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#### পদক পতক

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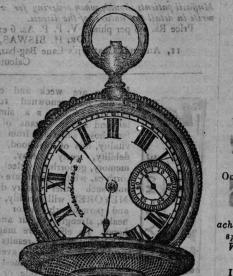
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MARCH 12, 1899.

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a their insidiousness.

After years of incessant toil and experiment, I have discovered a medicine which, can confidently say will cure the patient of acidity, I and its worse stage of dyspepsia in a short time, effectively and radically, however, chronic and long-standing the complained

however, chronic and long-standing the complained however violent its attack, the Addity 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 th m.

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

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

December last.

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Babu Nilmoni Dey, Assistant Settlement Officer

Babu Nilmoni Dey, Assistant Settlement Officer writes from Camp Patepur, Dt. Mozafferpur:—I have treid your Acidity Pill and found them to be and excellent remedy in removing acidity immediately. They are a great boon after a heavy dinner. They are in valuable in the Moffusil. They should find place every tourist's bag. P ease send me two boxes immediately.

diately.
The Amrita Bazar Patrika says: Dr. H.
Biswas, s Acidity piif has an extraordinary digestive
power so hat men suffering from Dystepsia may
give afair trial. It is exclusively prepared from some

give afair trial. It is excusively prepared hom some ative herbs is perfectly sate.

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antee a cure and. Refund the Price in case of failure.

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carried on in the name and style of HAHNEMANN Home, and the Electro-Homocopathic Dispensary 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., and have amalgamated the Dispensaries under the common name and style of HAHNEMANN HOME, the former as HAHNEMANN HOME, Homoeopathic Branch, at No. 2-1 College Street, and the latter as HAHNEMANN HOME, Electro-Homoeopathic Branch, at No. 2-2 College Street, Calcutta, in the same house and with the same stock of medicines, etc., the proprietors retaining the name. We need hardly add that our medicines will, as hitherto, be of the same superior quality and imported from the same forms in England, America, Germany and Italy a

before.

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PROPRIETORS.

NOTES FROM BENARES.

(From our own Correspondent)

BENARES, MARCH. 4.

WE are very for unate in having Mr. Lovett for our Magistrate and Collector. For years past we were sadly in need of a capable District Officer not only an industribus and amirble officer not only an industribus and amindle man but also past his youth. Such a man we have at las found in Mr. H. V. Lovett. We are really thankful to the government of the Hon'b'e Mr. LaTouche for having given him to us. The rumours about his unpopulative that had gived ground previous to his appearance in the new all been falsified. Mr. Lovett makes regular inspect ons, is anxious to please the public, and what is best, never istens to the advice of his sub rdinates. He istens to the advice of his sub rdinates. He exercises his own judgment and that is enough to make him successful. There are many stories abro d ab ut his goodness. I will tell you one. One day a suitor appeared before his in court with an application complaining hat he had been assauted by somebody. Mr. Lovett listened to him with interest and advised the man to make the application to the officer in whose ju isdiction the offence had been committed, adding that he would give his own testimony to the assault if the man were to cite him as a witness. It seems probable that testimony to the assault if the man were to cite him as a vitness. It seems probable that the Dist ict Magistrate in his rounds had been an eyewitness to the assault and recognizing this complainant as the party aggrieved promised to give him his support. How good it would be if all the District Officers were as kind as ours is!

The Kabult traders are leaving the district with the advent of summer. They are con-

with the advent of summer. They are consequently has collecting their dues and are often creating strife. This Kabuli defficulty is fast becoming a state problem. Government is not anxious to punish them and

often creating strife. This Kabuli difficulty is fast becoming a state problem. Government is not anxious to punish them, and encouraged by this attitude they commit untold outrages upon the helpless people.

Subscriptions for the Hindu College are coming in from all parts of the country. Madras has been the largest contribute, Rangoon, Calcutta and Lahore have done pretty fairly. Other towns also have sent donations. The total subscriptions amount to a lit le over a lakh of rupees and much more is needed yet. Mrs. Besant is trying to bring about a meeting in these Provinces with SrAntory MacDonnell in the chair. Babu Govind Das, the Treasurer of the movement and an Honorary Magistrate here, has gone so the extreme south for enlisting public sympathy. The movement is a worthy object of support. It would be a matter for joy to every body if Mr. Besant succeeds in her noble efforts. The Hindu Native States which were so i beral when the M. A. O. Coll ge of Aligarh was established have not yet been very fair owards the Hindu College, and the authorities who are ready to openly uphold and support the Aligarh Cellege have also conspicuously neglected to mate lially help the Ben res tunce. This miggardliness is unmerited.

Out District and Sessions Judge has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow wis greatly by his sound and impartial jodgment, and we are sincerely sorry to lose him. Lucknow is fortunate in getting the benefit of his services and we have no dound he will be as successful there as he has been here. Mr. his services and we have no doubt he wil be as successful there as he has been here. Mr. as successful there as he has been here. Mr. Hopkins had not much attraction for the Judicial line and his transfer to the Executive time must be a relief to him. We are getting Murshi Akbar Husein in his stead.

Our Municipality, which is the richest and the largest in these provinces, suffers a great deal from the redtapeism of its officers. It has become a very difficult thing for the rate-payers to get a common and trivial emplaint removed without making gigantic efforts and sacrifides. If an application is made to the Board for any project, want of funds is always the excuse to put it off.

Our city is full of nuisances by for the same succession.

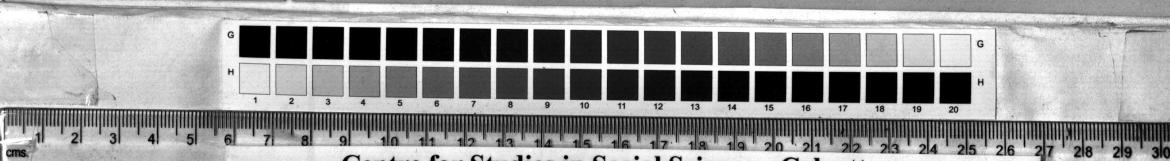
Our city is full of nuisances, but few of them are removed while many are created. By the introduction of the water-works the town has become filthy and stinking. The Board has placed water hydrants in every lane and byelane to impose the water-rate but it has hardly made provisions for the proper discharge of water. The result is that the water which escapes from the proper collects itself into streams and flows perpetually into the mohallas to the great detriment of nealth and clear liness. In many places these streams have become wide and deep enough to obstruct the passage of conveyances and prove dangerous to footveyances and prove dangerous to foot-passengers in the dark. The first duty of passengers in the dark. The first duty of the Board ought to have been to provide for the proper discharge of water. Now, if an application is made to the Board for remedying this state of things the unreasonfor remedying this state of things the unreasonable reply is given that the people themselves are to blame for allowing too much water to escape from the pipes when drawing water. The other reply is that this complaint being common to many mohallas there are not funds to provide for all! So this is the way our City. Fathers dispose of public complaints! But the beautyof the whole thing is that while there are no funds for such abomicably insanitary obno funds for such abominably insanitary objects, the Board can afford to maintain a costly

jects, the Board can afford to maintain a costly Health Officer who is unpopulative personified; can provide for luxuries by erecting troughs on roads for horses which are not wanted; can engage a large staff of Bhistis to water the coners of well swept roads which looks ridiculous; and can find money to carry out the the whims and caprices of its many officers in The Star Theatre of Cacutta is entertaining the public here. The one disadvantage about it is that its plays are all in the Bengali language, and are not therefore generally appreciated. Sports are being held in the Infantry grounds; while Captain Laurence has announced that he will, on the (th instant, make a baloon ascent from the Maharaja of Benares' Kothi. The from the Maharaja of Benares' Kothi. The reput tion of the Cattern preceded hims and his success is fully anticipated.

Tow to Save Doctor Bills.

We have saved many doctor bills since we began using Chamberlain's Cough. Remedy in our home. We seep a bottle open all the time and when ever any of my family or myself begin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and incur a large doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to cure. It is certainly a medicine of great merit and worth.—D. S. MEARKLE, General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie, Bedford county Pa.

SMITH STANISTREFT & CO. and B. K. PAUL CO.,



THE

### Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12, 1899.

LORD CURZON AND INDIANS, THE BRETHREN OF ENGLISHMEN.

It is not possible that a shrewd statesman like Lord Curzon should com-mit a blunder and acknowledge that the English and the Indians come of the same stock, or in other words, that they are brethren! Or, can it be possible that to make such an acknowledgment is no blunder at all on the part of his Lordship? In other words, is it possible that his Excellency means what he says, that is to say, his Excellency not only acknowledges, in words, the close relationship that exists between Europeans and Indians, but means to justify what he says, by

In his excellent speech delivered at the Dufferin Fund meeting, his Excellency was pleased to say that Europeans and Indians originally belonged to the same race. Well, if Indians and Englishmen are brethren, why are there seventy thousand British soldiers in India? They are here perhaps to protect the country from outside barbarians. Anyhow the position of the Indians, as brethren of the rulers, is like that of the head of a certain family who was seen crying in the verandah of a house. "Why are you crying in that manner?" asks a passer-by. "I am the lord of this house," says he. "Why are you crying like a child?" asks again the passer-by. "That because," says he, in the midst of sobs "I was hungry. I had eaten a piece of bread to appease my

Sunger, and my wife beat me for it."

Can his Lordship undertake to bring about a brotherly feeling between those who are, according to his shewing, actually brethren, as belonging to the same stock? If he can do that, he will confer an obligation upon his country, upon the Indians, and if it be not blasphemy to say so, upon God Almighty Himself. For there is no doubt of it that the Indians and their rulers are brethren. They may or may not come of the same stock, but they are yet the children of the same Father,—a Father who is, by all accounts, a loving one. And therefore we say that his Lordship will really confer an obligation upon God by creating a brotherly feeling between the rulers and the

We are, however, sorry to find Lord Curzon to be such an ardent admirer of Rudyard Kipling. We no doubt admire Mr. Kipling's genius, but we cannot admire his sentiments. One of the reasons, why he rose so fast in the estimation of the public was, the way no utilized his genius to pander to the vicious tastes of the great. He praises the life. Villages which were prosperous and the white men are pleased. and teemed with people have been pleased. He abuses the Indians; he abuses do him no harm. In short, he is always for those who can be of use to him, and against these who can do him no harm. them.

It is the white man's destiny, says he, that he must bear the burden of colored people on earth. The colored people cannot bear their own burden, and the white people have, therefore, been entrusted by God to the nation. It is no exaggeration to say bear the burden of the former, for a small that more than 75 per cent of Kayesthas, even mention this small consideration. Mr. Kipling lays down that the white man bears the burden from pure philanthropy. He advises the Americans to take the Phillipines. There is no help for it. We white people ays Mr. Kipling, have no choice in the matter; we must bear the burden of all colored people.

We, however, find the Times grumbling, because the Calcutta Municipal Bill has taken so much of the time of the British Parliament. The Times would not thus take the burden of the coloured people at all, not even a small one. What he would do is to accept the consideration

but not carry the burden.

Let us explain the metaphor in the poem of Mr. Kipling, "White man's Burden."

The Asiatic and the Africander cannot bear their own burden, that is to say, govern themselves well. God, therefore, destined that the whitemen should carry their burden, that is to say, enslave them, no, we forget, take upon himself the odious task of governing them. Well, we think the colored people would not object to this arrangement if the white people would actually carry their clines to do so. The complaint of the colored people is not that the white men offer to carry their burden but the talk. carry their burden, but that they offer to carry the burden but cannot or do not do so.

Mr. Kipling cannot bear a Mem-Mr. Kipling cannot bear a Member of Parliament, who, from philanthropic motives, speaks a word on behalf of the unrepresented people of India. A world's poet, as Lord Curzon styles him, ought to be above the influence of petty race-feeling. The Americans have grown strong without the help of Empires. They were hesitating whether they should take up the task of governing the Phillipines. Mr. Kipling advises them to scatter their scruples Kipling advises them to scatter their scruples to the four winds, and take up the white man's burden. Burden forsooth!

A man of genius is an object of admiration but he can never be a model for imitation, if he tramples the principles, which Jesus taught, under foot, Surely the principles laid down by Jesus Christ was that all men were children of God, and that though it is the duty of every strong man to carry the bur-

No one denies the genius of Rudyard Kipling, but genius to a man and beauty to a woman are dreadful things, if they are used for the purpose of seducing men from the right path. All men have their baser passions. Prophets do not permit an indulgence in the abnormal pleasures, that flow from them, and thus make themselves unpopular. A man who can make these baser passions acceptable acquires easy popularity. Remember, how the Carolina planter of old loved the Padre who succeeded in finding a text in the Bible justifying slavery! Mr. Rudyard Kipling has utilized his genius for the purpose of deceiving himself and deceiving the world, and justifying spoliation. He is, therefore, a pet of the Kaiser and of all those who rule and lord it over the weak. A true immoral acts.

Let Lord Curzon admire the genius of Kipling, but let him not admire his principles. The Phillipinos are unwilling to be governed by the Americans, and no amount of sophistry will justify the action of the latter, in depriving the weak islanders of their national liberty. Lord Curzon can follow better principles than that. Let him be a perfect being, without a stain. Let him be just to all; let him diffese blessings to his fellows; let him follow the rules laid down by Jesus Christ. Let him serve himself and he will be serving man. Let him serve man and he will be serving God. Let him serve God, and he will be serving the Queen.

HOW MALARIAL FEVER IS DECI-MATING BENGAL.

"TAKING one year with another," says the last Bengal Administration Report, "about three-fourths of the whole number of deaths from all causes are ascribed to fever." On comparing the statistics of the last ten or twelve years, it will be observed that mortality from fever has been steadily on the increase. "Thus," remarks the Civil Surgeon of Faridpore, "in 1887 we had only 16,024 deaths from fever, out in 1896 they came up to 48,056." That is to say, the mortality from fever in 1896 was treble that of 1887!

In olden times the malarious fever depopulated the famous city of Gour, the English settlement at Cossim Bazar, the Dutch settlement at Kalkapore, and the French settlement at Furrasdanga. The visitations of those days, however, came after long in-tervals; and they carried havoc within limited areas. But since the last forty years, malarious fever has spread desolation over some of the fairest and healthiest districts of Bengal, carried away hundreds of thou-sands of families, and rendered millions of men miserable and unhappy for either wholly or almost wholly denuded pleased. He abuses the Indians; he abuses of their inhabitants, and, instead of the weak all over the world, and they can human voices, the cries of jackals, or the still more discordant notes of wolves and leopards, will assail the ear if you enter

> It is the middle classes of Bengal that have suffered most from the ravages Brahmins and Vaidyas have been swept off by this fell disease; and, if things go on at this rate, these classes will altogether disappear from Bengal in the course of the next few decades. It is greatly to be regretted that this appalling catastrophe, awaiting us within such a measurable distance, never strikes either the public or the Government with that force which it ought.

> Some conception of the proportion of the population suffering from fever may be formed from the fact pointed out by Dr. Gregg, the late Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, that every death from fever represents 20 or more attacks. From this calculation, upwards of one million people suffered from fever in one year in a single district of Bengal, namely, Faridpore, where, as stated above, deaths from this cause alone amounted to nearly fifty thousand; and those who escaped death were most of them totally broken down in health, to drag most miserable existence—"wretched beings," to quote the language of Dr. Gregg " of sallow and ghastly countenance, looking twice their real age, with attenuated frames, shrunken limbs, muscles thin and powerless, tongues of silvery whiteness, pulses feeble

Bombay and elsewhere from plague, it created quite a sensation in England and India. For aught we know, twenty or thirty millions of human lives have been sacrificed at the altar of malarious fever during the past decade; but, not a voice is heard either in England or in India to take measures for arresting the course of a disease which has, year after year, been extending its empire. We presume that Government has never taken the trouble of ascertaining the actual number of persons who have fallen victims to this scourge of the country, but, if it were possible to collect together their bones, they would form a pretty large

The Bengal Government in its report lays down that the outbreaks of the fever which have been decimating rural Bengal so fear-fully are due to defective drainage and the absence of a proper supply of pure drinking water. There is another reason which Governder the following that the outbreaks of the fever which have been decimating rural Bengal so fear-rather tricks in Parliamentary and public life, for the purpose of carrying out a point, and the demoralized public do not condemn such tactics. We think the practice

den of a weak brother, that burden must not mean the wife, the land, the gold, or the national independence of the latter.

mean the wife, the land, the gold, or the national independence of the latter.

mean the wife, the land, the gold, or the national independence of the latter.

of affording medicine and medical relief the is his talk with the gentleman on the rulers have also often shown culpable negligence. One of the Lieutenant-Governors,—

Sir Ashley Eden—went so far as to and Sir Henry Fowler had agreed in conactually close many Government charitable dispensaries in the Muffasal, while fever was raging virulently in an epidemic form in most parts of the province, and they were never again re-opened by his successors. As a matter of fact, almost all the dispensaries which are scattered over in Bengal are maintained either by the District Boards or the Municipalities, that is to say, by the people themselves. Now, we submit, one of the most sacred duties of Government is to distribute medicine and afford medical relief to the poor millions in the interior of the country, TANAS TANOSTONA T. USA

THE PROPER USE OF THE DUFFERIN FUND.
THE Lady Duff rin Fund was founded, un der the notion, that higher-class ladies in India do not allow themselves to be treated by male doctors, and, therefore, when ill they die as a matter of course, if Nature does not kindly cure them. Now, this is a fiction. There is no objection whatever, on the part of Hindu or Mussalman ladies, to be treated by male doctors; and they are treated, when ill; and the allegation, that these ladies, when ill, die without medical aid, is untrue. Nevertheless a fund was raised which day by day attained to gigantic proportions; committees were appointed to take care of it; and everything was done to set the thing a-going. But as there was no legitimate work before the committees, they did not know what to do and how to justify their existence. They felt that they must do something at least for

the sake of the huge fund at their disposal.

So what was done was that buildings were erected and called hospitals, and female doctors were created. But as there were no or only very few patients, the hospitals remained unoccupied, and the female doctors without patients. What we want to know now is, how long is this sort of thing to go on?

The difficulty is that the fund was originally raised solely for the benefit of females, and the trustees perhaps cannot now legally apply it for the purpose of affording medical aid to males. One has to be a female to derive any advantage from it. How can a male convert himself into a female? The Americans have not been able to discover any way by which the transformation could be made. Of course, a man, when ill, can shave his beard, put on female attire, and present himself at a Dufferin hospital for relief. We fancy the Governors will never afford it, if they come to know of the deception sought to be practised upon them. Nay, if discovered, these male patients in female attire, might be hauled up for false personation. So shaving thoroughly and put-ing on female apparel, is not likely to remove the difficulty.

We can suggest another way out of the difficulty, though we have no idea whether it will serve the purpose. Sankhya is the deepest and most intellectual of the six philosophies of the Hindus. The Lady Dufferin Fund is solely for the benefit of females, is it not? Well, Sankhya says that there is but one Male in the Universe. the Creator. According to it, the Creator Negative, principle of all that exist. So if there is only one male in existence, namely the Creator, all others are females. From this point of view the Creator certainly is debarred from deriving any benefit from the Fund. But does He need it? Certainly He does not. And thus every one, excepting Himself, being a female, has a claim

upon the Fund ! His Highness, the Maharaja of Durbhanga made an excellent speech on the subject the other day; besides, he is a large donor. Maharaja Sir Joteendra Mohun Tagore is also a donor. The young Raja Ashutosh Nath Rai Bahadur of Cossimbazar is perhaps the largest donor of all, he having paid a lakh of Rupees. Indeed, almost all wealthy men of the country are on the Committee. They ought to make an effort to see that the Fund is utilized for the benefit of humanity. Every donor, when asked, will agree to give a proper direction to the Fund raised under a misconception. Hospitals may be established in the interior from the Fund for the benefit of the females and the Government may supply medicine for the benefit of the males. By this method əųiFund can be at once utilized for the real benefit of the country.

the Calcutta Municipal debate in Parliament, noticed by our London correspondent, should not be forgotten. Lord George Hamilton was telling his audience that the Bengalees had an elective Legislature of their own, and, therefore, the question that which should have been carried out they were discussing in the House would be best decided on the spot. Mr. Har-wood here wickedly asked,—"How much wood here wickedly asked,—"How much of the Bengal Legislature was elective?"
Lord George Hamilton had not expected such a surprise, so he had to escape from the position as best as he could. He said, "What is the use of putting that question at all?" And then rapidly veered round of the Muffacell would not misapplied the Road Cess Fund in this unjustifiable manner, the sanitary condition at all?" "What is the use of putting that question at all?" And then rapidly veered round and adopted another line of argument. One thing is certain, they apply art or rather tricks in Parliamentary and public

and Sir Henry Fowler had agreed in con-demning the amendment of Mr. Roberts. When he was told by our correspondent that Sir Henry Fowler had done no such hing but had gone against Lord Hamilton, the journalist shrugged his shoulders and remarked, that he thought Sir Henry had "as usual" supported Lord G. Hamilton.

THE Committee of the British Indian Association, at its meeting held yesterday, came to the resolution of joining with and taking part in the Town Hall meeting to be shortly held in Calcutta for the purpose of protesting against the Municipal Bill. Already two dozen protest meetings have been held, and more than enough has been done to convince the Government of the ob-noxious character of the measure. A Town Hall meeting might have been thus avoided; for, there is some risk in over-doing a thing. It was, however, given out in certain quarters that some leading men of the town had cept themselves aloof from the movement and their absence from these meetings might have been misconstrued. As a matter of fact, even the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal misunderstood the position of the British Indian Association, for His Honor was led to remark that the Association had supported the principle of the Bill, whereas the real fact was that it had said nothing definitely on the constitutional part of the measure. To remove all misconception about the matter, it has been thought necessary to hold a central meeting at the Town Hall where all the leading men of the town might assemble and express their views on the Bill. The requisition to the Sheriff has been signed by all the important members of the B. I. Association; and the meeting will possibly be presided over by its president. The meeting is likely to come its president. The meeting is likely to come off on the 17th or 18th instant.

WE quote the following from the Administration Report of Bengal for 1897-98. In 60 rural areas the death-rate exceeded 44 per mile in 1897; and where mal rial fever got a footing, the death-rates were abnormally high. From a comparison of death-rates in town and rural areas, it appears that the mortal ty from cholera, dysentry, and diarrhoea were higher in town areas, while fever was more deadly in rural areas. The facts are explained by the crowding together of people in towns, and to the defective drainage and absence of a proper supply of pure drioking water in the muffasil.

The normal death-rate in England and all civilized countries is 20 per mille, and here it is 44, and sometimes still higher. Indeed, when cholera or malarial fever oreaks out in an epidemic form, then the mortality sometimes rises as high as 50 or 75 per cent! We can name innumerable villages which have been denuded of three-fourths of their population by these fell diseases. In the opinion of the Government, the remedy lies in the supply of good drinking water and the removal of defective drainage. And,—let us add,—in the distribution of medical help also. May insanitary condition of this town; but, surely, somebody should also be punishd for the undoubted viscandal in the Muffassil-the manner in which tens of thousands of people are allowed to die there annually for want of medical aid, a system of drainage and a proper supply of pure drinking water. It has, however, never occurred to Lord George Hamilton to enquire as to who are responsible for this frightful mortality among the rural population.

WELL, the matter stands thus. There are no elected Municipal Commissioners to look after the health of the myriads who inhabit villages and hamlets. That duty rests with the officials—the district authorities. The villagers pay the Road Cess, and the Government gave a solemn pledge that every pice of the Cess Fund most of the members are official or nominated. The Fund has thus been converted into a Government property, though those Two amusing incidents in connection with the Calcutta Municipal debate in Parlia now of a defective drainage or a want of a proper supply of wholesome water, referred to in the Administration Report. But that was not done. On the other hand, it was at the expense of the Government. We thus find that the proceeds of the Road Bengal population may yet be removed to a considerable extent.

WE find it stated that "by means of the speedy employment of gradually increased doses of cobra poison, Dr. Cunningham has brought a monkey to a point where it takes doses sufficient to kill several normal morkeys without showing any inconvenience whatever." But it is one thing to administer the versom internally and another thing to inject it as serpents do and instil a portion of it into the blood. Many people are not aware of the fact that snake venom, when internally applied, does not, as a rule, kill men or animals, unless taken in very large quantities. A grain of it, when injected, will cause sneedy death; but if a drachm will cause speedy death; but, if a drachm of it is swallowed, it will produce no other symptoms than headache, redness of the eyes, and a little nausea. Indeed, we know of no case, where a man killed himself, by taking cobra poison internally.

WE regret that an error, or perhaps a mis-print, crept into the report of the speech of Mr. A. M. Bose which has been corrected in another column. We are anxious to make this correction, for it might do us some harm if it, were known in England that a distinguished Indian like Mr. Bose had attacked our good friend, Sir Henry Fowler. on this occasion. A careful reader will, of course, detect the mistake at once. But all readers are not careful. So we have taken the trouble to make the necessary correc

As the learned and sympathetic Edito of India, the Congress organ in England, is day by day getting into the spirit of his work, his journal is, in the same proportion, increasing in usefulness. Its articles usualy are very able, and as a matter of fact, the journal is day by day acquiring influence in England. But its space is limited, and it has to stick to its legitimate work. A journal like India would not have been required in England, if the English people had read the Indian papers. It is the Indian newspapers that keep the English people in touch with the Indians, but unfortunately, as we said, the English people do not read Indian newspapers. And so India was started in England. That being the case, its legitimate function is to give a weekly epitome of what the Indian papers say, for the information of people in England. Thus, through *In iia* a weekly history of India can be supplied to the rulers of this country. The other duty, that of supplying Indians with information from England is of secondary importance. Indian of supplying Indians with information from England, is of secondary importance. *India* is not bound to take this duty upon itself for two reasons. First, its space is limited, and secondly, that duty, the Indian newspapers can do very well. It is the duty of the Indian papers to supply the Indians with information from England, as it is the duty of *India* to supply the English people. duty of *India* to supply the English people with information from India. If the Indian newspapers encroach upon the functions of *India* and write for the information of the British public, they only dissipate their energies of In the same manner, if India devotes its columns to matters, which the Indian newspapers are bound to supply to their constituents it does but we enquire, why are the people, residing in rural tracts, not supplied with good water and a system of drainage? They are going to hang and quarter the elected Commissioners of Calcutta for the alleged ly for the purpose of giving a weekly account of India, conditions the latest than the constituents it does but dissipite its energies. As a news-supplying agency to Indians, India will never be able to compete with the Indian papers. But if it utilizes its columns solely or maincount of India, from an Indian standpoint, it will at once be regarded as a most precious object, by all classes of Indians. We think if India gives an epitome of all that the Indian papers say, with its comments, it will have enough of work, nay, its limited space will scarcely hold more, to ot slds ad bluow an acid betoe

astice to such an important case. There MR. BYRAMJEE MALABARI made himself unpopular with the Hindus by meddling with their social customs. Thirty years ago he was an obscure student who wrote English poetry, and delighted his professors. When a Bengali deputation reached Bombay to wait upon its Governor, Sire R. Temple, with wan address, Mr. Malabari served the members with a devotion which a excited surprise and elicited admiration. Naturally shy and thoughtful, Mr. Malabari pledge that every pice sof the Cess Fund was not the man to thrust himself where would be devoted to the sanitary improved he was not wanted, and not the likely ment of rural areas. The Fund is in man to elbow out his way. But he had to the hands of District Boards, of which do it. He found that he was more intelli-District Magistrates are Chairmen and gent than his neighbours and friends, and thus his shyness gave place to confidence. His friends saw that he could talk intelligently, debate powerfully, and understand his opponents before they had finished their sentences, and they came to entertain a profound respect for him. A true man of science becomes more and more humble, as he increases his acquaintance with the laws of Nature. A truly intelligent man becomes more and more conceited, as he increases the number of acquaintances. Mr. Malahari came to see that he had no equal and thus became conceited; the shy student at last became an aggressive reformer. There is, however, very little of offensiveness in the conceit, for naturally he is a good man, a warm-hearted friend, and a kind-hearted

He rose through the influence of European of the Muffassil would not have been so horribly bad, nor would the mortality have not the ugliness of a political character. It risen so frightfully high. In a future issue, we hope to show that, by a proper use of the Road Cess Fund, the misery of the Bengal population may yet be removed. Anglo Indians. His reputation had preceded him to England, and when he went there, he succeeded in maintaining it. He

owes his greatness to the friendship, confidence and esteem of Europeans; and, therefore, he found that he had been debarred from taking part in the political movements of the country. But a patriot at heart, and a man of power and influence, Mr. Malabari could not remain idle. And he, therefore, took up "social reform" as his battle cry. This ruined his reputation with his countrymen. Even his best friends felt that unfortunate India had lost one of her best sons. We are glad to inform our readers that Mr. Malabari has now ascended a higher platform, from where he will be able, with his rare talents, to do substantial good to his country and to humanity. What Mr. Malabari says in his, last issue is this :-

"The religion of love is the great want of the world; we think it is the only saving of India, the only chance for its people. Sciences and philosophies, high learning of the East and of the West, what have these done for our people? In this religion of Love, as taught by Gauranga, there are elements of a wide-reaching spiritual upheaval. It appeals to all classes, and both sexes."

But enough of this for the present Mr. Malabari has at last found a worthy object for the satisfaction of his highest ambition and transcendental abilities, namely, the "saving of India." John Sta Rto

the Ambler case. Mr. Ambler gave two slaps to a coolie, and the latter fel down and died afterwards. Mr. Ambler was committed to the court of the Judibe directed, or, in the alternative, why the sentence should not be enhanced. The rule was issued on the 15th November last but, for two or three months, it could not

WE understand that the case will shortly come before the present Criminal Bench, and that Mr. Woodroffe, senior, will appear on behalf of Mr. Ambler. This is all right, for the accused has been charged with a serious offence, and we are glad that he has been able to engage the services of such an eminent counsel. Justice and fairness, however, require that the other side should also be represented by an equally able counsel. There is no body to speak on behalf of the deceased coolie, and it is very generous of the Go parting instruction to boys in modern times, vernment to take up the matter in its own that is at the root of the mischief. vernment to take up the matter in its own hands. But, then, it should avail of the services of a lawyer who can meet the arguments of a Barrister like Mr. Woodroffe. Of course, as usual, Mr. Leith will appear on behalf of the Crown, but he is hampered with so many cases and sundry other duties that it can hardly be expected that he would be able to do full justice to such an important case. There were occasions, when a the Deputy Legal Remembrance had been given the help of some able Barristers under similar circumstances. For instance, when Gov ernment moved the High Court to enhance punishment in the Assensole Outrage case. Mr. Jackson was engaged to appear on behalf of the Grown in addition to its own law officers. (10 Why is not a similar arrangement made in connection with the Ambler case, specially when it has bereated such stir in the country of In the interests of justice and fairness, we submit, this should to elbow out his way. But he hasnob ad was more intell

The following letter, properly authenticated, comes from Sir J. Westland's office:

The other day our good Viceroy Lord Curzon went to inspect the Comptroller-General's office. his Excellency entered every room and managed to have a talk with nearly all the head-assistants of the several departments. An amusing incident of the several departments. An amusing incident however occurred. Sir James Westland wanted to introduce Babu Gopal Chandra Rai, Asst. Accountant General, to his Excellency the Viceroy. But Sir James mistook Babu Ram Gopal Ghosh, a clerk in this office, for Gopal Babu and introduced him as the Bengali Ac-Babu and introduced him as the Bengali Accountant General. Babu Ramgopal had, however, the presence of mind to correct the mistake. It may not be known to you that Sir James worked with Gopal Babu for five years; but when he wanted to honour Gopal Babu with an introduction to the Viceroy, he could not recognise him! This is how our English masters keep close touch with us.

We do not find the point in the letter.

We do not find the point in the letter. Perhaps Sir J. Westland is a little shortsighted; perhaps he is absent minded; perhaps just then he was engaged in a mental calculation. The point perhaps is that Sir J. Westland has such a horror of the natives that he keeps himself aloof from them, so that he cannot recognize even an imme diate subordinate with whom he had worked for five years. Sir J. Westland is known to be modest and to hate staring. Perhaps he years, looked his subordinate in the face.

ELSEWHERE is published an extract from the speech of Sir Antony MacDonnell which he delivered at the Convocation of the Allahabad Universitiy on Wednesday last. It will no doubt be read with great interest by the thinking public of India, as the utterances of the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces have a peculiar charm of their own. We may not agree in all that Sir Antony says, but there is no question that the thoughts and ideas embodied in his speech are deserving of serious attention. There are no two opinions on the allegation that our boys, who receive education in our schools and colleges, are getting their feeling of reverence very much undermined. Sir Antony admits it, but he is of opinion that, for this deplorable result the existing system of education is not responsible. He says that if Hindu students in pre-British days respected their elders more than they do now, it was because religion of education cannot be blamed. For, in his opinion, geographical or astronomical from Dr. Hunter the account that he cannot be taught without coming in from Dr. Hunter the account that he conflict with the Hindu creed, and political gave of the Lord, in his History of India, Chaitannya being another name for the system of caste into disrepute. The inference, thus, is that it is the Hindu creed cial Commissioner of Chota Nagpore for and not the educational system which is at manslaughter, and was let off with a fine fault. But is it a fact that geographical and of Rs. 10, and a day's imprisonment, which astronomical truths are repugnant to Hindu was, however, no imprisonment at all, as he was only kept in custory of the police till the rising of the court. Mr. Ambier de clared himself to be a British-born subject. The commitment should, therefore, have been to the High Court and not to the Judicial Commissioner. This was a serious irregularity. This and some other features of the case led the Bengal other features of the case led the Bengal earth moved, and we know how Colum-Government to move the High Court for enhancement of the sentence passed upon the accused by the Judicial Commissioner.

A rule was issued on Mr. Ambier to show of the Atlantic. The real fact is, in of the scul. He held that such liberation does A rule was issued on Mr. Ambier to show of the Atlantic. The real fact is, in carse why a re-trial of the case should not be directed, or, in the alternative, why the students resided in the same house, messed together, tended one another when sick, frailties of the body.

In a word, lived as one family. Students were treated as children and professors as parents. In this way, the reverential descendants of the original distinct of the married and units of the married and unit be served upon the prisoner as he could not be found. Mr. Leith, Deputy Legal Remembrancer, prayed for a fresh notice, which was granted by their Lordships, and this was subsequently served on Mr. Ambler.

were treated as children and professors as parents. In this way, the reverential feelings of the former were cultivated which gradually became a part and parcel of their constitution. But what is the state of affairs now? The professor and his students live separate; they do not know one another; they meet for two or three hours in the day for business, and when the lectures are finished or lessons taken, they part never to come in contact again for the next twenty-four hours. We think, it is quite possible to teach the truths of geography and astronomy without hurring the religion of the Hindus, and, at the same time, to make our students more respectful and reverential than they are now. It is the cold, unsympathetic business-like method, adopted in im-

> TALKING of independent Governors, the commodity his very brare. The present fashion is for the subordinates to rule their superiors, -the superiors obey and the subordinates issue orders. At least the superiors are seen to efface themselves completely, This self-effacement has this advantage, it makes the work easy: bonuooo rayan ,

The following questions and answers are from the pent of one who poses for a

Ouestion.-Who rules India?

Answers-Lord George Hamilton il 1147 Question. Who rules Lord IGeorge k after the health of the myriaf nothinaH Answer: Sir Pa Hutchinson. angalliv tida

Answer, b. Lord Sandhurst and Sir John the Government gave a .arudboo'W

Question - Who rules Lord Sandhurst, ogh Answer Sir Charles Olivant and Mr. of rural areas. The Rund istraguN

Question.-Who rules Sir J. Woodburn? Answer. - Mr. Bolton, of course.

Ouestion .- Who rules Mr. Bolton? Answer.—The Service, of course. Question.-Who rules the Service? Answer. - Caste-rules, of course,

But what of the Viceroy and his ministers? The Viceroy rules nobody. He only sup-The Viceroy rules nobody. He only supports measures and carries out mandates prisoners guilty, and they were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. In the Poonamallee strong ministers, but strong rulers. The case a sentence of seven years' rigorous

the arrangement is so thorough that the Indians have no way of approaching the British public. Lately some attempts have been made in this direction, and with this result that it has created some alarm. Indeed, whenever any letter appears in any English paper condemning Indian administration attempts are immediately made to nullify its effects by a contradiction. A letter of Babu Bepin Chundra Pal appeared in the Manchester Guardain, and immediately a correspondent who writes under a nom-decrease with the patricka, brought the question to the not ce in the Patricka, brought the patricka provides the patricka provides the patricka prov the arrangement is so thorough that the years ago, Mr. Bradlaugh, at the instance of Indians have no way of approaching the Patroka, brought the question to the not ce

never once, during the whole period of five plume a ddesses that paper with a letter tra versing the facts, stated by the Indian gentleman. He says that there is a catholic priest (whose name he does not disclose) who loves the Indian, (and to this amiable trait of his amiable character he is the only witness) the cultivation of the sugar plant, and who does not agree with what the Indian his amiable character he is the only witness) who does not agree with what the Indian says. In short, he requests the Guardian date the results of the inquiries now being carried on by the Indian Government as to the extent and effects of the competition of the wrote in his letter need not be repeated, for that will appear from the letter of Babu Romesh Chandra Dutt which appears elsewhere. What an advantage it is to have such an Indian in England as in fairness to insert what he had known from his Catholic priest. The Guardian to have such an Indian in (England as Babu Romesh Chandra Dutt!

BABU PANCHCOWRI BANNERJEE, B. A., will deliver, as will appear from an advertisement elsewhere, a lecture on "The Claims of Lord Gauranga on Humanity in general and the Educated Indians in particular" at the City College Hall on Sunday, the 12th was taught in their educational institutions. But not having the advantage of religious originally announced. The educated public instruction, the students of the present day are specially requested to hear the address. have become less respectful and less reverential than their fellows of the olden the Lord a subject of talk all over times. His Honor, however, says, as stated above, that for this result the existing system this Avatar is not very well known to the of education cannot be blamed. For, in European community and our readers in his opinion, geographical or astronomical distant parts of India, we would here quote

In 1485 Chaitanya was boin and spread the Vishbuith doctrines, with the worship of Jagannath, throughout the deltas of Bengal and Orissa. Signs and wonders attended Chartanya through life; and during four centuries he that all castes by faith become equally pure.

Im, lie t b lief and incessant devotion were his watchwords. Contemplation rather than ritu 1 was his pathway to salvation. Obedience to 9; total, cases 3,459 and deaths 2,580. of his sects; but he warned his disciples to resnot mean the mere annihilation of separate existence. It consists in nothing more than an entire treedom from the stains and the

married. It had its celib ites and wandering mendicants, but its religious teachers are generally married men They live with their wives and children in clusters of he uses around a temple of Krishna (an incarnation of Vishnu); and the adoration of Chaitanya has thus become a family worship throughout Orissa. The landed gentry honour him with daily it ual in household chapels dedicated to his name. After his death, a sect arose among it is fellowers, who asserted the sprittal linder pendence of women. In their mona-tiz en-closures, male and female cenobites live in celibacy,—the women shaving their heads, with the exception of a single lock of hair. The two sexes chant together the praises of lishnu and Chaitanya in hymn and solemn dance. But the really important doctrine of the sect is their recognition of the value of women as instructors of the outside female community. For long they were the only teachers add the into the zananas of good amilies in Beng 1. Fifty years ago, they had flected a change for the better in the state of emale neducation ; and the value of such struction was assigned as the cause of the t having spread in Calcutta, and

The account given above is fairly ac-Fand. But does He need it? Certai stand

does not. And thus every one, exsting Himself, being a female, has a claim n the Fund Two very important Indian questions were put in Parliament when the last mail left England. One was about the murder of Indians by Europeans and the other about the threatened destruction of the Indian sugar industry. In the House of Lords, Lord Stanley of Alderly asked her Majesty's Government whether the Indian Government had taken or intended to take measures to pre-Question - Who rules Sir P. Hutchinson Prent the outrages committed by Europeans typen the outrages committed by Europeans a upon the natives of India, such as had recently occurred at Barrackpore and Poonamallee han reply, the Earl of Onslow said ... "Such cases were not very numerous, two only having occurred in recent years and one eight or ten years ago. The Government of India had been consulted in the matter, and they reported that in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief there was no ground for taking my special measures with regard to troops in India. Cases of this kind were of very rare occurrence, and the ordinary law provided sufficiently for the punishment of the offenders. In the case of the outrage at

acquitted or let off with nominal fines. Sir Seymour Keay asked the Secretary of State whether he was aware that the imports into ment of India: whether he expected to be able to lay upon the stable at | an early not yet arrived at a point which enabled him to publish it." Wa are, however, glad to note that the Indla Government has at last risen to the height of the occasion and intends levying a countervailing duty on the imported article as has been done by the Americans.

#### Plague Rews.

CALCUTTA RETURNS.

On the 9th March, the total number of deaths in the town from ail causes was 88 as against 78, the average of the preceding five years. There were 13 seizures by and 9 deaths from Calcutta. Of these, Ward No. 3 reported 4 attacks and 3 deaths, No. 5, 5 attacks and 3 deaths, No. 7, 1 death, No. 9, 3 attacks and 2 deaths, and No. 14, 1 attack.

A VILLAGE IN FARIDPUR ATTACKED. THE plague has not only appeared in Calcutta but is spreading to the interior. Cases have already been reported from Dacca; and now comes the unwelcome news of a village in Faridpur being also attacked.

BOMBAY FIGURES.

THURSDAY'S Bombay plague returns give 217 cases, 154 deaths, and a total mortality of 317, as against last year's 85 cases, 146 deaths

INCREASING IN KARACHI.

FRESH CASES IN THE PUNJAB. THREE fresh cases of plague have occurred at the village of Gu chah, and two new cases and two deaths at Malpur. The population of Gurchah and Malpur, the last two villages

in which plague has appeared, is 1,190 and 650, respectively.100 le THE crops in the Jullundar district are not as forward as the zemioda's would like, and unless rain falls within the next formight, the large grain market at Phagwara will not be

THE Taluqdars of Outh have been invited to meet Sir Antony MacDonnell at a Conference to be held at the Chutter Munzil, Lucknow, on the 23rd instant. Among other matte. the financi I position of the British Indian Association will be considered.

AT the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday the Ghee Adulteration, Bill was read a third time and passed. The Abkari Act Amendment Bill was withdrawn.

In connection with the recent Ghazi outrage at Sibi, it seems that the two Silachi Baluchis who attacked the Munshi in the Forest Office had been visiting the shrines near by, ev dently working themselves up for the deed. The Sikh policeman, attached to the office, went for them with his sword when he saw them attack the Munshi, but was himself wounded in the struggle. The Ghazi who was killed was, however, bayonetted by the constable who

members were answered by the Government The most important measure which engaged The most important measure which engaged the attention of the Council was the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Bill. The Hon. Mr. Winterbotham presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill, and moved that the Report and Bill as amended, be taken into consideration. A large circumstances, have excluded females from obligations, the failure to discharge which made them liebe to be sentenced. The Bil, as amended, was passed into law. Another Bill introduced was one to amend then City of led to conduct prospecting operations for coal, Madras Municipal Act, 1884, to senable the it on etc. at todays an indicate an indicate the stop of the conduct prospecting operations for coal, Commissioners to levy or athance taxation to meet additional expenditure for the new drain age scheme. The Bill was read in Council, and it was decided not to commit it to the Select Committee. It will be passed at the next meeting of the Council on the 7th proximo when the Budget will also be discussed.

A EUROPEAN child, eighteen months old. fell from a window of a train travelling forty miles an hour near Bara Banki on Monday, but on being recovered, was found to have

THE Millowners' Association passed on Tuesday last a resolution, declaring it undesirable, under any conditions, to work a mill with the same set of hands more than thirteen hours a day, inclusive of stoppages for mea's
THE case against Wasudeo Belktishna and reason is plain. A ruler has his sense of responsibility, which a minister has not in the same degree.

The surest way of having the grievances of the Indians removed, is to make them known to the British public. In this matter the arrangement is so thorough that the balkrishna was arrested. Wasudee, asked by the Judge if he now pleaded guily to abetting the murder of Mr. Rand said "I did not." Balkrishna questioned said he had not been present at the time Messrs. Rand and Ayerst had been murdered. What he had confessed to Mr. Slater was false. He did not know the yellow Bungalow nor he had been there on 21st June. He had not gone to St. Mary's Church. Ranade pleaded not guilty of the introduced with the property of the house, as one of their domestic duties and the skill or proficiency in that art is considered as a veritable test of female accompl shments. These cloths are gradually rising in appreciation all over India, and it is hoped that with intelligent and systematic pushing, extensive markets for them could be found in foreign countries as well. A Bengalee gentleman stationed at Gauhaty has already know the yellow Bungalow nor he had been there on 21st June. He had not gone to St. Mary's Church. Ranade pleaded not guilty. The jury unanimously gave a verdic of guilty of murdering and abetting. The Judge pronounced sentence of death on Balkiishna who said "Very well." Wasudeo on having being sentenced said "You hang us twice! Which event comes off first?" The Court was crowded

Calcutta and Mofussil.

### LORD GAURANGA

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GOVT. HOUSE DINNER - The Viceroy gave a dinner party at Government House on Thursday night.

PRIVATE INTERVIEW. - Sir Bradford Leslie K. C. I. E., had a private interview with His Excellency the Viceroy on Wednesday after-

A NOVEL POINT. - The other day in the

A NOVEL POINT.—The other day in the Court of the Sessions Judge of Patna a novel point was raised. It was contended that evidence recorded by the Dinapur Cantonment Magistrate with the aid of a typewriter was not legal. The matter has been referred to the High Court.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS .- Lord Curzon, the impress on is, will not leave anything unseen in Calcutta that is worth seeing and the peope have many proofs of the same. His Excellency drove to Alipore on Tuesday afternoon, and paid a visit to "Warren riasting's House" there.

A TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT.— A great fuss is being made over a petry incident. The dog-cart of a European lady collided with that of a local pleade, wi h the result that the fromer feil down, th ugh she sustained no injuries The incident was at once reported to a list class Magistrate who is busy holding an inquiry in right earnest.—Punjab Times.

RANAGHAT-KRISHNAGAR LICHT RY .- The Ranaghat Krishnagar Light Railway is now ready for Government inspection, the first engine having run through from Ranaghat to Krishnagar without a hitch on Monday last, and created en route intense excitement, the utmost enthusiasm being displayed by the great crowd collected at Krishnagar Station.

MAULED BY LEOPARDS Our Maldah correspondent writes to say, that in a village. within a few miles of the sudder station of the District two men were recently attacked by a leopard while working in their mulberry field. Both of them were very badly mauled, so much so that they are in a precarious condition in hospital.

THE BENARES HINDU COLLEGE. - A public meeting is to be held at the Town Hall, on Menday, the 13 h instant, at 5 P. M., to consider what steps should be staken in Calcutta for the development and expansion of the Central Hindu College, Benares. Mrs. Annie Besant wil address the meeting. His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga has kindly consented to preside.

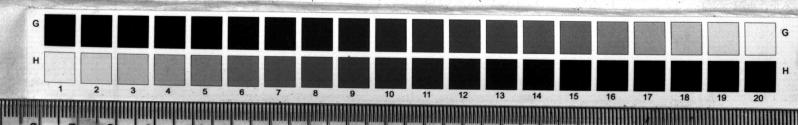
DACOITY. - A daring discoity was committed on Tuesday night at about It Pr M., at the house of Babu Saroda Prosad Ganguli of Gralgacha, Serampur. The dacoits, who are said to have been Hindustinis, numbered about twenty five. They were armed with lathis and hatchets. They succeeded in breaking open the door of almost aware room. THE Madras Legislative Council Meeting, held on Thursday at the Council Chamber, as many as forty interpellations by non-official members were approach to the council chamber, as

PROGRESS IN TIPPERAH. His Highness the Maharaja of Tipperah is, we learn on the authority of an Anglo-Indian contemporary, intending to carry out public works on a large scale in his State, and has at present on foot schemes and moved that the Report and Bill as amended, be taken into consideration. A large number of amendments were discussed, and the Select Committee have introduced known engineering firm of Calcutta, and whose some amendments which, under some special connection with Afghanistan has made them of connection with Afghanistan has made them of connection with Afghanistan has made them. famous, are undertaking the work. The railway, when complete, will bring Tipperah within something less than 22 hours of Calcutta.

Messrs. Martin and Co. have also been directpoem of Mr. Kipling, "Whiteman's Burden.

> MANIPURI MSS - The Manipuri manuscripts 25 in number which were originally bought for so Mei the character which is now gradually becoming obsolete. A few of the works are of
> nistorical interest, but the majority are of a
> mythological nature. Pains have been taken
> to make the collection as complete as possible, and it is thought the collection now in the State Library comprises the greater port on of this ancient literature still extant. The books are to be transliterated and translated, while a number of Manipuri pundits still remain who are capable of carrying out the work, as the language used is often obscure and unintelligible to the modern Manipuri .- Englishman.

SILK INDUSTRY OF ASSAM.—"S" writes to the Dacca Gozette:—The only indigencus industries of Assam proper are endi and sik fabrics. The excellent materials which they are made of, are derived from species of worms reared under a peculiar process in Assamese homes, aken the initiative in that direction and makes large shipments to Australia with benefits to himself. He is also making experimental shipments to London and other places.



THE BUDGET. No date has yet been finally decided for the Annual Bulget Statement. It will be either on the 17th or the 20th

INTERVIEW.—The Viceroy granted a private interview ito the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu, C. I. E., on Wednesday after-

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS .- The Viceroy leaves Calcuta at 10 30 on the night of the 27th of March and arrives at Lahore at 5 P. M. on the 29th instant. He visits Kanki and Lyallpur on the 3rd of April and inspec s the irriga ion works, returning to Lahore the following day at 7 A. M. He leaves Lahore on the night of the 5th of April and will arrive at Simla about 2 P. M. on the 6th. The arrival at Lahore and Simla will be public. The party accompanying His Excellency will be Sir William Cunningham, Foreign Secretary, Mr. W R. Lawrence, Private Secretary, Co onel Sandbach, R. E., Miltary Secretary, Colonel Fenn, Surgeon to the Viceroy, two Aides-de-Camp, and Mr. Latimer, Assist n. Private Secretary.

MURDER IN MURSHIDABAD. - A correspondent sends the following account of a co d-b'ooded murder committed on the night of the b'ooded murder committed on the night of the On the rule coming on for hearing south of Dewansari, the victim wing a Goala with him Babu Gobinda Chandra Dey Ray ubthat there is a carlie shed close to some fields of wheat and gram owned by two men pamed Russick and Darick. On the morning of the 17th uitimo the owners of the field warned Braja and Kunja Ghose not to graze their cattle on their fields. The same night Braja and Kunja were found sleeping on the field in question when they were attacked by Darick and others, who tied and took them to a ditch close by. In alarm being raised by Braja, the villagers of Sh.bpur came to the spot and found Kunja Ghose dead and Braja gasping. The occurrence was at once reported to the pelice who could find no clue. The District Magistrate, Mr. Egerton, then went down to the spot himself and warned the villagers that if they did not give the names of the accused they would all come into trouble. The result was that they mentioned the names of the accused who confessed their guilto before the Deputy Magistrate of Jangipur and and show

The Hindu College, Benares.—The College has secured three valuable additions to its Board of Trustees, Pundit Jawala Prasada Sankhadbara, M.A.C.S., Officiating Collector of Jalaun, who makes a donation of Rs. J,000 to the funds, Pundit Sunderlal, B.A., Advocate, High Court, N.-W.P., Fellow of the Allahabad University and Member of the Syndicate, and Mahamahopadhyaya Pundit Mohesh Chandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E. The promoters have a so secured the endorsing signatures of the four other Mahamanopadhyayas of Benares to their appeal for funds, and these signatures will commend the movement to the whole Hindu community. The support of the Punjab Sanatana Dharma Sabha was secured during Mrs. Besant's recent visit to Lihore, and its Secretary Pund t Gopinath will devote and its Secretary Pund t Gopinath will devote six months to visit ng all its branches to raise funds. Mr. A. Atk nson, the leading Punjab Engineer, has visit ed Benares to inspect the buildings given by the Maharaja and its drawing the plan for the necessary additions, which will be put in hand at the end of the present term. Mrs. Besant is to I ctu e on behalf of the College in the Town Hall, Calcut 4, on Monday, the 13th instant, with H. H. the Maharaja of Durbhanga in the chait. It is understood that she will deal with the improvements needed to adopt the present system of education to the needs of Indian youths. and its Secretary Pund t Gopinath will devote

A PANTHER'S KILL. - Details of the death of Mr. Biddulph, of the Berar Commission, who was mauled by a panther last week, show that he had been out shik ring with Colonel Banister, who on Thursday evening shot and wounded a panther. Next morning, with Mr. Cotgrave, of the Police, and Lieutenant M. ter, who on Thursday evening shot and wounded a panther. Next morning, with Mr. Cotgrave, of the Police, and Lieutenant Massey, R. A., they went in search of it, and it was pointed out to them lying on a hill side at some distance. Mr. Biddulph, instead of approaching from a higher livel on the hill, went towards the wounded animal from below. A shikari urged him to take a higher route, but he declined. He went steadily uphill towards it, until the shikari, a Rajput police nate, endeavoired to pull him back by the coat, but it was already too late. With a bound the panther was on Mr. Biddulph, and felled him, breaking his armlo the plu ky shikari, setzing a gundshot the brute through the head at close quarters. As i fell, in its last dying effort, seized Min Biddulph by the thigh, and inflicted a severe wound. He was carried by easy stages into Chikalda, two doctors having gone out to meet him on the way. He arrived there at about eleven of ock at night, and his wounds were carefully dressed. On Saturday and Sunday he appeared to be progressing and Sunday he appeared to be progressing satisfactorily, but on Monday morning he complained of feeling rather weak. A stimulant was administered, and at about six o'clock another, at his request, but about five minutes afterwards he was dead.

DECREES "NISI."—At the High Court on Thursday before Mr. Justice Sale, Mr. Biswas applied, on behalf of the petitioner in the divorce suit of Annie Charlotte Cardozo, vs. S. L. Cardozo, for he decree nisi to be made absolute. He said that his Lordship gave a decree nisi in this case on the 21st of December 1896. A copy of the decree nisi was served personally on the respondent. The identifier said that he was personally acquainted with the respondent, and that the respondent acknowledged the receipt of the notice by signing his name on the back of the notice Mr. Biswas asked that the decree might be made absolute, the usual six months having clapsed. He also asked for costs in cidental to this application against the respondent. His Lordship made the order applied for.—Mr. Avetoom applied on behalf of the petitioner in the divorce suit of Mary Eliza Bowman vs. P. B. Bowman, for the decree nisi to be made absolute. In this case, Mr. Avetoom said, a decree nisi was granted in September last, just before the dlosing of the Avetoom said, a decree hisi was granted in September last, just before the closing of the Courts, and his Lordship then gave them liberty

LEGISLATIVE. A Bill, it is b-lieved, will be on an application being made, to advertise introduced next season to amend the Central the decree nisi in such newspapers in India Provinces Court of Wards Act. done, and Mr. Avetoom had the usual certificat: from the Registrar saving that no opposition had been entered to the decree being made absolute. He asked that the decree nisi might be made absolute, and that the respondent might be ordered to pay the costs of and incidental to this case. His Lordship made the order applied for.

#### Law Intelligence

HIGH COURT: CRIMINAL BENCH, -- MARCH 9. (Before Justices Prinsep and Stanley.)

A PECULIAR ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.

HIGH COURT SATS IT ASIDE. A VERY peculiar order order forbidding to do any unlawfu act-was passed by Mymensing Magistrate in a c.se in which the mentioned Zemindars who was convicted for disob ying the order, moved the High Cout and obtained a rule on the Magistrate to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside. orqu

mitted that it was a most peculiar order. Ever man who committed an unliviul act was fi bl under the Pen I Code and it was not necessary for a court to pass on order like that. submitted that the conviction should be set

Prinsep, J. delivered the following julgment

of the Court The petiti ner has been convicted under section 188, I.P.C., for wilful dischadience of an order duly promugated by a public servant, and in appeal this order has been confirmed. Now the order professes to have be n passed under section 144, Cr. P. C. It appears that there was a dispute with regard to a but stinding or a some dispute with regard to a but stinding or a some dispute with regard to a but stinding or a some dispute with regard to a but stinding or a some dispute but was a first stinding or a some dispute with regard to a but stinding or a some dispute but was a first stinding or a some dispute with regard to a but stinding or a some dispute with regard to a but stinding or a some dispute with regard to a but stinding or a some dispute with regard to a but stinding or a but stinding in some dinds between the petitioner and some other person and the police reperted that a breach of the peace was imminent unless in pedi telection was taken by him. With regard to this the Maristrate issued t is order: "I therefore direct the persons mentioned in the police reporant to do any act which may lead to a breach of the peace." At the same time the Mag strate directed the police to take charge of the hut un I the matter was decided by a competent court. In the bidding the petitioner to do any unlawful acts in connection with this but However that order may be; it is not an order, it is quite Clerr, under second 1443 or indeed any order of any specified character contemplated by section 188. It seems to us to simple amount to an order to the parties that they should not break the law in any manner in connection with whe but. Therefore the distrate by the refusal to vacate the hut, would not be disobedience rendering the petitioner liable to punishment. The conviction and sentence will be set aside and the fine if paid will be

CONVICTION OF A MUKTEAR. Mr. HENDERSON with Babu Mon Mohun Du t moved on behalf of one Kristo Charan Mahepty, a Muktear practis ng in the Bhadrak cour's woo has been convicted by the Sub-d visional Magistrate of Bhadrak for an offence under section 88 of the Registration Act and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year. The facts out of which this prosecution arose are shortly these: The accused identified a man by the name of Basudeb Jena who ed against the supposed tendency Sub Relistrar of Bhadrak, The properties covered by that conveyance belonged to nother person of the same name, and this atter brught a suit in the court of the Munsiff of Jajpur and had it declared that the said conveyance was a forged and fabricated one. Subsequently a man by the name of Monbodh Mahenty made an application to the Magistrate of lalasore, Mr. Philmore, and brought o the noice of the Magistrate the facts of the aforesid false identifica ion by a Muktear practising within his jurisdiction. The Magistrat directed the Sub-divisional Officer of Bhadra to make an enquiry. The Subdivisional Officer made an enquiry accordingly, an upon his report the Magistrate as Registrar sanctioned the prosecution of the accused. The accused was then tried by the same Subsidicional Officer, who, after recording vidence in behalf of the prosecution and insubinunder clause (a) of sec. 88 of the Registratio Act. Seven witnesses were t en examined o behalf of the accused, but in the meanwhile the Deputy Magistrate on the trength of n anonymous letter went to make a local enduy into the village which is the he DeputyMagistrate examined some 26 witnesses caed by himself and convicted and sentenced te accused. The accused then moved the District Judge of Cuttack who confirmed th conviction and sentence. Upon these facts Quisel contended that the Deputy Magistrate lying inquired into the matter could not legly try the case and therefore the conviction was bad in law.

Their Lordips granted a rule to show could why the onviction and sentence should

cause why theonviction and sentence should

THE BUDWAN MURDER CASE.

THE hearinof the above case in which the Sessions Juda differed with the verdict of the jury for activat, particulars of which were reported in a yesterday's issue, has concluded. Their ordships have taken time to consider their dgment.

An Editor inds a Sure Cure for Cheumatism.

A. R. De Flut, editor of the Journal, Doylestown, Ohio, sured for a number of years from the says. "My right in at times was entirely useless I tried Chambain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to rece relief almost immediatelys. The Pain Balm habeen a constant companion of mine ever since ant never fails." For sale by mine ever since ant never fails." For sale by

SMITH STNISTREET & CO. and KPAUL & CO.

#### Telegrams.

(FOREIGN TELEGRAMES.)

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Brodrick stated that the French Agent in Murcat had obtained a lease from the Sultan of Oman in March, 1898, but no hint of such agreement had reached the British Agent till this year. The British Government had expressed no disapproval of the action of the British Agent, which had been taken under its instructions. LONDON, MAR. 7. which had been taken under its instructions.

Mr. Brodrick further sa d that M. Delcasse Mr. Brodrick further said that M. Delcasse had omitted to mention that he had told Sir E. Monson in November, and again recently that he had heard nothing whatever as to the French acquisition of land on the coast of Musca', and it appeared, therefore, that the French Agent hid exceeded his instructions. It is positively denied in Paris that France

advised the Tsung li-Yamen to reject the It dian demands on Chin', which are approved Zemindars of Bhawanipur and of Kalipur, by France M. DeGiers, the Russian Minister at Pekin, has reaffirmed in stronger terms the district, were concerned. The persons aggrieved by the order, a tenant of one of the above-Russian p otest against the terms of the British loan for the Newchuang Railway.

LONDON, Mar. 8.

The British Minister at Pekir has informed the Tsung li-Yamen that any attempt by China to repudiate the Newchwang Railway loan contract will be regarded as a serious breach of faith, meriting retribution. He has also repeated the assurance that Great Britain will support China against another Power at temping to enforce the repudia ion of the contract. idion saw

Numerous proofs are for hooming that the explosion of the magazine at Toulon on Sunday last by which 58 people were killed and the cause of the explosion is unknown.

LONDON, MAR. 8. The plague has spread to Mecca. Riots have occurred at Jeddah arising from plague measures, and a number of Indian rilgims were robbed of twelve hundred pounds. The Sultan has promised compensation.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Goschen introduced the Naval estimates. The total expenditure is set down at £26,594,500, and provision is mada for increasing the strength of the Navy by 4,250 more men. The new ship-building programme provides for one construction of two irone ads two, battleshi se two armoured cruisers, and three smaller grusers, which are to be very fast. It is intended to expend £1,320,000 upon Wei-hai- Wei and £1,500,000 next year, as this station will be of great importance in the revent of any oper tions in the China Seas. In presenting estimates to the House Mr. Goschen

ates introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Goschen yesterday, omits the two butleships mentioned in the shipbuilding bittleships mentioned in the shipbuilding programme, and the sum to be expended on Wei-ha-wei is not specified, the figures cabled in connection therewith applying to expenditure under the Naval Works Bill. It is intended to make Wei-hai-wei a secondary naval base with adequate fortifications, coal stores, and small repairing shops.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Brodrick, replying to a series of questions regarding the Newchusng Radway Loan said it was understood that the protest of Mr. de Giers, Russian Minister at Peking, was directed against the supposed tendency of China to LONDON, MAR. 9. secuted and registered a Kabola before the ignore her pror engagements with Russia and not against the British loan, Mr. Brod ick also added that Lord Salisbury's declaration of the 1st of August, 1898, guar-antening British support to the Chinese Government against any Power committing an act of aggression upon Chlna for permitting British subjects to construct or support railways in China remains unmodified, but it was not anticipated to prise in conection with the Northern Exension Railway.

LONDON, MAR. 10. M. De Staal, Russian Ambassador in London, paid a visit to the Foreign Office recently, and it is thought that Mr. Brodrick's reply in the House of Commons yesterday evening to questions concerning the Newchwang Railway Loan was possibly the outcome of M. De Staal's explanations.

London, MAR. 9. The election for a Paffiamentary representative of the Elland Division of York, W. R., rendered vacant by the retitement of Mr. Thomas Wayman, L. beral, has resulted in the return of Mr. Charles Phillips Trevelyan, Liberal candidate, by 6,041 votes, against 5,056 polled by Mr. Foster, Unionst candidate

LONDON, MAR. 10. The International Disarmament Conference neets at the Hague on the 18th of May.

BOMBAY, MAR. 10. The English mail steamer was signalled this morning at 3-50. The mail is expected to arr ved in Calcutta by special train on Sunday morning at about 2 o'clock.

THE Lahore railway station of the North-West Railway is to be remodelled at a cost of Rs. 3,88,000 to relieve the congestion of traffic

A LONDON telegram to Messrs. Cook and Son at Bombay announces the death on Monday of Mr. John Mason Cook, son of the founder and head of that firm.

OPIUM gambling, says aLahore paper, known as Jayoury jua is prevalent in the town of Kar-nal and is increasing. Four shops have been opened for this purpose.

THE repairs to the Nilgiri Railway are being pushed on repidly. In reply to a reference made by the Government of India, the Madras Government have intimated that the line will probably be opened to public traffic on the 15th

WE regret to announce the death at Bundi on Sunday evening from typhus fever of the young son and heir-apparent of His Highness the Raja. The news was received with the greatest concern throughout the State, as there is no second son living. The heir-apparent was nine years of age.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE

A MEETING of the Council was held yesterday at Government House. His Excellency Baron Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presided.

LAND ASSESSMENT ON THE CENTRAL
PROVINCES.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav

Chitnavis asked:

I. Is it not the fact that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the Government assessment is 50 per cent. and that the sir is assess ed 25 per cent. lower than the raiyati standard ?

11. Is it true that in determining the assessment standard for revenue in villages in the Central Provinces during the new settlements Government was influenced by the theory that the Central Provinces are tracts mos ly free from famine? Is it not the fact that experiences of the last five or six years have belied this theory ?

III. Is Government aware of the fact that the patel in the Central Provinces, before the advent of the British rule, though he suffered from want of fixity of tenure, realized many direct taxes, such as plough-tax, marriage-tax, a tax on offences, oil-tax, etc., which he was allowed to recover from tenants in addition to rents plus the free unassessed enjoyment of his home farm?

his home farm?

IV. Will Government be pleased to state IV. Will Government be pleased to state if Government, on a report made by the Commissioner of Settlements, was obliged to give relief to malguzars in the Wardha District, and if relief so kindly given and so gratefully appreciated is enough in view of the hardships and losses suffered by landowners since the

V. Will Government, in view of the above circumstances, be pleased, in consultation with the Chief Commissioner, to consider the advisably of ordering a lower assessment in cases of sir land in places where the assessment in the control of the co ment is 60 or 65 per cent. plus cesses, or by ordering a general relief to landholders of such tracts, and, where the margin for culturable waste does not exist, by ordering a fifty per cent, set lement as in the Nor h-Western Provinces?

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz in reply sail:—Question 1. The answer to the first part of this question is that 50 per cent of the net assets is the ordinary standard of assessment in the North-Western Provinces and Outh. The answer to the second part is that the Local Government may allow the assessing officer, as a matter of grace, to make a reduction in est mating the rental value of sir lands, when the numb r of proprietors is great and their circu astances poor. In such cases 25 per cent. reduction on tenants' rates is usually prescribed as the maximum.

Question II. The share of the rental or

malguzati assets which is taken by the State as revenue in the Central Provinces has been the estimates to the House Mr. Goschen as revenue in the Central Provinces has been add that if other Powers at the forthcoming determined by a number of considerations, International Peace Conference proposed to diminish their shipbuilding programmes, England would modify hers

MARCH to be assessment found to have prevailed in the past and the observed ability of the malguars to pay the assessment has not been influenced. by any theory, but by the ascertained facts of past experience. If vicissitudes of seasons occur in the Central Provinces as elsewhere,

> Ques ion III.—The Hon ble Member's description of the position of the patel in the Central Provinces before the advent of British rule is probably accurate. There is no doubt that the patels levied imposts from the cultivators which would be illegal under Betish rule. The Hon ble Member need not be the pately pately most in the pately in the pately most he reminded that the patel's position under the Mabratta Government in the Central Proinces was not in all respects an enviable one. Question IV. - Abatements of land-revenue agaregating Rs. 3,197 in 1897-98, Rs. 3,197 in 1898-99, Rs. 2,771 in 1899-1990, and Rs. 54 in 1900 1901 have been granted in the Wardha District on account of temporary decline in the occupied and cropped areas. The Government of India have no reason to think that the relief thus given is insufficient,
>
> Question V.— The "above circumstance" is
> presumed to be the alleged hardships and

osses suffered by landowners in the District since the new sectlement. The Wardha Dis rict was one of the least affected parts of the Central Provinces during the recent famine, and no circumstances have come to the notice of the Government of India which dead theme to think that the relief asked for by the Hon be Member is required. In districts, where the losses of landowners have been unfountedly heavy, relief, through suspensions and remissions and temporary reductions of land-revenue, has been given on a large scale, and the Local Administration is fully competent to deal with the Wardha District if the relief already given is found by it to be insufficient. THE COURT-FEES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz mov that the report of the Select Committee oned Bill to report of the Select Committee and Bill to further amend the Court-fees A the 870, be taken has consideration. In dct, 1 so the Hon'ble Member stated that oing sill had been introduced with two objects B amely, undervaluing an estate regardicheck a made application for probate or lettersng which the application for probate or lettersng which the application for probate or lettersng which is th 223 of the Committee's report plained in para : The Hon'ble Mr. Rees in the course of a somewhat lengthy speech pointed out the injustice done to the native Christians who were obliged to take out probate or letters of administration to establish their rights to the property of persons deceased. He said that the original object of the Legislative was to bring only the Europeans under the operation of the Act and not the natives of the soil. He of the Act and not the natives of the soil. He did not understand why the native Christians should not be exempted from the operation of the Act as the Hindus and Mahomedan; who had to pay fees only on the amount they were to collect from debtors. The Native Christians of the Madras Presidency were very much affected by the measure and in their interest he made those suggestions. their interest he made those suggestions. He oped that the position of the native Christians

general law.

The Hon'bl: Mr Smeatoon observed that the hardship w hich the Hon'ble Mr. Rees sald the hardship which the Hon'ble Mr. Rees sald was caused to native Christians by the measure was more imaginary than real, because he knew many native Christians who never complained of any injustice in the matter. These Christians were not loyal subjects, but they had shed their blood in the interest of the Empire and they had never asked for exemption from the operation of the measure.

The Hon'ble Pandit Surai Kaul supported The Hon'ble Pandit Suraj Kaul supported the motion.

The Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans spoke at some length on behalf of the native Christians.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu agreed in the views expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Rees that hardship was caused to the native Christians in this matr. The Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton sald that they had shed blood, but that was no reason why they should shed rupees. The question was whether the law was just or question was whether the law was just or productive of hardship; and he was of opinion that it caused hardship to native Christians. He hoped that these hardships be removed

and relief given if not by the present measure.

The Hon'ble Sir James Westland would rather be in favour of bringing the Hindus, Mahomedans and Budhists within the full operati n of the measure than of excluding the native Christine. He pointed out that the largest amount of income derived under the Act was not from Madras, but from Bombay, which was ten times the income from Madras, whereas the Christian population of Bengal was half that of Madras. So it was the Hiadus who contributed very largely to the income derived from it.

The motion was then put and agreed to. Sir Griffith Evans then moved a number of amendments, which being accepted by the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz, were agreed to. The text of the amendments appeared in our yesterday's

.The motion for passing the Bill, as amended, was then put and agreed to.

was then put and agreed to.

THE BOUNTY-FED SUGAR BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir James Westland moved for leave to introduce a Bill to further amende the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. He said that the object of the Bill was to empower the

the object of the Bill was to empower the Government to impose contervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar imported from the European countries. He would not take up Council's time by explaining the economical aspect of the question, because he took it that the Honourable Members were as much acquainted with it as himself. He would only state the facts which led to the introduction of the Bill It was a well-known fact that bounties given to sugar affected both the consumer and the producer. So far as the cheaper rate and he was consequently benefited. So far the producer was concerned, it was So far the producer was concerned, it was always against his interest, he had to compete with a rade to which was attached some artificial advan ages. Englandwas a sugar-consuming country, and therefore it had no necessity of country, and therefore it had no necessity of imposing of untervailing duties. But India was to a large extent producer of sugar, and therefore it became necessary to safeguard its interests by a protective tariff. Sugar was a very important industry in this country, and the bountry fed sugar, whose import into the country was increasing very largely every year, was teling heavily upon the Indian producer. In 1895 the Government of the United States passed an Act, upon which the Bill before the Council was based, imposing countervailing duties upon inported sugar. The effect of that was to drive the bounty-fed sugar from its market. These sugar were then commenced to be imported to Ind a and its import gardually grew to an enormous extent. About this to be imported to Ind a and its import gardually grew to an enormous extent. About this time, at the instance of Her Majesty's Government, a conference of the Europeans was held, but this conference did not come to any practical conclusion. After this the Chambers of Commerce at Madras and Upper India. addressed the Government reco from the report of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce it also appeared that sugar industry at Jessore and some other places was greatly deteriorating and this was due to the cheaper bouny-fed sugar in the market. It was true that the area of cul ivation had not to any great extent diminished, but this was due to the fact that the Indian culvivator was extremely conservative and he usually cultivated his land for the same perpose from year to year. Reports however received from various places showed the deterioration of the industry. Under these circumstances the Hon'ble Member thought that the Council would agree with him that the time had now come when something should be done to protect this extremely important. Industry. They should not wait any longer and the result would be that the cultivators would be abbiged to give up sugar cultivation a together. They should take the preventive measures in time. The Hon'ble Members should not pause to consider what effect this measure would have upon foreign countries; the fact that the Indian cultivator was extrememeasure wou'd have upon foreign countries; in a matter like this they should only consider the interest of their own country, no other interest but their own should weigh their jodgment. The Bill was actually copied from that the Bill was actually copied from the United States Act and it proposed to impose a duty equal to the bounty that a foreign government would give.

The Horbie Mr. Allan Arthur gave his support to the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir James Westland considered that there would be necessity for referring the Bill to the Seiect Committee and he hoped that the Bill would be passed this

The Council was then adjourned to Monday, the 20th instant, when the Financial statement for 1899-1900 will be presented.

SMALL-POX is raging at Rangoon; there were 33t cases, of which 4t are Europeans, in the Rangoon Hospital, on Tuesday last.

THE Madras Standard hears that the Secretary of State for India has declined to sanction the temporary appointment of a sixth Judge on the High Court Bench during the absence of Mr. Shephard. We think, says our contemporary, that the Secretary of State would receive due consideration when pro-posals would be entertained for amending the general law. Contemporary, that the Secretary of State so heavy as to necessitate the continuous so heavy as to necessitate the continuance

ntment of a sixth Judge.

"THE TIMES" (LONDON)

REPRINT OF THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA. (9TH ED.)

TO RESIDENTS

The sale of The Times Reprint of the Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th Edition, at the remarkable prices which now obtain, cannot continue later than Tuesday. It is unnecessary to say anything more about The Times Reprint of the Ninth Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. Readers of this paper are already well acquainted with this remarkeable offer of a standard work at 50 per cent. reduction from the established price.

Those who have intended to take advantage of the opportunity, and who have not yet acted, have only three days more in which to profit by the greatest bargain in the history of bookselling. Perhaps Laborate to-morrow, certainly on Tuesday, the last of the sets of the Encyclopælia Britannica reserved by The Times for India at the present low price will all be taken, and then the offer must close. This is the end of the opportunity to secure this wonderful publication upon the special terms now offered.

Notice is given that the special offer made to residents in India regarding The Times Reprint of the Encyclopadia Britannica must be withdrawn. Of the sets which were reserved, only a small number now remain, and these will certainly be taken by to morrow night or early on Tuesday. Then it will be impossible to obtain the Encyclopædia Britannica under the present advantageous conditions. Therefore, those who wish to Britannica under the present advantageous conditions. Therefore, those who wish to participate in The Times distribution, should see to it that their orders are handed in or posted to day without fail. The delay of another day may bring the order in after the list has been filled, and any order that comes then must be returned. Readers of this paper have no need to be told the advantages of sharing in the present special arrangements. The fact that The Times has cut the price of the Encyclopedia Britannica more than in half, and futhermore, arranged for easy monthly payments, has drawn so large a number of orders, that The Times distribution will be completed very much sooner than was expected. The Times expressly states that its offer is limited, and that when the number of sets which was originally arranged for has been reached, the present arrangement and the present terms cannot be extended. This is one vital reason why those who wish to make sure of a set of The Times, Reprint at the reduced prices should not fail to have their names entered without delay. Subscribers under this special offer, living in Calcutta, Bombay or Madras, will have their sets delivered to them free. Those living elsewhere in India have only to pay the c set of carriage from one of these ports. It is set that did did not support. The teeling was expressed that education had lost us the American Colonies, and that it would be folly to tempt the same fate in India. wish to make sure of a set of *The Times*. Reprint at the reduced prices should not fail to have their names entered without delay. Subscribers under this special offer, living in Calcutta, Bombay or Madras, will have their sets delivered to them free. Those living elsewhere in India have only to pay the cost of carriage from one of these ports. It is only necessary now to send a single payment of Rs. 20, with the order form printed below legibly filled in, or to enclose a cheque if the subscriber wishes to pay for the work at once, and take advantage of the discount which the cash payment secures. The subscriber's name is then entered on the list, and delivery will be made in the order in which the subscriptions have been received. But no further payments are required until the entire 25 volumes are delivered in the subscriber's Library. Under this arrangement the subscriber are a full fifty per cent on the original cost of the Encyclopædia Britannica, and with discussions as to the principles. and has the option of paying for the work a little at a time, if he chooses. There never has been such an opportunity as this open to the book-loving people of India. It is an occasion which no man or woman who understands the value of the Britannica may well afford to neglect. But it should be borne in mind that unless the order is received to-day, there is no certainty that the subscriber's name can be included in the list.

Note:—In order that people in all parts of India may be put upon the same footing.

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there

The Hon'ble

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FREE BY POST.—For the convenience of those who desire fuller information in regard to the Encyclopadia Britannica, a pamphlet has been prepared, containing specimen pages and brief extracts from the work. This pamphlet will be sent, post free, upon application to the

Office in Calcutta, 5A, Dalhousie Square.

YFRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL.

ASCHANCELLOR OF THE ALLAHABAD

I READ in the newspapers, and I am told by gentlemen of intelligence with whom I converse that our educational system is imperfect. I am told that the system overstrains the minds of the young students, and that it fails to fully develop the intellect or mould the character of the older students, and that it weakens reverthe older students, and that it weakens rever-ence and respect for religion and authority. These complaints touch both the method of our teaching and its results; they touch, in fact, the whole fabric of our educational system; and it seems to me that it may be profitable if I avail myself of this opportunity to examine them, to estimate what has been the success and what the deficiencies of our system of public instruction and what are the broad improvements of which the system is susceptible. (Applause).

It is impossible to form a fair estimate of the degree of success attained her restimate of the

degree of success attained by our educational endeavours without considering the difficulties with which we had to contend, and wi hout forming a clear conception of what the state of education was before we began our labours. In succeeding to the government of this country, we did not inherit from native rule any organised system of public instruction. It is true that from time to time at such centres of Indian civilisation as Delhi, or Agra, or Ben res, or Nadia, enlightened princes, or opulent individuals, afforded a patronage to literature and s udy under which these pur uits attained to great distinction. It is also true that in those parts of the country which had been least affected by political disturbance, elementary educat on amongst certain classes of the people had reached some degree of expansion; but there was nothing like an organised system of public instruction under native rule. I presume we may date the extinction of native that victory of Ahmad Shah Durani at Panipat; and perhaps no period in the world's history was less conducive to the progress of learning than the period of turmoil which followed that disaster, when Afghans, Mahrattas, Sikhs, and Englishmen struggled for the supremacy of Hindustan. In course of time order was evolved out of chaos, but even when the British dominant of chaos, but even when the date the extinction of native rule from the Hindustan. In course of time order was evolved out of chaos, but even when the British dominion was finally established, there was at first but little thought of encouraging education. It is true, indeed, that Warren Hastings and Jonathan Duncan saw the advantages of establishing the Calcutta Madrassa and the Benares Sanskrit College, which would at once encourage the higher pur suits of literature, and furnish the Government with officials trained to a knowledge of Mahomedan and Hindu law for adminitering the country. It is even

there is no certainty that the subscriber's name can be included in the list.

Note:—In order that people in all parts of India may be put upon the same footing as those living in Galcutta, telegraphic orders will be recognised, provide that all the conditions are properly complied with, and that the written order, accompanied by Rs. 20 or chaque in full, is forwarded by the first post after the telegram.

es, to whom education in this country owes much (applause); the awakening of native intelligence in the Presidency towns in response to the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Rai (applause)—and others; the great controversy between Anglicists and the Orientalists, decided and in my humble judgment decided in too one-sided a way—by the arguments and rhetoric of Macaulay (Hear, hear) but so far as these Provinces were concerned the real progress made was very small, and it the real progress made was very small, and it was not until results of all these discussions and experiments were summed up in Sir Charles Woods' great educational Despatch of 1854, that the true turn of progress was marked out. Since then we have steadily advanced along that path. Even the storm of the Mutiny, which for a time overthrew all order, was powerless to stem the rising tide. I know of powerless to stem the rising tide. I know of nothing more honourable to our race, or more becoming to the cause of education than the fact that while that storm of fauaticism and ignorance was at its worst, our predecessors set themselves, with calmness and deliberation, to pursue the policy of establishing Universities, and thus creating that knowledge which alone can exorcise the spirit of fanaticism from which we suffered (Applause.)

Besides the Benares Sanskrit College to which I have alluded the only colleges established in these Provinces before the Mutiny were the Agra and Bareilly Colleges, the latter ap-

the Agra and Bareilly Colleges, the latter appealing only in 1850. On the whole, I think, I am correct in saying that in these Provinces the Educational Department has not been in effective covering. effective operation for much longer than a genera ion, and that is but a brief span in which genera ion, and that is but a brief span in which to alter the habits of ages. But let us consider what gains can be placed to the credit of the Department within this span before we consider what are its drawbacks and shortcomings. The gains are of two kinds—gains to the public and to the and to the promoters of commercial and industrial enterprise in the cru try, by the provision of trustworthy and efficient public officers agents, and servants of all classes; and gains to the public generally in the establishment of better intellectual, social and moral standards. On the first point there is no room for doubt. A vast improvement has been effected in the purity and efficiency of our administration by the in roduction into it of the men whom our schools and colleges have turned out. Every employer of labour will tell you the same thing so far as his business is concerned (Applause). The Education Commission said that "throughout the country civil officers have begun to discover and readily to acknowledge that in integrity, capacity for work, intelligence, industry, the subordinate trained in college excels his fellow brought in according to the traditions of the past. At the Bar the students of our col-

leges acquit themselves with distinguished success, and their influence has been generally of a healthy kind. Where command of capital opens to them a commercial career, the general opens to them a commercial career, the general testimony is of the same putport as that borne to the credit with which they fill other positions in life." That was the opinion of the Education Commission fifteen years ago: in my julgment, and I speak from experience of administrative control in fact out of the eight great Provinces of the empire, it is tuer now than it was then (Loud applause).

And this improvement of the moral standard in the public service and in profession I and commercial life cannot have been without

commercial life cannot have been without effect on the country at large. I admit that on the masses of the people education has, in these Provinces at all events, had little positive effects. little positive effect as .yet. To this point I will refer later on ; but the classes above the will refer later on; but the classes above the masses have been moved; the leaven of our education, the morality of our laws, and the fair play of our administrative principles have produced a salutary change, and it seems to me that the change is gaining in volume and velocity as tine wears on. Of course there are unfavourable symptoms—symptoms which make many think that all our well-intentioned endeavours are a "cursed Malayan crease," which will redound to our discomfiture. I do not pursue that view here. I content myself not pursue that view here. I content myself with saying that the improvement I have been referring to manifests itself in many ways. Of all the ways in which It manifests itself, perhaps the most interesting and hopeful lies in the better conception of duty and respon-sibility which is spreading, in the attento the purer ethics of the earlier creeds, and in the comb ned efforts which are being made to purge caste customs and rites of their extravagances. These are great gains: they are progressive and cumulative; and they should not be forgotten by any one who under-

should not be forgotten by any one who under-takes to weigh our educational endeavours in the balance (Applause).

I come now to the other side of the account: and here it is, I regret to say, as true if not more true now than when the Education Commission reported, that many defects of character give occasion for scorn: that superficial learning and pre-tentions self-assertion are frequently apparent: pendence; and that there is often a lamentable want of respect for religion and authority. But while this must be admitted, I would ask you to remember, that we are still merely in a transi ional stage, and to consider whether the blame lies at the door of the edu atimal system, or whether it is attributable - at all events in part - to causes over which the teacher of to-day has but small control.

I would ask you to contrast the posi on which the teacher of to-day in our schools or which the teacher of to day in our schools or colleges occupies, with the position occupied by the teacher under native rule, or before our educational efforts began. In former times among Mahomedans and among Hindus all education was based upon religion; and at present, in most Mahomedan and Hindu private schools, it continues to be based upon it. Alike in the mosque, in the tol. or seat of Sanskrit learning, and in the village school, the teacher was also the pupil's religious guide Secular and religious instruction went hand in hand. Religion pervaded every branch of science, as it did every social relation. In such a system as that, it is easy to understand why the student throughout his educational career preserved respect and freverence his teacher, for his parents, and for people in authority whom the teacher classed in the same category as himself Hear, hear) The student could learn nothing which tended to divorce knowledge from religion and to weaken the sanctions of religion or the reverence for the order of things into which he was harm and amid which the large and amid which he was harm and amid which the large and amid which he was harm and amid which the large and amid from religion and to weaken the sanctions of religion or the reverence for the order of things into which he was been and amid which he grew up. It might, indeed, be true that the religion being unreformed this condition of things was fatal to all progress and to all originality; but it was eminently callulated to retaid unimpaired and unchanged respect for authority and submissiveress. respect for authority and submissiveness of spirit. Now consider, on the other had, how different is the environment of the stu ent of to day. For him there exists no such u ion between knowledge and religion as I lave described. You cannot teach to-day the truths of geography, or astronomy, without it once coming into conflict with the Hindu deed in, at least its popular forms. You cannot each political economy without coming into collsion with the system of caste. The teachig of modern sci nce necessarily involves a losening of the bonds which had previously bund education and religion together, and necessarily leads to the creation of those independentways of thought which some call want of revence, and others call emancipation from false leais and others call emancipation from false leads (Hear, hear). Is this the fault of our system of education? Is it not rather inherent in the knowledge we impari? Exposed to these new influences in our schools, the student fausting his home no corrective. As the Education Commission pointed our, neither in the about the recreations of these about him does nor the recreations of those about him does her find anything congenial to his fengs; and living in an atmosphere of ignorane, his sense of superiority is in danger of beoming conceit. He can have little reverence or the current forms of a religion which his boxs tell him science has exploded. In this ray is begotten want of reverence, it is not the work of this method or that method of steading: It is the inevitable result of that enlighenmen which comes from the acquisition of /estern knowledge.

(To be contiuned.)

THE all gations regarding the irrease of serious crine in the N.-W. Provinces e stated on the best authority to be without fondation. The statistics for the year ending Mich 31st, will show a marked decrease in series crine, especially in poisoning and dacoities ays the Englishman.

What to Do Until the Doctor rive.

POVERTY AND UNREST IN INDIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE Manchester Guardian.

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian.

Sir,—On opening your issue of the 27th
January I turned with the greatest interest to
the remarks of the Catholic missionary in
Northern India communicated in your correspondent's letter on "Unrest in India,"
Catholic missionaries mix with the people, live among the people, and, as your correspondent says, spend their lives "for the welfare of some of the poorest of our Indian fellow-subjects; of the poorest of our Indian fellow-subjects; and t is a distinct gain to know the impartial views of such observers uninfluenced alike by official optimism and gross popular pessimism.

A perusal of the missionary's remarks, however, disappointed me, as they seemed to me a repetition of official opinions, often expressed before rather than the result of his own observations. On the subject of the material condition of the people (to which subject alone I will confine my remarks) the missionary quotes from the Statistical Atlasfrom the Madras Manual of Administration, and from trade returns to prove that "the people are now better off than they were before." But he does not allule to and does not explain facts which he must have witnessed with bis own eyes—facts which every missionary, merchant, and official in India has witnessed and regretted—the chronic indebtedness of the cultivators, and the famine succeeding every year of bad harvest. Within my life time I have witnessed and I vividly remember five desolating famines (in some of which I acted as a relief officer). and t is a distinct gain to know the impartial nife time I have witnessed and I vividly remember five desolating famines (in some of which I acted as a relief officer)—I mean the famines of 1860, 1866, 1874, 1877, and 1897,—and these famine are estimated to have carried off ten mil ions of the people. Figures can be made to prove almost nythin, but figures will not prove the prosperity of the people of India in the face of these terrible calamities, unexampled in any other part of the world enjoying a civilised rule. The words of John Bright are as the now as they were when enjoying a civilised fule. The words of John Bright are as the now as they were when he uttered, them, many years ago, that if a country be found possessing a most fent le soil and capable of bearing every variety of production, and that not withstanding the people are in a state of extreme destitution and suffering, the chances are there is some fundamental the chances are there is some fundamental error in the government of that country." It is necessary to seek ou the fundamen al error in Indian administration.

No one will deny the benefits of a country's foreign trade, but when the increasing foreign trade of India is adcountry's foreign trade, but when the increasing foreign trade of India is adduced to prove an improvement in the material condition of the cultivators I consider it necessary to point out (as I have pointed out in my work on "England and India, 1785-1885") that this increase in foreign trade is largely owing to Indian home manufactures and industries being killed and replaced by English manufactures and industries. No one again, will deny thelyast de I of good which has been done by the construction of canals and of useful railways, but canals and railways will not improve the condition of cultivators if they are not allowed a fair and sufficient margin of profit out of the produce of their lands. The over-assessment of land is the root of the poverty of agricultural India, and the Catholic missionary might have found ample evidence of this in backward parts like Madras and the Central Provinces. The old Hindu law embodied in the Institutes of Manu permitted the State to demand one sixth (162-3 per cent. of the gross produce as land revenue. In Bengal, where the Ind revenue is permanently settled the Indlords as a fulle do not obtain more than this from cultivators, while the share obtained by the State is much lass. Now turn to Madras. The State demands as 1 and revenue one-half the net produce of the soil, and we learn from official records that this comes to about 33 to 40 per cent. of the gross produce of the soil. I do not believe that such a high land revenue was ever actually realised by any previous administration, and I do not believe that any peasantry. actual y realised by any previous administra-tion, and I do not believe that any peasantry can prosper materially when called upon to ormous land tax. In the Central Provinces, in some parts 60 per cent of the rents collected by landlords is demanded from the latter as Government revenue, and this was admitted by the Secretary of State for Ithis was admitted by the Secretary of State for India in his replies to questions put by Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P., last year. Add to that rates and taxes, which I believe, come to about 12 per cent., and the landlord has to pay up a total of over 70 per cent of this supposed receipts to the State. The result is that he squares the cultivators, and that the cultivators and that the cultivators and that the cultivators and that the cultivators and that the

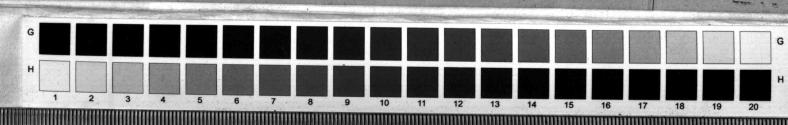
ceipts to the State. The result is that he squeezes the cultivators, and that the cultivators are in debt and chronic poverty.

We are continuously reminded of the blessings of peace and of the security of life and property bestowed on the people of India by the British rule. No one that I know of is disposed to undervalue these great and undoubted blessing. But it would be unwise, and it would be hurtful to British rule itself, if in contemplation of its excellence we shut our leves to such defects as it has. I have in my book cited above endeayoured to indicate the weak points in the defects as it has. I have in my book cited above endeavoured to indicate the weak points in the present system of rule, in the loyal hope that they may yet be removed. In the first place, the present rule is exclusive in its spirit and permits less of real self-government in villages and towns as well as in provincial and Imperial affairs than was allowed to the people under the Mahomedan rule; arbitrary and deshotic as it was. In the second place the present rule is expensive; it drains the resources of India by its inordinate military expenditure India by its inordinate military expenditure and expenses outside India; and it seeks to recoup itself by Laising the land tax to an unduly high rate, this necessarily impoverishing

unduly high rate, this necessarily impoverishing the masses, who are dependent on agriculture in India. We are grateful for the inquiries recently made in India by the Famine Commission, and the report submitted by it is valuable as far as it goes. But Famine Commissions deal mainly with methods of famine relief, not with the causes of the famine. An inquiry into the causes of Indian famines, into the incidence of land tax, and the condition of the agricultural population in the different provinces of India by an impartial and independent Commission would reveal and probably ultimately remove one of the gravest defects in British Indian administration. Such a Commission—and not a Commission which lays Commission—and not a Commission which lays down rules for relief operations—can remove the causes of agricultural distress in India, as sanitary improvements, and not the rebuilding and refurnishing of hospitals, can remove the causes of disease in a town.—I am, &c.,

ROMESH DUTT (late of the Indian Civil Service), 29th January 1899.

THE village of Vesma, in the Gaekwar's territory, was destroyed by fire on Thursday.
Three hundred houses were burnt, and the damages are estimated at two lakhs,



CONCERNING SHARKS.

S. BULLEH IN "NATIONAL REVIEW.") THE whole family of the Squalidae, with the doubtful exceptions of the saw-fish (Pristiophoridae), and the Raildae, or sketes, are scavengers eater of offal. As such, their functions, though humble, are exceedingly useful and important; for, although the myriads of Curstacea are scavengers, pure and simple, their united efforts would be ineffectual to keep the ocean united efforts would be ineffectual to keep the ocean breaths free from the pollution of putrefying matter, since the vast inajority of them dwell upon the bottom of comparatively shallow waters. Now, when the body of some immense sea monster, such as a whale, is bereft of life, and rapidly rots, it usually floats. Then the offices of the sharks are at once apparent. The only large fish that feeds upon a passessed of an effect upon apparent. The only large fish that feeds upon garbage they are possessed of an enorm us appetite, as well as a digestive apparatus that would put to shame that of the ostrich, who is popularly credited with a liking for such cainties as nails and broken glass for hos d'œuvres. The shark is ever hungry, and nothing, living or dead, comes aniss to his maw; but, owing to the peculiar shape and position of his mouth it is only in rare instances that he is able to catch living previous, for shape and position of his mouth it is only in rare instances that he is able to catch living prey, as, for instance, when the dog-fish of our coasts, a common species of shark hated by fishermen, gets among the nets enclosing a fine cath of herring or mackerel. Then the gluttonons rascal is in for a good time. Heedless of the flimsy barrier of twine, he gorges to treat the country of the impounded species and the control of the country o Heedless of the flimsy barrier of twine, he gorges to brusting point upon the impounded school, and usually concludes his banquet by tearing great gaps in the net, incidentally allowing the rest of the prisoners to escape. It is, therefore, hardly a matter for surprise that the despoiled and exasperated toilers of the sea when that do succeed in account. prisoners to escape. It is, therefore, hardly a matter for surprise that the despolled and exasperated toilers of the sea, when they do succeed in capturing a dog-fish, should wreak summary vengeance upon him by such fantastic mutilatiod as their heated fancy suggests. They have also some curious ideas that the erratic antics performed by a blind, finless, and broken jawed dog-fish will frighten away his congeners; and, as the shark is almost universally disdained as food, this practic of dismembering them and returning them alive to the sea pour encourage r less autres, seems o the fishermen an eminently satisfactory one. Unfortunately for their theory, the fact is, that suppoing a sound and vigorous shark to meet with one of his kind, incapable offfight or fight, the hapless flo inderer would be premptly d voured by his relative, doubtless with the liveliest gratification. The shark has no scruples or preferences. Whatever he can get eatable (from his liberal/point of view) he eats; of necessity, since he bears within him so fierce a oraving for food that he will continue to devour even when disembowelled, until even his he eats; of necessity, since he bears within him so fierce a oraving for food that he will continue to devour even when disembowelled, until even his tremendous vitality yields to such a wound as that. Hence his bad name as a devourer of human flesh. An ordinary man in the water is, as a rule, the most defenceless of animals; and even a strong swimmer is apt to become paralysed with fear at the more rumour, of a shark being in the vicinity. If there be no shelter near, his nerveless limbs refuse their office, he floats or sinks with hardly a struggle and the revenous sonalus finds in him not If there be no shelter near, his nerveless limbs refuse their office, he floats or sinks with hardly a struggle, and the ravenous squalus finds in him not only an easy prey, but, no doubt, a most savoury morsel. This is not reason for suggesting that the shark prefers the flesh of home a tiens to all other provender. As I have already said, his testes are eclectric. Nay, it is highly doubtful whether he has any sense of laste at all. All experiences point to the contrary, for it is common knowledge that sharks will gobble up anything thrown overboard from a ship, from a corp e swathed in canvas to a lump of coal. This omnivorousness has been noticed in an able article published in Chambis's Journal many years ago, the writer putting forward as a plausible reason for it the number of parasites that infest the stomachs of these fish. In this, however, they are by no means singular, all fish harbouring a goodly number of these self invited boarders, the shark certainly entertaining no more than the average. The presence of any large quantity of easily obtainable food is always sufficient to secure the undivided attention of the shark tribe. When "cutting in" whales at sea I hav often been amazed at the incredible numbers of these creatures that ga her in a short space of time attracted by some mysterious means from heaven only knows what remote distances. It has often occurred to us, when whaling in the neighbourhood of New Zealand, to get a sperm whale alongside without a sign of a shark below or a bird above. Within an hour from the time of our securing the vast mass of flesh to the ship, the whole area within at least an acre has been alive with a seething multitude of sharks, while from every part came drifting silently an incalculable host of sea birds, [convetting the blue surface of the sea into the semblance of a plain of new fallen snow. The body of a whale before an incision is made in the blubler presents a smooth, rounded surface almost as hard as india-rubber, with apparently no spot where any daring smooth, rounded surface almost as hard as india-rub that internal anguish of desire, the ravening sea-wolves silently withhed in the density of their hordes for a place at the bounteous feast. Occasionally one pre-eminent among his fellows for enterprise would actually set his lower jaw against the black roundness of the mighty carcass, and with a steaty sinuous thrust of his lithe tail, gauge out therefrom a mass of a hundred weight or so. If he managed a mass of a hundred weight or so. If he managed to get away it, the space left pesented a curious corrugated hollow, where the serrated triangular teeth had worried their way through the tenacious substance, tel ing plainly what vigorous force must have been behind them. But it was seldom that we permitted such premature toll to be taken of our spoil. The harpooners an i officers from their lofty position on the cutting stage slew scores upon scores by simply cutting stage slew scores upon scores by simply dropping their kneen-edged blubber spades upon the soft crowns of the struggling fish the only place where a share is vulnetable to instant death. The where a state is value and to instant death. The weapon sinks into the creature's brain, he gives a convulsive writhe or two, releases his hold, and slowly sinks, followed in his descent by a knot of his immediate neighbours, all anxious to provide him with prompt sepulture within their own yearning

At such a time as this the presence of a man in the wa'er, right in the midst of the hungry host, passes unnoticed by them as long as he is upon the surface and in motion. Among the islands, while engaged in the "humpbacked" whale fishery, the natives were continually in and out of the water alongside where the sharks swarmed innumerable, but we never saw or heard of one being bitten. innumerable, but we never saw or heard of one being bitten. And some of those sharks were of the most enormous dimensions—approaching a length of thirty feet, and of a bulk almost equal to one of our whale-boats. With that unerring equal to one of our whale-boats. With that unerring instinct for spoil characteristic of the sharks, they begin to congregate in these seas almost contemporaneously with an attack upon a whale by whale fishers. Now, one of the most frequent experiences in this perilous trade is that of a "stove" boat, neces sitating a subsequent sojourn in the sea unprotected—sometimes for hours. Under such circumstances—and they have many times fallen to my share—I am free to confess that I have always had a curious feeling about my legs as if they were much too long, and whenever anything touched them a sympathetic thrill of apprehens on would run up my spine; but my legs are still of the usual length. Nor did I ever hear of a man being attacked in water at such times In fact, it is an article of faith with whalemen that sharks have sufficient ces—and they have many times latten to my share—I am free to confess that I have always had a curious feeling about my legs as if they were much too long, and whenever anything touched them a sympathetic thrill of apprehens on would run up my spine; but my legs are still of the usual length. Nor did I ever hear of a man being attacked in water at such times In fact, it is an article of faith with whalemen that sharks have sufficient intelligence to know that the human hunters of the whale are busily providing a feast for them, and that, therefore, a truce is then rigidly observed between them; for although the reverous creatures cannot refrain from attempting to sample the blabber in situ, their opportunity arrives when the mountainous mass of reeking meat, stripped of its external coating of fat, is cut adrift from the ship's side and allowed to float away. Then do they attack it in

their thousands, and in an incredibly shor, time reduce it to a cleanly-picked skeleton since even their prowess is not equal to devouring the enormous framework of bone. But what they are capable of in the way of feeding may be judged from the fact that a hump-backed whate of about eighty tons in weight which sank, after we had killed him, in about 10 fathoms of water, and which we were unable to raised for six hours for want of suitable gear, was so reduced in size by the time we lifted him to the surface again, as not to be worth towing to the ship. In those latitudes, i. e. among the South Pacific Islands, are, I believe, to be found the targest sharks in the world—certainly the largest of those voracious ainds that so ably fill the office of sea scavengers. Very large specimens of the basking shark, some nearly 30 feet long, and of much greater girth than the ordinary ones, been found in our own seas, but these unwieldy creatures are as harmless as whales, and quite as timid. their thousands, and in an incredibly shor

AN UNBIDDEN GUEST.

I was in that curious state between sleeping and waking. You know it, perhaps: you dream, and are conscious all the while that it is only a dream,

are conscious all the while that it is only a dream, after all.

"I should like the pleasure of a few words with you, Mr. Welford," said the voice. And then, another moment, I realised that I was awake.

"Good morning, Mr. Welford," said the voice.

I started up in bed. The lamp upon my dressing table, which I had certainly extinguished, was alight. A good looking young man was seated. was alight. A good-looking young man was seated in the chair by the side of the table. He was wear-ing an opera c oak; it was unbuttoned. I saw he was in evening dress and had a gardenia in his button-hole. There was bag on the table, and something -I could not tell what was glittering in the light of

Is up.

I was by this time wide awake. The young fellow nodded pleasantly.

I trust my visit is not an unseasonable one," he

"I do no understand," I said.
"You scarcely do yourself credit," he replied.
I glanced at the clock. It was five-and-twenty to

three.

"Affairs of delicacy," he continued, cannot be conducted at any hour of the day. Besides, there is professional president to be considered."

I started; what an earth did he mean? Then an idea struck me. "It is perhaps an operation of u usual importance for which you require my co-operation," I said, "but, however, desirable secrecy may be, I do not usually consider business propositions in the small hours."

Thought him an inspired lunatic with some concession or invention to put on the marke. They worry me to death at all hours, though this was a distinct departure, even for them, in the way of enterprise enterprise.

"W—e—ll," he replied, "it is certainly a question

enterprise.

"W—e—ll," he replied, "it is certainly a question of finance. It would be described, I suppose, as a transfer for consideration given and received."

"Who and what are you?" I asked.

"My dear Mr. Welford," he said, wagging a playful forefinger at me, "you are singularly dull this morning. Let me explain. Pray interrupt me should I grow prolix. I have for sometime past been working out a little scheme for the readjustment of wealh. Some years ago I was thrown upon the world with a university education, a fair stock of intelligence, and a net balance of three-pence-ha'penny. I observed, Mr. Welford, that you, with other captains of industry, "were making a very tolerable living by the simple process of transferring money from other people's po kets into your own. The method was so delightfully simple that I should have liked to have joined you, but there was one objection—I had no capital. There was an alternative to liberal profusion out of which perhaps the glamor had faded, but which would still yield a decent livelihood to a determined and resolute man. You take me, Mr. Welford?" As he spoke he gently lifted from the table the shining object to which I have referred. It was a revolver! I sat up in bed. "Burglars!" I gasped and stretched out my han i for the bell fope.

"I beg you," he said, "not to "disturb yourself. I have so far succeeded in dealing with hisy clients without any of those unpleasant incidents—so much to be deplored."

I sank back. I was quite alone, not a soul in the house but myself.

house but myself.
'You will see," he went on, "that I have not been idle" He opened the bag. "A gold repeater—
presented by the members of St. Astolet's Vestry
hum very gratifying, Mr. Welford, highly gratifying. I have also taken the liberty of selecting a
few pieces of plat. These trifles, I take it, are

The rascal! I said nothing—what could I say Whydidn't he take himself off? But he did no aw he least sign of moving; he sat as through he wre considering some proposition which he wished to submit to me. "Vell?" I said impatiently. I was beginning

to reain my self-possession.

"M. Welford," he said slowly and deliberately,
"I he a mind to be an honest man. Our
acquatance is a short one, but you will be perhaps prepaid to grant that I appear to be a person of some ntelligence and education. I can assure you tat I am ambitious and persevering. Yet I shod, "he said meditatively, "at this mome have been languishing in a country curacy but formy father's death just as I left Oxford.

"I nowd.
"You are a death just as I left Oxford.
"I'd p not see what these autobiographical reminiscres have to do with me," I said, sullenly.
"Palon me," he said, "they are the proem.
But in leference to your wishes I will curtail them.
Let us ke it in this way. You are wondering, for exaple, how I got in?"

I nowd.
"You've a daughter?" he said.
I reposed a gesture of indignation.

"You've a daughter?" he said.

I repssed a gesture of indignation.
In thoursuit of our profession, Mr. Welford, you are protibly aware it is often necessary to have a friend in the citadel. I believe that there are suffians hey disgrace a calling which is as honorable as—er, ell, let us say stock-broking—who lay siege to e hearts of the kitchen wenches. That has neveleen my practice, Mr. Welford; I say it emphaticly. For example, in the present case—it is a delice matter, you will excuse me if I seem dilatory (coming to the point. But the fact is I love. dilatory coming to the point. But the fact is I love

"My dighter, sir -"I said angrily." I lovyour daughter," he went on, as though I had notoken, with all my heart and soul. She returns y affection. Could we but obtain retuens' V affection. Could we but obtain your const to our marriage our happiness would be complete. It was Eileen," he said—Eileen is my daughter same—"who was good enough to tell me that you wild be alone to-night and to explain how I might err the house with the aid of a ladder, which onof your gardening fellows obligingly left

handy.
"These ubles," he continued, waving his hand

the greatest sang-froid he drew out a pocket-book an gave me the dates.

1 began to see my way. A thought struck me

gave me the dates.

I began to see my way. A thought struck me
I temporised.

You can of course describe the young lady?" I said.

Ile gave me most loverlike description of her. It was highly gratifying to a father's heart.

"I confess to a liking for you," I said. "Your present profession seems scarcely a desirable one, but you are the viotim of circumstances. I should be the last to dictate to my daughter in a questi, n of the affections. Take her, if she will have you, and be happy. I can say nothing, however, about business matters until that has been arranged."

"Mr. Welford," he replied, "you are a man of heart. I need detain you no longer. We had arranged to be married to day—with your consent; without it we should have been in despair. As for these trifles, I leave them with you. My interests are yours from this time forth."

I heard hie recelding footsteps as she went down the stairs and let himself quietly ou at the hall door.

There is only one point which I should like to mention. It is that, whilst his account of how my daughter was dressed was correct lie every particular, his details as to complexion and general appearance exactly tallied with our upper housemaid in my daughter's absence upon a visit, that young lady had evidently been raping her betters with the help of E leen's wardrobe.

I did not see my visitor again, nor my upper housemaid. He was probably too much ashamed at having been duped by the minx.

been Juped by the minx. THE DRAVID MURDER.

OICH SUMMING UP. In his charge to the jury his Honor the Judge cited Wasudeo Hari Chap kar, Mahadeo Vinayek Ranade, and Khundoo Sathe are charged und r Section 302 of the I. P. C., with committing murder by causing the death of Ganesh Shanker Dravid on 8th February Leet. last. They are also charged under Section 302 with committing murder by causing the death of Ramchander Dravid on the same date. Accused Vishnu Sathe is also charged under Sections 302 and 109 of Sathe is also charged under Sections 302 and 109 of the I. P. C. with abetting the murder of Ganesh Sha ker Dravid and Ramchander Dravid on the same date. My task will be an easy one, owing to the very able way in which be he counsel for the prosecution and for the defence have discussed the evidence recorded, and which is not disputed. It appears that on the night of 8th February last the two deceased brothers Dravid were engaged in playing a game of bezique with some friends, of whom Vishnu Kashinath was one. He states that some one called Ganparrao by name from the road and at Ganpa's request he ascended states that some one called Ganpatrao by name from the road and at Ganpat's request he ascended the narrow staircase, and stood at the door leading into the room. He stated that Ramjee Pandoo had sent him to say that Mr Brewin wanted Ganpatrao and Ramchander. He spoke in Hindustani and was wearing a red jacket, and had a stick in his hand. He then descended the stairs. The two brothers finished their yame, changed their clothes and followed him downstairs. About five two brothers finished their game, changed their clothes, and followed him downstairs. About five minutes later a report of firea ms was heard, and on going out of the house into the main road Ganesh and Ramchander were found lying on the road, wounded and bleeding. Their younger brother Nilkant came running from the house, and was told by Ganesh that they had been shot by two men who had run off in the direction of Nangnath Pahar. by Ganesh that they had been shot by two men who had run off in the direction of Nangnath Pahar. Information was given to the police, and the two men wer: removed by the police to the Sassoon Hospital. Ca tain Easdon states that about 10-50 P. M. the two men were brought to the hospital, both suffering from gunshot or pistol shot wounds. They were both conscious, and in their senses. He examined them and found Ganesh in a state of collapse, cold and pulseless. He found one wound as large as an eight anna piece on the left and back part of the chest, and several small superficial punctures caused apparently by gunpowder, and a second wound on the front of the chest on the left side. He was examined by the Magistrate, and died at 8 A. M. the next morning. On examining Ramchander, he found him also in a state of collapse and pulseless, but conscious. He found a gunshot wound situate on the loin on the back part below the last rib. The edges of the wound were blackened and singed. He found a hard substance under the skin below the margin of the ribs on the right side and, cutting into it, he extracted a small bullet and singed. He found a hard substance skin below the margin of the ribs on the and, cutting into it, he extracted a simulch is produced. He says the man of considerable pain in the belly, that collapse increased and he died about 2 the next day. The clothes worn by the two men are produced and contain punctured the regarder of the regarder. ares corresponding to the wounds found on the bodies of the men. From the naure of the wounds and the appearance of the clothes the wounds appeared to have been caused by weapons in close proximity to their bodies. Dr. Sabnis, the Assistant Surgeon, states that he made a post-mo tem examination of the states that he made a post-mo tem examination of the bodies on the 9th and 10th. He found two wounds on the body of Ganesh, the one at the bak evidently being the wound of entrance. On an internal examination he found the eighth, tenth and eleventh ribs fractured, and the spleen, stomach, and left lung lacerated. He states that death resulted from the shock of the gunshot wound in the abdomen and chest. He examined Ramchander and found two wounds, one on the right side of the loin, which was evidently the wound caused by the entrance of the bullet, and the other on the right side of the abdomen, by which the bullet had been extracted. On internal examination he found the right kidney and part of the intestines and stomach lacerated. Death

internal examination he found the right kidney and part of the intestines and stomach lacerated. Death resulted from hemorrhage and the shook of the gunshot wound in the abdomen. He says the wounds could have been caused by the bullets produced, one of which was found by Head Con table Waman Naguji on the following morning close to the spot where the bodies were lying with a small specula of bone imbedded in it.

Now there will be no reasonable doubt in your minds on this evidence that the two deceased men, Ganesh and Ramchander, were foully and cruelly murdered, being shot from behind on the night in question. In their statement made to the Magistreate shortly before death, the deceased stated that murdered, being shot from behind on the night in question. In their statement made to the Magistreate shortly before death, the deceased stated that two men came to call them, that they wore white clothes and had their faces covered, that opposite Modok's house they were fired at and fell down crying out "murder." Now it is for y at to determine whether the accused or any of them committed those murders. As far as the accised Wasudeo Hari Chapekar and Mahadeo Vinayels Ranade are concerned you will have no difficulty whatever in arriving at a conclusion, Both of these accused made confessions which were recorded by the First Class Magistrate, Mr. Carvalho, under Sections 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code, on the 10th February, in which they have given a detailed description of each step of the tragedy—in which they state how they had been lying in wait for Ramjee Pandoo for several days with loaded pistols, and on the night in question, having changed their clothes and put on a disguise in the form of the dress worn by trinjabis, they went to the Dravids' house and having entised them out on the ground that Mr. Brewin wanted them, deliberately shot them. Wasudeo, says that he told Ranade that his brother's trial was coming on on the following day; he did not with the gives wideness and therefore had deo says that he told Ranade that his brother's trial was coming on on the following day; he did not wish to give evidence, and therefore, had resolved to kill Ramjee Pandoo and the Dravids in order that it might be thought he had wreaked vengeance on them for his brother's sake. The statement of Ranade corresponds in all material particulars with that of Wasudeo. He stated that they had conspired mogether to kill the Dravids, because they gave evidence in Damodhar Chapekars, case by reason of which he was hanged. Now these statements were repeated before the First Class statements were repeated before the First Class

Magistrate again on the 22nd February when the case was committed to the Sessions. Before you the two prisoners still assert their guilt—both when they were called upon to plead to the charge, and also in replying to the que tions put by the Court to day. I come now to the case of the third prisoner, Khando Sathe, and it is on this part of the case that I ask your careful attention. He is also charged with the offence of murder as re ards each of the deceased. It is not suggested that he actually fired the shots which caused death, but it is alleged by the prosecution that he abetted the offence of murder, and that he was present when the offence was committed, and therefore under the provisions of Section 114 of the Penal Code he must be deemed to have committed the offence. I have already explained to you what constitutes in law the abetment of an offence, and how a person who does not actually commit a crime may nelp in one of three different ways to bring it about, and thereby be guilty of the offence of abetment. Now, of course, mere accidental presence at the commission of a crime does not amount of itself to intentional aid. You will have to be sati fied that the accused intended to aid its commission, and that his presence was not accidental but deliberate on that account.

Mr. Crowe then asked the jury to pay careful attention to the evidence for the presecution as it affected Sathe. This evidence consisted, in the first place, of a statement amounting to a confession made by the accused him elf. Having summarised Magistrate again on the 22nd February when the case was committed to the Sessions. Before you

Mr. Crowe then asked the jury to pay careful attention to the evidence for the presention as it affected Sathe. This evidence consisted, in the first place, of a statement amounting to a confession made by the accused him elf. Having summarised the confession, the learned Judge said: Now from this statement, if you believe it, made by accused hi uself, it is quite clear that he did, both by act and illegal omission, do something which was intended to facilitate, and did in fa t facilitate, the commission of the offence. In addition to Sathe's own statement on the 11th, there is a further statement made on the 14th in which he states that he wore Londe's cap on the night of the 8th, and that he burnt both the cap and the cost worn by him that night near the canal at Parbutti. He vouched for the accuracy and truth o' his former confession again before the Magistrate on the 22nd February. I come now to the other evidence in o far as it implicates Sathe. Govind Ramchander Londe has been examined, and he states that he is employed in Bomb y at Messus. Greaves Cotton & Co.'s mills, and that he came up to Poona on the 29th January and used to dine with his uncle in Talshi Baug and sl pt at his own house. He says Wasudeo used to sleep there also and at first dined with him, but a terwards he asked to dine earlier, on the ground that he had some business to do. He says that Ranade used to come and meet him, and that they went out together, carrying pistols, and used to return at 9 or 9.0. The design of killing Ramjee Pandoo was discussed by them before h.m. He says Sathe came there also on three occasions, and on the night in question all came there and changed their clothes. Sa he put on his red cap and a woollen coat. Wasudeo remarked that his brother's case was coming on the following day and he must take vengeance on some-body or other. They left together at 9-15, Wasudeo and Ranade carrying their pistols, and Sathe a stick. Half-an-hour after Wasudeo and Ranade returned, saying they had shot the Dravids, and that i

him looking about in a furtive manner. He says his suspicious were excited, and though he did not mention this circumstance to the police at the time, owing to the grief in which he was plunged by the outrage on his brothers, he afterwards had Ramjee Pandoo and Mr. Brewin. Mr. Brewin told you that on the lith he went with Sathe to try and find a stick which Sathe said he had deposited in a gutter, that he was unsuccessful in finding it, the place being accessible to the public, and that on that even the saw Nilkant at the corner opp site his house, and he came up and made a communication with reference to Sathe.

Now considerable stress has been laid by the

munication with reference to Sathe.

Now considerable sire's has been laid by the learned counsel for the defence regarding the unique find that he slept at the Farashkhana on the night of the 11th, and was really lodging there till the examination before the Magistrate on the 11th. Now it is not a very material circumstance whether Londe really slept there or not. If he had now withdrawn his former statement and if Londe alleged that his statement had been extorted by ill-treatment, it would be an important circumstance; that he had been detained at the Farashkhana and was not allowed to return home. But Londe does nothing of the sort. He at the Farashkhana and was not allowed to return home. But Londe does nothing of the sort. He adheres to his original statement, and with the exception of these trifling discrepancies, he has stuck to his story throug out. Now you saw the demeanour of the witness and it is for you to say whether he gave his evidence in a mann r such as you would expect from a young man of his age when placed in the difficult position he finds himself, that of giving windows against his own nephew in a serious, charge evidence against his own nephew in a serious charge of murder. But Mr. Brewin has thrown a further light on the proceedings of the police, because he told you that the police have all along been most told you that the police have all along been most anxious for Londe's safety, by reason of his having given this information, and have taken steps quite unknown to him for his protection. There is no doubt that there are certain discrepancies in his statement. It will be for you to say whether he understood at the time that he was being detained against his will. Now Sathe has been examined by the court, and he admits that he is not on bad terms with Londe, and he inferred that he made his statement owing to ill-treatment on the part of the police, as he observed when he on the part of the police, as he observed when he was brought before the Magistrate he had been crying, and there were tears in his eyes. Well, you will see that it is rather a forced inference in the will see that it is rather a forced inference in the absence of any single suggestion on the part of the winness himself that he was mal-treated. It constantly happens that nervous persons, especially young persons, are overcome with the novelty and impressiveness of a Court of Justice, and burst into tears. Now it has been argued by the learned counsel that Londe was an accomplice and therefore his evidence is inadmissible. argued by the rearried counsel that Londe was an accomplice and therefore his evidence is inadmissible unless corroborated in material particulars. Admitting that he was an accomplice, you have abundant corroboration in the statement made by the

accused himself.

Dealing further with the confession, the learned Dealing further with the confession, the learned Judge said that beyond the vague state ment con'a ned in Sathe's reply to the Court, there was no allegation throughout, that Sathe's confession was extorted. If any subordinate police officer had ill-treated him, would he not have taken the first opportunity to bring that misconduct to the notice of his superior officers? Counsel had suggested that it was incredible that a succinct, deliberate, and connected logical statement such as that made by accused could have been made by him. But counsel had asked the jury to accept a more improbable condition of affairs, viz. accept a more improbable condition of affairs, viz, that between the 10th and 11th Ramjee Pandoo made up the story, and that the accused com-

heating of the case took clace at an unusual time, at that o' stacles were put in the way of Sathe preparing his defence. Mr. Growe drew attention to the explanation which Mr. Carvallo gave. Mr. Carvallo said he was suffering from fever at the time and the the attacks were more voilent in the afternoon, so held the enquiry early in the morning. It was to regretted that Mr. Carvalho did not remember inform the accused's father of the change of time the enquiry, and that facilities were not afforded the accused or his father of preparing a d fence. The omission was possibly explained by the state of heal in which Mr. Carvalho was at the time. Comit to the question of the defence, from the 22nd February until the trial commenced, the accused had here. Y opportually of consulting his legal advisers, at every until the trial commenced, the accuse every opportunity of consulting his legal at the trial at least the accused had the of a barrister of considerable experience in nal course in Bombay.

THE VARDICT.

The jury, having relived to consider their verdiet returned to Court and annunced through their foreman that they found W-sudeo Chapekar and Mahadeo Ranade guilty of murder on each charge, and Khandoo Vishnu Sathe guilty of the offence of abetment of murder on each charge, and that was their unanimous verdict. The jury strongly recommend d the accused Khandoo Sathe to meroy on account of his youth and foolishness.

SENTENCE.

SENTENCE.

His Honor sentenced Washdeo Chapekar and M.
V. Ranade to death, and Satue to ten years' penal servitude IVAZ" asserbila SM

EVERY bee carries lits market basket round the hind legs. Anyone examining the body of a bee through a microscope will observe that on the hind legs of the creature there is a fringe of stiff hairs on the surface, the hairs approaching each other at the tips, so as to form a sort of cage. This is the bee's basket, and in o it, after a successful journey, it will cram enough pollen to last it for two or three days.

cram enough pollen to last it for two or three days.

At the Egmore Police Court, Madras, on Friday last, a chokra, named Charley, in the service of Mr. T. S. Carroll, applied for a summons against Miss Edith Boomgardt, a medical student, for voluntarily causing hurt. The complainant sta ed that the accused was boarding with his employer, who resided at Vepery. On the 22nd ultimo, while his master and in stress were away from the house, the accused inquired for the buffer, and the complainant replied that he had gone out on business. She repeated her inquiry, but the complainant, without answering her, went about his business. On the butler's return, the defendant complained to him of the complainant's his business. On the butler's return, the defendant complained to him of the complainan's conduct. The latter tried to explain his conduct, when the defendant Isid hold of both his hands and struck him with a boot about the hands and face. He was taken by his master to Messrs. W. E. Smith's dispensary, where his wounds were attended to. His Worship granted the application and made the case returnable on the 20th instant.

THEN IT WENT ON ALL RIGHT:

The writer of the letter which I am going to copy for you in a moment has a complaint to make. Rather, perhaps, a complaint to place on record, as the reason for it is passed away for the present and she hopes—and we hope with her—that it may not return. The complaint does not refer to any relative, friend, or foe, but to her own heart. It did not work well. It was weak, and for a long time she was unable to find means to make it do better. Which was a serious matter, masmuch as the vigor of the circulation of the blood always depends upon the force wherewith the heart drives it.

Still, it seems to me we ought to be a bit indulgent towards the heart in view of the labour it has to perform. Remember that it never takes a full minute's rest at one time, night or day, from the instant it begins at your birth until, like a muffled drum, it stops for good and all—life's funeral march to the grave being over. During fall this while, ten years or a hundred, the heart has got to keep on pumping blood through your body at the rate of from 130 strokes a minute in childhood to 50 or 60 in old age. If you happen to have a mechanical turn of mind its may interest you to figure out how much.

blood through your body at the rate of from 30 strokes a minute in childhood to 50 or 60 in old age. If you happen to have a mechanical turn of mind its may interest you to figure out how much this stand; for in units of horse power for a given case and time. If not, you can take my word for it that, merely as a machine, the heart deserves your respect. So long as it goes ahead steadily, up hill and down dale, hammering away softly but strongly, you haven't a word to say for or against it; but when it begins to get weak, may be skipping a stitch now and then, you call in the doctor, who puts the tip of his finger just below the base of your left thumb, looks wise and solemn (as belits the occasion), and says, "Ah, yes, yes: I see, I see." But whit does he see? He doesn't tell you that; he leaves medicine, and mentions when he will look in again.

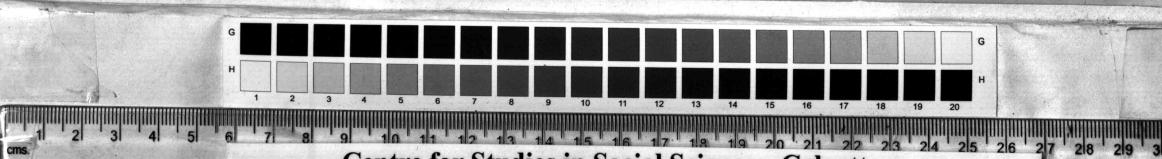
But as to the letter I spoke of. "For many years," the lady says, "I suffered from indigestion and weak heart. Very little exertion made me feel weary and tired. Cold, clammy sweats broke over me. I had a poor appetite and after meals an aching paid at the chest and a miserable sinking feeling at the stomatch. I had also much pain at the left side, and my heart would flutter so as to frigh en me. At length I became so weak I was barely able to get about, being no longer able to do my housework.

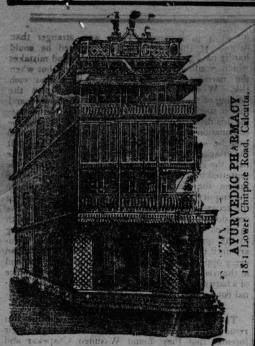
"Owing to the trouble at my heart I obtained no proper rest at night, and often walked about my bedro m at night. Many times these attacks were so bad I thought I w s aying. During the day a sense of suffocation sometimes came upon me and I was obliged to go to the door for fresh air.

"Year after year I suffered like this; now a little better, now as had as I could be. In November, 1887, while on a visit to Croydon, my son-in-law persuaded me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. He got me a bottle, and after taking it I experienced great relief. The pain at my heart was easier, and I felt better as a whole. I could eat well and the food agreed with me.

"I now felt encouraged to cont

desired relief. I have told many persons of the ben fit I have derived from it, an I her by consent to your publishing this statement should you wish to do so."—(Signed) (Mrs.) William Harrington, near Wickford Hill, Clare, Suffolk, November 12th, 1897. Now what ailed Mrs. Harrington's heart? Why precisely the same things that ailed her lungs, he nerves and her muscles—weaknes. Therein the is right. It was a weak heart but not a disease! heart, The heart is a muscle, and (seeing the prodigious los of work it has to do) necessarily a strong, active muscle. But it will not work without pay any more than you or I will. With all the rest of the body it has got to be sustained and strengthened by food. Here we have the point, then. The lady was afflicted with chronic indigestion. For this reason her whole body grew weak—the heart, of course, with other parts of the engine. Hence all the symptoms she names. Her immense all-round weakness and puller down is that same old dyspepsia. When Mother Seigel's Syrup made the digestion of plenty of food possible, the heart went for all right, like a newly-wound clock.





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