuous gallantry
in action at Kabagambi on the 24th February, 1898,
on which occasion he brought his detachment of
thirteen men and two maxim guns, which had been
abandoned by the Swahili carriers along with the
fighting line, under a heavy fire from the fort at a
range of hundred yards, and by his great courage
and coolness rendered conspicuously valuable
service.

31ST BENGAL INFANTRY
Lance-Naick Wazir Ali.—For conspicuous gallan-
try in action near Muli on the 26th April, 1898, on
which occasion, though severely wounded in the
shoulder and unable to fire himself, he remained
in the fighting line, supplying his comrades with
ammunition.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to
sanction the advancement of the undermentioned
Native Officers from the 3rd to the 2nd class of the
Order of Merit:—

14th BENGAL INFANTRY.
Jemadar Bhagwan Singh.—For conspicuous
gallantry in action at Lubwa's Fort on the 11th
December, 1897, on which occasion, on one of the
maxim guns being disabled by a shot, he coolly re-
paired it under a heavy fire at point-blank range,
and though wounded, again brought it into action,
and assisted materially in repulsing the enemy.



Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5, 1899.

THE MILLENNIUM.

Is the millennium upon us, has it followed Lord Curzon? Otherwise, how is it that old sinners are now seen talking and behaving like angels? Would it be believed that the Englishman is actually giving a fair, though short, account of the proceedings of municipal protest meetings? Our contemporary, under the old order of things, ought to have ignored them. We all know that the National Congress has raised some questions which are very inconvenient, — inconvenient because the authorities know not how to dispose of them, satisfactorily to themselves, without confessing injustice and illiberality. To extricate the authorities from this difficulty the Times gave the advice that Government should not give the questions any hearing at all! But here is a quite different advice: —

We may safely say that there is no Englishman whose opinion is ever likely to count for anything in the settlement of these questions, who is not in favour of a policy of liberality and concession to the natives of this country, and who does not hope to see them, as time goes on, more and more intimately allied and associated with the Government.

Can any one of our readers guess from where the above sentiment comes? It is not from the Manchester Guardian, nor the Daily Chronicle, nor the Daily News, but — well, guess it again. We have to present another problem to test the ingenuity of our readers. The other day, Mr. Naoroji and others prayed that the Indians should be allowed to hold commissions in the army. Now, such a measure would be as unsavoury to the average Anglo-Indian, as is pork to a devout Mussalman. But this is what we find in an Anglo-Indian newspaper: —

As it is, no Native of India of the soldier class can carve for himself a career worthy the name, be he the very best Native officer and gentleman that ever served Her Majesty. Now this, we venture to think, a very weak point in our organization and is a state of affairs unparalleled in modern history.

Can any one guess which is this Anglo-Indian newspaper? We daresay that our readers will have to give up the attempt, and confess that they cannot. The sentiments quoted above are taken from so unlikely places that it is simply impossible for any man, without superhuman knowledge, to tell us where we chanced to find them. We once found a hare upon a date tree about 20 feet high drinking the sweet juice! We once saw a crab walking in the public streets. We saw a small turtle on the top of a hill at Baidyanath. Were we not surprised to see such sights? But when we saw the sentiments, quoted above, in the columns of orthodox Anglo-Indian papers, we came to suspect that perhaps the millennium was upon us.

But our doubts were removed by a conclusive evidence. Of course, one knows the part played by the Times of India in regard to the imprisonment of the Natus. Now, the same paper demands to know of the Government, why the Natus were deported at all, and why they are yet kept under surveillance! Nay, the Times does not even believe in the explanation furnished by Lord George Hamilton. "Lord George Hamilton when asked," says the paper, "why this condition had been imposed upon the Natus, said it was because their property is in Belgaua. We believe this explanation is as relevant as the famous answer in Wordsworth's 'Lessons of Fathers.'"

We are delighted to find this change of attitude in orthodox Anglo-Indian papers. For, the first quotation is taken from the Pioneer and the second from the C. and M. Gazette. The sacred office of journalism should not be prostituted. Public journals are the guardians of public morality, and if the English journals had done their duty the complaint against the Indian papers, that they write strongly, would have been a thing of the past.

In everything that Lord Curzon says his Lordship is always original and to the point. All his Lordship's replies to addresses presented to him, are models of their kind. Whenever an Indian goes to pay the Viceroy a visit, he finds that Lord Curzon not only receives him, with a courteous smile but shows that he knows the whole history of the man's life! The visitor is delighted to find that Lord Curzon had taken the trouble to know all about him that is known, when His Excellency had promised the interview.

We give a cordial welcome to Dr. Well-don. His fame, as an able writer, a liberal thinker and a pious Christian, preceded him. Some of his Lordship's utterances elicited a good deal of comment here, though not so much in the Indian, as in the English, press. His Lordship's statement that he had been able to secure a pledge from Lord George Hamilton allowing him a free hand in the matter of mission work, and his friendship with the Viceroy, naturally created some misgivings in the minds of the people of this country. Then his Lordship's hint that the Anglo-Indians were not all of them angels, hurt the susceptibilities of certain members of that community. As for the Hindus they have very little bigotry in them, while, at the same

time they are not utterly indifferent to the value of religion and morality. They would, each of them, invest half their income, if necessary, to enable his Lordship to make the Indians and Anglo-Indians follow the precepts of Jesus Christ. The matter of fact is that the success of his Lordship's mission means the happiness of three hundred millions of the people of this country. One single case, that which follows, will show his Lordship how the case stands in this country.

"THE Alighurh tragedy" which means the murder of a soldier by another, under the influence of drink, reminds us of the speech of Dr. Well-don and the indignation that it created here among certain sections of the Anglo-Indian community. All the soldiers, implicated in this case, were dead drunk; they could not remember where they had been and what they had done. Now, compare these British soldiers with the people of this country. Such scenes as British soldiers sometimes present to the Indian public are almost impossible among the Indians. The best thing that the Government can do is to send these soldiers home, leaving a few here for times of emergency. Let these soldiers be yet maintained, if necessary, at the cost of India, but let them remain in their own country. We shall then be able to reduce the military expenditure without any risk. What is more, such an arrangement will make the lives of these British soldiers more bearable in this hot country. These soldiers, by their exhibitions, bring disgrace upon their country and the Government which they serve. It is not, however, all their fault that they drink. They have to do it, to make their life bearable in a foreign country, for they have very little pleasure here.

WHEN Mr. M. J. W. Augier, late of the Provincial Civil Service, was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. McGuire, Deputy Commissioner of Purlia, we suspected that there was some screw loose somewhere; for the incident was almost unparalleled in the annals of criminal administration in this country. Mr. Augier is not only a European but was in the service of Government for nearly 21 years. It was thus a violent departure from the established order of things when he was disgraced for ever in this manner, simply because the suggestion was that he had tried to obtain possession of a young Brahmin coolie girl. The High Court has, however, acquitted him. The Hon'ble Judges, who heard his case in appeal, were so strongly convinced of his innocence that when his counsel, Mr. P. L. Roy, rose to address the Court, they stopped him and said, "The fact is when we admitted the appeal we did so most unhesitatingly, as on the face of the charge we saw no evidence. Perhaps it could be more convenient if Mr. Gordon Leith for the Crown would point out what evidence he had against the appellant." Mr. Leith spoke; but the Judges, without calling upon Mr. Roy, set aside the conviction. This shows that, not only was Mr. Augier convicted in a most outrageous manner, but he was, without any cause, sent to jail for six months.

MR. AUGIER has now submitted a statement of his case before the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, through Mr. Arthur Forbes, Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division. It reads like a romance. Indeed, we would have taken the statement for the effusions of a mad man if he had not been so honorably acquitted by the High Court. We hope to deal with this statement in a future issue. We shall to-day notice some salient features of the case. There were four parties to this case: Mr. Augier, who was a Sub-Deputy Magistrate; Mr. Law, a coolie-contractor; Mr. Laing, another coolie-contractor; and Mr. McGuire, the District Magistrate of Purlia. The facts, briefly stated, are these: First of all, we find a Brahmin girl, under sixteen, recruited as a coolie. Next, we find that the coolie-contractor, Mr. Laing, refused to accept her, because she was a Brahmin, and not a Kurmi, as had previously been represented to him. Notwithstanding this, the girl was kept detained in his coolie depot. The question arises—why was she yet kept confined and not sent back to her people? Mr. Augier, in his statement before the Court, explains this by telling this thrilling story: —

The register in question he (Mr. Augier) got from Law by a mere accident. He had never told him to get it. When he got the book, it struck him that it might throw light on a little girl that Mr. Laing had previously spoken to him about. Mr. Laing had told him about a month before that there was a girl, called Deoki, in the depot, who was a Brahmin, and he would neither send her to Assam nor send her home, as she was a Brahmin and a minor; and he did not like to send her back to her people as it would be a dead loss to him. Accused told him to at once inform the Deputy Commissioner about it. Two or three days after, they again met, and, in the course of a conversation, Mr. Laing informed accused that he had induced Deoki to select a husband from among the young coolies in his depot and that they were actually living together as man and wife. Accused told him it was very silly of him, to tell him these things, and that he hoped that there were not many Englishmen in India who would pimp for coolies.

What a horrible tale! First of all, we are told, that though Mr. Laing was aware that

the girl was a Brahmin and a minor, he could not send her home because "it would be a dead loss to him." Nor is this all. Mr. Laing informed Mr. Augier that, "he (Mr. Laing) had induced Deoki, the Brahmin girl, to select a husband from among the young coolies in his depot and they were actually living together as man and wife." So the girl was eternally disgraced and ruined, and this Brahmin girl was treated as a Carolina slave. If Mr. Augier told a lie he should have been prosecuted for it; but if he spoke the truth, then Mr. Laing should have been hauled up and asked to clear his character. May we here enquire, how was a girl under sixteen allowed to be shut up in a coolie depot, and under whose authority was she detained there? So, though such a dreadful charge was brought against Mr. Laing, the authorities did not take, nor have they yet taken, any step against him!

LET us now turn to Mr. Law. He, it was proved, acted the part of a District Superintendent of Police, and, as such, committed many illegal acts. It is alleged that Mr. Law, who too was a coolie-contractor and a friend of Mr. Laing, was led to do all these things at the instance of Mr. Augier, for the purpose of getting possession of the girl. Mr. Augier, however, indignantly denies this; and when he has been acquitted by the High Court, we are bound to believe him. Of the guilt of Mr. Law, however, there is no doubt. But though guilty of a heinous crime, he was let off with a fine of Rs. 100 only! Mr. Augier was charged with having abetted Mr. Law and he was given six months; but, the principal offender, Mr. Law, was allowed to escape with a small fine only! There must be something behind all this, and Mr. Augier has sought to unravel the mystery in his statement. As regards the part played by Mr. McGuire, we shall notice it in an early issue. Here is a fit case for the Anglo-Indian Defence Association.

We understand that the rule issued by the High Court in Mr. Harry Ambler's case, has at last been served upon him. It appears that Mr. Ambler was living with his father-in-law at Colong in the district of Bhagalpur, where the police had at last traced him. His case will now be shortly heard by the Judges.

To be able to rule successfully, the administrator must have full information in his possession. In India, the rulers are not in touch with the people, and they have to commit blunders from ignorance of their surroundings. Luckily they have the Indian newspapers to guide them. Useful as these are, weak-minded officials do not yet like them; though there are many able and conscientious rulers, who know and admit their extreme usefulness. Indeed, without a free press it is impossible, for Englishmen, to govern the country well. If this freedom were taken away now, the country would be enveloped in Cimmerian darkness, and then it would be impossible for a ruler to know what was going on around him. In a foreign country inhabited by diverse races of different degrees of civilization, the Indian newspapers enable the rulers to see the internal structure of the native society, and the forces that move it. If these lights were put out, the rulers would lose all confidence in themselves, suspect pit-falls all around them, see spectres in every bush, proceed with uncertain steps, disregard dangers which are real, and make gigantic preparations for those which are imaginary, and, in short, make a mess of the machinery of Government in a short time.

The other way, for the rulers to acquaint themselves with the condition of the country, is to elicit information from those who go to visit them. Now, these visitors may prove either useful or dangerous. A visitor who is honest, frank, and intelligent, is in a position to supply more correct and thorough information than newspapers, which cannot, from their very position, speak out freely. A visitor, on the other hand, can do mischief which newspapers cannot. A newspaper can never mislead a Governor, as it has to say everything openly, and if it seeks, deliberately or unconsciously, to mislead, others come forward to correct it. But visitors see the rulers alone; and they can, therefore, if they like, whisper myths and mislead the rulers with the greatest ease. A ruler, therefore, when he comes across a visitor, has to select chaff from wheat, to guard himself against being imposed upon and stuffed with nonsense.

Of course, it may be urged that any ruler with ordinary intelligence ought to be able to protect himself from such impositions. But no. It is possible to deceive the most intelligent of them. Sir A. Mackenzie got his notion from Sir Ashley Eden that the elective principle was a mistake in India. Sir A. Eden bequeathed his ill-will towards the Calcutta Municipality, to his then Secretary, who is now Sir A. Mackenzie. Sir A. Mackenzie, in time, became the ruler of Bengal and the idea began to trouble him—how to introduce his Municipal reform? While he is in this state of mind, comes a Raja or a Babu to pay him a visit. Sir A. Mackenzie asks him: "Is not your Municipality a failure? Tell me frankly; I want your honest opinion." The wily visitor at once

comes to see what is working in the mind of the great man, and he is happy to find such a glorious opportunity of pleasing the Satrap. So he hangs down his head, tries to shed a tear, at least to look solemn and sincere, and stammers out a reply, as if the effort is breaking his heart. Says he: "What can I say? Your Honour is too shrewd for us, Bengalis. If the Municipality is a failure, do you think it would be proper for me to say so?" Naturally, Sir A. Mackenzie is delighted with him; and the man goes away delighted with the day's work. He knows that he has been able to obtain a strong hold on the mind of the ruler of 70 millions. It was in this manner that Sir A. Mackenzie was encouraged to introduce his Municipal Bill. If he had taken the trouble to see that his informants were mere self-seekers, he would never have cared to lead the Government into such an awkward position as it now finds itself in. Neither the Age of Consent Bill, nor the present Municipal Bill, would have been introduced, if the Government had not been misled by these self-seekers.

Our opponents may here sneeringly observe that the Bengalis must be very insincere. We admit that some of them, who go to big men to court favors, are. Perhaps that is the way of the world,—perhaps that is the way in all despotically governed countries. Only, however, see how few go to pay such visits at all. As a matter of fact, most people have no motive to intrude in this way. Some have to go, because their absence would be marked. Some have to go to serve themselves, that is, to see if they can make the visit useful to themselves. Here is a story which, we are ashamed to own, is true. It is the story of an Indian official. He paid a visit to his master, who had lost his wife, and was making arrangements for leaving the country. On seeing his master the Indian official burst into tears! The master did not know what the matter was, and looked very foolish. But the grief of the man was apparently so unmistakable that he was moved, though he did not yet know what the man was weeping for. Then the Indian official, in broken accents, divulged the secret of his grief, which was that his master had lost his wife! All this ended, however, in the Indian's at last obtaining an appointment for his son. The officials are, however, influenced in more clever ways than those adopted by the weeping Indian.

We can promise our rulers that if they demand sincerity and openness, they may have them in the fullest degree. As we said before, it is within the power of Indian visitors to breathe myths into the ears of the ruler and create mischief. They do the mischief, and then come and take credit from their friends for having been able to influence a big Saheb. Indeed, as we said before, the Municipal Bill would never have been introduced, had not some back-biters encouraged Sir A. Mackenzie to do it. Sir A. Mackenzie himself confessed it, while the back-biters all confessed to their friends that they had been able to mislead the Government. Let the rulers take note that all their Indian visitors are not absolutely good and sincere men. They should collect information from all who go to pay them visits, but they should gather only the grain and not the chaff. This they can easily do; indeed, they can easily distinguish a truthful from an insincere man, and we can furnish rules for doing this. Here are two: (1) If the visitor speaks only agreeable things he ought not to be trusted. (2) If he fouls his own nest, he is untrustworthy. Indeed, if an Indian adopts the tone of the Anglo-Indian papers and says that the National Congress is an evil, that the Indians have greater faith in Europeans than in their own countrymen, that the elective system is a mistake here, etc., etc., he should at once be put down for a scoundrel who deserves no hearing, and who is there only to serve himself.

LORD LYTON signalled his rule by the Fuller Minute. Mr. Fuller kicked his syce to death and was let off with a fine of Rs. 30 by the Magistrate of Agra. In the opinion of the Allahabad High Court the punishment was quite adequate; but the generous heart of Lord Lyton, who had just arrived in this country from the free atmosphere of England, revolted at this gross miscarriage of justice. He, therefore, issued a Minute known as the Fuller Minute, in which he not only condemned the decision of the Agra Magistrate and the High Court in the case, but insisted on severe punishment being inflicted in future on Europeans convicted of the offence of using violence towards the natives of India. Lord Ripon also signalled his administration by what is called the Webb Minute. This Webb, the captain of a river steamer, was found guilty of a most abominable crime. One night he dragged into his cabin a young coolie girl named Sukermoni, and beat her husband and father-in-law when they tried to rescue her. The girl was kept with him whole night and was heard to cry out, in the agony of her distress, "Mago pet galo", which means "oh mother, I am dying of pain in my abdomen." She was let out on the following morning, when she complained of excruciating pain in her abdomen and showed blood stains in her cloth. Seven days after she died of the effects of the violence. Thus Webb not only committed one of the grossest of outrages

upon a helpless woman, but committed it in the presence of her husband and assaulted him when he struggled to save her honour. The offender was, however, let off with a fine of Rs. 100 by an Anglo-Indian Magistrate; and when the High Court was moved, the Judges declared that there was no ground for enhancing the sentence! In England, about that time, Colonel Baker was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for a gentle attempt to outrage the modesty of an English woman. But here Webb, who behaved like a brute, was simply fined Rs. 100! The case attracted the notice of Lord Ripon, and all that his Lordship could do in the matter he did, —he left a Minute strongly condemning the proceedings, from the beginning to the end.

THE other day we referred to the Loodhiana outrage case. A low caste Indian had the audacity of committing a most cowardly outrage upon two European ladies belonging to the local C. E. Zenana Mission; and on conviction, he was sentenced to twenty years and three months' rigorous imprisonment! But compare this with the punishment inflicted on Webb. And what was the punishment inflicted upon the two Europeans who committed a still more dastardly outrage upon two Hindu women in a railway train near Ranaghat last year? Why, one of them was allowed to go scot-free; and the other was sent to jail for a term of 18 months only.

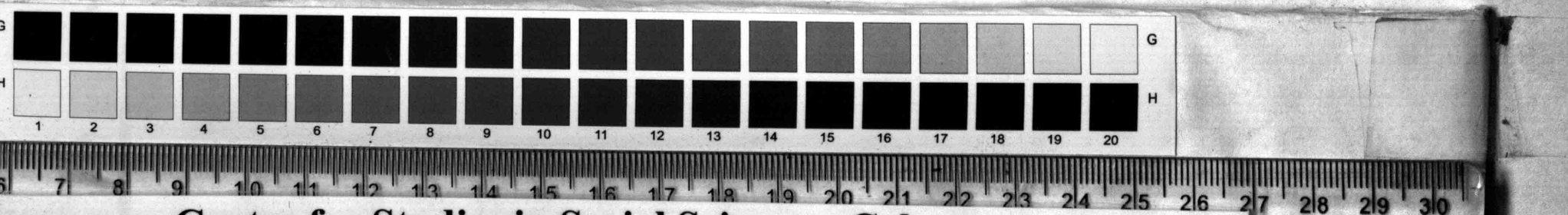
In the Assansole case, in which D'Souza and three other Europeans were involved, a still more atrocious outrage was committed. The complainant in this case, a Hindu girl of 15 years, charged D'Souza, Bartlett, Alison and Cawley with outraging her. Her story was that she had been forcibly raped by these men, one after another; and that while one committed the offence all the others stood outside. Her mouth was gagged to prevent her crying out; but yet her moaning—"mago", "mago"—was heard by a Choudkari who was passing by. Of the four, the principal, D'Souza, absconded and he is yet at large; another could not be identified; and the remaining two, Bartlett and Cawley, were tried before the Sessions Judge of Burdwan, and found not guilty by a European Jury. The Sessions Judge accepted the verdict in the case of Cawley and acquitted him; but referred the case of Bartlett to the High Court which found him guilty and sentenced him to five years' imprisonment.

ALL the above cases occurred during the administration of Lord Elgin; and if his Lordship were so inclined he might have also left a Minute, like his illustrious predecessors, expressing his abhorrence of these scandalous failures of justice. Our new Viceroy may, however, send for the records of the above cases, and show his repugnance for the manner in which European culprits, generally speaking, are dealt with in this country, by recording a Minute. If His Excellency were to ask the Local Governments for a return, showing the number of cases within the last ten years, in which Europeans were charged with having killed or wounded the Indians and outraged their females, and how they were dealt with, it would show that some vigorous measures are absolutely necessary, both in the interests of the ruled and rulers, to put a stop to this growing scandal.

HER MAJESTY the Queen has approved of the appointment of Mr. Thomas Raleigh, Registrar of the Privy Council, to be Legal Member of the Governor-General's Council in succession to the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, C. S. I.

WE have already noticed that Lord Curzon's replies to addresses are models of their kind. The custom hitherto has been to present colourless addresses to the Viceroy, and receive colourless replies in return. But Lord Curzon has given some life to this part of business, which was, hitherto, of a mere formal nature. Indeed, the address-givers approached his Lordship with offers of advice, but sometimes they found that the tables were completely turned upon them, sometimes that the Viceroy was better informed than they, and sometimes that the Viceroy had opinions of his own—opinions apparently founded upon very good reasons. And thus some of the address-givers approached with confidence, and had to come back crestfallen.

THE special merit of all these replies was that though they showed the fencing of a master, yet they were couched in the happiest language. They breathed sympathy and goodwill for all. They showed that the Viceroy had no desire to shirk a point, or take any undue advantage of his advisers. They further showed that His Excellency was mastering the details of administrative that his capacities were great and undiminished; and that he had already been to form definite opinions upon some of the most vexed questions of the day. Of the address-givers are at a disadvantage, they have no right of reply. But they not see how they could have bettered their position, if they had such a right.



Now we come to the point. We say that from the replies one can see that there is no desire on the part of the Viceroy to shirk a point. We must say, however, that the points, that have been hitherto urged are blunt and could be parried with some skill. We would very much like to see His Excellency dealing, in his masterly way, with an address which ventures to take a brief survey of the administration. An address to be of any value should not only contain sentiments of loyalty and welcome, but also matters of public importance. The Viceroy is in need of information, and information must be welcome to him from whatever source it may come. On the other hand, it would be wrong to put the Viceroy in an awkward position. Points could be raised in an address which would tax all the skill of the gifted Viceroy to give adequate replies to. No address has as yet been presented to his Lordship criticizing the general administration of the country and drawing his attention to some of the real difficulties of the people. We wish the educated public could give such an address and elicit a reply from the vigorous mind of the Viceroy. That reply would surely prove a very interesting document, because Lord Curzon would no doubt handle points which others, in his position, would have left unnoticed from sheer inability to meet them.

We have been rebuked by a critic for having said that officials, who sympathise with the people, are treated with suspicion. To say so, we are assured, is to discourage officials from feeling any sympathy for the Indians; and therefore we ought not to have said so. Well, we do not want any official to suffer for our sake, and it is for this that we gave the warning. An official who is willing to sympathise with us, even at the risk of losing the confidence of his brother-officials, is welcome—he will get our heartfelt gratitude. But we feel it our duty to give a fair warning to those, who feel kindly towards us, that they undergo some risk by so doing. We had no other object in referring to the subject than to remind Lord Curzon that the motto of "sympathy and courage," which His Excellency had adopted, was very appropriate. For, if he chooses, to adopt the first he must also take the other, as it requires a good deal of courage, even for a Viceroy, to adopt "sympathy" as a guiding principle of his administration. In proof of this we can shew the fate of Lord Ripon.

Social reform must begin in Bengal, for the people here are less conservative than possibly those in other provinces of India. Indeed, the Bengalis have already, within the course of thirty years, founded a separate, though very small, community called the Brahmoes—upon the ruins of the Hindu society. The Hindu society can reject but never receive. It can expel members, but can accept none. That being the case, if the Hindus expel a member they do a vital injury to their society; yet they do this method from the time the Mussalman came here. The lower classes were treated with so much contempt that many of them left the Hindu society and entered the Mahomedan fold without much compunction. But men belonging to the higher classes when expelled, would struggle to remain in the society which sought to drive them. When powerful they would succeed; but sometimes they had to go; and in that case, they had either to remain as outcasts, or form a separate community of their own. Oftentimes Hindus were thus expelled for jiffing offences, sometimes for offences which they had no help. Thus the Mussalman forcibly made Subuddhi Rai, the king of Bengal, drink water polluted by their touch, and he came to be avoided as a leper. This was when Lord Gauranga flourished. This man took the protection of Sree Gauranga and was accepted. The Banias of the Suvarna Bank class were thus expelled from the Hindu society for some offence, the precise nature of which is a matter of dispute. They were a cultured community, enterprising and wealthy. To cast them off was an act of supreme folly. But they were never allowed to mix with orthodox Hindus. It was Nityananda, the follower of Sree Gauranga, who gave them a status in the Hindu society. In this way certain Brahmin and Kayastha families in Bengal were outcasted for some ridiculous offences, and they were called Piralis. The Kayastha Piralis finding extinction near, merged in the Brambo community. The Brahmin Piralis finding themselves strong, struggled for existence. They did exist and do still, and now form a flourishing community. This community is founded upon the ruins of the Brahmins who first excommunicated them. There is, however, now no difference between the Brahmins and the so-called Piralis, in culture, education and enlightenment. Hindus refuse to accept those who have visited England. The latter have now formed themselves into a separate community—at the expense of the Hindus. This is the situation, as it is you may.

We are not ambitious enough to expansion. What we beg to urge is our incumbent duty to see that the decay is stopped, and also to see, that we bring back to our fold those whom

we have lost. Now those who have been lost to us are not in a better way. The Brahmoes and the Christians, are suffering more from a marriage difficulty than even the Hindus. Cannot the Brahmoes make an effort to come back? They should; and the Hindus, on their part, should also facilitate the way by some relaxation of the rigid rules. We are not for radical reform, for such a reform means destruction and not construction. We would have re-marriage of widows among the lower classes, among whom there is a dearth of girls. We would have the artificial barrier, that prevents the same castes from intermarrying, broken down. We mean to go into details by and by, but what we beg to urge is that the reform must begin in Bengal.

His HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal made a very happy speech on the occasion of the investiture of the new Maharaja of Durbhanga. While Sir John Woodburn gave a suitable tribute to the memory of the late Maharaja, he expressed a hope that his successor would follow in the footsteps of his illustrious brother. Said His Honor:—

We all of us here mourn the loss of a great Rajah, who rapidly attained the leadership of the landed classes in Bengal, partly by his marked capacity for public affairs, but, still more, I think, by his remarkable single-mindedness of purpose and great generosity of disposition. You, Maharaja, mourn in addition the loss of a brother the wealth of whose affection towards you I had the fortunate privilege myself to witness. But if it was not the will of Providence that he should remain longer with us, I can at least congratulate myself that you are his successor.

In their younger days there was some difference between the present and late Maharajas but they soon made it up; and ever after, they lived together in the most affectionate of terms. Like Sir John Woodburn, we also had once the privilege of witnessing the wealth of the late Maharaja's affection for his younger brother. It was at his palace at Durbhanga that two brothers, friends of the Maharaja and devotedly attached to each other, sang together some high-class songs, for the entertainment of His Highness, when the latter was so moved by the mutual affection of the brothers that he shed tears and remarked, "I have a brother too, whom I love dearly. When he and I sit together and talk, how happily we pass our time!" We have no intimate acquaintance with the new Maharaja, but, judging from the opinion his late brother had of him, and the pure and religious life he has hitherto led, we have every hope that he will not disappoint us in his public career. Further on in the speech, Sir John Woodburn thus addressed the new Maharaja:—

I know, Maharaja, that it is your earnest desire and aim to tread closely in the footsteps of your brother, to carry on as he did the high traditions of your House. You could have no finer example, and I bid you God-speed at the start of your career with the most assured confidence that you will fulfil our expectations and your own desires. I wish you, Maharaja Bahadour, long life and happiness in your splendid inheritance—happiness which, I hope, will reach that point to which we all aspire, but which so few of us attain—the serenity of a satisfied conscience.

The Maharaja gave a most appropriate reply. In acknowledging the congratulations of the Lieutenant-Governor as well as the congratulatory addresses presented to him from various quarters, he re-iterated over and over again that he would follow the example of his brother and do his utmost to maintain his reputation. Here are His Highness's words in reply to Sir John Woodburn:—

I am only too conscious that all that your Honour has said to-day is really far more of a tribute to the memory of my late brother and of the work to which he devoted his life, than to myself who am, after all, more or less of a newcomer and have still my spurs to win. I can assure you that I desire nothing better than to follow in his footsteps and to earn for myself the distinction of being a worthy successor to him, and I shall be more than satisfied if I can succeed in this.

Again, in replying to the congratulatory addresses, His Highness observed:—

I can only assure you by way of reply that it will be my earnest endeavour to carry on the work and the policy of my lamented and dear brother in every possible way. No one is more sensible than myself of the many grave and onerous responsibilities that have devolved upon me. . . . You will believe me when I say that I regard myself simply as a trustee and the manager of the Raj which my late brother has left behind him, to take care of his interests and reputation, to protect his good name and to carry on his work and uphold the high traditions that were so dear to him.

We wish the new Maharaja God-speed. Let him use his vast wealth and high position for the good of his fellows, and Heaven's choicest blessings will be showered upon him. His late brother showed that a man of property like him could serve both the Government and the people loyally, keeping his independence intact at the same time. The new Maharaja has simply to walk on quietly in the path chalked out for him by his late brother. No measure convulsed the country in so powerful a manner as the late Sedition Bill, and never was the Government more determined to pass it. The late Maharaja, however, criticised the measure with a fearless independence which called forth the admiration of both the people and the authorities. The country is in a very bad way, and it is in the power of the new Maharaja to serve it in a substantial way. By using his money judiciously, he may do a vast deal of good to his people. May God help him in doing his duty!

ELSEWHERE is reproduced from the *Mahratta* the language, that Mr. Aston is alleged to have used, towards a pleader of his court under the notion—and we believe a mistaken notion—that the lawyer had asked an improper question. Let us here reproduce again the language used by Mr. Aston:—

The pleaders held Sanads from the High Court and ought to be respectable, but when they asked such questions it showed that they were not respectable. If there are pickpockets in the train, railway authorities put up notices warning the public against these pickpockets in the train. In that way the Court would also bring to the notice of the Assessors that the pleaders asking such questions were disreputable. The pleaders were not mere sewer pipes.

So, in the above, the pleader, who asked an improper question, was, according to Mr. Aston, something like a pick-pocket. To what is a Judge like, who, like Mr. Aston, can send a man to transportation for life for a trifling offence? When a Judge likens a pleader of his Court to a pick-pocket on the ground that he has asked an improper question, he does not hurt the pleader so much as he hurts himself and the Government that employs him. We hope the Government will take notice of his conduct. For, if the *Pratod* article was seditious because it sought to inflame the minds of the people against the Government, the action of Mr. Aston, in applying foul epithets to native gentlemen, has the same effect of inflaming the minds of the people against the Government he serves. If it is seditious to bring the Government into contempt or inflame the minds of the people towards the race which rules the country, then we honestly believe that the action, with which Mr. Aston is charged, is at least as seditious as the most virulent writings of the native papers.

So the rule in the Munshigunj case has been made absolute and the Government of Bengal humiliated! Now, some body ought to be punished for the humiliation to which the Government has been subjected. We humbly submit that the Government can ill afford to lose its prestige with the public for the sake of Moulvi Fuzal Karim and the local authorities of Dacca. What a humiliating sight that the Advocate-General should appear on behalf of the Government to defend a case which had not a leg to stand upon! Then, who is to make good the heavy pecuniary loss which Babu Kali Prosonno has suffered in this connection? We hope, Government will permit him to recover the amount from the Moulvi and those authorities who backed him.

"A JUDGE" writes to the *Englishman* suggesting a scheme for the improvement of the judicial branch of the Civil Service. That this branch of the public service wants a thorough overhauling admits of no manner of doubt. But how to bring about the desired change is a problem that has long puzzled our Government. The plan suggested in the columns of the *Englishman* is a perfectly feasible one and if it errs at all we think it errs on the side of economy—a fact in itself worthy of recommendation. "Let there be," writes the correspondent, "three grades of Judgeships, as of Magistrateships, and on the same pay, viz., Rs. 1,500, Rs. 1,800, and Rs. 2,250 a month. Let there be six of the third grade and ten of the other two grades. In addition to these let there be what might be called five Senior Judgeships, to correspond to the Commissionerships on Rs. 3,000 a month. Anyone who cares to make the calculation will see that the total monthly pay of the 31 Judges, according to the proposed scheme will amount to Rs. 64,500 as against Rs. 69,000 as at present! There will thus be a saving of Rs. 4,500, which should commend the scheme to the notice of Government while at the same time I venture to think, that the prospect of being able to rise to something higher than the present pay, will commend itself to the members of the Judicial Service." Let us hope that these lines will catch the eyes of Government.

A MEERUT telegram announces that the two cases in connection with the Meerut shooting affray have been decided by Mr. Oakden, Joint Magistrate. Privates Dukes, Quigley, Canovan and Connor of the Connaught Rangers have been discharged, the Magistrate holding that whatever—and that was much, we fancy—they might have done was done while exercising the right of private defence. In the cross-case, the villagers were all convicted, save one Jumma, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment extending from one month to one year.

The *Pioneer* says that one conclusion in the Plague Commission's enquiries is certain to be that infection is spread to a very large extent by clothing, and that evidence on this point is daily accumulating. The fact that the disease breaks out in all its virulence in winter and abates in summer is accounted for by the explanation that when the cold weather sets in, clothes which have been put away are once more brought out and worn and that infection was very probably lurking in them. In the summer and rains the clothing, generally worn, is of the scantiest description, the powerful rays of the sun acting in a measure as germ destroyers, and thus the risk of infection is diminished. The theory seems to be a very plausible one, and for our part we shall be glad to know more particulars about it.

The name of Mr. Aston may not be altogether unfamiliar to the reader. It was he who signalled himself by sentencing the editor of the *Pratod* to transportation for life. Mr. Aston, who is still at Satara, is not, according to the *Prekshaka*, behaving well with the members of the bar. On the 12th ultimo, in course of a sessions trial, a very respectable pleader of the Satara Bar, who was conducting the defence, put a question to a witness whether he had asked a certain question of

from the accused for building a temple. It was a simple question, asked on express instructions given by the accused in open Court. The object no doubt was to establish the fact of enmity between the witness and the accused. Mr. Aston asked the witness whether any such enmity existed, and naturally enough the latter replied in the negative. Thereupon the learned Judge drew the attention of the assessors to sections 150 and 151 of the Evidence Act about improper questions. He came upon the pleader and addressed the assessors in open court in the following words:—"The Pleaders held Sanads from the High Court and ought to be respectable. . . . But when they asked such questions it showed that they were not respectable. If there are pickpockets in the train, railway authorities put up notices warning the public against these pickpockets in the train. In that way the Court would also bring to the notice of the Assessors that the pleaders asking such questions were disreputable. The Pleaders were not mere sewer pipes." The incident should certainly attract the attention of the Bombay High Court.

As our readers are already aware, even the *Times of India* has turned upon the Government and demanded why the Natus brothers should be restrained when no definite offence has been proved against them. In the meantime, the Collector of Belgium has thought fit to take away the little latitude that was granted to these unfortunate gentlemen. The *Mahratta* hears that the Natus have been summoned from Kuchdi where they were residing and ordered to live, within the limits of the town of Belgium. When recently they prayed for release the Collector is alleged to have told them that they would get their release if they would ask pardon of the Government. We fail to understand what this new development means. Government ordered the Natus brothers to live anywhere within the Belgium district, but the Collector takes upon himself to curtail this liberty and reduce them to the level of actual prisoners. Then, again, this proposal for asking pardon is quite unintelligible to us. The Natus should ask pardon, indeed! Is it because they have been pursued, almost relentlessly, for no known fault of theirs? The Government has failed to prove that they were guilty of any offence or misdemeanour whatever, and yet they are ordered to ask pardon of the Government! Nor is this all again. The reader will remember that when the Hon'ble Mr. Garud asked a question in the Bombay Council about the health of the Natus, His Excellency gave the reassuring answer that they were in good health. Mr. Ke ker has just written a letter to the *Times of India* in which he says:—"I am in a position to state that the elder Natus has furnished himself with statements from Drs. Boyce and Shirgankar to the effect that he is again suffering from diabetes and that he is getting a renal calculus stone. Dr. Boyce adds, 'I believe the present cold weather of Belgium won't suit you at least up to the end of February, 1899. I will advise you to go to the sea coast, if you possibly can do it. These statements were forwarded to Government on the 6th of January, 1899.' So, the position of the Bombay Government is now altogether untenable.

MR. RALEIGH, who has been appointed to succeed the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers as the Law Member of the Viceroy's Council, is a Scotsman having been born in Edinburgh in 1850, and is the eldest son of Mr. Samuel Raleigh, Manager of the Scottish Widows Fund. He was educated in Edinburgh, Tubing and Oxford. He contested South Edinburgh in 1885 and West Edinburgh in 1888. He has published two books—"Elementary Politics" in 1886 and "Outline of the Law of Property" in 1889.

THE resolution of the Government of the N. W. P. and Oudh on the reports by the Commissioners on the working of the District Boards, shows that there were 44 Boards in 1898. There were 1,245 elected, 193 nominated and 100 ex-officio members. The total receipts from all sources were Rs. 39,51,080 while the total charges were Rs. 39,67,371. Though the financial condition was not satisfactory during the year, yet we are glad to find that many members took a commendable interest in matters of local administration and rendered valuable assistance at the cost of much time and personal convenience." In the same report we find that several influential gentlemen have given the best proof of their public spirit in paying vaccinators from their own purses and in promoting vernacular education which is of great importance to the middle-class people.

THE trend of events in France is towards a crisis. There is, in the first place, the interminable Dreyfus case. We doubt if any one outside Paris knows the facts and there they don't want to know them. Then, France herself does not seem to know what she wants in Europe or Africa or China. On the top of the scandals of Dreyfus, Esterhazy, Padi-clam, Henri Picquart and others, comes the quarrel amongst the members of the Court of Cassation. Thus everything in France seems to be working together for a revolution. Everything is done that can be done to intensify party feuds, frustrate justice and drag the Government of the country and the Courts of Justice through the mire. The resignation of Monsieur De Beaurepaire of his office as President of the Civil Section of the Supreme Court of Appeal showed clearly his motives, and his want of discretion. To us it seems that his motive was purely personal pique; anyhow he brought about a state of judicial anarchy and did all he could to destroy the prestige and authority of the highest court in France. France is thus openly declaring to the whole world how utterly rotten she is in every department, intent to shield forgers and intriguers and let the innocent perish. Would to God France would see her follies.

THE few words Lord Curzon said on Indian industry and native commercial enterprise in his reply to the address of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have, it seems, evoked considerable public notice. It is quite true, as Lord Curzon has pointed out, that Native Bengal (for the matter of that, the whole India) is very backward on the subject of commerce and trade. In seeking for the cause however, Lord Curzon's sympathies might have run a little deeper. Indians, His Excellency will please remember, are not a nation of "shop-keepers and shop-keeping" is quite a new line of activity to the native

Religion dominates well nigh half the intelligent population and religion can never sympathise with all the tricks of trade—at any rate, the Hindu religion cannot. Then, again the Indians are so very poor; India's wealth is being drained away. Further, any new industrial enterprise in young India will be fought out with that of Europe and that is so very hard unless some support is given to the growing industry in India. His Excellency is aware that the Indian abroad is regarded with intense jealousy and racial hatred; so that, it is well nigh impossible for him to do anything abroad. Under these unfavourable circumstances how can Lord Curzon expect satisfaction. It is quite true that the hope of India's future consists in its commercial and industrial importance and whether it is to their taste or not, Indians are pretty well aware that it is the only course open to them.

THE ZEMINDARY PUNCHAYET.

ON FRIDAY a deputation of the Zemindary Punchayet, headed by His Highness the Maharaja of Darbhanga, waited upon His Excellency the Viceroy with an address of welcome. In reply the Viceroy said:—"Gentlemen,—Many of the expressions in your address, which I gratefully accept, along with the beautiful silver casket in which you have placed it, recall, both in kindness of tone and in generosity of sentiment, similar passages which I have already acknowledged and commented upon in addresses from other bodies. You will not, I am sure, think me guilty of any insensibility to the flattering character of your welcome if, without reiterating the warmth of my own sympathies and the sincerity of my desire to act up to the high responsibilities imposed upon me, I pass at once to an examination of the points which you bring more specifically under my notice.

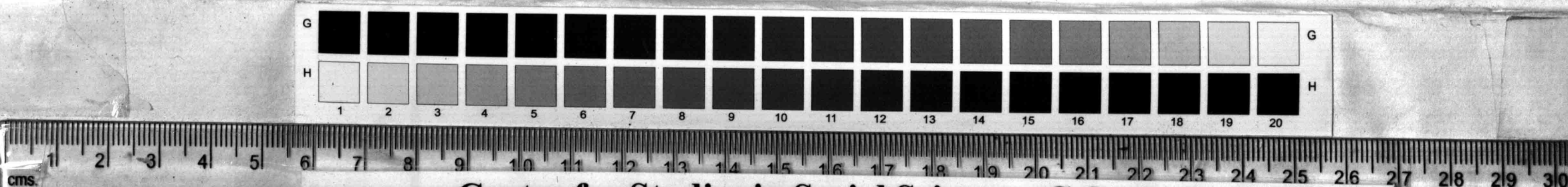
I understand that you are dissatisfied with the system of education prevailing at both ends of the social scale with which your property and interests bring you into connection. Of the education given to the rayats, you report that it is inadequate and unsuited to their actual avocations of life. These avocations I take to be in the main the pursuit of agriculture; and I therefore assume that you desire a system which shall better qualify the rural classes for the industry which it will be their life's occupation to pursue. I believe that this also is the view of the Government of India. In recent years great efforts have been made to analyse and to supply the deficiencies in existing systems of elementary education; and much progress has been made, for example, in the provision of more suitable text books, in what are called object lessons, and in physical instruction. Upon this I have to make two observations: the first, that Government ought not to be left to grapple with this problem alone, but that the initiative and effort of private individuals and bodies should be freely placed at their disposal; the second, that in teaching agriculture we must not lose sight of the still greater importance of training the faculty to understand what agriculture is. The basis of any practical education must be the acquisition of such knowledge as will enable a man to use his senses to exercise his reason and to have some intelligent understanding of that which he is required to perform.

As regards the education of the higher ranks, you record your opinion that, as at present pursued, it fails to qualify its pupils for their proper stations in society, or for participation in public life. Now it is true that the system of public school training, as we call it in England, is not indigenous in this country, and is not at once adaptable to the traditions or habits of Oriental society. Nevertheless the Raj Kumar Colleges in various parts of India are now established on a firm footing, and appear on the whole to be producing excellent results. Here again I would call your attention to the fact that in England this class of education has been supplied almost entirely by private initiative and without the assistance or support of the State. Should, however, there be any suggestions in this respect which are present in your own minds, and which you think capable of translation into practice, I shall be glad if you will appoint a Committee of your own body, with whom I would associate an educational officer to assist in formulating your views for my further consideration.

In your ensuing paragraph you deprecate Western methods of judicial administration as foreign to Oriental instincts, and as unfortunate in their results. I have never myself felt any personal attraction towards the law courts of any country, whether Eastern or Western; and while the law-giver who evolves order out of chaos has been justly regarded in all ages as a great man, I think that an even greater would be he who could persuade his fellow-creatures to abstain from drinking too deeply of the wells of justice. The thirst is frequently not appeased until it has entailed some exhaustion to the constitution of him who drinks. Litigiousness, however, has always struck me as the result not so much of the temptations of law courts as of the temper of peoples; and I do not know that it would be altogether correct to say that litigation, according to Western rules, has been found in practice to be abhorrent to the instinct of Eastern peoples. However that may be,—that simple cases should not be taken to the law courts, but should be settled by arbitration or by some other outside method; that the costly and dilatory procession of appeals should be discouraged; and that society should learn to regard the courts as a refuge, and not as a relaxation—these are propositions which few will be found to deny. Your Panchayet institutions are, I gather, accustomed to deal with questions of a particular character rather than with the cases, or disputes, that commonly end in a reference to courts of justice. But that the Government are keenly interested in the employment of arbitration as a substitute for judicial proceedings, is shown by the Arbitration Bill which has only lately been introduced by one of my colleagues, the Legal Member of Council. I conclude with the hope that the interest thus testified may be met by a corresponding inclination on the part of the people.

Gentlemen, I thank you for your good-wishes in the career of pleasurable responsibility that lies before me.

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EXPECTED ARRIVAL.—The Jagatguru Sankaracharya (not of Singeri) will shortly arrive in Calcutta.

MINING LEGISLATION.—The proposed mining legislation will not be ready for introduction into the Legislative Council during the current Session.

THE MAHARAJA OF DURBHANGA.—His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga arrived in Calcutta on Thursday last and had a private interview with His Excellency the Viceroy.

THE I. G. OF POLICE.—Mr. E. R. Henry I.C.S., Inspector General of Police, Bengal, goes to Burma on the 19th instant, whence he goes to Madras to give instructions to the local Governments regarding the effective introduction of "thumb impressions."

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.—Mr. J. Harper, of Messrs. Marshall, Sons and Co., Ltd., has resigned his seat as a representative of the Chamber of Commerce on the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta.

THE S. C. COURT.—Mr. E. W. Ormond, Judge, second bench of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, having returned from furlough, has taken over charge from Mr. K. M. Chatterji, who reverts to the third bench; while Mr. A. Hassan and Mr. A. F. M. Abdur Rahman revert to the fourth and fifth benches respectively, and Mr. F. K. Dobbin takes over the duties of the officiating Registrar from Mr. B. D. Bose.

DACOITY.—On Friday last, a daring dacoity was committed in the house of Babu Durga Charan Ray, a rich money-lender of Rakjani, near Dum-Dum. The dacoits, numbering about thirty men, forcibly broke open the front door of the house, and tortured the inmates in order to make them confess where the valuables were concealed.

WILD ELEPHANTS.—The Bankura Dapana says that Katapur, Mandarbani and other villages, within 3 or 4 miles of the town of Bankura, are being visited by wild elephants. There being no paddy on the field, the elephants enter the houses of villagers by breaking down walls and on the granary now full with the new grains from the fields. In Assain last one Benimadhab Gore of Ghokur was killed by a wild elephant.

A DIVORCE SUIT.—At the High Court on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Sale, a petition was filed on behalf of Ellen Atkinson, against her husband, Alexander Atkinson, for dissolution of marriage on the grounds of cruelty and adultery. The petitioner also asked for the custody of her four children, issue of the marriage. The petition was admitted.

SONAMUKHI SHIKAR.—The local paper writes that this year the shikar party organised by Raja Bhubanary Kapur surpassed those of previous years in pomp. This year the party consisted of the following:—The Divisional Commissioner, Mr. Williams, Sir John Power and Lady Power, Mr. Windsor, Judge of Burdwan, Mrs. and Miss Windsor, Mr. W. Cramp, Assistant Magistrate of Burdwan, Mr. B. De, Magistrate of Bankura, Police Superintendent Mr. Murray and Mrs. Murray, Mr. Strindar, Mr. J. Stoke, Dr. and Mrs. Nogohin, Mrs. Jenkins, wife of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jenkins, and Babus Nabagopal Banerjee, Nitanund Bhar and Gyan Sanker Sen. Mrs. Jenkins is a good shot, and she had machan to herself. In comparison with other years and the pomp this year the bag was a poor one. Only four bears were killed. The shikaris returned to their respective destinations on the 25th January last.

VICEREGAL MOVEMENT.—His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by Colonel A. E. Sandbach, R. E., Military Secretary, paid a visit to the Lines of the Governor-General's Bodyguard at Ballysunge on Wednesday. On the same day His Excellency took part in two other functions—the enthronement of the Metropolitan and the annual meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

A FAKIR'S DODGE.—At Burdwan, the other day, a gentleman sent a horse to the stables of Janardan Madac for sale. A Fakir agreed to buy the animal for Rs. 50. He then began to examine the horse. He next got on the back of the animal and soon disappeared at top speed. No trace of the Fakir or of the animal has yet been found.

RIVAL BONE FACTORIES.—The case in which Mr. Cohen, Manager of the Motpooker Bone Factory, was ordered to shew cause why he should not execute a bond to keep the peace towards Captain Tiperno, proprietor of the Chingrighatty Bone Factory, was yesterday concluded before Mr. E. E. Forrester, Joint-Magistrate of Alipore, who after hearing both sides discharged the rule.

LEOPARDS IN KALNA.—The Pallibashi says that leopards and other wild animals are to be found near Kalna and the adjoining villages. The other day one Ruscik Maji, a servant of Mohendra Nath Chakervarty of Khachpur, succeeded in killing a leopard measuring seven feet in length. This is the second leopard killed by Ruscik within a very few days. The Deputy Magistrate of Kalna gave him Rs. 5 as reward, and the local Municipality Rs. 4.

A DIVORCE SUIT.—At the High Court, on Thursday last, before Mr. Justice Sale, the application of Lillian Annie Mary Bolton to be allowed to sue in forma pauperis for a dissolution of marriage from her husband, F. G. Bolton, on the grounds of adultery and desertion, came up for further investigation. Mr. Buckland appeared for the Standing Counsel. His Lordship, after looking into the papers, asked the petitioner, who appeared in person, if she had any property beyond that mentioned in the petition. On her replying in the negative, his Lordship ordered that the petition should be admitted as a plaint.

POISONING.—The Tripura Hitushi says:—Five Mussalman, four males and one female, of Daudkandi, started some time ago, for Chuttangong to catch the steamer for Mecca. On their way, near Mainamati, they fell into the clutches of some badmashes, who mixed poison with the food which the male members of the party partook. The four Mussalman began to vomit and after a little while became insensible. The police, on being informed by the female pilgrim, came to the spot. It is said that only three dead bodies have been found; one of the culprits has been arrested. The police are on the lookout for the remaining body and the rest of the culprits.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.—The Charumihir of Mymensingh gives the particulars of a murder case in which the accused has lately been sentenced to transportation for life. The facts of the case are these:—One Babarali of Sankipara, within the jurisdiction of Mymensingh police station, went on the 19th October last, to the house of his brother-in-law, Sadarali, of Chukaitala, to bring his sister to his own house as his father was very ill at the time. At first Sadarali agreed, but on being asked by his wife for her ornaments, he refused to send her to her father's place. On this Babarali retraced his steps home. After he had gone some distance, Sadarali came and recalled him to his own house. After they had entered the house Sadarali, after a dao, began to hack Babarali, from the effects of which he subsequently died. Babarali then fell upon his wife. Assistance soon came and the poor girl was saved.

MURDER IN NOWADA.—A correspondent sends the following account of a murder:—A sensational murder case is now pending in the file of the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Nowada. The Manager of the mica mines of Babu Dirgopal, the chief owner of mica mines in Gya District, was shot in cold blood in front of his bungalow one night. The Police have sent up to the employees of the rival mica mine owner, Babu Kanaya Lal, who is the brother of Babu Dirgopal. The accused have been committed to the Sessions. In this connection one Sheifan has been sent up for harbouring one of the alleged offenders. Mr. Howard, Barrister-at-Law, and Babus Kedar Nath and Ram Prasad are conducting the prosecution; and Mr. Ali Imam, Barrister-at-Law, of the Patna Bar, is conducting the defence.

THE JUDICIAL SERVICE.—A cry of despair, says the Indian Empire, is often heard from among the ranks of the Subordinate Judicial Service in Bengal. The Service is manned by 35 officers who are divided into the following seven grades: (1) 1st grade of Sub-Judges on Rs. 1,000—7, (2) 2nd grade of Sub-Judges on Rs. 800—16, (3) 3rd grade of Sub-Judges on Rs. 600—32. Total 55. (4) 1st grade of Munsiffs on Rs. 400—75, (5) 2nd grade of Munsiffs on Rs. 300—75, (6) 3rd grade of Munsiffs on Rs. 250—75. (7) 4th grade of Munsiffs on Rs. 200—71. Total 206. On analysing the above figures we find that nearly 6 out of every 7 officers must necessarily be in the grades of Munsiffs, i. e., remain confined to the grades between Rs. 200 and Rs. 400, and only one can go up to the grades above Rs. 400. Not more than one-third of the officers can even go up to a grade above Rs. 300, two-thirds being jammed between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300. Officers, who were confirmed in the Service in 1893, are yet rotting in the Rs. 200 grade. This means that they have been officers for that grade. The addition of 55 and the redistribution of grades in that year, into the Rs. 250 grade, but there they are. Officers of 1882 in the Rs. 300 grade have yet to get promotion to the Rs. 400 grade, after serving fully 17 years. In the Rs. 400 grade we find officers of 1876 not yet promoted, although they have been in the service for full 23 years. To our mind, the pay of the grade of Munsiffs need be raised to ensure confidence in the minds of the latter that they will be able to secure a competence after 10 or 12 years of patient labour.

STRANGLED TO DEATH.—Yesterday at the Alipore Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Handley, a young Mahomedan of Naihatty was charged with having strangled a co-religionist to death. It is stated that the accused, suspecting an intrigue between the deceased and his wife, waylaid him on the night of the 10th December last, while the latter was passing through a waste, put him to death by strangulation and concealed the corpse in a neighbouring bush. The trial is proceeding.

DACOITIES.—A Kalna paper cites three instances of dacoity within the last fortnight in the Burdwan district. On January 11 last, at 2 in the morning, the first dacoity was perpetrated at the house of Babu Saroda Charan Chakervarty of Muidpur. The second was committed in the house of the late Babu Surja Kumar Bhattacharjee of Panchra, only 3 miles from the Memari Railway Station, and the third in the house of Babu Ananta Ram Chatterjee of Mohonpur, near Tarkeswar. Inspector Adhar Chandra Dass of the Burdwan Police has been specially deputed to trace the culprits.

STRANGLED TO DEATH.—The Barasat police are engaged in investigating into the circumstances attending the death of a female child of Babu Raj Kristo Mookerjee, a local pleader. It appears that the son of the pleader had sometime ago engaged the services of a strange poverty-stricken woman for looking after the child. Three or four days later the child was missed, and after a careful search the corpse of the child was found floating in a distant tank. It is said that the body had been thrown into the tank by the maid servant, who first strangled her to death. The accused maid-servant has since absconded.

A "TAME" WILD CAT.—"F. R. G. S.", contributes to the Indian Daily News a series of interesting sketches under the taking title of "Life in the Wilds of India," from which we quote the interesting little incident about a wild cat which became, in a measure, tame while the writer was camping out in the Central Provinces:—"I feel tempted here to say something of a wild cat that attacked himself to me, in his wild way, and whom I fed regularly by leaving the remains of my milk for him at night, and who gave me the only fright I received while here. He used to show himself to me of an evening while I sat at tea and rested after the day's labours, but always at a distance, walking up and down in front of me, and giving me to understand by his glances and ways that he had some peculiar affection for me. One night I was too tired, and omitted to put his milk by for him. My usual place of sleeping was under a tree in the open, not far from the Bungalow, on the verandah of which the Chappassi slept. [My cook slept in the kitchen with bolted door.] I had not been long asleep when I heard—was woke by—an awful angry snort and growl of rage with a rush down, near my head, and as I jumped up thinking a tiger was on me, I saw the wretched animal at a few feet distance looking and growling at me. He had actually climbed the tree overhead, and this woke me and paid me off for omitting his usual fare. I felt very annoyed, but the whole thing was extremely ludicrous, especially the look of rage on the face of the cat. I did not drive him away or shoot him with my revolver, but got up, went to the Bungalow brought out his milk pail, placed it in its place, and went off to sleep again. I never again omitted to place out his milk, and was never again disturbed. I am sure he had his uses, whatever they were; and he must have been very sorry when I left these parts.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Council was held on Friday at Government House. There were present—His Excellency Baron Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, His Honour Sir John Woodburn, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, His Excellency General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, Commander-in-Chief in India, the Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, the Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Chalmers, the Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, the Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, the Hon'ble Mr. C. M. Rivaz, the Hon'ble Mr. R. Ry. Ananda Charlu, the Hon'ble Mr. J. J. D. La Touche, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, the Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, the Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur, the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Metta, the Hon'ble Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula, the Hon'ble Mr. J. K. Spence, the Hon'ble Mr. G. Toynebee, the Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, the Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, and the Hon'ble Maharaja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga.

DOUBLE INCOME-TAX.—The Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur asked:—Are the Government of India aware that the levying of double income-tax, i. e., Indian income-tax and English income-tax on incomes derived from many Indian securities is considered a very great hardship by the holders of Indian securities in Great Britain; and in view of the fact that this double charge on incomes levied against India must to some extent mitigate against the investment of capital in India, and with a view to encourage the flow of capital to India, a consideration which Lord George Hamilton has stated on several occasions in the House of Commons is of the utmost importance to this country, will the Government of India move the Secretary of State to endeavour to arrange with the Home Government that income-tax shall not be levied on incomes derived from India upon which Indian income-tax has already been paid?

The Hon'ble Sir James Westland in reply said:—I have no doubt that people who receive in England an income earned under circumstances which bring it within the purview of the Indian Income-tax Act feel it a hardship that they are also charged with income-tax under the English Act. But I doubt whether the diminution of about three rupees out of every hundred which is thereby effected upon the return on capital invested in India has much or any effect in diminishing the flow of capital to India. I shall cause the Hon'ble Member's question to be communicated to the Secretary of State for India; but I would call his attention to the remarks made by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on the 13th June last (Hansard VII 107) when an amendment was moved to the Finance Bill raising this particular question.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS EXEMPTION BILL.—The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the exemption from the operation of Municipal laws of certain buildings and lands which are the property, or in the occupation of Government and situate within the limits of a municipality be taken into consideration. The Hon'ble Member pointed out the slight alteration made in the Bill by the Select Committee and moved for the adoption of three small amendments, which were all carried.

INDIAN CONTRACT BILL.—The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872. He said that he would move for the consideration of the report a fortnight hence.

The following is the Report of the Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Chalmers, Rivaz, Suraz Kaul, Mehta, Spence and Rees and Sir G. Evans:—We the undersigned members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report with the Bill as amended by us annexed hereto.

1. We have made a formal amendment in the preamble, and have suggested the 1st May, 1899, as the date for the coming into operation of the measure.

2. In sub-section (3) of clause 1 of the Bill we have inserted words to make it plain that the new provisions are to apply to an unconscionable bargain set up after the commencement of the proposed Act by the defendant in any suit, whether or not the bargain was made before or after such commencement.

3. We have, by substituting for the phrase "where one party is in a position to dominate the other" the phrase "where the relations subsisting between the parties are such that one of the parties is in a position to dominate the will of the other," somewhat limited, the scope of the new section 16 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, which clause 2 of the Bill is to enact. It seems to us that this more clearly brings out the doctrine of English law by indicating that there must be at the time of the contract a special relationship between the parties which puts one in the power of the other, and Illustration (c) has been simplified, while another Illustration (d) has been added, with the object of making this apparent. We have at the same time omitted, as unnecessary, the reference to the parties "not contracting on a footing of equality," as well as the concluding words as to the consent of the party subjected to undue influence being obtained to "terms to which he would not otherwise have consented."

4. We have made verbal alterations in sub-section (2) (a) of this new section, and from sub-section (2) (b) we have omitted the reference to persons who are "naturally feeble-minded," that being only one element for the consideration of the Court in determining whether a contract has been induced by undue influence or not.

5. We have recast the language of the new section 19 A. of the Act of 1872 proposed by clause 3 of the Bill so as to bring it more closely into accord with the language of section 19. A contract obtained by undue influence is on a different footing from a contract obtained by fraud. In the case of the latter a party, who with knowledge of the fraud has taken any benefit under the contract, is held to have elected to affirm it; but, where a contract has been obtained through the exercise of undue influence, it is necessary that the Court should have power to relieve the party who acted under the undue influence, even although he may have received some benefit under the contract. On the other hand, where such benefit has been received, the Court ought to have full power to impose such conditions as may be just upon the party seeking relief.

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8. To the new section 74 of the Contract Act proposed by clause 4 of the Bill, an explanation has been appended to make it clear that where enhanced interest is payable under a contract from the date of default, the stipulation therefor may be by way of penalty or not in accordance with the circumstances of the case. The Illustration (d), which is given is an instance in which the stipulation is obviously by way of penalty, but is not intended to lay down any hard and fast rule. Similarly Illustration (f) is merely an "illustration" to the section, and does not pre-empt the question whether, for example in a case where the instalments agreed upon for the repayment of a debt comprise future interest, the stipulation that, in the event of default, the whole sum (i. e., the principal and the whole of the future interest) shall become due at once, is not a stipulation by way of penalty.

THE EVIDENCE ACT.—The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. The main object of the Bill is to make the Evidence Act applicable to "finger impressions" in the same way as it is applicable to hand-writings, and with that view section 45 of the present Act is proposed to be amended by the addition of the words "or finger-impressions" after the word "handwriting." The Select Committee propose to add the following to section 73 of the Act: "This section applies also, with any necessary modifications, to 'finger impressions.'"

THE PETROLEUM BILL.—The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances. The Hon'ble Member said that the Report would be taken into consideration a fortnight hence.

The Council was then adjourned for a week.

THE Sessions Judge of Hurdoi has sentenced one Matadin, a self-confessed murderer of his cousin and wife, who had criminal connections with each other, to four years' imprisonment. The man pleaded provocation.

THE MUNSHIGUNGE CASE.

THE HIGH COURT SETS ASIDE THE MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

THE case of Babu Kaliprosunno Chowdhury, a money-lender, practising in the Sub-divisional Magistrate's Court at Munshigunge, which has created a considerable sensation, came on for Friday before Justices O'Kinealy and Stanley of the Calcutta High Court for the revision of the order passed in the case by Mr. Shirres, District Magistrate of Dacca. It may be remembered that a servant of Babu Kaliprosunno brought a charge of theft of timber against Moulvi Fazul-Karim, Sub-divisional Magistrate of Munshigunge. The Police with whom the complaint was at first reported the matter to be false. The District Magistrate was then petitioned and he ordered an enquiry to be held. The Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Howard, held the enquiry and made a report that the case had not been proved. Upon this report the District Magistrate ordered the prosecution of both Kaliprosunno and his servant Debendra Nath under section 211, I. P. C., for bringing a false charge. A warrant was at once issued for the arrest of Kaliprosunno. He had, however, come away to Calcutta before that, and before the warrant could be executed at Calcutta he moved the High Court and obtained a rule for quashing the order for prosecution, and the proceedings were also stayed. The rule came on for hearing yesterday.

Mr. Woodroffe, Mr. Roy, Babu Harendra Narain Mitter and Babu Dasarathi Sanyal, instructed by Babu Kamini Kumar Guha, attorney, appeared for the petitioner in support of the rule.

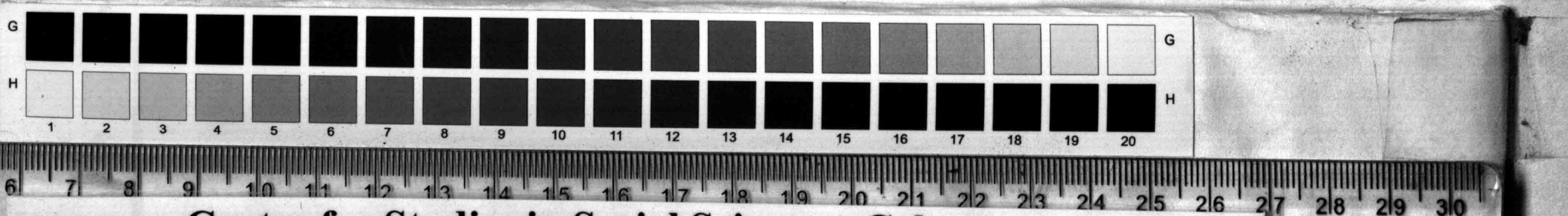
The Advocate-General and Mr. Douglas White appeared for the Crown to oppose the rule. Mr. Woodroffe after stating the facts of the case said that the original complaint had not yet been decided; and before that was done the Magistrate had given sanction to prosecute his client. This hurry to prosecute the man was due to the fact that the charge had been brought against a Deputy Magistrate. "Because it is known," said Mr. Woodroffe, "that if you raise a finger against even a punkha coolie employed in a Government office, you are sure to have all the officials combined against you."

O'Kinealy, J.: No, no, Mr. Woodroffe, I don't think so. Mr. Woodroffe continuing said that the Assistant Magistrate Mr. Howard made some sort of a roving enquiry which he learned counsel might well term an "inquisition," and he made a report to the District Magistrate who at once ordered the prosecution of Kaliprosunno and Debendra. The case had not yet been decided and he, counsel, did not know how could the Magistrate characterize it to be a false case. It was true that the police reported the case false, but personally speaking he, Mr. Woodroffe, never believed the police. The timber was seen in the compound of the house of the Deputy Magistrate and surely Debendra could think that the Deputy Magistrate had taken it to his house.

The Advocate-General observed that as the Assistant Magistrate had come to the conclusion that it was a false case, he thought the Magistrate was right in giving the sanction for prosecution. If the other side wished they might bring a case against the Deputy Magistrate and the Courts were always open to consider any such application. He admitted there were some irregularities in giving the sanction, but, he thought, they were sufficient to vitiate the proceedings. He would therefore ask that the rule be discharged.

Their Lordship delivered the following judgment:—This is a rule calling upon the Magistrate of the district to show cause why the order directing the prosecution of the petitioner, Kaliprosunno Chowdhury, should not be set aside. The order gives no reasons for his prosecution. What happened is this: A servant of the petitioner laid a charge of theft before the Police. The charge being investigated was reported false. The charge was against a contract or the Deputy Magistrate of the Sub-division. On receiving the papers from the police the Deputy Magistrate forwarded them to the District Magistrate asking him for a judicial enquiry. In the meantime the original complainant went to the District Magistrate and asked for an enquiry. The District Magistrate sent the case to the Joint Magistrate for disposal. The Joint Magistrate summoned witnesses, but issued no process against the persons charged. He made an enquiry, we suppose, under section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The evidence of these witnesses was taken before the Assistant Magistrate, who made a report, and on that report the District Magistrate recorded the following order: "The complainant had an opportunity to prove his case, but he had failed to do so. Prosecute Kali Prosunno Chowdhury and Debendra Nath Ghose, who is the complainant, under section 211 before the Joint-Magistrate." It is quite clear that the Assistant Magistrate could not give sanction for prosecution. The only person who could do this was the Magistrate himself, and his finding that Debendra Nath Ghose, servant of Kaliprosunno, did not succeed to prove the case is not our mind sufficient for the prosecution for making a false complaint under section 211 I. P. C. After the case was returned, the District Magistrate could under section 203 have dismissed the case. That section says: "That after an investigation made a case may be dismissed," but in that case it says that the Magistrate must briefly record his reasons for doing so, but that procedure was not adopted. There are, however, two objections to the procedure that has been adopted, viz., that the order of the Magistrate is not a proper sanction; and that the criminal case, which gives rise to that order, so far as we can see, has not been disposed in the way as provided by the Code before a sanction can be given. If the Magistrate want to prosecute these people for making a false complaint, he must, after disposing the case of Debendra Nath Ghose in a proper manner, either give sanction under section 195 of the Cr. P. Code or proceed under section 476 of the Code. We know of no other means by which this can be properly done. The rule is therefore made absolute and the order aside.

GENERAL EGERTON held a Zekka Khew on Sunday, at Landi Kotal. The Anna Fakhi were fully represented, and Kushroo and Haindeh were also present. All accepted Khawas Khan and Wal Mad, who were present, as their Maliks.



TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN NEWS.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION 1898.

COURAGE OF SMALL ANIMALS.

[INDIAN TELEGRAM.]

CUTTACK, FEB. 3.

This year's Exhibition is held in the pandal of the last year. The Durbar was opened yesterday afternoon by the Commissioner in the presence of both European and Native gentlemen. The scope of the Exhibition is extended by exclusion of arts and monstines Exhibits received from almost all parts of the division including the Gurjats and the Director of Land Records and Agriculture of Bengal People of all classes still continue to come in large numbers. The Exhibition has proved a success. It is due to the kind patronage and interest of the Commissioner Mr. George Stevenson and the exertions of the Secretary Mr. W. A. Inglis, Superintending Engineer.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, JAN. 31.

Unofficial advices received in Brussels state that Major Lothaire's soldiers have joined the Batale mutineers, first killing their officers. Major Lothaire was wounded and taken prisoner.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

It is announced that the Order of the Garter has been conferred upon Lord Elgin.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister at Peking, has formally refused to recognise the successor to Hu, the Chinese Director of Northern Railways, whose dismissal is regarded as a serious blow to the honest administration of the Chinese Railway.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

All the Powers have now agreed to prolong the Charter of Mixed Tribunals in Egypt for a further period of one year.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

Washington despatches state that the American authorities are hastening the despatch of reinforcements to the Philippines.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

The death of Princess Maria, wife of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, is announced.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

Colonel Kitchener, who was reported to be returning to Omdurman, has started afresh in pursuit of the Khalifa.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

Mr. Balfour replying to a deputation at Manchester, admitted that the practices in certain Churches were contrary to the law of the Church of England and constituted a danger to the Church and religion, and therefore should be stopped, but he deprecated Parliamentary intervention pending constitutional action by the Bishops.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The Times announces that the Chinese five percentage loan of two million three hundred thousand sterling has been definitely arranged and guaranteed by Northern Railways. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank will issue the prospectus at the end of the week.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The United States House of Representatives has passed a Bill fixing the minimum strength of the standing army at fifty-seven thousand, and the maximum strength at ninety-five thousand.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

According to the latest advices from Samoa the natives are pillaging the towns, and have looted the late Robert Louis Stevenson's house.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

A German resident of Apia, who smashed the windows of the Supreme Court, was arrested and fined. The German Consul protested, but the British and American Consuls declined to intervene, and have refused to hold any further personal intercourse with the German Consul.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The appointment of Lord Tennyson as Governor of South Australia is announced.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

Reuter telegraphs from Peking that Mr. Pritchard Morgan's mining concession in the Szechuan province has been finally signed.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

President McKinley is suffering from atigue, caused by overwork.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The P. and O. steamer Himalaya brings £367,000 in Australian gold for India.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

By the last despatches from the Sudan Colonel Kitchener on the 25th of January was within sixty miles of the Khalifa's position.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The French Government has ordered a supplementary enquiry into M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire's charges against the Judges of the Court of Cassation.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

A Conference of the Premiers of the Australian Colonies has unanimously settled all disputed points in connection with the question of Federation.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The Emperor William has issued a Birthday Rescript, in which His Majesty says he will do his utmost to maintain peace.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has left England to Egypt via Brussels, where he will have an interview with King Leopold.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

The hired transport Dunera has arrived at Southampton.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

A telegram received from Havana says that the Cuban General Gomez has cabled President McKinley, assuring him of his cooperation in disbanding the Cuban soldiers and in distributing three million dollars, offered by America to enable the Cubans to return to their homes.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

It is understood that there are nearly Russian troops stationed at Port and Takenwan.

SNOW has disappeared from the Murree hills.

The inquiry into the charges against Raja Chitpal Singh was resumed at Allahabad on the 1st instant.

The Currency Committee begins taking evidence again on the 10th instant. Their report is expected to be presented in May.

The revenue derived from the petroleum wells of Burma increased from Rs. 1,777,000 to Rs. 2,61,000 last year.

SEVERAL dacoities have recently taken place in Etah, three of which dacoities, one at Lodhai and two at Jalesar, had been very daring.

THE three murderers of Pandit Bangopal Vakil, Rae Bareilly, have been convicted of murder by the Sessions Judge of Lucknow and sentenced to be hanged.

A SOUTHERN contemporary learns that a Station-house officer and three constables are arraigned before the Deputy Collector of Cochin as having taken part in a dacoity.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab visited the schools, the dispensary, the Tahsil, and the Municipal Office at Rawalpindi the other day, and also saw the *Dost-i-Hind* Office and the Wilson Press.

REPORT of a serious assault on a vaccinator comes from the interior of Benares. The villagers mistook the man for a plague official and belaboured him on his demanding the surrender of children for vaccination.

THE sanction of Government has been accorded to the abolition of the Lalitpur Sub-division with effect from the afternoon of the 31st January 1899, and to its constitution as a section of the Jhansi district with effect from the 1st of February 1899.

SIR FRYER arrived at Rangoon on Tuesday afternoon from Calcutta in the Indian Marine steamer *Mayo*.

REPORTS from Drosh show that the weather in Chitral has been exceptionally severe, corresponding with that generally experienced in the Western Himalayan region.

THE management of the Hissar Cattle Farm is to be transferred from the Military (Commissariat) Department to the Civil Veterinary Department as an experimental measure for a period of seven years.

THE Mangalore Light-house is to be removed from the Edga or College Hill and placed on the river-shore in the premises of the Salt Cotours in Bolar, and work has already begun at the latter point. A light-house is to be erected on the rock off Padubidri, to the north-west of Mulika, at a cost of about Rs. 70,000.

THE survey of a railway line from Kine, near Shwebo, to the Kabwet coal fields, and onwards to a point on the Irrawaddy, opposite Thabekyin, will be completed next May. The construction will probably be taken in hand during the next working season.

A QUILON correspondent of the *West Coast Spectator* hears that Government have sanctioned the prosecution of Mr. Varghese, the 3rd class Magistrate of Kayenkollam, by Mr. Rengaswami Iyengar, late Asst. Engineer, for discourteous treatment and wrongful confinement of a public officer. The 1st class Magistrate here has been asked to conduct the enquiry. The affair seems quite a sensational one and promises to be exceedingly interesting.

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LATER reports show that the party of Chamkannis, who raided in the Kurram Valley the other day, were even more formidable than at first supposed, having had some seventy rifles amongst them. The villagers, who went in pursuit, failed to overtake them.

SIR SALTER PYNE, who returned from Peshawar a day or two ago, left Lahore on Tuesday on his way to Calcutta. Here he will see the Viceroy whose acquaintance he made during Lord Curzon's visit to India some years since, and will later on proceed home by way of Japan and America. His agreement with the Amr has now ended, and although His Highness was anxious for his return, Sir Salter is not going back to Kabul. His decision is to terminate the service which has lasted for over twelve years. While Kabul is not now considered a desirable place of residence for Europeans, Sir Salter thinks that the populace have no very hostile feeling towards Englishmen in spite of their supposed fanaticism, and in certain eventualities would welcome them with open arms. The suspicion and distrust is in higher quarters. In his report on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for 1897-98, the Hon. Mr. Gies refers to the two first classes in Mathematics in the M. A. Examination won by B. N. Cama and C. N. Cama twin students, of whom the Principal of E. phinstone College writes: "The two Camas are a veritable *per mobile fratum*. Born the same day, they have from infancy prosecuted their studies side by side, and share the same tastes, and the same pursuits; they joined College together; they passed their University examinations together, until separated by cruel fate at the B. A. Examination, when one of them was not qualified to appear, owing to having been disabled by illness from keeping one of his terms. He was, however, rehabilitated by a special grace of the Senate, which permitted him to present himself for B. A. and M. A. in the same year, so that the twin brothers were once more united at the M. A. Examination of 1897 when they were bracketed with the same number of marks in the 1st class. They possess mathematical ability of a high order, and acting under my advice, have decided to proceed to England in October, with the object of reading off the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge."

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THE Kashmir State Council have sanctioned the rebuilding of Maharajganj Bazar, in Srinagar, which was recently destroyed by fire. Traders who owned shops in the bazar have been given permission to rebuild them, but according to an improved plan.

GANESH SHANKAR DRAVID, the informer in the Poona murders, complains that the whole reward offered—Rs. 29,000, is not being given him, but only half, being divided between him and his brothers, less Rs. 200, for income-tax; Government explaining that the half is given as only one of the culprits at that time was in the hands of the police. Dravid asks why he should suffer because Balkrishna was as wary as the police were incapable.

THE income from the Customs Department of Kashmir during last year was double that of previous years, being eight lakhs of rupees against four lakhs usually realised. The State Council have made considerable reductions in the duties on imports. This has already resulted in a general reduction of prices.

A POONA telegram says that a warrant having arrived from Penang for Burton, who is charged with cheating Messrs. Pritchard and Company of that place, the accused was handed over to the police, who left with him for Calcutta on Thursday.

A CASE was decided in the Recorder's Court at Rangoon on Wednesday last, which was watched with the keenest interest by the Burmese. Some trustees of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda objected to the appointment of Maung-Shwe Waing, the Extra Assistant Commissioner to the post to which he was elected at a public meeting of Buddhists in November. The grounds of objection were that he was not a Burmese and not a Buddhist in early life. The Judge held plaintiff was an Arakanese and a Buddhist and as the former was included in the term Burmese, this case will probably end the litigation which has been proceeding nearly two years past in connection with the pagoda trust.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab reached Shahpur on Saturday morning and was received by the officials and raises of the *tehsil* at Kalra near Bhera. His Honor was entertained on Friday by Malik Umar Hayag Khan who got up some racing, tent-pegging and other sports on his estate in honor of the occasion.

THE new Kagan road from Mansehra, near Abbottabad, up the Kagan Valley to Chilas, may, perhaps, in course of time, the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes, become popular as a route for trade between Central Asia and India. At any rate it affords a much shorter means of communication between the Punjab and Gilgit than the round about road through Murree and Kashmir. From the railway at Hassan Abdal to Gilgit, by the Kagan Valley and Chilas, the distance is about 290 miles; whereas from Rawalpindi railway station to Gilgit, by the Jhelum Valley road and the Burzil Pass, it is close upon 390 miles. Traders are still somewhat chary of facing the unknown dangers of this new Kagan road. This last year, however, Captain Bretherton, with the approval of Government sent a considerable quantity of food supplies to the Gilgit district by the new road. The experiment proved successful and during the present year it is expected that a more extensive use will be made of this route for provisioning Gilgit.

THE trial of Jemadar Roshan and Inspector Joliffe of the Bombay City Police, on charges of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and causing evidence to disappear in order to screen the first accused, respectively, commenced before Mr. Justice Russell at the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Thursday last. Mr. Anderson, barrister, prosecuted, the Jemadar was defended by Mr. Inverarity, and Joliffe was represented by Mr. Davar, barrister. Mr. Anderson narrated the facts of the case. On September 11th, he said, one Pandoo was taken to the Police Chowkey on the charge of having swindled a sailor out of some silver ornaments. While at the Chowkey, the Jemadar kicked Pandoo in the ribs and the man shortly afterwards died. The facts were communicated to Inspector Joliffe and steps were taken to prove that the man had died of plague. Witnesses were instructed to tell this story to the doctor and the coroner, and the body was burnt. Two companions of Pandoo, who were at the Chowkey, communicated with the wives of their husband, and petitioned the Police Commissioner, and this enquiry was instituted, which resulted in the charges being brought. Before evidence was taken Mr. Inverarity intimated that he did not dispute that Pandoo was taken to Chowkey, and that the Jemadar was present. The only question was, who struck the blow. Mr. Davar stated that Inspector Joliffe's defence was that he was not present and only made the necessary enquiries as police officer, when informed of the death of Pandoo. Evidence was taken and the case was adjourned.

Plague News.

THE Karachi returns for Thursday shows only one case.

THE Bombay plague returns for Thursday give 84 cases and 78 deaths, the total mortality is 232. Last year it was 161 cases and 154 deaths making a total of 301.

PLAGUE is spreading at the Kolar Goldfields. The North and South ends of the Goldfield are attacked, and seven deaths have recently occurred. Much alarm prevails, and the mining companies are strengthening the plague staff.

THE Plague Commission took evidence at Ahmedabad on the 1st instant, and Colonel Bartholomew stated that the rats were instrumental in conveying the plague bacilli from place to place, and creating foci of infection. The Commission have proceeded to Baroda.

An Editor's Life Saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

DURING the early part of October, 1896, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. EDWARDS, Publisher of The Healthy Wyant, Ill. For sale by

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INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION 1898.

THE AWARDS.

The following is a list of the awards at the last Indian Industrial Exhibition held under the auspices of the Indian Industrial Association:—

- GOLD MEDALS. Gangadhar Dey Oil Painting. Indian Art School Oil Painting Crayon Drawing, and Wood Engraving. Papyrus and Stationery. Peacock Chemical Works Dry Specimens of Indigenous Drugs. J. D. Shaw and Co. Blue-Back Ink. Perfumery. Jagadishwar Ghatak Paddy Husking Machines. Indian Tea Co. Tea. Manockjee Puriyjee Condiments. Howrah Flour Mills Flour Atta Sooji. Delhi Biscuits. Goupre Co Ltd Linsed Oil and Cake. S S Bagchi Silk Cloths. Ghosh Dass and Co. Locks and Padlocks. Hossain Ali Khan Ivory Painting. Harmonium. Harrington and Co Oil Painting. G N Mukherjee and Bros Half one Blocks. Hira Lal Sen Photographs. Jadav Ch Lahiry Ivory Works. Chakravarty Bros Negative Varnish. Franjee Pestonjee Bhamgara Indian Curries. Burn and Co Pottery. P D Mitter and Co Prismatic Compass and Amin's Compass.

SILVER MEDALS.

- Bengal Paper Mills Co Ltd Paper. Kuntaline Process Block Printing. Bannerjee and Co Red Ink. Kedar Nath Sircar Fibres. Indian Tea Supply Co Tea. Ganesh Flour Mills Flour Atta and Sooji. K C Bose and Co Cornflour Barley Powder, and Pearl Barley. Howrah Oil Mills Co Linsed and Mustard Oil. Basack Bros Syrups. Sadeshi Bhandar Marble Wire Couch Shell. Wire, Mother of Pearl Buttons, Long Cloth and other cotton goods made in the country.

INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO.

- (Mitter Co) Angola Twills and Chee's. Bacharee Ghosh and Co Silk Tassels. Srish Chandra Sen Angola Twills and Checks. T P Sur Table Cloths Towels Napkins etc.

Rajshahyee Sericultural School.

- Mulka Silk Cloth. Tanned Leather Boots and Shoes. Spinning Goods. Bromide and Carbon Enlargements. Bromide for Interior. Half-tone Blocks. Metal Chasing.

S Nasiruddin.

- U Roy Wooden Screen. Stephen Das and Co Ivory Works. Bombay Art Manufacturing Co Marble Sculpture. Nemai Charan Bhaskar Brown and Co Marble Wire. Titani Sing Rup Sing Purushottam Das Mahadeopersad Putton Shellac.

SPECIAL MEDALS.

- Bannerjee and Co "Steven's Gold Medal," awarded by the Indian Industrial Association in honor of its late President Sir Charles Cecil Stevens. This medal has been awarded to this firm for a Steam Launch made by the firm.

Mondul and Co.

- Raj Bahuk uba Nath Bose Bahadur's Medal for Harmonium. Upendra Nath Mukherjee Srish Chander Dutt's Medal for Orange grown in Barasat.

THE extension of the Lyallpore Railway, as far as Toba Tek Singh, is expected to be ready for inspection next month, and the link between Toba Tek Singh and Khanewalla, will probably be completed in November next. Toba Tek Singh is situated on the road to Jhang, and travellers will, on the opening of this section for traffic, be saved a good deal of long and dusty tonga journey between that place and Chichawatni.

IT is possible that the crore of rupees in this year's railway budget, which lapses owing to the inability of the English Ironmasters to fulfil their contracts by the end of March, may be carried on to next financial year, a sensible arrangement as rolling-stock, girders, and permanent-way material are urgently required.

MR. N. B. WAGLE, B. A., of Canara proceeded to England by the homeward mail steamer Caledonia on Saturday last to study the glass industry. He has secured the Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy Travelling Fellowship tenable for three years and has received aid from the Baroda, Cutch, Bhavanagar and Junagad States for the above purpose.

MR. FELIX DIAS, in his judgment on a recent divorce case at Colombo, made the following observations, apropos of some photographs that came up as evidence in the trial:—"By merely looking at these pictures I feel bound to say that I cannot possibly regard them as evidence of the plaintiff's connivance at his wife's misconduct..... They show nothing more than that these people have been guilty of what other, in a different stratum of society, might have regarded as excessively vulgar and bad manners; and they no more prove or suggest misconduct than would a picture of the rude romping of men and women in modern ball-rooms, in attitudes which might and do shock some people."

THE usual arrangements are being made for furnishing supplies to the troops which will move to and from Chitral on relief in next April and May. Owing to the intrigues of the Hadda Mullah special precautions will be taken along the route this year, the Moveable Column in the Swat Valley being kept ready to march at a few hour's notice.

For the Babies.

THERE is no better medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cures make it a favorite with mothers and small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping cough it liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by

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THE interesting monograph on the badger published by Mr. Alfred Pease, while doing justice to the courage of the badger, leaves a strong impression of the astonishing pl

A NOBLE SACRIFICE.

In a quiet street in Chelsea two sisters made a little home for themselves.

Barbara and Lettice Maitland were orphans, the children of a doctor whose genius, alas! had developed itself more in the direction of spending than of saving, and who at his death had left his family almost penniless.

These two were the eldest and the youngest of the family. Life had gone hardly with them for some time and they had felt the pinch of poverty keenly. Now, however, Barbara was earning a modest income as assistant secretary to Lady Glendower, a lady well-known for her philanthropic efforts, and Lettice added to their store by teaching the children of a prosperous linen draper.

When our story opens Lettice had been for some weeks staying at Broadstairs with her young charges, and Barbara was alone; but much has happened during these few weeks—much that Lettice is at present in ignorance of.

If we enter their little sitting-room, and listen to the conversation being carried on by the two occupants, we shall learn the nature of what has taken place.

One occupant is Barbara Maitland herself. Barbara is not pretty, and she is not young, at least not if youth is counted by actual years, for she will not see her thirtieth birthday again, though her pretty brown hair is still glossy and abundant, and her complexion is its natural freshness rivals that of many a city damsel.

The other occupant is a man of about forty, dark and handsome, albeit tanned by exposure to wind and weather, as well he may, having only lately returned from his fruit ranch in California. He is Lady Glendower's brother.

"It all seems so strange," said Barbara, "to think that we are actually engaged to each other, and yet that we don't profess to love each other in the very least."

"Yes," responded her companion; than he added: "Barbara, would you not like to know why I first thought of taking a fruit ranch in California?"

"Yes, certainly I should."

"That was the cause," and Geoffrey placed in her hand a tiny morocco case, wherein was framed the portrait of a lovely girl, spirituelle, yet full of vivacity, with deep blue eyes and golden hair.

"She died; and now, little woman, you know why I told you I could never make love to any woman again. I was nearly mad with grief for a time after I lost her, and I went out to California and plunged madly into work. At first, as you know, things did not prosper, and I lost a lot of money. Now I have regained all I lost, and am comparatively a rich man, and if I am to succeed, and take a large number of pupils as I hope to do, a wife is an absolute necessity to me."

"That same evening Lettice arrived. Lettice was nineteen, and had a tall, plump figure, and a face of wondrous beauty. Her eyes were of that rare blue violet shade; her hair a soft nut brown. They had finished tea, and Barbara was seated in a low chair by the open window. Lettice on a stool at her feet.

"What, Barbara, a new ring?" cried the younger sister, capturing Barbara's left hand, and examining the lovely sapphire flashing on the third finger.

"Ah, you are blushing! What have you been doing while I have been away? Come, tell me all about it."

"I have been getting engaged," replied Barbara, demurely. And then, to her sister's great surprise, she told her all about it.

"And when is it to be?" asked Lettice.

"In September, and we are to sail about the middle of October, and, Lettice, dear, you are to come with us! Geoff says that there will be plenty for you to do there, and, of course, I could not think of going without you."

"Oh! I think it will be just lovely," cried Lettice, "I shall like to go out and I am dying to see this new brother."

So Lettice was introduced to this new brother and her new brother and Lettice got on very nicely together. Lettice was just of an age to be fascinated by a man of Geoffrey's age and style rather than by one nearer to her own age; and Geoffrey was taken by her fresh girlish ways, and by her natural, unconventional style.

The wedding preparations went on merrily, and Lettice was as eager as any one in helping them forward.

So it was all arranged, a marriage of mutual satisfaction and esteem, but no love-making. But the little god was not to be cheated. So two hearts after one ecstatic bound of passionate joy, as they realise that they are all the world to each other, are plunged in anguish and despair as they also realise that they both are in honour bound never to be more than friends.

Look into Geoffrey Selhurst's room late one evening, towards the end of August, as he paces up and down, heedless of the fact that the clock is already registering the small hours.

"Fool—fool that I was!" he ejaculates. "Fool to tell myself that my heart was dead and buried with my lost love, and now it is beating as wildly, and with as passionate love for another, and I may not claim her. I am bound in honour to her sister."

"Barbara shall never know it," murmured Lettice, as she lies awake in her silent misery through the long night.

"I will bear my pain alone. Her life shall not be spoiled."

As for Barbara, she went tranquilly on with her preparations, and recked nothing of the hidden storm. She accepted the announcement of Lettice's determination to remain in England with a calm indifference, and with scarcely a passing expression of regret, and the poor girl noticed, with a pang of sorrow, how quickly new interests and ties had superseded her in her sister's mind.

It was the evening before the wedding; a lovely, still September evening. The three were together in the Maitlands' little sitting room.

"Bab, you have not tried on your wedding-dress," cried Lettice.

"It looks lovely. Do go upstairs and put it on I know that Geoffrey is dying to see it."

"Yes, do," said Geoffrey. "I should like to see it."

"Very well, said Barbara, smiling, "I will gratify your curiosity and my vanity. I will run and put it on."

Then the two whose lives were overshadowed by the cloud of separation, whose hearts were almost breaking by the strain imposed upon them, were alone.

For a few seconds silence prevails. Then Lettice crosses over to Geoffrey, and, taking both his hands, gazes at him with great sorrow-laden eyes.

"Geoffrey, you will never let her know; never let her guess. You won't be true to her, and good to her always, will you not?"

"Lettice, Lettice! I want you. Come and help me to put my gown on," cried Barbara's voice from upstairs. "Come and help me, Lettice. Miss Frazer has made a mistake. My gown is much too long and too large. The fact of the matter is, she seems to have made it by your measurements instead of mine. Try it on, Lettice, and let me see."

Thus persuaded Lettice consented to array herself in the white silk and lace draperies, and very lovely she looked in them. Her tall and more finally formed figure easily carried off the superfluous inches that had so distressed Barbara, and she looked with pardonable girlish vanity as her sister placed her in front of the glass.

"Did you think I did not guess what had happened, little sister?" said Barbara's sweet, low-toned voice; while her arm stole gently round the amazed Lettice. "Here is Geoffrey Selhurst's bride! Come and let me take you to him."

"But, Barbara, stop! How did you find out? We never meant you to know! I will not take your lover from you!"

"Geoffrey is not my lover; and he was only going to marry me because he is too chivalrous and honourable to disappoint me, and though I like him very much, and esteem him immensely, I should never fret my heart out about him as I know a foolish little girl would do if I had gone away with him and left her in England."

For answer Lettice flung her arms round her sister, and burst into a flood of happy tears. After some hesitation she allowed Barbara to take her back arrayed in her bridal finery.

And placing Lettice's hand in Geoffrey's Barbara quickly quitted the room and left the lovers to their own explanations.

I say, Bab!" quoth Geoffrey an hour or so later, when the trio were seated at supper, and Lettice was once more arrayed as an every-day maiden, "you must come out with us now."

"I have every intention of doing so," replies Miss Maitland, calmly. "Though I have every confidence in you, if you think I am going to trust my Lettice out there, you are very much mistaken."

Their wedding went off very quietly the next day, and the happy pair departed for a fortnight on the Lakes, leaving Barbara fully occupied in making preparations for their journey in October.

Six months later there was a wedding out in California, and this time the bride's dress fitted perfectly, and even if it had not done so she would have gone to church and have been married in it all the same. For Barbara, declared that Hugh Denham, the clever doctor, had won her heart and soul completely for himself, and that not even to make Lettice happy would she surrender him.

THE GREAT PYGMY FOREST.

A REPRESENTATIVE of Reuter's agency has had an interview with Mr. Albert B. Lloyd, a young Englishman who has just come home after a remarkable journey from Toru, the western province of Uganda. Since he left that region, a little over 12 weeks ago, he has traversed Stanley's great pygmy forest, crossing it by a more southerly route than that covered by Stanley, and after the whole length of the Aruwimi, passing through immense tracts of forest inhabited only by cannibals. Afterwards he descended the main Congo River to the terminus of the railway, whence he travelled to Matadi by train. On reaching the coast he travelled to Europe by Portuguese mail via Lisbon. Mr. Lloyd performed this journey unaccompanied by any European and attended only by a couple of Baganda servants and carriers. A considerable portion of the route had not been traversed by a European since Stanley's expedition, and some of it had never before been explored. Mr. Lloyd met with no difficulty from the natives and had not to fire a shot in self-defence.

Speaking to Reuter's representative Mr. Lloyd said:—"I left Bamutenda in Toru on September 19, striking due south to Fort Katwe, the British military station on the northern shore of Lake Albert. Thence I followed the Semliki River to M'beni, the frontier of the Congo State. There I crossed the Semliki into Bangian territory. From this point I crossed through the heart of the great pygmy forest, the northern part of which was traversed by Stanley. After passing through the forest I travelled right down the Aruwimi to the junction of that river with the Congo. Although a portion of the journey especially along the Aruwimi and through the dark forest, was somewhat risky, I met with no serious opposition. I never had to resort to the use of arms. I was entirely unaccompanied by Europeans until I reached the Belgian State station at Basoko on the Congo. My caravan consisted of two Baganda boys as personal servants and a few native carriers. Guides I obtained at the various villages en route."

As to the situation in Toru, Mr. Lloyd said:—"Since the administration of Captain Sitwell in that province marvellous progress and improvement has been made. When I first went there two years ago there was constant trouble with the chiefs and the natives, but now matters go on very smoothly. The chiefs recognise the King who was placed there by Captain Lugard and loyally obey him. It is very significant that owing to the loyalty of the Watoro, Mwanga's people, despite repeated efforts, have never crossed Toru, but have met with continual repulses. It is a matter of great congratulation that the force of 120 Sudanese in Toru under Captain Sitwell has remained absolutely loyal during the whole of the rebellion. This is the only province of Uganda which has not been disorganized owing to the late mutiny. Just after I left Captain Sitwell and Captain Meldrum started on an expedition to check the rebels under Gabrieli, Mwanga's commander-in-chief, who was attempting to proceed to the north to join the ex-King of Uganda in Unyoro. King Kasarama of Toru is a thoroughly reliable and indeed exemplary man. Baptized by Bishop Tucker in 1895, he has since lived a thoroughly consistent Christian life."

Describing his journey and his experiences with the pygmies, Mr. Lloyd continued:—"During the first ten days' travelling through Toru nothing of a specially noteworthy character occurred. I reached the Belgian frontier post of M'beni on October 1 and then entered the great dark forest. Altogether I was 20 days' walking through its gloomy snades. I saw a great many of the little pygmies, but generally speaking, they kept out of the way as much as possible. At one little place in the middle of the forest, called Hologena, I stayed at a village of a few huts occupied by so-called Arabs. There I came upon a great number of pygmies who came to see me. They told me that unknown to myself, they had been watching me for five days, peering through the growth of the primeval forest at our caravan. They appeared to be very frightened, and even when speaking covered their faces. I slept at this village, and in the morning I asked the chief to allow me to photograph the dwarfs. He brought ten or 15 of them together, and I was enabled to secure a mapshot. I could not give a time exposure, as the pygmies would not stand still. Then with great difficulty I tried to measure them, and I found not one of them over 4ft. in height. All were fully developed. The women were somewhat slighter than the men, but were equally well formed. I was amazed at their sturdiness. Their arms and chests were splendidly developed as much so as in a good specimen of an Englishman. These men have long beards half-way down the chest, which imparts to them a strange appearance. They are very timid and cannot look a stranger in the face. Their eyes are constantly shifting as in the case of monkeys. They are fairly intelligent. I had a long talk with the chief, and he conversed intelligently about the extent of the forest and the number of his tribe. I asked him several times about the Belgians, but to these questions he made no reply. Except for a tiny strip of bark cloth men and women are quite nude. They are armed with bows and arrows—the latter tipped with deadly nomadic, sheltering at night in small huts 2ft. to 3ft. in height. They never go outside the forest. During the whole time I was with them they were perfectly friendly."

"There are no Europeans in any part of the forest, but there are a few villages containing three or four houses which are known as auxiliary Belgian stations. They are occupied by so-called Arabs who have been placed there by the Belgians. In parts I found a fairly good track, perhaps a couple of feet wide, evering and crossed by boughs and enormous creepers, but

generally speaking it was easier to cut our way right through the tropical growth. In places the darkness was very great. Once I tried to photograph my tent at midday, but even with nearly half an hour's exposure the attempt was a failure. Occasionally I came upon a very small natural clearing, but generally speaking the growth was very dense and it was like advanced twilight. In many places it was impossible to read even at noon. I walked during the three weeks I was going through the forest, as, although I had a donkey with me, if I had ridden him I should have continually been pulled off by the creepers. We had several narrow escapes from falling trees. On one occasion my two boys and myself, who were at the head of the party, had just passed under an enormous tree when it fell with a crash between us and the rest of the carriers. Had we passed two seconds later it would have fallen on us. I measured one tree which had fallen across the track, and found it to be 20ft. in circumference. The deathlike stillness of the forest was continually broken by reports like thunder as these giant trees fell crushing to the ground. At night time these reports were most startling. The forest is literally alive with elephants, leopards, wild pigs, buffalo, and antelope. Fires at night kept off any leopards that might have been prowling round our little encampment. At night I used to fasten my tent to the trunks of trees and surround the camp with a zariba of small trees. We never had a guard at night."

"The first Europeans I met after leaving the forest were two Belgian officers at a place called Mawambi on the Luri river. Just after reaching that place I again struck Stanley's route, and marched for ten days along the banks of the Luri to the village of Avakubi. Travelling here was very difficult, in fact almost as bad as in the great forest. The tracks were all overgrown and the country practically uninhabited. Its only occupants were cannibals. At Avakubi, which place I reached on October 20, I got two large dug out canoes and embarked on the Aruwimi. The natives rigged up a little covering on one of the boats for protection from the sun, and this nearly cost me my life. I was in this boat and we were just starting down a strong rapid when the craft began to sink and I was unable to get free of the covering. I eventually got to the surface in an exhausted condition, but I lost a large number of photographs. Ten days' journey down the Aruwimi brought us to its junction with the Congo at Basoko. This was regarded as a very quick journey, but we were, of course, going down stream. During this section I passed through the country of the cannibal Bangwa tribe, a very warlike people who are noted for their wonderful workmanship in iron, which they make into spears, knives, &c. They are at present more or less cowed by the Belgians, but I doubt if this condition of affairs will be permanent, and I believe the Belgians will have trouble with them yet."

"There are many Congo State posts down the Aruwimi with white officers, and apparently they manage to keep on fairly good terms with the cannibals by whom they are surrounded. Personally I was received most kindly by these cannibals. They are, it is true, warlike and fierce but open and straightforward. I did not find them to be of the usual cringing type, but many fellows who treated one as an equal. I had no difficulty with them whatever. At one place I put together the bicycle I had with me and, at the suggestion of these people, rode round their village in the middle of a forest. The scene was remarkable, as thousands of men, women, and children turned out, dancing and yelling, to see what they described as a European riding a snake. At Basoko on the Congo I embarked on the river steamer Ville de Bruxelles and came down the river, calling at stations en route. After a journey of 600 miles in the boat I reached Lopoldville on November 24. There I joined the railway, which I may say is one of the most wonderful things I have seen in Africa. I travelled in an arm-chair in an excellent saloon carriage, and finally reached Matadi, whence I proceeded to join the Portuguese mail steamer for Lisbon."

Asked in conclusion for information concerning the many reported military movements on the Congo, Mr. Lloyd replied:—"According to report Baron Dhanis was on an expedition in the Kasai district, and from what I hear he was experiencing great difficulty, especially in the matter of transport owing to the swampy character of the country. The only other expeditions I heard of were those of Lieutenant Henry, who was on the way from Stanley Pool to Lado, and of Major Lothaire, who had just left Bangala for the north. I saw large numbers of troops being trained at Bangala. General speaking, the whole Congo was quiet—certainly tranquillity prevailed along the river. An expedition was about to be sent north of Basoko against a very hostile tribe. It was reported that it was not safe for any European to go more than two hours' journey to the north of Basoko. At this place I stayed with Captain Guy Barrows, who is commandant of the Aruwimi district, and who helped me considerably. The influence of such men and of other Englishmen who are now in the Congo State service is doing a great deal to check excess which were formerly too common."

During the whole of his journey Mr. Lloyd enjoyed good health, only having two very slight attacks of fever.

A SINGED MOTH.

CLORE JACKSON had been standing for some time in the hall, whether he had retreated out of the heat and crowd of his sister's drawing-room.

Aman just back from Australia is not exactly in the humour for social functions, and, as he kept repeating to himself, he would not have put his nose inside this one had not his sister made such a point of his attending her.

His sister and he were very good friends. Absence had not cooled their affection. She had just the same friendly face and kind heart as in days gone by; but she was married now, and rich, and when she was not entertaining or being entertained, she was down at the institution which looked after all the boys and girls and the poor people of the parish she lived in. In consequence, Clore saw little of her and being of nature lovable, and having expected to be much with her, he felt sore and somewhat disappointed.

Meanwhile he was a unit at her "At Home," and being no longer required to take relays of young ladies to tea, he had escaped to the hall, and was quizzing the palpitating mass of people in a kindly way, when a girl came by and arrested his attention—a girl so simply dressed that the eye sought her face at once, and dwelt on the quiet, happy, and yet vivacious expression it wore.

"That is the first nice girl I have seen to-day," he ejaculated inwardly, as he hastened to follow her into the room. When Mrs. Buzard turned to look for a man to attend to her guest, there he was, ready at hand.

"Oh, Clore," she said, thanking him with her eyes, "I was looking for you. Mr. Jackson—Miss Lyons. Now, dear, take her and get her some tea, the poor girls is exhausted. She has been sitting in the sun all the afternoon looking at some men running about."

"Mrs. Buzard evidently does not appreciate cricket," the girl observed, as they made their way out of the room.

"Please bring two cups," she begged, as he was going off for the tea.

He did as she requested, depositing them before her and telling her there was plenty more where that came from. Then he fetched some cakes, and settled down at her side.

"And did you really think that I wanted both cups for myself?" she asked in an amused voice.

"Yes, I thought you were very thirsty after the match!"

She laughed in a whole-hearted way, and he joined in because he could not help himself.

"Oh," she gasped, trying to recover herself, "you must have thought me an odd creature. No that is my patent plan for making you men take tea. It is so much more enjoyable a *dinner*—and most men will insist on sitting and watching you drink your wine—and it's decidedly stiff and unfriendly, so I circumvented them this way."

"Do you know this is the first cup of tea I have had this afternoon, and yet I have nearly lived in this room since I arrived. I am quite great full to you for thinking of me."

"Then reward me. Tell me where you have been travelling, for travelling you have been if I have any perspicacity left."

"Travelling!" he exclaimed with a twinkle which fast developed into a grin, "yes, just a wee bit of travelling! Fifteen years in Australia, if you please."

"And are you not delighted to get home," she inquired.

"Delighted! I am overpowered with delight!"

"Then you are going to tell me some of your experiences."

"There you stump me; I have none. I have done my share of work, more than my share of roughing it, but as to experiences—there seems nothing to tell. I tell you what though. I have taken a lot of photos, they would give you more idea of it all than any amount of yarning. But—perhaps you do not care for photos."

"Why, I dabble in photography myself. You see when I was in India I had to do something. The heat makes one lazy, but after a bit I pulled myself together and set to work, I was afraid of growing into a nonentity—and photography was one of my occupations. It was surprising how many people I found to help me. The man I'm—"

"Then you are quite an expert."

"But I'm not. Just as I was getting on we had to come back, and since I have been back there has been so much else to do that—"

"Perhaps I shall be able to help you a bit. I can manage it pretty well, you see I had such a deal of practise—you must let me help you," he insisted.

She, smiling at his warmth, rose, saying: "Don't you think we had better go back?"

She noticed his look of disappointment, and added: "I am afraid it is getting very late, and I ought to be moving. I am sorry to stop our chat, and I should be delighted to see your pictures; but I am afraid you will not be successful in making me work at it again. I seem to have no time to spare what with—"

"I have so much," he interrupted, laughing.

"How shall we manage it?"

He paused and looked at her appealingly.

"Perhaps you would allow me to bring them round to you one day," he suggested humbly.

Mabel Lyons was sensitive. Anxious not to snub him, again she said warmly: "Yes, do come. My mother is at home Wednesday; she will be delighted to see you; and I will reconsider my determination—perhaps I will begin again. We live close by here—Montgomery Mansions, 5A."

And so they parted.

"This way, sir."

The boy led the way to the lift.

As Clore pressed the electric button, he found himself wondering how she would look without her hat, and then wondering at himself for wondering.

That morning he had laughed at himself for saying some days before he could not breathe in London. He had whistled like a boy all the way to her flat and the clouds had danced to his tune.

All the little things in the world pleased him. He wanted to give something to every child he met—last night he had prayed for forgiveness for his late ingratitude and discontent.

As the maid announced him she came forward to meet him. They shook hands and he knew she was saying something about her mother but he was trying to keep his face steady and did not hear.

A little girl walked awkwardly to him and offered a limp hand.

"This is Edna," he heard her say.

He made an effort to recover himself and produced the photos rather brusquely.

As they looked at them he gained composure, and when tea was brought he could talk sensibly.

The child took her tea and went back to the coach. "Charming little things," he thought, and she said: "Edna is reading Madame d'Aulnoy, and is so excited over the adventures of the green serpent; that is her way of reading, now. I tell her that when she gets older she will not be so excited and she is not enough to be excited over. Madame, who was an angel. I do admire children for that, they do know what they like. Somehow or other we lose the gift when we grow up, and that is why so many are dissatisfied, I think."

"I know exactly what I want."

"Most men do, that is why they rub along better than women. Most girls do not—they attack life by fits and starts and have constant relapses, when they waste their time and worry about all sorts of useless things. If they only decided what they wanted, they would soon get a healthy view of life. Do you ever feel really unhappy?"

She asked the question with such earnestness that he concluded she had been talking at herself.

"Of course I do. Why, the other day at my sister's 'At Home,' I was feeling like a melancholy stork I saw years ago in the Zoo. I have never forgotten him as he stood disconsolately looking into space. I pitied him more because my head was full of Hans Anderson, and I thought it hard cheese that he should be pinned up in that desolate enclosure and bestared at by children. I thought he must be feeling pretty bad, and that is how, I felt the other day; but you came in."

If she had known him better she would have heard the tenderness in his voice.

"And we had a jolly chat and I went home quite merry."

"Oh, if talking to me does you so much good you must come and see us when you are feeling like the stork."

"Do you really mean it?" he asked eagerly.

She laughed.

"Why you are serious. I hope you will not feel often like the stork, but if it ever should happen again," she laughed again, "I am sure I shall be only too pleased to—especially as you are going to help me with my photographs. Next time I will show you some of mine."

He rose reluctantly. He had already lingered too long, fascinated by her winsome face and pretty ways.

"Thank you so much for taking an interest in my photos," he said quietly, "I hope you will let me help you, it will be such a pleasure to me."

"Thank you for bringing them; I have enjoyed them."

And so they parted.

"Clore, you are looking fit!" Mrs. Buzard exclaimed as he joined her after dinner the next night, "and it was just like your dear self to go without your second pipe to talk to me."

"I have something to tell you, Amy," he said, quickly.

"Well, old boy, talk away; I am a first-rate listener."

"They say married women have to be," he observed mischievously. "Amy, I am in love."

Mrs. Buzard's eyes danced with amusement.

"No, Clore, she is not excited, 'not already?'"

"Yes, and she is the nicest girl I have ever met, the sweetest—but there, I know you like her; I saw

you did when you introduced us. And who could help liking her? Oh, she is!"

"Yes, yes, yes, but supposing you tell me who it is, that would be more to the point, would it not?" she cried, hitting him with her fan.

"Miss Lyons."

"Oh, but that is absurd, Clore," she said, quickly, "you do not love, you mean, you think she is charming and all that—you admire her?"

"I love her," he insisted.

"But you have only seen her once—it is impossible," she urged, just as if she wanted to argue him out of a fancy.

"But it is not," he said joyfully. "Amy, I spent the afternoon with her yesterday, and I only felt more glad that I had met her."

"Do you mean to say she has encouraged you?" she cried.

"I do not think she objects to me," he responded placidly. "She has asked me—but there, why should you object?"

"This is too much! Why, Clore, Miss Lyons is engaged. The man is coming home next month to marry her—"

She cried with pain. He had seized her by the wrist and was looking at her with quivering face.

"Is this true?" he asked wildly.

"You forget yourself," she said gently loosening his hand.

He begged her pardon absently.

"Why the other day when you called and found me out I bought her wedding present. You can see her note of thanks."

He was pacing the room now in a sort of frenzy.

"Clore, Clore," she cried distressed, "you cannot really love her; it's a wild fancy. She is a sweet girl, very kind and good, and if she had been free I should have rejoiced to have seen you married. As it is—"

"As it is," he repeated sarcastically.

"As it is you must forget her."

"That is so easy to say—you must forget her! The next time you are worrying about your Institution, let a friend tell you to forget it and you will see how comforted and exhilarated you will feel!"

"You are quite right, Clore," she said, startled by his flushed face and excited manner. "I—"

"No, I am not right, I know that full well. I am acting the brute. Now you see Clore, Jackson as he really is. Most times he manages to deceive people into thinking he is not a bad fellow. Really it is quite refreshing to show one's self, one's inner man, the man civilization has taught us to keep in the background. I hope you will forgive me this once! In future I will do my best to keep the exterior serene. If you thought of me in your prayers I might be recalled—class me with the Institution if you like."

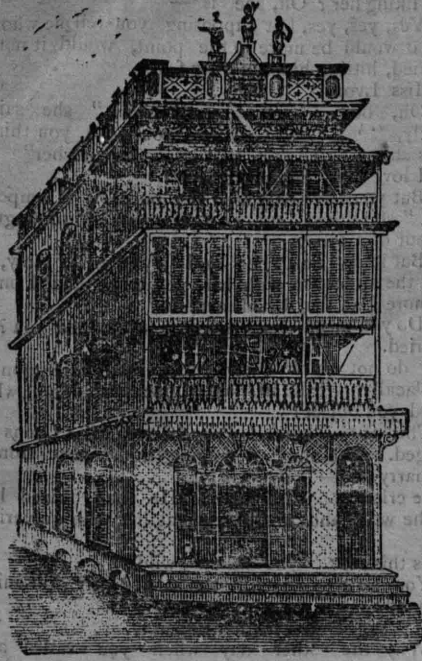
He hurried from the room and she stood looking after him paralysed by the suddenness of the outburst.

Then she did what every woman of her impulsive generous temperament would have done; she ran up to her bedroom, locked the door, threw herself on her bed and cried.

When she was exhausted she tried to efface all trace of the performance, and presently did what a wise woman would have done at first. She thought like an impulsive woman, however, not like a wise one.

She went through the miserable scene again. She said again all that had passed between them. She blamed herself for many things and particularly for not having given Clore that part of her attention he deserved. She remembered all the little things that she had done and one especially. When Clore had told her about his photos, her head was full of the holiday scheme for the Institution, and she had said, "You must show them to me," but she had never remembered to ask for them, and he had not mentioned them again.

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