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NO. 19.

পদক-পতক।

সম্পূর্ণ হইয়াছে

মূল্য ৩০ টাকা।

পরিশিষ্ট বহুতর।

অনুভবকার পত্রিকা আকিমে প্রাপ্তব্য।

অনুরাগবলী।

শ্রীমদোহর দাস, প্রণীত।

এই গ্রন্থ উপায়ের বৈকল্য গ্রহ হই ৭৩ বৎসর পূর্বে লিখিত।

মূল্য ছয় আনা। ডাঃ মাঃ বর্ধ আনা।

অনুভবকার পত্রিকা আকিমে প্রাপ্তব্য।

শ্রীমদত্ত প্রকাশ।

শ্রীমদত্ত প্রভুর প্রথম প্রকাশ

শ্রীমদত্ত নগর রুত।

শ্রীমদত্ত প্রভুর দীর্ঘ সময়ের

নূতন কথা আছে এবং শ্রীমদত্ত-প্রভুর

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মূল্য বার আনা। ডাঃ মাঃ এক আনা।

বাগবাজার, পত্রিকা আকিমে প্রাপ্তব্য।

শ্রীশ্রীবিষ্ণুপ্রিয়া-পত্রিকা।

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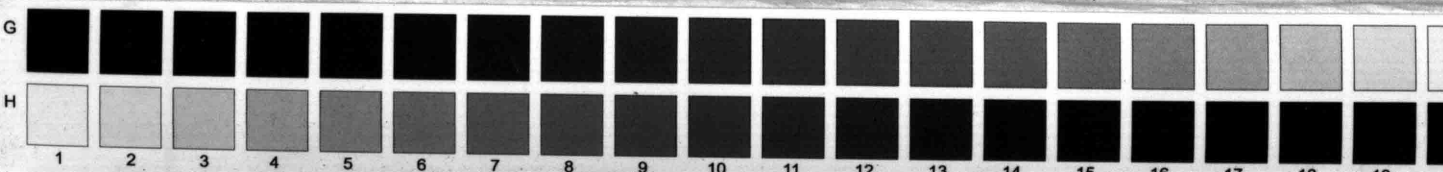
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THE Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12, 1899.

LORD CURZON AND INDIANS, THE BROTHERS OF ENGLISHMEN.

It is not possible that a shrewd statesman like Lord Curzon should commit a blunder and acknowledge that the English and the Indians come of the same stock, or in other words, that they are brethren!

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.

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?

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.

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 bear the burden of the former.

We, however, find the Times grumbling, because the Calcutta Municipal Bill has taken so much of the time of the British Parliament.

Let us explain the metaphor in the poem of Mr. Kipling, "White man's Burden." The Asiatic and the African cannot bear their own burden, that is to say, govern themselves well.

Mr. Kipling cannot bear a Member of Parliament, who, from philanthropic motives, speaks a word on behalf of the unrepresented people of India.

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.

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

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.

HOW MALARIAL FEVER IS DECIMATING 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."

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.

It is the middle classes of Bengal that have suffered most from the ravages of malarial fever. And, as in every other country, they form the backbone of the nation.

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.

When a few thousands of people died in Bombay and elsewhere from plague, it created quite a sensation in England and India.

The Bengal Government in its report lays down that the outbreaks of the fever which have been decimating rural Bengal so fearfully are due to defective drainage and the absence of a proper supply of pure drinking water.

ment will never admit viz. hunger, that is to say, insufficiency of food. In the matter of affording medicine and medical relief the rulers have also often shown culpable negligence.

THE PROPER USE OF THE DUFFERIN FUND.

THE Lady Dufferin Fund was founded, under 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Two amusing incidents in connection with the Calcutta Municipal debate in Parliament, noticed by our London correspondent, should not be forgotten.

rather immoral. The other incident, referred to by our London correspondent, is his talk with the gentleman on the staff of the Daily News.

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.

We quote the following from the Administration Report of Bengal for 1897-98. In 60 rural areas the death-rate exceeded 44 per mille in 1897; and where malarial fever got a footing, the death-rates were abnormally high.

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 breaks out in an epidemic form, then the mortality sometimes rises as high as 50 or 75 per cent!

WELL, the matter stands thus. There are no elected Municipal Commissioners to look after the health of the myriads who inhabit villages and hamlets!

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 nominal monkeys without showing any inconvenience whatever."

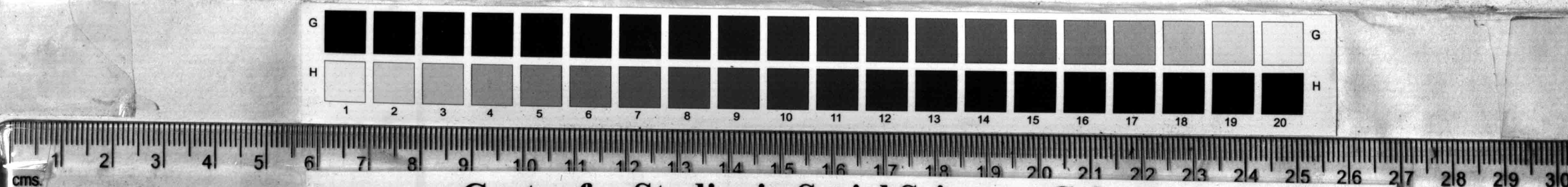
We regret that an error, or perhaps a misprint, crept into the report of the speech of Mr. A. M. Bose which has been corrected in another column.

As the learned and sympathetic Editor 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.

As the learned and sympathetic Editor 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.

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.

He rose through the influence of European friends. They found in him a man of rare talents, who could keep his hearers enthralled by his conversation, withal he had not the ugliness of a political character.



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."

The reader may remember the facts of the Ambler case. Mr. Ambler gave two slaps to a coolie, and the latter fell down and died afterwards. Mr. Ambler was committed to the court of the Judicial Commissioner of Coota Nagpore for manslaughter, and was let off with a fine of Rs. 10, and a day's imprisonment which was, however, not imprisonment at all, as he was only kept in custody of the police till the rising of the court. Mr. Ambler declared 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 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. Ambler to show cause why a re-trial of the case should not be 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 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.

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 Government 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 the Deputy Legal Remembrancer had been given the help of some able Barristers under similar circumstances. For, instances, when Government moved the High Court to enhance punishment in the Assenole (Outrage) case, Mr. Jackson was engaged to appear on behalf of the Crown, in addition to its own law officers. Why is not a similar arrangement made in connection with the Ambler case, specially when it has created such stir in the country? In the interests of justice and fairness, we submit, this should be done.

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 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 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. Perhaps Sir J. Westland is a little shortsighted; perhaps he is absentminded; 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 immediate subordinate with whom he had worked for five years. Sir J. Westland is known to be modest and to hate staring. Perhaps he

never once, during the whole period of five 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 University 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 was taught in their educational institutions. But not having the advantage of religious instruction, the students of the present day have become less respectful and less reverential than their fellows of the olden times. His Honor, however, says, as stated above, that for this result the existing system of education cannot be blamed. For, in his opinion, geographical or astronomical truths cannot be taught without coming in conflict with the Hindu creed, and political economy cannot be taught without bringing the system of caste into disrepute. The inference, thus, is that it is the Hindu creed and not the educational system which is at fault. But is it a fact that geographical and astronomical truths are repugnant to Hindu religion? If that were so, every English educated Hindu was bound to have lost his faith in his religion, which is, however, not the case. The Hindu creed is as much opposed to geographical and astronomical truths as the Christian creed. We know the terrible fate of Galileo when he declared that the earth moved, and we know how Columbus was denounced by the Christian priests when he announced his intention of discovering another world on the other side of the Atlantic. The real fact is, in ancient times, Hindu professors and students resided in the same house, messed together, tended one another when sick, in a word, lived as one family. Students 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 "hurting" 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 imparting instruction to boys in modern times, that is at the root of the mischief.

TALKING OF independent Governors, the commodity is very rare. 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.

The following questions and answers are from the pen of one who poses for a wit:—

Question.—Who rules India?
Answer.—Lord George Hamilton.
Question.—Who rules Lord George Hamilton?
Answer.—Sir P. Hutchinson.
Question.—Who rules Sir P. Hutchinson?
Answer.—Lord Sandhurst and Sir John Woodburn.
Question.—Who rules Lord Sandhurst and Sir John Woodburn?
Answer.—Sir Charles Ollivant and Mr. Nugent.
Question.—Who rules Sir J. Woodburn?
Answer.—Mr. Bolton, of course.
Question.—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 supports measures and carries out mandates. In short, what the people prefer is not strong ministers, but strong rulers. The 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 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 Chandra Pal appeared in the Manchester Guardian, and immediately a correspondent who writes under a nom-de-

plume a dresses that paper with a letter traversing 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) who does not agree with what the Indian says. In short, he requests the Guardian in fairness to insert what he had known from his Catholic priest. The Guardian does so. Who is this nameless Catholic priest, who is said to have a love for India and what he 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 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 instant at 5 P. M., and not on Saturday, as originally announced. The educated public are specially requested to hear the address. As the Gauranga Samaj has now made the Lord a subject of talk all over the country, and as the Personality of this Avatar is not very well known to the European community and our readers in distant parts of India, we would here quote from Dr. Hunter the account that he gave of the Lord, in his History of India, Chaitanya being another name for Gauranga:—

In 1485 Chaitanya was born and read the Vishnuitic doctrines with the worship of Jagannath, throughout the deltas of Bengal and Orissa. Signs and wonders attended Chaitanya through his life; and during four centuries he has been worshipped as an incarnation of Vishnu. With regard to his doctrine we have the most ample evidence. He held that all men are alike capable of faith, and that all castes by faith become equally pure. In his belief and incessant devotion were his watchwords. Contemplation rather than ritual was his pathway to salvation. Obedience to the religious guides is one of the leading features of his sect; but he warned his disciples to respect their teachers as second fathers, and not as gods. The great end of his system, as of all Indian forms of worship, is the liberation of the soul. He held that such liberation does not mean the mere annihilation of separate existence. It consists in nothing more than an entire freedom from the stains and the frailties of the body.

The followers of Chaitanya belong to every caste, but they acknowledge the rule of the descendants of the original disciples (gurus). The sect is open alike to the married and unmarried. It had its celibates and wandering mendicants, but its religious teachers are generally married men. They live with their wives and children in clusters of houses around a temple of Krishna (an incarnation of Vishnu), and the adoration of Chaitanya has thus become a family worship throughout Orissa. The lauded gentry honour him with daily ritual in household chapels dedicated to his name. After his death a sect arose among his disciples, who asserted the spiritual independence of women. In their non-interference, male and female celibates 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 Vishnu 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 admitted into the zamanas of good families in Bengal. Fifty years ago, they had effected a change for the better in the state of female education, and the value of such instruction was assigned as the cause of the sect having spread in Calcutta.

The account given above is fairly accurate.

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 Alderley asked Her Majesty's Government whether the Indian Government had taken or intended to take measures to prevent the outrages committed by Europeans upon the natives of India, such as had recently occurred at Barrackpore and Poonamallee. In 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 making any 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 Barrackpore the jury unanimously found the prisoners guilty, and they were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. In the Poonamallee case a sentence of seven years' rigorous imprisonment was passed upon the soldier who was found guilty. We can well imagine that Lord Onslow is not aware of the existence of Lord Lytton's Fuller Minute. Indeed, we are sure that had he read it, his lordship would have hesitated to draft the reply in the way he did. Now this question of the murder of Indians by Europeans is not one of recent origin. Indeed, years ago, Mr. Bradlaugh, at the instance of a number of reported cases, which we very much wish his lordship had read to his prof. His lordship says that such cases are rare but we can cite a dozen cases occurring in any one year. As regards the punishment awarded to European offenders, his lordship has very conveniently alluded to the results of the Barrackpore and the Poonamallee cases. But as a matter of fact, sentences of this nature are very rare. The practice is that Europeans charged with the murder of natives are either

acquitted or let off with nominal fines. Sir Seymour Keay asked the Secretary of State whether he was aware that the imports into India of bounty-fed sugar were seriously affecting the refining industry and reducing the cultivation of the sugar plant, and consequently the revenues of the Government of India; whether he expected to be able to lay upon the table at an early date the results of the inquiries now being carried on by the Indian Government as to the extent and effects of the competition of bounty-fed sugar in India; and what steps the Government of India proposed to take to prevent the destruction of the industry. Lord George Hamilton in reply said:—"He had been for some time past in communication with the Government of India upon the subject of the question, but the correspondence had not yet arrived at a point which enabled him to publish it." We are, however, glad to note that the India 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 News.

CALCUTTA RETURNS.

ON the 9th March, the total number of deaths in the town from all 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 Decca; 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 371, as against last year's 85 cases, 146 deaths, and a total of 291.

INCREASING IN KARACHI.

THURSDAY'S plague returns for Karachi give cases 19 (highest of this outbreak), and deaths 9, total cases 3,459 and deaths 2,380.

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 M. L. ur. The population of Gurchah and Malpur, the last two villages in which plague has appeared, is 1,190 and 650, respectively.

The crops in the Jullundur district are not as forward as the zemindars would like, and unless rain falls within the next fortnight, the large grain market at Phagwara will not be filled.

The Tajdars of Outh have been invited to meet Sir Antony MacDonnell at a Conference to be held at the Charter Munzil, Lucknow, on the 23rd instant. Among other matters, the financial position of the British Indian Association will be considered.

At the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday the Ghee Alteration 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, evidently 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, bayoneted by the constable who came to help his comrade.

The Madras Legislative Council Meeting, held on Thursday at the Council Chamber, as many as forty interpellations by non-official members were answered by the Government. The most important measure which engaged the attention of the Council was the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Bill. The Hon. Mr. Winterbottom presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill, and moved that the Report and Bill be amended, be taken into consideration. A large number of amendments were discussed, and the Select Committee have introduced some amendments which, under some special circumstances, have excluded females from obligations, the failure to discharge which made them liable to be sentenced. The Bill, as amended, was passed into law. Another Bill introduced was one to amend the City of Madras Municipal Act, 1884, to enable the Commissioners to levy or enhance taxation to meet additional expenditure for the new drainage 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 sustained comparatively small injury.

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 meals.

THE case against Wasudeo Balkrishna and Ranade for murdering Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst was concluded on Wednesday at the Poona Sessions Court. Mr. Stephenson, of the Hyderabad Police, in his evidence said that Balkrishna had been inveigled into his plague camp. He was keeping the company of dacoits. He telegraphed to Hyderabad and Balkrishna was arrested. Wasudeo, asked by the Judge if he now pleaded guilty 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. The jury unanimously gave a verdict of guilty of murdering and abetting. The Judge pronounced sentence of death on Balkrishna 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 OR SALVATION FOR ALL SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSH VOLS. I AND II.

The price of each Volume is: 1-12 Paper cover 2-4 Cloth bound Postage extra. To be had at the Patrika Office, Calcutta.

GOV. 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 afternoon.

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 impression is, will not leave anything unseen in Calcutta that is worth seeing and the people have many proofs of the same. His Excellency drove to Alipore on Tuesday afternoon, and paid a visit to "Warren Hastings's House" there.

A TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT.—A great fuss is being made over a petty incident. The dog-cart of a European lady collided with that of a local pleader, with the result that the former fell down, though she sustained no injuries. The incident was at once reported to a 1st class Magistrate who is busy holding an inquiry in right earnest.—Punjab Times.

RANAGHAT-KRISHNAGAR LIGHT 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 on route intense excitement, the utmost enthusiasm being displayed by the great crowd collected at Krishnagar Station.

MAULED BY LEOPARDS.—Our Malda 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.

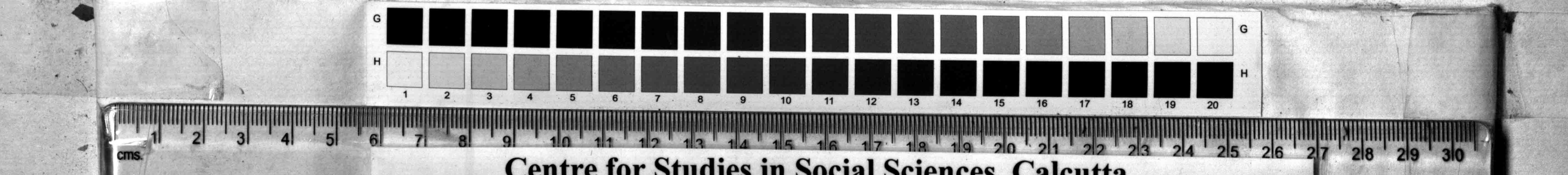
THE BENARES HINDU COLLEGE.—A public meeting is to be held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 13th instant, at 5 P. M., to consider what steps should be taken in Calcutta for the development and expansion of the Central Hindu College, Benares. Mrs. Annie Besant will address the meeting. His Highness the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

LACQUTY.—A daring dacoity was committed on Tuesday night at about 11 P. M., at the house of Babu Saroda Prasad Ganguli of Gwalgach, Serampore. The dacoits, who are said to have been Hindustanis, numbered about twenty five. They were armed with lathis and hatchets. They succeeded in breaking open the door of almost every room, and carried away a good deal of property. Some members of the house and the Chowkidar on duty were maimed.

PROGRESS IN TIPPERAH.—His Highness the Maharaja of Tipperah is learning 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 for water-supply and drainage, while a short line of railway is also to be taken in hand. Messrs. Martin and Co., the well-known engineering firm of Calcutta, and whose 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 directed to conduct prospecting operations for coal, etc.

MANIPURI MSS.—The Manipuri manuscripts 25 in number which were originally bought for the State Library, are all written in the ancient Mei character which is now gradually becoming obsolete. A few of the works are of historical 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 portion of this ancient literature still extant. The books are to be translated, 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 Gazette:—The old indigenous industries of Assam proper are ends and silk fabrics. The excellent materials which they are made of, are derived from species of worms reared under a peculiar process in Assamese homes, and the most interesting feature of the manufacture is, that from the breeding of worms to the marketable condition of the stuff, the occupation exclusively devolves on the female members 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 accomplishments. 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 Gauhati has already taken the initiative in that direction and has made large shipments to Australia with benefits to himself. He is also making experimental shipments to London and other places.



LEGISLATIVE. A Bill, it is believed, will be introduced next season to amend the Central Provinces Court of Wards Act.

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

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

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.—The Viceroy leaves Calcutta 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 Kanli and Lyallpur on the 3rd of April and inspects the irrigation 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, Colonel Sandbach, R. E., Military Secretary, Colonel Fenn, Surgeon to the Viceroy, two Aides-de-Camp, and Mr. Latimer, Assistant Private Secretary.

MURDER IN MURSHIDABAD.—A correspondent sends the following account of a cold-blooded murder committed on the night of the 17th ultimo at Shibpur, a village three miles south of Dewansari, the victim being a Goala of the name of Kunja Ghose. It would appear that there is a cattle shed close to some fields of wheat and gram owned by two men named Russick and Darick. On the morning of the 17th ultimo 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. An alarm being raised by Braja, the villagers of Shibpur came to the spot and found Kunja Ghose dead and Braja gasping. The occurrence was at once reported to the police 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 guilt before the Deputy-Magistrate of Jangipur.

THE HINDU COLLEGE, BENGAL.—The College has secured three valuable additions to its Board of Trustees, Pundit Jawala Prasad Sankhakar, M.A.S.C., Officiating Collector of Jalun, who makes a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the funds; Pundit Sundelal, B.A., Advocate, High Court, N.W.P., Fellow of the Allahabad University and Member of the Syndicate, and Mahamahopadhyaya Pundit Mohesh Chandra Nyayratna, C. I. E. The promoters have also secured the endorsing signatures of the four other Mahamahopadhyayas of Bengal 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 Lahore, and its Secretary Pundit Gopinath will devote six months to visit all its branches to raise funds. Mr. A. Atkinson, the leading Punjab Engineer, has visited Bengal to inspect the buildings given by the Maharaja and is drawing the plan for the necessary additions, which will be put in hand at the end of the present term. Mrs. Besant is to lecture on behalf of the College in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Monday, the 13th instant, with H. H. the Maharaja of Darbhanga in the chair. It is understood that she will deal with the improvements needed to adopt the present system of education to the needs of Indian youths.

A PANTHER'S KILL.—Details of the death of Mr. Biddulph, of the Berar Commission, who was maulled by a panther last week, show that he had been out shikaring with Colonel Binister, 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 level 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 man, endeavored 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 arm. The plucky shikari, setting a gun, shot the brute through the head at close quarters. As I fell his last dying effort, he seized Mr. Biddulph by the thigh, and inflicted a severe wound. He was carried by "easy stages" into Chikaldia, two doctors having gone out to meet him on the way. He arrived there at about eleven o'clock at night, and his wounds were carefully dressed. On Saturday 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.

DECREE "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 a 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 petitioner 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 elapsed. He also asked for costs incidental to this application against the respondent. His Lordship made the order applied for.—Mr. Avenom 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. Avenom said, a decree nisi was granted in September last, just before the closing of the Courts, and his Lordship then gave them liberty,

on an application being made, to advertise the decree nisi in such newspapers in India as the Registrar should advise. This had been done, and Mr. Avenom had the usual certificate 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. (Before Justices Prinsep and Stanley).

A PECULIAR ORDER OF A MAGISTRATE.

A VERY peculiar order—an order forbidding to do any unlawful act—was passed by a Mysnagar Magistrate in a case in which the Zaminars of Bhawanipur and of Kalpur, described as two powerful Zaminars in the district, were concerned. The persons aggrieved by the order, a tenant of one of the above-mentioned Zaminars who was convicted for disobeying the order, moved the High Court and obtained a rule on the Magistrate to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside.

On the rule coming on for hearing to-day, Babu Dwarika Nath Chatterjee, with him Babu Gobinda Chandra Dey Ray submitted that it was a most peculiar order, every man who committed an unlawful act was liable under the Penal Code and it was not necessary for a court to pass an order like that. He submitted that the conviction should be set aside.

Prinsep, J. delivered the following judgment of the Court:—The petitioner has been convicted under section 188, I.P.C., for willful disobedience of an order duly promulgated by a public servant, and in appeal this order has been confirmed. Now the order professes to have been passed under section 144, Cr. P. C. It appears that there was a dispute with regard to a hut situated on some lands between the petitioner and some other person and the police reported that a breach of the peace was imminent unless inter-mediation was taken by him. With regard to this the Magistrate issued this order:—Therefore direct the persons mentioned in the police report to do any act which may lead to a breach of the peace. At the same time the Magistrate directed the police to take charge of the hut until the matter was decided by a competent court. In the notice the order is set out as being one for forbidding the petitioner to do any unlawful act in connection with this hut. However that order may be, it is not an order, it is quite clear, under section 144, or indeed any order of any specified character contemplated by section 188. It seems to us to be a simple amount to an order to the parties that they should not break the law in any manner in connection with the hut. Therefore the disobedience in the manner found by the Magistrate 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 refunded.

CONVICTION OF A MUKTEER.

MR. HENDERSON with Babu Mon Mohan Du moved on behalf of one Kristo Charan Mahapaty, a Mukteer practising in the Bhadrak Court, who has been convicted by the Sub-divisional 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 executed and registered a Kabela before the Sub-Registrar of Bhadrak. The properties covered by that conveyance belonged to another person of the same name, and this latter brought a suit in the court of the Munsiff of Jijput and had it declared that the said conveyance was a forged and fabricated one. Subsequently a man by the name of Monobdh Mahenty made an application to the Magistrate of Lalasore, Mr. Philmore, and brought to the notice of the Magistrate the facts of the aforesaid false identification by a Mukteer practising within his jurisdiction. The Magistrate directed the Sub-divisional Officer of Bhadrak to make an enquiry. The Sub-divisional Officer made an enquiry accordingly, and upon his report the Magistrate as Registrar sanctioned the prosecution of the accused. The accused was then tried by the same Sub-divisional Officer, who, after recording evidence on behalf of the prosecution and after examining the accused, framed a charge against him under clause (a) of sec. 88 of the Registration Act. Seven witnesses were then examined on behalf of the accused, but in the meanwhile the Deputy Magistrate on the strength of an anonymous letter went to make a local enquiry into the village which is the residence of both the Basudeb Jena. Then the Deputy Magistrate examined some 26 witnesses called by himself and convicted and sentenced the accused. The accused then moved the District Judge of Cuttack who confirmed the conviction and sentence. Upon these facts Counsel contended that the Deputy Magistrate had inquired into the matter could not legally try the case and therefore the conviction was bad in law.

Their Lordships granted a rule to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside.

THE BUDWAN MURDER CASE.

THE hearing of the above case in which the Sessions Judge differed with the verdict of the jury for acquittal, particulars of which were reported in a yesterday's issue, has concluded. Their Lordships have taken time to consider their judgment.

An Editor finds a Sure Cure for Rheumatism.

A. K. De Flu, editor of the Journal, Doylston, Ohio, writes for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says, "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since, and never fails. For sale by SMITH STREET & CO. and PAUL & CO."

Telegrams.

(FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, MAR. 7.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Brodrick stated that the French Agent in Muscat 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. 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 had exceeded his instructions.

LONDON, MAR. 7.—It is positively denied in Paris that France advised the Tsung-li-Yamen to reject the Italian demands on China, which are approved by France. M. De Giers, the Russian Minister at Peking, has reaffirmed in stronger terms the Russian protest against the terms of the British loan for the Newchwang Railway.

LONDON, MAR. 8.—The British Minister at Peking 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 attempting to enforce the repudiation of the contract.

LONDON, MAR. 8.—Numerous proofs are for becoming that the explosion of the magazine at Toulon on Sunday last, by which 53 people were killed and 132 wounded, was the result of foul play, but 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 pilgrims were robbed of twelve hundred pounds. The Sultan has promised compensation.

LONDON, MAR. 8.—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 made for increasing the strength of the Navy by 425 more men. The new ship-building programme provides for the construction of two iron and two battleships, two armoured cruisers, and three smaller cruisers, which are to be very fast. It is intended to expend £1,300,000 upon Wei-hai-Wei and £1,500,000 next year, as this station will be of great importance in the event of any operations in the China Seas. Mr. Goschen said that if other Powers at the forthcoming International Peace Conference proposed to diminish their shipbuilding programme, England would modify hers.

MARCH 10.—A corrected statement of the Naval Estimates introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Goschen yesterday, omits the two battleships mentioned in the shipbuilding programme, and the sum to be expended on Wei-hai-wei is not specified, the figures being 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.

LONDON, MAR. 9.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Brodrick, replying to a series of questions regarding the Newchwang Railway 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 ignore her prior engagements with Russia, and not against the British loan. Mr. Brodrick also added that Lord Salisbury's declaration of the 1st of August, 1898, guaranteeing British support to the Chinese Government against any Power committing an act of aggression upon China for permitting British subjects to construct or support railways in China remains unmodified, but it was not anticipated to arise in connection with the Northern Extension 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. 10.—The election for a Parliamentary representative of the Eland Division of York, W. R. tendered, was by the retirement of Mr. Thomas Wayman Liberal, has resulted in the return of Mr. Charles Phillips, Trevelyan, Liberal candidate, by 6,021 votes, against 5,056 polled by Mr. Foster, Unionist candidate.

LONDON, MAR. 10.—The International Disarmament Conference meets 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 arrive 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 a Lahore paper, known as Jaypury jua is prevalent in the town of Karnal and is increasing. Four shops have been opened for this purpose.

THE repairs to the Nilgiri Railway are being pushed on rapidly. 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 May.

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 COUNCIL.

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 OF 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 assessed 25 per cent. lower than the raiyat standard?

II. 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 mostly 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?

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 new settlement?

V. Will Government, in view of the above circumstances, be pleased, in consultation with the Chief Commissioner, to consider the advisability of ordering a lower assessment in cases of sir land in places where the assessment is 60 or 65 per cent. plus cesses, or by ordering a general relief to landholders of such tracts, and where the margin for cultivable waste does not exist, by ordering a fifty per cent. settlement as in the North-Western Provinces?

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz in reply said:—

Question I.—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 Oudh. 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 estimating the rental value of sir lands, when the number of proprietors is great and their circumstances 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 malguzari assets which is taken by the State as revenue in the Central Provinces has been determined by a number of considerations, chief among which has been the standard of assessment found to have prevailed in the past and the observed ability of the malguzars to pay the assessments thus imposed. The standard of 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, there are appropriate and sufficient remedies other than that of raising the standard of assessment; and these remedies as the reply to a later question by the Hon'ble Member will show, are commonly applied.

Question 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 on the cultivators which would be illegal under British rule. The Hon'ble Member need not be reminded that the Patel's position under the Marhatta Government in the Central Provinces was not in all respects an enviable one.

Question IV.—Abatement of land-revenue aggregating Rs. 3,197 in 1897-98, Rs. 3,197 in 1898-99, Rs. 2,771 in 1899-1900, and Rs. 5,410 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 losses suffered by landowners in the Wardha District since the new settlement. The Wardha District 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 lead them to think that the relief asked for by the Hon'ble Member is required. In districts where the losses of landowners have been undoubtedly heavy, relief, rough 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 moved that the report of the Select Committee moved that the Bill to further amend the Court-fees Act, 1870, be taken into consideration. In doing so, the Hon'ble Member stated that owing ill had been introduced with two objects, namely, first to provide an efficient check against undervaluing an estate regarding check against application for probate or letters which the Bill was made; and secondly, of administrative nature, to execute the law for more satisfactory payment on letters of recovering the The Select Committee had administered alterations which were fully explained in various 223 of the Committee's report, plain 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 did not understand why the native Christians should not be exempted from the operation of the Act as the Hindus and Mahomedans 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. He hoped that the position of the native Christians would receive due consideration when proposals would be entertained for amending the general law.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz observed that the hardship which the Hon'ble Mr. Rees said 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 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 matter. The Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton said that they had shed blood, but that was no reason why they should shed rupees. The 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 Buddhists within the full operation of the measure than of excluding the native Christians. 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 Hindus 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 issue.

THE MOTION for passing the Bill, as amended, 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 amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. He said that the object of the Bill was to empower the Government to impose countervailing 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 consumer was concerned, he obtained it at a cheaper rate and he was consequently benefited. So far the producer was concerned, it was always against his interest, he had to compete with a trade to which was attached some artificial advantages. England was a sugar-consuming country, and therefore it had no necessity of imposing countervailing duties. But India was to a large extent a 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 bounty-fed sugar, whose import into the country was increasing very largely every year, was tending 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 imported sugar. The effect of that was to drive the bounty-fed sugar from its market. These sugar were then commenced to be imported to India and its import gradually grew to an enormous extent. About this time, a conference of Her Majesty's Government, a conference of the European States 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 recommending the imposition at once of a countervailing duty. 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 bounty-fed sugar in the market. It was true that the area of cultivation had not to any great extent diminished, but this was due to the fact that the Indian cultivator was extremely conservative and he usually cultivated his land for the same purpose 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 not wait any longer should be obliged to give up sugar cultivation altogether. 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; in a matter like this they should only consider the interest of their own country, no other interest but their own should weigh their judgment. 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 Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur gave his support to the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu was very glad to welcome this measure. It marked a departure in this country in its fiscal arrangement. He would show that, when the proper time would come, this Bill should be welcomed both in the interest of the producer as well as the consumer.

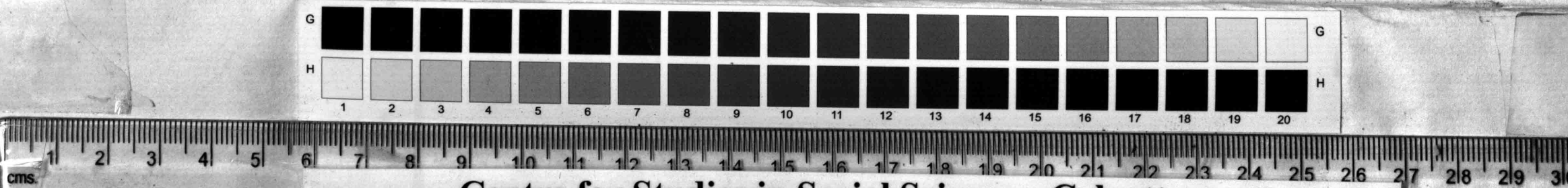
The motion for leave to introduce the Bill was then agreed to and the Bill was introduced.

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

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 331 cases, of which 41 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. Shepherd. We think, says our contemporary, that the Secretary of State is right. The arrears of the High Court are so heavy as to necessitate the continuance of the present complement of six Judges.



ONLY

TWO

DAYS

LEFT.

THE TIMES (LONDON)

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

The sale of The Times Reprint of the Encyclopaedia 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 Encyclopaedia Britannica. Readers of this paper are already well acquainted with this remarkable 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 to-morrow, certainly on Tuesday, the last of the sets of the Encyclopaedia 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 Encyclopaedia Britannica must be withdrawn. Of the sets which were reserved, only a small number remain, and these will certainly be taken by to-morrow night or early on Tuesday. Then it will be impossible to obtain the Encyclopaedia 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 Encyclopaedia Britannica more than in half, and furthermore, 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 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 of the subscriber saves a full fifty per cent on the original cost of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, 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 as those living in Calcutta, telegraphic orders will be recognised, provide that all the conditions are properly complied with, and that the written order, accompanied by Rs. 20 or cheque in full, is forwarded by the first post after the telegram.

TEMPORARY PRICES FOR THE 25 VOLUMES

Delivered in Calcutta, Bombay, or Madras, Carriage Paid. Rs. 20 to be sent by order nothing more to be paid until the 25 volumes have been delivered, all at one time to the purchaser. (a) CLOTH BINDING, 15 Monthly Payments of Rs. 20 each, or, if Cash in Full accompanies the order, Rs. 275. (b) HALF MOROCCO, 15 Monthly Payments of Rs. 20 each, or, if Cash in Full accompanies the order, Rs. 230. (c) FULL MOROCCO, 15 Monthly Payments of Rs. 20 each, or, if Cash in Full accompanies the order, Rs. 480.

ORDER FORM

If the purchaser sends a cheque for the full amount of the cash price shown above, no order form need be used. Cheques should be drawn to the order of the National Bank of India, Ltd. and sent to the office of The Times Reprint of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, 5A, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. To The Manager, "The Times," (London). I enclose Rs. 20. Please send me The Times Reprint of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, (a) CLOTH, for which I agree to make to you, or to anyone you may appoint, 15 additional monthly payments of Rs. 20 each. (b) HALF MOROCCO, for which I agree to make to you, or to anyone you may appoint, 17 additional monthly payments of Rs. 20 each. (c) FULL MOROCCO, for which I agree to make to you, or to anyone you may appoint, 24 additional monthly payments of Rs. 20 each.

FREE BY POST.—For the convenience of those who desire fuller information in regard to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, a pamphlet has been prepared from the work. This pamphlet will be sent, post free, upon application to the Office in Calcutta, 5A, Dalhousie Square.

EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL, ASCHANCELLOR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

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 reverence 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 by our educational endeavours without considering the difficulties with which we had to contend, and without 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 Benares, or Nadia, enlightened princes, or opulent individuals, afforded a patronage to literature and a study under which these pursuits attained to great distinction. It is also true that in those parts of the country which had been least affected by political disturbance, elementary education 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 rule from the 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, Marhattas, Sikhs, and Englishmen struggled for the supremacy of 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 Madrasa and the Benares Sanskrit College, which would at once encourage the higher pursuits of literature, and furnish the Government with officials trained to a knowledge of Mahomedan and Hindu law for administering the country. It is even true that a far-seeing observer, like Charles Grant, might anticipate the years by sketching the outline of a great system of national instruction; but these were merely individual instances of enlightenment. As a rule there was, at the close of the last century, general apathy on the subject of education for India. (Hear, hear.) In England the feeling, indeed, was not merely apathetic—it was hostile. When in 1793 Mr. Wilberforce from his place in Parliament, proposed to insert in the Charter Act of that year some recognition of the claims of education, he could get no support. The feeling was expressed that education had lost to the American Colonies, and that it would be folly to tempt the same fate in India.

From the beginning of the century to close upon the Mutiny, but small progress in higher education was made in this part of India. Even in parts where British rule had been long established, that period was filled with unsystematised individual efforts to educate the people, and with discussions as to the principles to be followed, as to the agencies to be employed, and as to the language in which instruction should be given. The period was one of brilliant episodes; achievements of the missionaries, 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 was not until results of all these discussions and experiments were summed up in Sir Charles Wood's 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 nothing more honourable to our race, or more becoming to the cause of education, than the fact that while that storm of fanaticism 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 appearing 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 operation for much longer than a generation, 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 promoters of commercial and industrial enterprise in the country, 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 introduction 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 testimony is of the same purport 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 judgment, and I speak from experience of administrative control in five out of the eight great Provinces of the empire, it is true now than it was then (Loud applause).

And this improvement of the moral standard in the public service and in profession and 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 effect as yet. To this point I 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 time 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 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 responsibility which is spreading, in the attention and reverent respect now being paid to the purer ethics of the earlier creeds, and in the combined 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 undertakes 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 pretentious self-assertion are frequently apparent; that rudeness of manner is mistaken for independence; 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 transitional stage, and to consider whether the blame lies at the door of the educational 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 position 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 school 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 reverence for 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 in which he was born 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 calculated to retain unimpaired and unchanged respect for authority and submissiveness of spirit. Now consider, on the other hand, how different is the environment of the student of to-day. For him there exists no such union between knowledge and religion as I have described. You cannot teach to-day the truths of geography, or astronomy, without it once coming into conflict with the Hindu deity in, at least its popular forms. You cannot teach political economy without coming into collision with the system of caste. The teaching of modern science necessarily involves a loosening of the bonds which had previously bound education and religion together, and necessarily leads to the creation of those independent ways of thought which some call want of reverence, and others call emancipation from false deities (Hear, hear). Is this the fault of our system of education? Is it not rather inherent in the knowledge we impart? Exposed to these new influences in our schools, the student finds in his home no corrective. As the Education Commission pointed out, neither in the hours nor the recreations of those about him does he find anything congenial to his feelings; and living in an atmosphere of ignorance, his sense of superiority is in danger of becoming conceit. He can have little reverence for the current forms of a religion which his books tell him science has exploded. In this way is begotten want of reverence. It is not the work of this method or that method of teaching; it is the inevitable result of that enlightenment which comes from the acquisition of Western knowledge. (To be continued.)

The all-gations regarding the increase of serious crime in the N.-W. Provinces is stated on the best authority to be without foundation. The statistics for the year ending March 31st, will show a marked decrease in serious crime, especially in poisoning and dacoities says the Englishman.

What to Do Until the Doctor Arrives. It is very hard to stand idly by and our denizens suffer while awaiting the arrival of doctor An Albany (N. Y.) dairyman called at drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding a doctor in his left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The drug Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to the neighbours and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by SMITH STANFREET & Co. B. K. PAUL & Co.

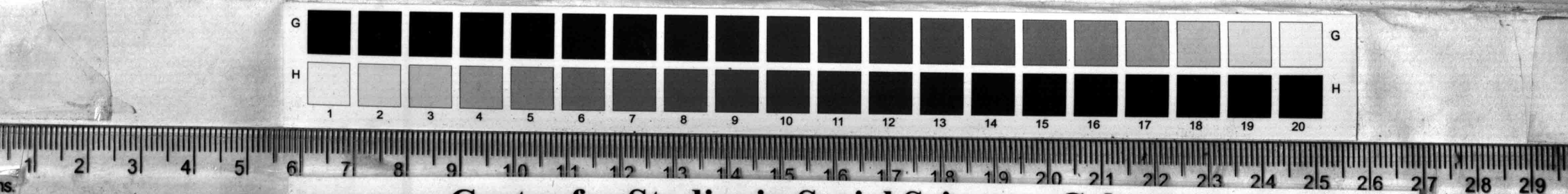
POVERTY AND UNREST IN INDIA.

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; and it 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 Atlas from 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 allude to and does not explain facts which he must have witnessed with his own eyes—facts which every missionary, merchant, and official in India has witnessed and regretted—the chronic indebtedness of the cultivators, and the famines 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)—I mean the famines of 1867, 1866, 1874, 1877, and 1897,—and these famines are estimated to have carried off ten millions of the people. Figures can be made to prove almost anything, 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 true now as they were when he uttered them, many years ago, that "if a country be found possessing a most fertile soil and capable of bearing every variety of production, and that notwithstanding the people are in a state of extreme destitution and suffering, the chances are there is some fundamental error in the government of that country." It is necessary to seek out the fundamental 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 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, 1783-1885") 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 the vast deal 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 evidence in the Central Provinces. The old Hindu law embodied in the Institutes of Manu permitted the State to demand one sixth (16.23 per cent. of the gross produce as land revenue, in Bengal, where the land revenue is permanently settled the landlords as a rule do not obtain more than this from cultivators, while the share obtained by the State is much less. Now turn to Madras. The State demands as land 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 is ever actually realised by any previous administration, and I do not believe that any peasantry can prosper materially when called upon to pay such an enormous 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 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 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 blessings. But it would be unwise, and it would be hurtful to British rule itself, if in contemplation of its excellence we shut our eyes to such 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 it 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 despotism as it was. In the second place the present rule is expensive; it drains the resources of India by its inordinate military expenditures and expenses outside India; and it seeks to recoup itself by raising the land tax to an 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 down rules for relief operations—can remove the causes of agricultural distress in India, as sanitary improvements; and not the rebuilding and refurbishing of hospitals, can remove the causes of disease in a town.—I am, &c., ROMESH DUTT (late of the Indian Civil Service), 29th January 1890.

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.

(F. S. BULLIVH IN "NATIONAL REVIEW.")

The whole family of the Squalidae, with the doubtful exceptions of the saw-fish (Pristigasteridae), and the Rajidae, of which the saw-fish is the only member...

their thousands, and in an incredibly short time reduce it to a cleanly-picked skeleton since even their prowess is not equal to devouring the enormous framework of bone...

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, after all.

"I should like the pleasure of a few words with you, Mr. Welford," said the voice. "And then, another morning, 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."

"I do not 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 respect to be considered."

"I started; what an earth did he mean? Then an idea struck me. 'It is perhaps an operation of unusual 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.'"

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

"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 some time past been working out a little scheme for the re-adjustment of wealth."

"I have for some time past been working out a little scheme for the re-adjustment of wealth. 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-halfpenny. 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 pockets 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, however, which I thought perhaps the glamor had faded, but which would still yield a decent livelihood to a determined and resolute man. You take me, Mr. Welford?"

"I sat up in bed. 'Burglars!' I gasped and stretched out my hand for the bell rope. 'What do you mean?' he said, 'not by dispiriting yourself. I have for some time past been working out a little scheme for the re-adjustment of wealth. 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-halfpenny. 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 pockets into your own.'"

"I sank back. I was quite alone, not a soul in the 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. Astor's. My vestry hum very gratifying, Mr. Welford, highly gratifying. I have also taken the liberty of selecting a few pieces of plate. These trifles, I take it, are your wife's jewels. She is really a woman of excellent taste.'"

"The rascal! I said nothing—what could I say? Why didn't he take himself off? But he did not see least sign of moving; he sat as though he were considering some proposition which he wished to submit to me. 'Well?' I said impatiently. I was beginning to regain my self-possession. 'You have a daughter?' he said. 'I have a mind to be an honest man.' Our acquaintance is a short one, but you will perhaps be prepared to grant that I appear to be a person of some intelligence and education. I can assure you that I am ambitious and persevering. Yet I should, he said meditatively, 'at this moment have been languishing in a country curacy but for my father's death just as I left Oxford.'"

"I do not see what these autobiographical reminiscences have to do with me," I said, sullenly. "Pardon me," he said, "they are the prelude. But in inference to your wishes I will curtail them. Let us like it in this way. You are wondering, for example, how I got it?"

"I noted. 'You have a daughter?' he said. 'I repressed a gesture of indignation. In thousands of our profession, Mr. Welford, you are probably aware it is often necessary to have a friend in the citadel. I believe that there are ruffians—hey disgrace a calling which is as honorable as—er, ell, let us say stock-broking—who lay siege to the hearts of the kitchen wenches. That has never been my practice, Mr. Welford; I say it emphatically. For example, in the present case, it is a delicate matter, you will excuse me if I seem diffidently looming to the point. But the fact is I love your daughter.'"

"I love your daughter," he went on, as though I had not spoken, with all my heart and soul. She returns my affection. Could we but obtain your consent to our marriage our happiness would be complete. It was Eileen," he said. "Eileen is my daughter's name; who was good enough to tell me that you had been alone to-night and to explain how I might enter the house with the aid of a ladder, which one of your gardening fellows obligingly left handy."

"Theseables," he continued, waving his hand magnificently towards my plate and jewels, "were but a secondary object of my visit. Make us happy Mr. Welford believe me you will not regret it. These crowfeet about your eyes tell me that your responsibilities are beginning to tell upon you. You want a part, a young man of capacity and energy, to relieve you of a part of the burden. I am the man for you."

"Impossible," I said. "There is such word," he replied, "Consider, do not be led by vulgar prejudice. 'Natural shall expect some proof of your assertions,' I did drily. 'When and where, for example, did you meet with my daughter?'"

"Where?" said, lightly. "I must consider my affair. What will tell you with pleasure." With

the greatest sang-froid he drew out a pocket-book and 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. He gave me most lovely description of her. It was highly gratifying to a father's heart.

"I confess to a liking for you," said your present profession seems scarcely a desirable one, but you are the victim of circumstances. I should be the last to dictate to my daughter in a question 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; but 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 his receding footsteps as he went down the stairs and let himself quietly out 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 in 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 raving her betters with the help of Eileen'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 mix.

THE DRAVID MURDER.

JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

IN his charge to the jury his Honor the Judge cited the charges against the accused, saying: "The accused Wasudeo Hari Chappkar, Mahadeo Vinayek Ranade, and Khandoo Sathie are charged under Section 302 of the I. P. C., with committing murder by causing the death of Ganesh Shanker David on 8th February last. They are also charged under Section 302 with committing murder by causing the death of Ramchander David on the same date. Accused Vishnu Sathie is also charged under Sections 302 and 109 of the I. P. C. with abetting the murder of Ganesh Shanker David and Ramchander David on the same date. My task will be an easy one, owing to the very able way in which both 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 David were engaged in playing a game of backgammon with some friends, of whom Vishnu Kashinath was one. He states that some one called Ganpatrao by name from the road and at Ganpatrao'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. Breenin 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 game, changed their clothes, and followed him downstairs. About five minutes later a report of fire was heard, and on going out of the house to the main road Ganesh and Ramchander were found lying on the ground 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. Information was given to the police, and the two men were removed by the police to the Sassoon Hospital. Captain Easton 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. He found a gunshot wound situated on the loin on the back part below the left rib. The edges of the wound were flattened and singed. He found a hard substance under the skin below the margin of the ribs on the right side and cutting into the lungs. He extracted a small bullet which he lodged. He says the man complained of considerable pain in the belly, that the state of collapse increased, and he died about 2.30 P. M. on the next day. The clothes worn by the two deceased men are produced and contain punctures corresponding to the wounds found on the bodies of the men. From the nature 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. Sabinis, the Assistant Surgeon, states that he made a post-mortem examination of the bodies on the 9th and 10th. He found two wounds on the body of Ganesh, the one at the back 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 resulted from hemorrhage and the shock 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 Constable 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 Magistrate 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 Moolok's house they were fired at and fell down crying out 'murder.' Now it is for you to determine whether the accused or any of them committed those murders. As far as the accused Wasudeo Hari Chapekar and Mahadeo Vinayek 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 114 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 ruffians, they went to the Dravid's house and having entered them out on the ground that Mr. Breenin wanted them, deliberately shot them. Wasudeo says that he told Ranade that his brother's trial was coming on the following day; he did not wish to give evidence, and therefore had resolved to kill Ramjee Pandoo; and the Dravid 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 together to kill the Dravids, because they gave evidence in Damodar Chapekar's case by reason of which he was hanged. Now these 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 questions put by the Court to-day. I come now to the case of the third prisoner, Khandoo Sathie, 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 regards 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 omitted the offence. I have already explained to you what constitutes in law the abettment of an offence, and how a person who does not actually commit a crime may help in one of three different ways to bring it about, and thereby be guilty of the offence of abettment. 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 satisfied 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 prosecution as it affected Sathie. This evidence consisted, in the first place, of a statement amounting to a confession made by the accused himself. Having summarised the confession, the learned Judge said: Now from this statement, if you believe it, made by accused himself, it is quite clear that he did, both by act and illegal omission, do something which was intended to facilitate, and did in fact facilitate, the commission of the offence. In addition to a further statement made on the 11th, there is 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 coat worn by him that night near the canal at Parbutti. He vouched for the accuracy and truth of his former confession again before the Magistrate on the 22nd February. I come now to the other evidence in so far as it implicates Sathie. Govind Ramchander Londe has been examined, and he states that he is employed in Bombay at Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co.'s mills, and that he came up to Poona on the 29th January and used to dine with his uncle in Talsi Bang and slept at his own house. He says Wasudeo used to sleep there also and at first dined with him, but afterwards 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 9.30. The design of killing Ramjee Pandoo was discussed by them before h.m. He says Sathie came there also on three occasions, and on the night in question all came there and changed their clothes. Sathie put on his red cap and a woollen coat. Wasudeo remarked that his brother's case was coming on on the following day and he must take vengeance on somebody or other. They left together at 9.15, Wasudeo and Ranade carrying their pistols, and Sathie a stick. Half-an-hour after Wasudeo and Ranade returned, saying they had shot the Dravids, and that if Sathie came he was to be kept in the room there. They then changed their clothes, re-loaded their pistols, and went out again, returning at 11 P. M., when Ranade slept in Wasudeo's room. He himself had called one Balu Lali to sleep with him.

The next witness is Nilkant David, the younger brother of the murdered men. He states that G. Sathie's direction he had run off to the Nagmat's Pahar and up as far as Lakdipul in search of the assassins, and that on his way there he met Sathie at the corner of Kelkar's house. He had known him before for two years, but had not been on speaking terms with him since the trial of Damodar Chapekar. He asked him if he had seen two persons running, and he said 'No.' And, when asked where he was going, he said 'To Kelka's house, and after that he was going, where he pleased.' He further states that he noticed his dress, his dark cap, and his dhoti, which had been braced up tightly after the manner of the people of Northern India. He also noted him looking about in a furtive manner. He says his suspicions 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 told Ramjee Pandoo and Mr. Breenin. Mr. Breenin told you that, on the 11th, he went with Sathie to try and find a stick which Sathie 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 opposite his house, and he came up and made a communication with reference to Sathie.

Now considerable stress has been laid by the learned counsel for the defence regarding the untruthfulness of this witness Londe, because he did not admit 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 adheres to his original statement, and with the exception of these trifling discrepancies, he has stuck to his story through-out. Now you saw the demeanour of the witness, and it is for you to say whether he gave his evidence in a manner such as you would expect from a young man of his age when placed in the difficult position he finds himself in that of giving evidence against his own nephew in a serious charge of murder. But Mr. Breenin has thrown a further light on the proceedings of the police, because he 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 Sathie 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 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 absence of any single suggestion on the part of the witness 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 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 Judge said that beyond the vague statement contained in Sathie's reply to the Court, there was no allegation throughout, that Sathie'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., that between the 10th and 11th Ramjee Pandoo made up the story, and that the accused com-

mitted it to memory. Truth was stranger than fiction. If the story had been invented he could hardly have avoided falling into errors and mistakes which would have required explanation, but when the narrator was telling the truth he ran no such risk. When referred to the allegation that the hearing of the case took place at an unusual time, and that the accused were put in the way of Sathie preparing his defence, Mr. Crowe drew attention to the explanation which Mr. Carvalho gave. Mr. Carvalho said he was suffering from fever at the time and that the attacks were more violent in the afternoon, so he held the enquiry early in the morning. It was to be regretted that Mr. Carvalho did not remember to inform the accused's father of the change of time in the enquiry, and that facilities were not afforded to the accused or his father of preparing a defence. The omission was possibly explained by the state of health in which Mr. Carvalho was at the time. Coming to the question of the defence from the 22nd February until the trial commenced, the accused had had every opportunity of consulting his legal advisers, and at the trial at least the accused had the assistance of a barrister of considerable experience in the criminal courts in Bombay.

The jury, having retired to consider their verdict returned to Court and announced through their foreman that they found Wasudeo Chapekar and Mahadeo Ranade guilty of murder on each charge, and Khandoo Vishnu Sathie guilty of the offence of abettment of murder on each charge, and that was their unanimous verdict. The jury strongly recommended the accused Khandoo Sathie to mercy on account of his youth and foolishness.

His Honor sentenced Wasudeo Chapekar and M. V. Ranade to death, and Sathie to ten years' penal servitude.

EVERY bee carries its market basket round its 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 it, after a successful journey, it will 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 Boomgard, a medical student, for voluntarily causing hurt. The complainant stated that the accused was boisterous with his employer, who resided at Vepery. On the 22nd ultimo, while his master and mistress were away from the house, the accused inquired for the butler, 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 conduct. The latter tried to explain his conduct, when the defendant laid 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. This 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, inasmuch 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 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 interstices you figure out how much this standard 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 befits the occasion), and says, "Ah; yes, yes; I see, I see." But what 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 pain at the chest and a miserable sinking feeling at the stomach. I had also much pain at the left side, and my heart would flutter so as to frighten 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 bedroom at night. Many times these attacks were so bad I thought I was dying. During the day a sense of suffocation sometimes came upon me and I was obliged to go to the door for fresh air."

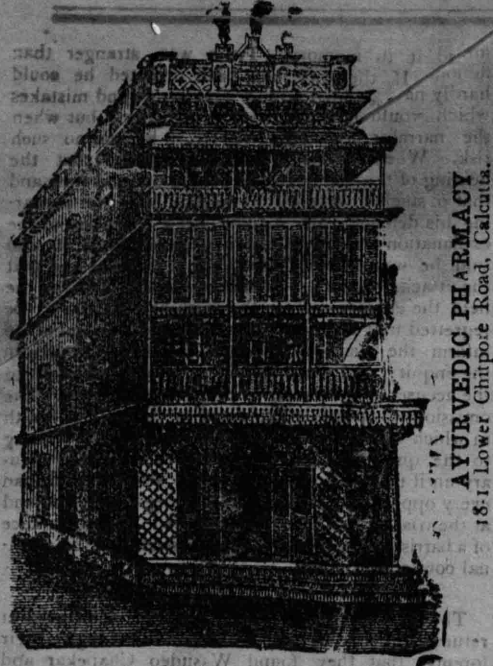
"Year after year I suffered like this; now a little better, now as bad as could be. In November, 1887, while on a visit to Crofton, my son-in-law persuaded me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. He got me a bottle, and after taking it I experienced great relief. The pain at my heart was easier, and I felt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

"I now felt encouraged to continue using this remedy. Soon I was in better health than for years, the heart trouble having disappeared altogether. Since that time when I feel anything ailing me a few doses of Mother Seigel's Syrup never fail to give the desired relief. I have told many persons of the benefit I have derived from it, and in her 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, her nerves and her muscles—weakness. Therein lies the right. It was a weak heart—not a diseased heart. The heart is a muscle, and (seeing the prodigious loss of work it has to do) necessarily a strong, active muscle. But it will not work without pay 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 on all right, like a newly-wound clock.

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