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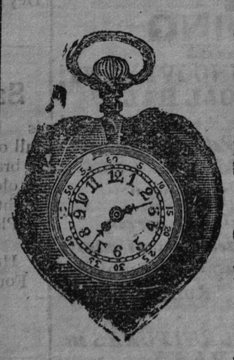

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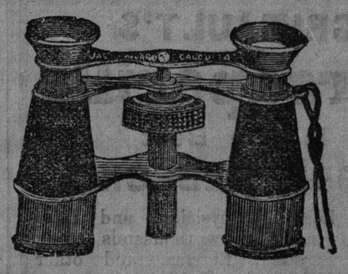

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SENSATIONAL BURGLARY.

LADY HELD IN BED BY A THIEF.

A SENSATIONAL burglary was perpetrated at an early hour on March 23rd at 66, Camberwell New-road, a private residence occupied by Miss Emma Mathews, a lady of independent means. She lives quite alone, and receives few, if any, visitors. About half-past one, thieves entered her back garden, and obtained an entrance to the house by forcing the kitchen window and shutters. Miss Mathews, who is sixty-two years of age was in bed at the time with a dim light burning in her room. She heard stealthy footsteps ascend the stairs, and a few seconds afterwards was horrified to hear some one turn the handle of her bed-room door. Then in walked three men, and Miss Matthews screamed as loudly as she was able. "Now, none of that," said one of the burglars, stepping briskly towards the bed, and holding out what Miss Matthews thinks was a revolver, but is not quite sure. "None of that, I say Scream again, and I shoot, and you'll be a dead woman." Miss Matthews did not scream. "Now then,' resumed burglar No. I, "where's the rhino? Where do you keep your coin? Speak or you are a dead woman." Miss Matthews could not speak. She could only point to a drawer in the room, and the two thieves who, up to this time had done nothing, quickly forced it open. Miss Matthews was in the babit of keeping a large sum of money in the house, and, as she heard the thieves handling the coin, she made an attempt to screem again. "I'll soon silence you," said thief No. I, who had been standing over her all the time and pushing her back in bed he held the bedclothes over her head. After a time, which seemed at least an hour to Miss Metthawes, one of the thieves said, "That'll do, George; we've got what we want." Then all the men went away without troubling to enter any of the other rooms. After a time Miss Matthews summoned up sufficient courage to go downstairs, and fasten the doors which the burglars had left open. On examining the drawer in her bedroom she found that the thieves had taken £376 in gold, which she kept in a black silk bag, two watches, and several rings and brooches which the owner greatly prized. The thieves left behind them a dark lantern, three pairs of military socks they had worn over their boots, and a formidable jemmey. There is, no doubt, that they were acquainted with the fact that Miss Matthews was in the habit of keeping a large sum of money in the house. There was sufficient light in the room to enable the lady to give a good description of the men.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

PEASANTS EATING CHOPPED STRAW AND BRAN.

THE *Peterburgskia Viedomosti* gives a harrowing picture of the distress prevailing in the famine-stricken districts, and especially in the province of Samara, where, in addition to starvation, the villagers and peasants have now to cope with outbreaks, of scurvy, typhus, and other diseases. The people are reduced to feeding upon a kind of gruel of boiled flour and water, or on bread composed of a small proportion of wheat, mixed with chopped straw and bran. The effects of this diet upon frames already weakened by hunger and disease are alarming.

The typhus epidemic is said to be rapidly spreading, owing to the miserable conditions of life of most of the peasants, perishing as they are from want in chilly, damp, and filthy cabins, devoid of the meanest necessities of existence.

Scores of houses are absolutely bare of furniture, everything having been pledged or sold to purchase food. In some districts the poor people are unable even to obtain fire wood, and are fireless as well as foodless. Not a few have been obliged to part with their agricultural implements, and will not be able to cultivate their land this spring.

The Red Cross Society has been making earnest efforts to relieve the distress, but its resources, even when combined with those of the local authorities, are in adequate to cope with so vast an evil.

On February 1, 71,000 were in receipt of constant relief in the province of Samara alone, and this number has since been increased.

The society has opened 306 free soap kitchens for 22,090 children, and 120 for 14,064 adults and children besides arranging to distribute 35lb. of grain or flour per month to 12,156 individuals and 30 lb. to 22,599 more.

A temporary shelter has also been opened at Samara for 461 women and children.

A SOCIETY BEAUTY.

AN ugly scandal is being discussed about town the first steps having been taken in a London divorce case which will become notorious.

The co-respondent is a young bachelor earl, and the respondent is a noted beauty, the daughter of a wealthy and honoured marquis.

The pair, suspected by the husband, were watched by private detectives, who followed them to a hotel near Leicester-square. When the husband and his spies entered this hotel the proprietor attempted to interfere, and was thrown down two flights of stairs by the infuriated husband.

The latter then broke open the door of a room, found his wife and the earl partaking of a meal, and had to be restrained by the exercise of considerable force from attacking the man.

The high social standing of both of the compromised parties has never before been challenged. They have both been very prominent in the doings of smart society.

THE *Jubbulpore Times* of March 31st states —Our Reporter informs us of a dreadful cold blooded murder in the Central Joil at Jubbulpore between 12 and 1 p. m. yesterday 30th the victim being an unfortunate Burmese life; convict who was wounded in four places with an adze (bussoolah) while lying down in the carpenter's shop, by a short-term Hindoo convict, a youth of about 19 years of age. An autopsy revealed that the wounds inflicted were ghastly and sufficient to cause instantaneous death. We believe this is the first murder that has taken place in the Central Jail and has created great commotion."

WEIRD CREATURES AT THE ZOO.

I CAN never keep away from the Apes' House at the Zoo, writesthe Rev. Theodore Wood, F. E. S., in the Daily Mail, even on those rare occasions when no novelties are to be seen there. But a recent visit filled me with a sense of almost personal loss, for the Orange Outang, that cheeriest and most good-humoured of monkey-kind, has at length been gathered to his fathers.

Young in years though he was, he had lived there longer than almost any of his predecessors; but our London fogs had been too much for him at last. And one misses his jovial countenance greatly, with its unfailing expression of serene contentment.

On the other hand, the Siamang, no longer having anybody to cuddle up with underneath a blanket, is now to be seen to much greater advantage. He is very black, and not particularly comely, but a gay and engaging beast nevertheless, and very quaint to look upon, as he runs almost erect, with his long arms held out on either side to balance him. By dint of a little perseverance I got him to bark, and a very odd and startling noise he produces—deep, musical, and sonorous with a "carrying" quality about it which must make it audible for a very long distance. The animal would rapidly make its fortune as a street milk-seller in the metropolis.

The Hoolock in the next cage was in contemplative mood, and declined to go through his usual performances, spending his whole time in clinging to the bars of his cage and staring at me fixedly from beneath his bushy white eyebrows. But the big chimpanzee has learnt quite a new series of tricks, and is especially proud of a complicated fit wherein he balances herself in her trapeze on the nape of her neck, and tangles up all her long limbs into a sort of knotted ball. How they come undone again is somewhat of a mystery, and although I watched carefully I was unable to detect the exact modus operandi.

In the Monkey House is another notable acrobat, in the shape of a bald-headed Capuchin, who looks exactly as if he had shaved his head in the most approved monastic fashion, and was wearing a little velvet skull-cap to protect him from possible neuralgia. Probably he is quite young; but his visage is little else than wrinkles, and he looks at least a hundred and fifty. This queer little beast spends most of his time in hanging by his teeth from a bit of rope, and twirling himself rapidly round and round by convulsive jerks with his elbows. He evidently enjoys this performance immensely, until it is brought to an inglorious close by a small macaque, who springs up and catches hold of his tail, so that the two come tumbling to the ground together. This amusement never seems to pall, for the capuchin is bent on showing off the strength of his teeth at every possible opportunity, while the macaque finds it utterly impossible to resist the temptation afforded by that dangling tail.

Capuchins are really spider-monkeys, although our bald-headed friend seems to make little use of the "fifth hand" with which nature has so thoughtfully provided him. But, according to a French traveller who watched them in their native wilds, they think nothing of swinging themselves headlong from the topmost branch of a tree, and catching another bough twenty or thirty feet lower, by the prehensible tips of their tails alone. But possibly this observant explorer, like the famous M. P., resorted to his imagination for his facts. The animals wander about in small flocks, generally, under the leadership of an experienced male, who owes his proud position to the strength of his right arm, and is always ready to reduce an unruly follower to obedience by means of that same muscular member. They live high up in the trees, but descend at intervals with much circumspection to carry off cobs of corn from the maize-fields. And tradition avers that the proper way to catch them is to partly fill a narrow-necked ground with sugar, and leave it lying on the ground beneath the trees. The monkey thrusts his paw into the ground and grasps a generous handful of sugar only to find that he cannot withdraw his closed fist. And as he is too greedy to relinquish his hold of the coveted dainty, his every movement is hampered, and his wily pursuer captures him as he is vainly endeavouring to climb the nearest tree.

Two Gluttons—otherwise known as wolverenes —are now to be seen in one of the out-of-door cages. These are really weasels on a very large scale, although they have perfectly huge paws, and look much more like bear cubs with big bushy tails. Wonderful stories are told of their voracity, and their prowess in capturing prey. They have even been reported to collect large bundles of the savoury moss which reindeers love, arrange it on the ground beneath the bough on which they lie in hiding, and then spring down on the unwary animals as they stop to browse below.

And there is a tale of a glutton which broke into a hunter's lodge in the dead of night and silently carried off his guns, his axes, his knives, his cooking utensils, and, finally, his blankets!

These things, of course, are as they may be, though if Artic foxes, as Dr. Nansen assures, us, are given to stealing thermometers, there seems no reason why glutton should carry off guns. At any rate, these voracious animals seem to make a regular practice of visiting the traps of the marten hunters and feasting upon the baits or the imprisoned martens as the case may be. Those who set nooses for hares too frequently find that a glutton has made the round of their snares before them so that if you want to roast a hare you have first to catch not merely your hare but also your glutton.

Four Brazilian Hang-nests gorgeous in orange and black have been placed in a cage in the Parrot House. These birds are reported to be wonderful vocalists with richness, pathos and variety in their song to which no description, so it is said, can possibly do justice. One cannot but feel intense pity for such musical creatures when placed in their present surroundings with a naked throated bell-bird yelling for all he is worth on either side and a ganga cocka-too emitting raucous screames in front. Perhaps this fact account for their obvious depression. Their dulcet strains under happier circumstance are reserved for the breeding season the cock pouring out his impassioned lay by the hour together while his mate croons out a queer little ditty of her own as she deftly weaves her pendent purselike nest.

Until my recent visit to the gardens I was always under the impression that nothing could possibly equal the deafening din of the Parrot House. But when I listened to the performance of the cariamas in the Eastern Aviary I learnt my mistake. The birds were giving a vocal recital together one on the ground and the other on a branch above. Both beaks were open to their widest capacity, and each was doing its very best to outscreech the other, bobbing its long neck excitedly up and down as the ear-splitting screams tore their way out from its vocal cords. The cry of the cariama is said—by those who have not heard it—to resemble the bark of a dog To those who have suggestive only of the whistle of a railway engine in the throes of acut bronchitis. And the crested screamers in the same cage, who have a very fair reputation for noisiness of their own, have given up screaming in despair, at any rate while the cariamas are lifting up their voices.

Two silky bower birds inhabit the same aviary. They are not in the least alike, for while the cock is glossy blue-black all over, the hen is greyish green above, with russet-brown wings and tail, and breast marbled like that of a cuckoo. When I saw them they were chasing one another in and out among four small bushes which stand close together in the middle of the aviary. Probably these are doing duty for the "bower" which the birds make in their native haunts out of pieces of stick, neatly woven together in tent like form, and adorned with stones, snail-shells, flowers, and the bright blue feathers which have fallen from the tails of parrakeets.

They are terrible thieves, and are irresistibly attracted by any bright or glittering objeet; so that if you live in the Australian bush and miss any small article of jewellery you are pretty well sure to find it in the run of the nearest bower birds. When the bower is finished they invite all their friends and acquaintances to come and make use of it and from morning to night a string of birds run through and through it in endless succession, screaming with excitement as they go. Why they do it nobody knows. Apparently it is from pure gaiety of heart which finds in this primitive form of "oranges and lemons" its only appropriate expression.

DISTANT ECHOES OF THE FIRST SIKH WAR.

A FEW days after the battle of Ferozeshah Lord Hardinge wrote a letter to Sir Robert Peel expressing a candid and unflattering opinion of the Commander-in-Chief's capacity as a general. Lord Gough was, according to the Governor-General, too hasty and impetuous to be entrusted with the complete control of such momentous operations as the First Sikh War involved. There were many, of course, who held a different opinion, and as nothing succeeds like success, the crowning victory of Sobraon was regarded by them as a signal proof of Lord Gough's superior generalship. The controversy that raged keenly for a number of years between, so to say, the pro and anti-Goughites has been revived by the publication of a new instalment of Peel papers including as they do the aforementioned communication from Lord Hardinge. General Sir Charles Gough, the Historian of the Sike Wars, has, in a long letter to the *Times*, ably defended the reputation of his father, showing that whatever success attended British arms at Ferozeshah was due to Lord Gough's acting on his own initiative in opposition to the 'abvice' of Lord Hardinge. iTo usPunjabis the controversy has a peculiar interest, in that it shows that divided counsels prevailed as much in the British as in the Sikh camp during the fierce struggle. The Sikhs ascribed the defeat of the Khalsa army solely to want of unity of action on the part of the Sikh leaders. The venerable survivors of the great fights—and there are many such still living who had served in the ranks or as officers—are decidedly of opinion that the Sikh troops were in no way inferior if not superior, to the British and Purbiah soldiers comprising the British field force. If the Sikh Commanders were lacking in the qualities befitting leaders of armies, the same deficiency was noticeable in British leaders too, for little generalship was displayed on either side in any of the memorable contests. Every battle, if analysed, would be found mainly to consist of a series of wild charges and countercharges. In artillery the Sikhs were as strong as the British. General Sir Charles Gough asserts with reference to the battle of Sobraon that 'the (British) guns failed *as usual* to overcome that of the Sikhs.' The italics are ours. As regards horse, foot and engineers there was little to choose between the belligerents. In point of numbers and mere physique the advantage was clearly on the Sikh side. It also cannot fairly be said that the Sikhs were demoralised by the crushing blows inflicted in the first engagements. In the battle of Mudki and Ferozeshah both sides claimed to have won, and even admitting that the British indubitably triumphed it must be said the victory was so dearly bought that it ran perilously close to disaster. Bearing all these facts in mind the Punjabis are manifestly right if they attribute the fact of their coming off second best to discord among their generals in the field. But it now appears that the British Commander-in-Chief and his second in command (the Governor-General) were very often at loggerheads. The extent of the want of harmony (to use a very mild term) would be evident from the following incident on the eve of the Battle of Ferozeshah. Lord Gough's plan was not to wait for Litteler's force from Ferozepore but to fall to at once. Lord Hardinge took a different view. "At last wearied out by the reiteration, he (Hardinge) calmly observed:—'Then, Sir Hugh, I must exercise my powers as Governor-General and forbid the attack until Littler's force has come up.'" Littler's brigade was smashed up by the Sikhs early in the battle and "the whole brunt of the fight fell on the Mudki force led by Gough." At a critical phase of the battle of Sobraon Hardinge directed that the troops should be withdrawn from attack, but Lord Gough ordered Dick's division to advance to the assault! There can be no more glaring an instance of utter want of unanimity. So what is popularly believed have been the sole reason of the superiority of the British proves to be incorrect, and some fresh theory is needed to explain the cause of their ultimate success. There are two things that above others contribute to success—viz., the having of a definite end in view, and perfect assurance as to being backed to the last in the struggle to reach that end. This may be said of both types of fighting, with the pen or with the sword. Now, the Khalsa army had neither a goal before it, nor moral or physical support behind. The Sikhs fought like lions because they cannot but fight like lions when they have the foe in front. But they knew all the while that they were sacrificing themselves for nothing. How is it that in the Sepoy War loyal native soldiers sometimes put to route ten times their numbers of equally disciplined and equally brave mutineers? Plainly because the latter lacked both purpose and support. As long as they had fixed Delhi as their goal, and trusted to being backed by all their countrymen they were practically invincible. By the bye, the Sikhs proved themselves fully equal in mettle to the bravest and most warwise people in Europe even when fighting them aimlessly and hopelessly. If now they have some day to measure sword with an European enemy they would fight with the proud conciousness of being the defenders of the mightiest Empire on the earth, and the trusted soldiers of their sovereign. There is no Western army, therefore, which it may be presumed would be able now to make lightof them.—*Tribune*.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT—THURSDAY APRIL 13.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice ale.)

I. Peremptory list of undefended commercial causes.

Gopinath Dass Aurora and anr vr. Ashutosh Mukerjee Gilson, Chatterjee and Mitter.

Peremptory list of defended cause.

(Final Disposal.)

In the matter of Kedar Nath Mitter an Insolvent vs Adjd hearing (oppn entd) (to be mentioned)
N. C. Bose F. M. Leslie, Leslie and Sons.
Kedarnath Ghose vs Konto Lall Mookerjee G. N. Dutt K. S. Mookerjee.
Sri Chand Kochur and anr. vs Rajaram Koondoo and anr, N. C. Ray A. K. Mitter.
Achoodananda Ray and ors vs Chunder Kumar Shaha N. C. Ray S. D- Bonnerjee.
Rakhal Dass Bishoyee us Adhore Lall Chunder and ors N. C. Ray J. N. Chatterjee, Gurdian
Mohesh Chnnder Saha and anr vs A. A. Cohed (ditto) Sen and Co. Manuel and Augurwallah.
Lod Chand Sett vs Moni Lall Khandelwal N. C. Bose B. N. Bose.
Syrt Chunder Dutt vs Kedar Nath Dass and anr Preo Nath Bose G. C. Chunder und Co. K, D. Bhunjo
Nassib Khan vs Kedar Nath Dass—Investigation of claims)—Preo Nath Bose.
Otea Khan vs Kedar Nath Dass—Preo Nath Bose.
Deep Narain Sing vs Dwarka Dass and ors—Kally N. Mitter and Sarbadhicary—S S Bonnerjee.
Gour Hurry Dass vs Bhogobutty Bewah and anr—N N Gangooly—J P Ghose.
In the goods of Kristo Kishore Neogy Hurrish Chunder Neogy and ors vs Probodh Chunder Neogy—Morgan and Co—N C Burral and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stanley.)

Peremptory list of defended causes

Dwarka Nath Dutt Kabiraj vs Sarat Ghunder Ghose —S D Dutt and Gupto.
Sailendra Nath Mitra vs Kamul Ooomar Dutt
Ram Loyal Serowgee and anr Ramdeo and anr Manuel and Augurwallah.

II.—Special Peremptory List.

Edward Owen Roonyy vs Mabel Blanche Rooney and anr O C. Gangooly Fink.

(For Argument on avent.)

In the goods of Sonamoni Dassee vs A. K. Mitter N G. Roy, S. K. Sircar.
In the goods of Krishua Chundra Saha deceased v Wilson, Chatterjee and Mitter M, L. Seal.

Peremdtory list of defended causes.

(Final Disposal.)

Birdie Chunder and anr vs Hordeo Dass Todhi—Manuel Sen and Augurwallah Leslie and Sons.
Bama Churn Mullick vs Lolit Mohun Dey and—ors A C Dey—1st Defendant in person G. C. Dasse
Johur Chan Kutchba vs Sm. Shoshimookhee Dasse —N. G. Newgie—C. C. Bose
Sm. Radharanee Dassee vs Satish Chunder Palit—B. N. Bose—K. N. Gangooly.
Kally Dass Seal vs. Nogendro Nath Sircar—Ghose and Kar—P. N. Bose.
Upendero Nath Sen vs. Sm. Gobindo Money Dasse and ors.—A. K- Mitter.—J. N. Sen, 3rd Defendant in person.
Sm. Monmohiney Dassee vs Adito Churn Samadar and ors J. C. Mitter.
Akhoy Coomar Dutt and ors vs The royal Insurance Co S D Dutt and Gupto Watkins and Co.
Akboy Coomar Dutta and ors vs The Union Asfurance Soeiety S D Dntt and Gupto Watksns and Co.
Akhoy Coomar Dutt vs The Sun Insurance Office S D Dutt and Gupto Watkins ann Co.
In the goods of Sahebzada Zena Begum decd. Aga Abbas Ally vs Shabebzadeo Rowson Zeehan Begum O. C. Gaupooly Watkins ann Co.
In the doods of Bindoomonee Bawah deceased Kartick Chunder Ghose ve. Madhob Chunder Sadhu Thakur and Bysack K. S. Mvker)ee.

Before The Registrar.

Urgent References

Syed Asad Reza vs Foodoo Bibee A. N. Gnose.
Godind Nath Shaw vs. Mokyoda Soondary Dabee S, K. Ded.
Grinder Nath Bose vs Nistariney Dasse G. N. Dutt
Bindoobashinep Dassee vs Nogendro Nath Roy N. C. Dutt, A. T. Dhur.
Mahomed Seuffee us Netoi Churn Sen Watkins and Co.

Before The 2nd Asst. Registrar.

Ordinary references.

Sm. Tarruck Monhiney Dassee vs. Rai Gris Chunder Rai Br—Remfry and Rose, A. T. Dhur.

General list of suits for liquidated clamis.

Bam Chorn Law vs Sm. Jogemoya Dasse A. N. Ghose R. C. Mitter.
Hurkissen Dass Serowgee and anr. es. Choonee Lall Chopra S. K. Ded Fink.

Money Market and Trade

Calcutta, April 10.

Government Loans

per cent	... 95	Nominal
3 1/2 per cent Loans	... 101 4	to 101 5
One month's sight	... 101 6	to 101 7
small sums	... 101 6	to 101 7

Calcutta Port Trust Debentures

4½ Per cent of 1881-1883	... Rs.	106
5½ Per cent of 1899	... ,,	118

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES

			Rs.
5 Per cent of 1897	(1908)	...	104
5 Per cent of 1884-85	(1905)	...	103
5 Per cent of 11885-86	(1915)	...	109
5 Per cent of 181886-87	(1916)	...	110
5 Per cent of 18887-88	(1918)	...	111
5 Per cent of 1889-90	(1919)	...	112
5 Per cent of 190-91	(1920)	...	113
5 Per cent of 18882	(1902)	...	101
4 1-2 Per cent of 1891-92	(1892)	...	104
4 Per cent of 1895-96		...	100

The following transactions were reported to-day:

Howrah Mills (ord)	...	116 117
Raneegunge Coal	...	77, 78
Kalla cherra Teo	...	84, 85
Dehing Tea	...	48
Eastern Cachar Tea	...	51, 52

Toolsi Das Roy & Brothers.
9, Ching Bazar, Calcutta.

PHOTOGRAPHS.
GREAT REDUCTION.

HARINGTON & CO., 19, Chowringhee, the Gold Medal Photographers, are now taking cabinets at Rs. 13 per doz.

NEW CASH RATE LIST READY.

WANTED an experienced teacher to teach 2 boys from 10½ to 4 P. M. Apply personally or by letter to Deb Nath Bannerjee, Dewan, Neogy Estate, 14 Kali P. Chackrabutty's Street. Bag Bazar, Calcutta.

WANTED a Supervisor with Engineering qualifications on a salary of Rs. 150 rising to 200 by annual increments of Rs. 10.

Candidates must state fully their qualifications and submit copies of any testimonials to the undersigned on or before the 25th instant.

C. E. A. W. OLDHAM, C. S.
Chairman of Municipality, Gaya.

NOTICE.

Wanted by the Shahabad District Board, one Overseer. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 100 per mensem on approved service. None but men qualified under the rules laid down by Government need apply. The successful applicant will be required to serve one year on probation.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, will be received up to May 1st. The successful applicant will be required to join at once.

H. R. EDWARDES, C. E.,
District Engineer,
Shahabad.

Arrah, dated 6th April 1899.

Bengal Veterinary College.

The next session of the College will commence from 23rd June 1899 and the applications for admission must be submitted within the period of 1st April and 31st May 1899. The course of study has been extended from two to three years and the Institution raised to the status of a College.

F. B RAIMOND,
V. MAJOR,
Supdt. C. V. D. Bengal.

East Indian Railway.

Opening of Akbarnagore for goods and passenger traffic.

Akbarnagore at mile 273¼ between Nathnagar and Sultangunge will be opened for goods and passenger traffic from the 15th instant, the following trains will stop at that station—

No. 19 Up	arr.	7 12	14 Down	arr.	6 1
	dep.	7 15		dep.	6 4
No. 17 Up	arr.	16 41	18 Down	arr.	13 50
	dep.	16 44		dep.	13 53
No. 13 Up	arr.	21 59	20 Down	arr.	21 1
	dep.	22 2		dep.	21 4

By order,
W. A. DRING,
General Traffic Manager.

Calcutta, 10th April 1899.

DRINK ONLY GUPTA'S TEAS

POPULAR, As. 12.
FAVOURITE, Rs. 1.
FLOWERY, 1-8.

Try Gupta's 12-anna "Popular" *against any* **One-Rupee** *Tea in the market, and you will find it better.*

I. B. GUPTA, Tea Merchant.
9, Bowazar Street, Calcutta.

সর্পাঘাতের চিকিৎসা।

৬ষ্ঠ সংস্করণ।

মূল্য পাঁচ আনা মাত্র ডাকমাশুল অর্দ্ধ আনা

এই পুস্তক-লিখিত-প্রণালী অনুসারে চিকিৎসা করিলে সর্পদষ্ট ব্যক্তি কখনই মরিবে না। ইহার চিকিৎসা প্রণালী এত সহজ এবং পুস্তকের ভাষাও এত সরল, যে স্ত্রীলোকেরা পর্য্যন্তও এই পুস্তক পাঠ করিয়া অনায়াসে চিকিৎসা করিতে পারে। গ্রন্থকার ত্রিশ বৎসর যাবত এই প্রণালী অনুসারে অনেক সর্পদষ্ট ব্যক্তিকে নিজহস্তে চিকিৎসা করিয়া আরাম করিয়াছেন এবং অপরকেও আরাম করিতে দেখিয়াছেন।

এই সকল কারণে প্রতি গৃহে ইহার এক এক খানি পুস্তক রাখা এবং বালক বালিকাদিগকে অন্যান্য পুস্তকের সহিত ইহা পাঠ করান বিশেষ কর্ত্তব্য।

শ্রীগোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ
[illegible]

সর্ব্বোচ্চ প্রশংসাপ্রাপ্ত অপূর্ব্ব বৈষ্ণব গ্রন্থ !!

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

TELEGRAMS.

[INDIAN TELEGRAMS.]

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(From our own correspondent.)

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

From the official statement about plague in India it appears that during the week ending 9th instant there were 1,946 deaths in the Bombay Presidency; 34 in Madras; 82 in Mysore; 10 in the Nizam's Dominions; 19 in the Central Provinces; 19 in the Punjab; 284 in Bengal; 262 in Calcutta, of which 117 were suspected cases; and 4 in Assam.

[FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The second volume of evidence taken before the Currency Committee has been published. Lord Northbrook deprecated the re-opening of the Mints, which would increase the taxation and be unwise and dangerous, and urged that sovereigns be made legal tender in India with free mintage of gold. He also advocated an Imperial grant for the purpose of making a gold standard effective.

Messrs. Chatham and Graham, merchants, advocated the re-opening of the Mints, which would ultimately steady exchange. In their opinion a gold standard was desirable, but was impracticable.

Messrs. David, Cruickshanks and Rustomjee described the disadvantages which had arisen through closing the Mints and favoured a gold standard at fourteen pence.

Sir Robert Giffen condemned the closing of the Mints, and mentioned incidentally the deficit resulting therefrom which by their re-opening would probably be reduced by three to four millions annually, if India was treated fairly as regards Home Charges. The gold standard was unsuitable for India because the currency would always be chiefly silver. Convertibility would remove many objections to the Government scheme, but the re-opening of the Mints was the least disadvantageous of the courses open.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie declared that the re-opening of the Mints would necessitate a considerable increase of taxation, involving the risk of disturbances.

Mr. Romesh Chundra Dutt criticised the currency policy of the Government, and favoured letting the rupee sink to bullion value. In his opinion the people of India did not desire the gold standard.

Sir John Lubbock said the gold standard was impossible without a gold currency which was not suitable to India. He favoured maintaining the value of the rupee by the imposition of a heavier import duty on silver. With this and seignorage it might be possible to re-open the Mints.

Mr. Barclay, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, said the proposals to the Government by Mr. Lindsay aimed at upholding exchange and ignored the interests of the people. He urged the reopening of the Mints with concurrent mintage by America at the rate of forty-two pence per ounce.

NOTICE.

At the request of many of our Indian friends and to suit the convenience of those Sving in the Northern iection of the town, we have opened a Branch office at No. 6 Koyla Ghat Street just underneath the India Club and opposite the General Post Office, where all our wines and stores are kept for sale.

G. F. KELLNER & CO.

23, CHOWRINGHEE,

THE PIONEER ACETYLENE GAS C OF INDIA

ACETYLENE LAMPS.

AND

Generators, of all kinds patented and guarantee perfectly safe. Sole agents in India for all the best European makers.

CALCIUM CARBIDE ANNAS 7 PER lb

SHOW ROOM

3, WATERLOO STREET, CALCUTTA.

BURN & CO., HOWRAH IRON WORKS, HOWRAH Managing Agents.

TELEGRAMS.

Lord Farrer said that bimetallism as a solution of the question was impracticable, and the re-opening of the Mints would be injurious to trade and ruinous to the finances. He advocated a gold standard with an automatic currency based on gold and having a fixed gold value. The only sound foundation of a gold standard is convertibility. He also thought it desirable to obtain the support of the Imperial Government to establish a gold standard.

Mr. Leonard Courtney recommended the Government to confine itself for the present to opening the Mints to the coinage of gold and in the meanwhile to accumulate gold. The Government, he thought, should not undertake to convert rupees into gold.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

M. Lorillier, a former Military Secretary to the late Colonel Henry, committed suicide yesterday after receiving a telegram summoning him to Paris.

The *Figaro*, in its disclosures of the Dreyfus case says that M. Casimir Perrier deposed to the Court of Cassation that General Mercier told him that one secret document had been submitted to the court-martial of Dreyfus, but he, witness, was unaware that it was only communicated to the Judges.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

General Gallifet, in his examination by the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation, deposed to a conversation with General Talbot, who expressed surprise that Dreyfus should be imprisoned while Esterhazy was free, as every military attache in Paris knew that Esterhazy was ready to supply any information for a thousand francs.

LONDON, APRIL 11

The House of Commons adopted unanimously a motion which was accepted by Mr. Balfour, deploring the spirit of lawlessness shown by certain members of the Church, and confidently hoping that the Ministers of the Crown will not recommend a clergyman for preferment unless they are satisfied that he will obey the Bishops and laws of the Prayer Book.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Two cases of plague have been discovered in Mecca.

Plague News.

RISE IN CALCUTTA RETURNS—31 ATTACKS AND 30 DEATHS.

On Tuesday last there was a further rise in plague figures—31 attacks and 30 deaths distributed as follows over the different Wards:—4 and 2 in No. 1; 1 and 1 in No. 2; 1 and 1 in No. 3; 2 and 1 in No. 4; 7 and 6 in No. 5; 2 and 1 in No. 6; 2 and 4 in No. 7; 3 and 4 in No. 8; 1 death in No. 9; 1 and 1 in No. 11; 2 and 2 in No. 13; 1 attack in No. 14; 1 death in No. 15; 1 and 1 in No. 19; 3 and 3 in No. 22; 1 attack, address unknown. Of suspected cases there were 30 with an equal number of deaths, viz., 3 and 3 in No. 1; 1 and 1 in No. 4; 2 and 2 in No. 5; 1 and 1 in No. 6; 2 and 2 in No. 7; 5 and 5 in No. 8; 4 and 4 in No. 9; 1 and 1 in No. 10; 2 and 2 in No. 13; 2 and 2 in No. 14; 1 and 1 in No. 15; 3 and 3 in No. 19; 1 and 1 in No. 20; 1 and 1 in No. 22; 1 and 1 in No. 25. The total mortality from all causes amounted to 96 as against 75, the average of the last five years.

BOMBAY RETURNS.

TUESDAY's plague returns give 113 cases and 76 deaths, with a total mortality of 224, as against last year's 60 cases and 70 deaths and a total of 171.

APPEARANCE IN NASSICK.

NASSICK City has become badly affected with plague. Great anxiety is felt.

IN THE PUNJAB.

PLAGUE has reappeared in the Hoshiarpore District, carried thither by three persons from the Jullunder District. It is so far confined to one village in Hoshiarpore, but the disease is distinctly spreading from its centre in Jullunder in spite of the increasing heat which was naturally expected to check it.

BULLION MARKET.

Calcutta, 10th April 1899.

GOLD—.				
English Bar—(100 touch)	per tollah	Rs.	24	0 0
Do Small portion	„	„	24	1 0
Australian Bar (100 touch)	„	„	24	1 0
Chin Leaf 3 Brand	„	„	24	12 0
Do 2 do	„	„	24	10 0
China Bar	„	„	Nominal	
Calcutta Bar (100 touch Mint Assay)	„	„	24	0 0
Sovereign Victoria Sheild	per piece	„	15	2 0
Do Jubilee	„	„	15	1 3
SILVER.				
English (Silver Bar of 17 1-2 dwt. better	per 100 tollah		73	13 0
Do small portion			73	1 0

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

LIVERPOOL SALT MARKET.

Quotations for this day's sales.
Calcutta, 10th April, 1899.

Ex-Ships		
Clan monroe	...	1870...65
Genister	...	725...66
Lindfield	...	2700...61
Ehrinfield (H)	...	1110...61
Glenpark	...	800...Party
Ecclifichan	...	3710...66
SS Gaekwar	...	250...65
		11165
Ex Gollahs.		
Battle abbey ...	...	740...67
SS Croftsman	...	1300...67
Magician ...	...	5520...Party
		11810

K. D. Roy,
SALT BROKER.
Custom Hous

THE
Amrita Bazar Patrika

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13, 1899.

THE BENGAL BUDGET.

WE gather the following facts from the Bengal Financial Statement for 1889 90, laid on the table by the Hon'ble Mr. Baker. The Government of Bengal should have at least a cash balance of 20 lakhs at the close of every year. That is the prescribed rule; but at the beginning of the year under review, on account of famine and plague, the balances were found to have gone down to less than ten lakhs. Even three months ago it looked as if the receipts from excise and stamps, both of which, and specially the former, had been affected by the famine, were likely to be less productive than usual. In these circumstances, the shears of retrenchment were applied to all necessary branches, and the local bodies were pumped. The luxuries are beyond the reach of the Government—it cannot meddle with them. Thus education suffered, and Government had not the means to afford medical and sanitary help to the people.

The Government of India have, however, come to the rescue. That is to say, out of their abundance they have been pleased to make the Bengal Government grants aggregating to 17 lakhs, in partial restoration of the large sums which were spent from Provincial revenues on account of famine relief. Properly speaking, it was the duty of the Government of India to meet every pice of the cost of fighting famine and plague, but the Local Government being quite helpless, it had to carry out the mandate of the Supreme Government, and now it has no option but to be satisfied with the pittance doled out to it by the superior and stronger authority. This assistance of the India Government, coupled with an improvement at the eleventh hour under Excise, has enabled the Government of Bengal to do something better than merely make both ends meet.

The sum of 17 lakhs has been disposed of in the following manner. By the curtailment of all expenses the closing balance had been raised from ten lakhs to Rs. 16,37,000. Three lakhs have been added to it so that it now amounts to Rs. 19,37,000, or nearly to the prescribed minimum.

Secondly: The contributions which were levied from Municipalities and District Boards on account of the plague observation camps at Chausa and elsewhere are to be refunded to them. This is a move in the right direction. We protested when the plague expenditure was thrown on local bodies, as they could hardly meet their ordinary expenses. But the Government will not show similar liberality or rather justice in future, as, "for the year now beginning local bodies will have to make provision in the usual way." Two lakhs of rupees is the amount set apart for this purpose; out of which the Calcutta Corporation will receive about Rs. 90,000, and the remainder will go to other Municipalities and District Boards.

Thirdly: A further grant of two and-a-half lakhs will be made to the Calcutta Corporation, to meet the expenditure which it incurred during the year 1898-99 under the provisions of the Plague Regulations. Now, Mr. Baker will have to justify more fully than he has been able to do, the grant of this sum for a purpose which is of a local character. The Financial Secretary says that, "in view of the status of the city as the capital of the Province and of India, its health and well-being are a matter of more direct Imperial concern than those of any town in the interior". That being so, it is the Imperial, and not the Local, Government which should bear the entire burden of the plague expenditure, at least the bulk of it. In other words, Calcutta, as the capital not of Bengal, but of India, should be helped by all India and not by any particular Province.

Fourthly: A sum of Rs. 1,10,000 has been provided as grants-in-aid on account of plague to local bodies in the Mofussil, and a sum of two lakhs has been reserved to meet Provincial expenditure for the same purpose. Here the question may arise,—why should not Government make similar provisions to protect people in the Mofussil against malarial fever and cholera? For, it is well known that cholera and malarial fever are committing greater havoc annually than plague alone can ever hope to do.

The above allotments absorb Rs. 10,60,000 out of the seventeen lakhs at the disposal of the Local Government. Out of the remainder, Government has made additional grants of Rs. 90,000 for surveys and settlements; Rs. 50,000 under education to raise the provision for grants-in-aid to Rs. 6,60,000; and of Rs. 50,000 under provincial rates, to enable the Government to pay District Boards one-third of the present actual cost of collecting the Road and Public Works cesses. Now, under this last head Government owes something like ten lakhs of Rupees to the District Boards, and this we hope to show in a future issue. Government has thus discharged only one-twentieth part of its obligation by allotting this half-a-lakh to the Boards. It is, however, a matter of some congratulation that at least something has been realized from the Government on this score.

Finally, Government has made an additional grant of four and-a-half lakhs to the Public Works Department for constructing feeder roads, etc., and to make some progress with the General Hospital, etc. We submit, however, people can do without feeder roads but not without medicine, hospitals, good drinking water, and at least some sanitary improvements in the Mofussil. Then, the General Hospital is solely for the use of the European residents of Calcutta. It is they, therefore, who should be allowed to take the entire charge of the institution, specially as, in India, there are hundreds of millions of people who go absolutely without any medical treatment.

LORD CURZON defends the Simla exodus. Of course, His Excellency's defence is not stronger than what can be requisitioned for an indefensible position. We, however, do not grudge the high officials the advantages of a good climate and some recreation. But then, they should make up the losses that others sustain for their convenience. Thus, for instance, we have to import news from Simla, though living in the heart of the metropolis, at an enormous cost to ourselves. We are made to incur this cost solely on account of the exodus. Fairness, therefore, requires that press messages from Simla to the Calcutta journals should be allowed to be sent free. Provincial journals have no right to this privilege, for they lose nothing by the Simla exodus. We started business in Calcutta at enormous risks, because it is the seat of Government. Provincial journals did not choose to take that risk and planted themselves in Mofussil towns for advantages which metropolitan journals do not enjoy. It is thus that they have no right to Simla press messages free; but the metropolitan journals have that right. We hope the Calcutta papers will unite to make a representation to the Government on the subject, and we hope the *Englishman* will take the lead in the matter. The *Englishman* is bound to do this, especially as the *Pioneer* is in ecstacy over the defence of Lord Curzon of the exodus.

BESIDES the *Pioneer* there is another organ, equally influential, which shews also a change for the better. The tone of the *Englishman*, under the present management, is all that is desired. If the two important journals, which often reflect the views of the officials who really rule the Empire, urge a more sympathetic treatment of the people of this country, we can take it for granted, that there is some secret cause at work. Is it possible that the rulers of this vast Empire have at last been able to realize the fact that their best policy lies in governing the country with greater sympathy for the people than has hitherto been shewn? Take also the attitude of the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham. His letter, published in the *Englishman*, is a departure from the usual policy of officials, and, therefore, a surprize, though of course an agreeable one, to the people of this country. Whoever saw an official, a *pucka* one, chivalrously defending the Bengalis in an Anglo-Indian newspaper? Mark also the attitude of the Viceroy, the ruler of the rulers of India. His words breathe lofty morality and intense sympathy. He does not take shelter under diplomatic language: he is open, frank, generous and sympathetic. What do all these indicate? The *Pioneer* is quite correct in its estimate of the Indian character when it says that any approach towards an amicable feeling for the Indian would be met by the latter more than half way. The fact is, the Indians have no longer any fight in them. We do not think they had it even before in any serious degree. They might have prayed for the confusion of their individual enemies, but never for the British Raj. They are naturally so unambitious and non-political in their instincts that they would have never clamoured for political privileges, if they had been treated with more sympathy by their rulers. Indeed, without changing any one of the methods that obtain now, the rulers can make the present condition of the people infinite times better by sticking to certain principles. We shall shew how by and bye.

IT is not an agreeable task to attack an official who is retiring or has retired. On the other hand, officials, when they leave India for good, try to feel kindly for the people. Sir J. Westland was retiring, and we expected that at that critical moment, he would at least try to conceal his ill-will towards the people, who served to supply him with his princely salary. But he did not shew any improvement of temper, even on the last day of his service. When H. H. the Maharaja of Durbhanga urged in the Council that clerks with families, on a salary of only Rs. 30 per month, deserved some consideration at the hands of the Government, Sir J. Westland in reply was pleased to say that "such clerks should try to restrain the growth of their families." The family of a Hindu or a Mussalman does not mean merely his wife and children. The Hindu then does not marry more than one wife; the Mussalman does it rarely. The families of Hindus and Mussalmans consist of poor relations, not only parents, brothers, sisters and widowed sisters-in-law, but of cousins, aunts and all the rest. The remark of Sir J. Westland reminds us of the malignant pleasantry of Mr. Steevens, namely, "they breed, they breed, and they breed." It also reminds us of the statement of O'Hara, who, when taxed with the wanton murder of a Mussalman, was pleased to say that "there are already too many of these black bastards in this country." We understand, when the remark was made by Sir J. Westland, it was taken as a good joke, and received with laughter. And yet Lord Curzon is amazed to see this wide gulf between the rulers and the ruled. When meanness is associated with power it becomes very offensive. If these highly paid officials will treat the Indians as rivals and opponents, let the latter have some power to be able to defend themselves. But the native is helpless, and when the European who holds sway over him, uses his privileges in an offensive manner, he only proves himself to be unworthy of possessing this power. Meanness and power are not compatible.

SIR A. P. MACDONNELL has, with his characterestic energy, taken up the question of reforming the present system of education. Complaints having reached his ears that in schools in the United Provinces, especially in the lower classes, boys are "over examined with the inevitable result that they are crammed and their memories overtaxed at the expense of the harmonious development of their mental powers," His Honor has appointed a Committee, composed of some European and Indian gentlemen to make an enquiry into the subject. The Committee is empowered to call for papers from the Educational Department and to invite such witnesses as may be pleased to give evidence before them. There is no doubt that the complaints alluded to above form one of the plague-spots in our educational system, and Sir A. P. MacDonnell's move is, therefore, one in the right direction. Here is an opportunity for parents and guardians of boys in the N.-W. Provinces to show by facts and figures the disastrous effects of the present system upon the health and mind of their boys. There are various other plague-spots which should also be fingered, and the existing educational system placed on a healthier footing.

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

A Committee ought to be appointed in Bengal also, to find out the defects in the system prevailing here and save our youths from premature death and old age.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 24.

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

MR. MACLEAN, foiled in his attempt to bring the matter before the House, has sent his speech to the "Times" in a letter of no great length and considerable terseness which I give you in full, if you are to find room for it. It is an important declaration and is quite worthy of reproduction. Here it is:—

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Lord George Hamilton has triumphed. The English people will wake up to-morrow morning to find, to their infinite amazement, that the law authorizing the imposition of countervailing duties in India on sugar imported from Germany, Austria, and France has actually come into operation, and that protection has, by the authority of the Secretary of State alone, and without the consent of Parliament, been established in India. I call this act of legislation a measure of protection, because Lord George Hamilton says that its object is to protect an indigenous industry against unfair competition: I could not help smiling, half in pity and half in anger, when I listened to this statement from a man to whom the destinies of 250 millions of human beings have been entrusted for four years. What an unfathomable depth of ignorance it displays of the real economic condition of India. Why, the total importations of refined sugar into India including that from Mauritius, (about 40 per cent. of the whole, which will not, I suppose, be taxed under the new Act) were only 4,6000,000 cwt. in the year 1897-98, or about 2lb. a head for the whole population, against a consumption of 81lb. a head in the United Kingdom. The natives of India eat enormous quantities of sugar, but it is unrefined sugar grown in the country. India is the indigenous home of the sugar-cane, which yields, I believe, four crops a year, and not only is the raw sugar absolutely untouched by the imports of refined sugar, but about one million hundred-weights are exported every year, chiefly to the United Kingdom. The pretence, therefore, of the injury done by foreign competition is absurd. The import trade is hardly worth mentioning and the revenue to be derived from the new tax (L50.000 a year) is not worth the expense and annoyance of creating a new department.

"I know it is said that countervailing duties do not mean protection, but what else do they mean? Lord George Hamilton is a free trader with a "but;" one of the class of people who say, "Oh! you know, of course, I am all for the trade, but—," which is as much as if one were to say, "Oh! in a general way I admit that two and two make four, but in certain circumstances I consider that they ought to make five."

The whole argument for and against countervailing duties was fought out 50 years ago in a House of Commons which contained a much larger proportion of experienced men of business of high culture and independent thought than can be found in the Parliaments of this generation. Slavery had been abolished in the English West Indies, and the protectionists argued with much plausibility, that differential duties should be imposed to protect our colonies against the competition of the slave-grown sugar. But this plea was not listened to, and the import duties were made uniform. The whole case is admirably stated in Disraeli's "Life of Lord George Bentinck," and Disraeli sums it up with the sententious remark, which really sounds prophetic, "Strange that an article of produce which charms infancy and soothes old age should so often be productive of political disaster." *Absit omen!*

I have never been able to make out what are the principles of the present coalition Government; but it was the Conservative Government of 25 years since, containing such men as Disraeli, Salisbury, and Stafford Northcote, which abolished the duty on sugar. The party never had a better Chancellor of the Exchequer than Stafford Northcote, and he not only took off the sugar duty, but reduced the income-tax to 2d, in the pound, which he thought high enough figure for times of peace. Are the present Government following in his footsteps when they keep the income-tax at 8d, in times of peace, and allow one of their colleagues to check the free sale of sugar in India?

But I do not wish to-day to discuss the question of the sugar duty, as the debate has been postponed indefinitely till those very leisurely statesmen, Lord George Hamilton and Sir Henry Fowler, have had time to prepare their orations on the subject. My own record is clear. Ten years ago I was one of the Conservative members who protested against Baron de Worms's Bill, which was in consequence abandoned, and Mr. W. H. Smith, the leader of the House at that time, thanked me warmly for my intervention.

My object to-day is to point out that a grave constitutional question had arisen which far surpasses in importance even the change made in the Indian tariff. The Secretary of State for India has taken up in Parliament the position that the Government of India has certain independent rights, and that he can sanction and put in operation laws at variance with the established commercial policy of the British Empire. The House of Commons, he maintains, has no right to interfere till afterwards, when it can dismiss him from office if it thinks he has done wrong. Well, even this dread alternative has no terrors for me. But what satisfaction would it be to dismiss a Secretary of State who had run riot for six months while Parliament was not sitting, and thrown the whole Empire into confusion? Any one who reads Lord Salisbury's masterly constitutional despatch of May 31, 1876, will see in a moment that Lord Hamilton utterly misconceives his position. Lord Salisbury foresaw the very difficulty which has now arisen, and he deliberately reserves to the Secretary of State the right to initiate changes of tariff, because, he said, these changes might cause great loss to mercantile men if they were not permanent, and disallowance months after the enactment of the law would not abate this mischief. It never occurred to a statesman of Lord Salisbury's calibre that the intervention of the Secretary of State meant anything else than the intervention of the House of Commons, whose servant and agent he is. It would have seemed to him incredible that a Secretary of State for India, and more particularly one of his own subordinates would arrogate to himself the right to legislate independently for India on the basis of what he calls "Indian public opinion" alone as if he were not the mere creature of the House. Yet this is what Lord George Hamilton has done.

I have written to the Speaker calling attention to the fact that the coming into operation to-morrow of the new Act completely changes the situation. Here, if ever there was one, is a definite case of urgent public importance to which may be fairly called by a motion for adjournment. It is a question which concerns the dignity and authority of the House of Commons and the right of the English people to control the administration of India.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Carlton Club, March 19.

Mr. Maclean fails to recognise that the principle of countervailing duties has already been sanctioned in India by the British Parliament in the form of an excise levied on cotton goods manufactured in India to countervail the Indian duty on imported goods, and so the Manchester cotton trade is enjoying protection in exactly the same way as it is proposed that the growers of sugar in India shall be protected. However there is no need for me to re-open the debate which as Mr. Maclean justly points out has been postponed indefinitely until Lord George Hamilton and Sir Henry Fowler have had him to prepare their orations on the subject; and I am afraid that by the time these are prepared, the whole subject will fall very flat on the public mind.

Mr. Maclean has struck one note in his letter which has been taken up by a good many editors throughout the country when he speaks of Lord George Hamilton's "unfathomable depth of ignorance of the real economic condition of India. There never was such a veneered statesman as Lord George Hamilton. I doubt if he knows any more really about the inner side of Indian politics than he did 20 years ago. The closing paragraph of Mr. Maclean's letter opens up a question of far deeper import to India than the question of imposing countervailing duties upon bounty-fed sugar. The Secretary of State has taken up in Parliament the extraordinary position that the Government of India has certain independent rights and that he can sanction and put in operation, with the assistance of the Viceroy in Council, laws which are at variance with the established commercial policy of the British Empire, and that without the interference of the House of Commons. If Lord George Hamilton's attitude signifies anything, at means that the House of Commons has no right to interfere with the Secretary of State for India until laws of which a majority of them may disapprove have been passed; and then, that their only redress would be a vote of censure on himself, or the withholding of the vote which gives him his salary. I certainly told that this is an entire misconception of the position of the Secrtary of State for India. The intervention of the Secretary of State in either law making or tariff changes cannot possibly mean anything but the intervention of the House of Commons, whose paid servant he is, and to whom he, in common with every other member of the Government, is directly responsible. If Lord George Hamilton is right in his contention, it will be necessary for the House of Commons to take strong action to maintain, not only its authority and right to control the administration of India, but also to preserve its dignity.

RESULTS OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

1. The undermentioned candidates have passed the Medical Examinations, 1899:—

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M.B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

E. H. Noney.

Second Division.

(In alphabetical order.)

Brahmamohan Bandyopadhay, Satishchandra Bondopadhya, Jyotishchandra Basu, Kummudnath Basu, C. F. D'Cruz, Lalmohan Ghoshal, Naliniprasad Niyogi.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

(In order of merit)

Jogendralal Chandra, Bipinbehari Sen, Taruknath Majumdar.

Second Division.

(In alphabetical order.)

Dwijendranath Gupta, Dwijendranath Maitra Ganendranath Mitra, Guruprasad Mitra, Sarasilal Sarkar, S. Mahamad Afzal.

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATON, 1899.

Second Division.

(In alphabetical order.)

Baradasankar Bhattacharyya, Upendranath Bramachari, Amiyamadab Mallik.

2. The undermentioned candidates who failed at the Preliminary Scientific M.B. and Combined Preliminary Scientific and First Examinations having attained the standard of the Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. Examination, are declared to have passed that Examination:—

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

(In alphabetical order.)

Atulkrishna Basu, Basantakumar Bhuttacharyya, Jnanendu Chakrabarti, Mahendronath Charkabarti, Saratchunder Chattopadhyay, Narendranath Chaudhuri, Girishchandra Das, Sureschundra Das. Sasimohan Detaraphdar, Bhupendronath Kundu, Sasibhushan Laha, Shashtibidas Mallik, Sudhakar Mukhopadhyay, Debendronath Niyogi, Nilmadhab Sarkar, Kaliprassanna Sinha, S. Subramanya.

HIS honor the Lieutenant-Governor has confirmed the sentence of death passed on Swami Dyal, murderer of Bans Gopal, but has remitted death sentence passed on Mohan Lall, capseller, and Nadir, Ekkawala into that of transportation for life.

Calcutta and Mofussil.

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BY

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To be had at the *Patrika* Office.

THE BHARATA SANGITA SAMITI. OR THE INDIAN MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

A new Association, under the above designation, is shortly to beatarted for the encouragement of Indian music and drama, and the promotion of social intercourse among the different sects of the Indian and European communities.

The Association will be located in premises No. 30 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta. The place, so conveniently and centrally situated, is expected to suit admirably the purpose for which the Association is going to be founded. Every comfort and club advantage will be provided for: billiard tables, newspapers and periodicals will be at the disposal of the members, while amusements in various shapes will also be arranged.

Those who are desirous to become members of the Samiti are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

T. Sen,
Secretary,
Provisional Committee.

Calcutta, 30 Cornawallis Street
The 14th January 1899.

Special Note.

For the members of the Indian Musical Association,

30, CORNWALLIS STREET.

The Classic Theatrical Company, has specially been engaged, for the members of the above Association, to witness the performances of *Raja-o-Rani* and *Raj-bhakti*, Thursday, the 13th April, 1899, at 8 30 P. M.

Every member is cordially invited to come with a friend, at the above Theatre house, No. 68, Beadon Street.

T. SEN,
Secy., P. Committee.

HOWRAH BRIDGE.

NOTICE.

Friday, the 14th April, 1899.

Traffic across stopped from 5 A. M. to 8 A. M.

By order of the Bridge Commissioners.

N. B.—The Ferry Steamer is specially reserved for passengers by the Down Punjab Mail. Carriages should therefore be in waiting on the Calcutta side.

JURY LIST.—Yesterday's *Calcutta Gazette* contains the common and special Jury lists There have been 1,990 names on the 1st and 276 names on the 2nd list.

SHIBPUR ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department of the above College should apply to the Principal before the 15th May next.

HOWRAH BRIDGE.—The estimated receipts for the year 1899-1900, based on actuals, are Rs. 1,73,050; and the expenditure is estimated at Rs. 1,91,277 against Rs. 1,68,956. These estimates have been sanctioned by the Local Government.

'TAMBUL SUDHA'.—We have received a pot of *Tambul Sudha* from Dr. K. L. Shaha, and we should say that it is delightfully fragrant and gives a relish to betels and tobacco. It is also claimed that it has medicinal properties of no mean order in nervous debility and kindred ailments. The price is only four annas per pot.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT.—There was rain during the week ending 10th instant, in almost all parts of Bengal Proper, and in places in North Bihar and in the Balasore and Hazaribagh districts. Ploughing is proceeding rapidly, and the sowing of *bhadoi* rice and jute is going on in parts. The planting of sugarcane is also in progress. Spring rice is doing well. Some more rain is still required in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. The *rabi* is still being harvested in places. A good crop of *muhua* is being gathered in the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions. There is cattle-disease in several districts, but the fodder-supply is everywhere sufficient except at Midnapore. Prices continue practically stationary.

TREE-DAUBING AGAIN.—Tree-daubing has commenced again and this time in Allahabad. The daubing takes the form of a white cross on almost every other tree on South Road, and as the marks were put on about the period of Good Friday it was generally thought to have some ulterior significance. The real cause we believe is that sacrilegious hands are to be laid on these fine shade trees and they are to come down, having been sold by public auction to a timber merchant. Aside from spoiling the shade of the avenues it seems a folly to cut down timber tree in full leaf.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES OF SYLHET.—An esteemed correspondent sends the following for explanation:—There were seven shocks of earthquake on the 21st ultimo, felt in the town of Sylhet. Of these 3 were very smart and were strong enough to crack all the pucca buildings lately built or repaired. But there were 15 shocks within 3 miles of Sylhet, as counted and recorded by the European Manager of the Lackatorah Tea Estate. Can any one guess its reason? These have not been feil in places 36miles from Sylhet.—Four brinjals have come out of the same stem and from the same place. Three of these are 3 inches long and one inch in diameter and the fourth one 1 in. by 1 in. forming like a man's fingers. There are altogether 6 brinjals in the same bunch as shown in the rough slutch.

NEW PAPERS.—We have to welcome the appearance of several new papers and journals in our midst to all of which we wish long life and unbroken, prosperity. Many of our readers will perhaps recall the day when the "Medini" used in no uncertain voice to speak of the wants and grievances of the people of Midnapur. It was a distinct loss to the Country when the "Medeni" ceased to exist. We are therefore glad to find that the good people of Midnapur have onee more got a local orgain in the "Medini,-Bandhab," the two issues of which that are before us, bear every evidence of careful editing. Promeet, like Midnapur, has got a local paper in "Ant." It is a curious name any how. The third on our list to-day is the "Abodhbodhini Patrika," a tiny monthly journal, which contains several readable articles.

LEOPARD HUNTING.—On Sunday last, says a local papar, a lad, named Mohendra Nath Mondol, aged about 10 years, and one Rajkristo Mondol, aged about 20 years, both residing at Pirsirang, near Rajgung, in the jurisdiction of the Sankrail Police station, Howrah, were attacked near a jungle by a huge leopard measuring about 10 feet. An alarm was then raised. After a short while a European gentleman employed in the local Mills owned by Messrs. Andrew, Yule, and Co., Calcutta, along with 10 other native workmen, proceeded to the jungle with a rifle and a revolver. The European gentleman climbed a tree and watched the leopard's movements. He aimed and shot the leopard from the tree. Through the smoke up jumped the animal and caught the gentleman by the thigh. Both the leopard and the gentleman fell down, and then the wild animal struggled, and at last came upon the chest of the gentleman; who at once drew out the revolver from his pocket and shot it dead. The three attacked sustained severe injuries which necessitated their removal to the Howrah General Hospital.

SIR EDWIN COLLEN reached Simla on the 10th instant.

MR. R. N. ROY, Auditor-General, arrived in Simla on inspection duty on Monday.

MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA has been chosen President of the Municipal Corporation for the ensuing twelve months.

MR. J. B. WOOD, who has accepted the Under-Secretaryship in the Foreign Department, will join his appointment in Simla on the 24th April.

THE foundation-stone of the Islamia Diamond Jubilee Hall at Peshawar was laid by the Commissioner of the Division on Monday morning. Brigadier-General Ellis and other officers were present.

PRIVATE enquiry into the charges made against Captain Bailey, Cantonment Magistrate, of Cawnpur, has closed and the Commissioner of Allahabad Division is about to submit his report.—*Advocate.*

THE Count of Turin and his party arrived at Hyderabad on the evening of the 3rd instant and left on their shooting expedition on the night of the 4th instant, after dinning with the Nizam. They were accompanied by the Minister's son, Sultan-ul-Muluk and by Furdonjee, the Minister's Private Secretary. They are to be away some weeks. The Resident Sir Trevor Plowden left Hyderadad on the 6th for Utacamund. He will return when the rains set in.

THE Parsi community of Karachi invited the *elite* of the station to meet Mr. Edalji Dinshah on the night of the 10th instant at the Parsi Institute in honor of his having had the title of C.I.E. conferred on him, the Hon'ble James Giles, acting Commissioner in Sindh, Mr. Jacob, the District Judge, leading merchants and others being present. A congratulatory address enclosed in a handsome silver casket was presented to Mr. Edalji Dinshah by the Hon. Mr. James at the request of the Parsi community.

THE Legislative season promises to be a light one, as no less than fourteen Bills were passed in two and-a-half months in Calcutta. The Mines Bill, as stated by Mr. Rivaz, will not come up till next cold weather, and the Select Committee have advised the Bankruptcy Bill to be dropped. The Cantonment House Accommodation Bill is perhaps the most important matter at present pending. At present it seems unlikely the Legislative Council will meet for at least two months.

PRIVATE well-borers have been successful in getting good water in other places than Rangoon. Messrs. Lyne and Simpson have suceeeded at three stations on the Prome line in getting good water by boring for the Burma Railways. They are now engaged on boring at Insein, and have come on good potable water at a depth of 160 feet, but not having reached a spring are going deeper. One of the secrets of successful well-boring seems to be continuous and unremitting work day by day until water is reached. Where the work slackens for any reason, for even 24 hours, well-boring often fails to get a supply. All the successful wells, which have been bored in Rangoon, were worked at daily and continuously until water was reached.

Correspondence.

DACOITIES IN BURDWAN.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Early in the beginning of this year a series of daring dacoities were committed in the district of Burdwan, the facts of which duly appeared in the Calcutta papers, both Native and Anglo-Indian. In some cases the dacoits, in overwhelming numbers, broke into houses and committed crimes of the gravest magnitude. The facts of the dacoity committed in the house of Babu Anantaram Das of Mohunpur, within thana Jamalpore, on the night of the 14th January last, were so hotly discussed in the local Press that they have not, I think, gone out of the memory of your readers. I need not at this distance of time expatiate upon them. The dacoities at Panchra and Mohidpur were perpetrated with highhandedness and cruelty. But, Sir, the worst of the situation is that in no case did the Police enquiry lead to the detection of the offenders. Does this not prove to demonstration the utter impotency of the Burdwan Police? Will not the culprits at large take advantage of the failure of the Police, and have recourse to violence with renewed courage? Such acts of lawlessness in so enlightened a district as Burdwan are calculated to bring, if allowed to go on unchecked, inconceivable dangers to the community. The time had come when the matter should engage the earnest attention of Sir John Woodburn, the august ruler of these Provinces. Will any Hon'ble Member of the Bengal Council, say the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Singh Bahadur of Nashipur, put a question about this increase in violent crime? With so generous a ruler as Sir John is, it is not right to expect that the lives and properties of his Honour's subjects will be at stake.

AMRITA LALL DAS.

WORK OF THE GAURANGA SAMAJ.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I cannot find words sufficient to express my gratitude for the noble work done by the Gauranga Samaj in instilling into our minds feelings of morality and piety. No one will deny that the scene witnessed on the Birthday Anniversary of Lord Gauranga inspired every one, whether Hindu or Mahomedan, with a feeling of veneration for that Noble Soul of Navadwipa, and it is all the more gratifying to us to think that Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore took such an active part in that noble cause. Not the less grand was the scene witnessed in the house of the Late Babu Tulsi Ram Ghose. I can assure you that there was not a single individual in the native quarter whose soul did not undergo a change for the better, at least for the time being, when parties after parties of Sankirtan passed through the streets. All these are facts from which we may reasonably come to the conclusion that in course of time the Gauranga Samaj will raise Hinduism from the depth of near destruction to the height of power.

As a sincere well-wisher of the Samaj, I beg to make a humble proposal through the medium of your much esteemed journal. My proposal is that the Samaj should arrange for lectures and Sankirtans, like those which took place on Sunday last, every week; for were it to do so, let them take my word for it that within a very short time they will see and make others see that the doctrines of Hinduism are something better and more sublime than what the Christians represent it to contain.

JOGESH CHANDRA GHOSH.

THE PROCREATIVE PROCLIVITIES OF INDIANS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Sir James Westland in his Budget speech expressed an amount of ignorance of the habits and manners of the people of this country, quite incommensurate with his high position and the still higher salary he drew during the long period he held his office. To a European the term "family" means his wife and children, but to an Indian it conveys a far wider meaning. By the term "big family" the Maharajah of Durbhanga did not restrict its meaning to the European sense, and Sir James being an Anglo-Indian of mature Indian experience should have understood him better. The family of an Indian includes distant relatives, whose very appearance would make Sir James shudder, not to speak of the question of feeding or supporting them. When an Indian has to provide for such distant relatives, he can by no means be responsible for his so-called "procreative proclivities," and this is the case with many. The Hindu by his own example teaches other nations that he "lives for others" and that his "charities begin at home," but these are truths inculcated in the Holy Scriptures of the Christians, simply to be read rather than to be followed by them. It is, therefore, no wonder that Sir James Westland should have uttered such foolish expressions according to his own inborn instincts.

A CLERK.

THE SUB-DIVISION OF TANGAIL.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I have repeatedly drawn the attention of the authorities through the medium of your worthy journal to the importance of Tangail as a sub-division. It comprises a vast area, larger than the area of second grade districts like Bogra, Pabna, Bankura and Khulna, and contains a population of about ten lakhs. The administration of such a large sub-division has been entrusted to only one Deputy Magistrate. The head-quarters town being far away from many outlying villages, the internal administration has assumed the aspect of anarchic confussion. Theft, dacoity, and murder have become matters of every day occurrence. I had a talk with two successive Sub-divisional Officers, Babus Govind Chandra Bysak and Raj Mohun Chakravarti, and both of them complained of the inability of one officer to administer even-handed justice. During the last six months, murders, thefts and almost half a dozen daring dacoities have taken place. All the murder cases have, as a matter of course, been referred to the Sessions Court, but of thefts and dacoities the only case at Jhatibari has, up to date, been successfully investigated. To speak the truth, the lives and properties of people

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have grown quite unsafe here. Zemindary zoolum has reached its highest latitude; and middle-class gentlemen and the poorer classes have a very trying time of it. The notorious Dhamabasuri case, recently unearthed, speaks volumes. But alas! where are the poor people to go for redress? The suppression of thefts, murders, dacoities and the oppression of the upper classes on the poorer section of the community, was the greatest blessing to the country. But now at the close of the present century all this has been changed. During the period when Messrs. Andrew, O'Donnel, Holmwood and Fasson were the Sub-divisional Officers the administration of justice was carried on with an iron hand and the lives and properties of people were safe and secure. Not a single case of dacoity or oppression was even to be heard of; but alas! people cannot sleep soundly now.

There is a rumour that the Government is contemplating to post a Civilian and a European as Sub-divisional Officer and Assistant Superintendent of Police here. The recent Nandanpur case painfully prove how the laws of the land are taken in hand by turbulent Zemindars. Thousands of *lattials* are retained, and one thousand and one excesses are committed. But alas, the poor people are made to pay for the Punitive Police force that has been posted there!

In conclusion, we hope, our kind Government will kindly see its way to post a strong civilian Sub divisional Officer and a Police office for the safety of the poor inhabitants o Tangail.

BIJOY CHANDRA GANGULI.

Mofussil News.

KHULNA, APRIL 5.

THE annual anniversary of the Khulna Arjya Dharma Sava was celebrated with great *eclat* Pandits Madan Mohan Goswami, Krishna Das Bedantabagis, Ambika Charan and few others were invited. Many *Sankirtan* parties from the neighbouring villages came and joined the Sava.—In pursuance of the notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, plague inspection has commenced at Khulna. We find that all the trains are not regularly examined. The passengers that go by the steamer are only examined in the morning at the steamer ghat. A rumour runs in the town that a plague patient, imported from Calcutta, within thana Dumuria, has died. The District Magistrate has ordered the Civil Medical Officer to go there immediately with disinfectants to disinfect the patient's house and to burn the beddings, etc. The Magistrate, we hear, will also proceed to-day to the spot. There is no other topic in the town except plague.—Yesterday a public meeting was held in the Town Hall to consider what steps should be taken if plague turned up here. A Sub-Committee has been formed.

SYLHET, APRIL 6.

THE general public of this station were taken aback by the startling news that plague had penetrated into the Habigunj sub-division of this district. The Sub-divisional Officer of Habigunj wired on the 4th instant saying that some suspected cases of plague had occurred in *Bhadikira*, a village in that sub-division. Four persons have died of high fever within a very short interval of time. A man residing in Calcutta came home about seven or eight days ago. He was laid up with high fever and swellings of the lymphatic glands, and died within twenty-four hours. His wife, son and a neighbour, who came to nurse them, have also succumbed to the fell disease. The District Magistrate on receipt of the telegram have asked for further particulars and has also held himself in readiness to visit the affected part with a view to improve the sanitary arrangement of that village.—There has been an extraordinary issue of the *Assam Gazette* publishing the plague regulations and declaring them to be in force from the date of publication in the province of Assam. Passengers by the A. B. Railway will be examined at the Hakhala station; passengers by the Coalunda-Cachar steamer service, at the Madna station; and passengers by the Assam Mail Service, at Dhubri station. The plague measures adopted by the Administration of Assam are devoid of any Draconian rigidity. Mr. Cotton seems to be of opinion that the simplest sanitary precautions will be taken and home segregation will be arranged for, as far as practicable. He has distinctly enjoined upon all plague officers that very great consideration sho uld be shown to the feelings and prejudices of the people. In fact, the plague regulations of Mr. Cotton are far from being drastic.—Mr. Cameron, the District and Sessions Judge of Sylhet, is shortly going on six months' leave, and it is a pity that the services of a first class Judge cannot be secured for this period, and that the Administration of Assam has to fall back upon the old practice of gathering recruits from the Assam Commission. During the short term of his office, Mr. Cameron gave an impetus to the efficient administration of criminal justice in this district. And his return to this district on the expiration of his leave is devoutly to be wished for.—Mr. H. C. Bannerjea, Civil Surgeon of this district, is going to leave this province. His services have been placed at the disposal of the Home Government, and it is said that he will most probably be stationed at Krishnaghar. Steps are being taken by some leading members of the native community to arrange a farewell dinner to show their appreciation of him as a great benefactor of the people of this district. Mr. Wood, of the Naga sHill, is his probable successor.—There have been heavy rains in the Jaintia Hills, in consequence of which the river has swollen for the time being, and the feeder steamer from Chhatak have begun to ply daily from Saturday last.

AN inquiry into the accident on the Bombay-Baroda Railway was opened on the 11th instant. The officials visited the spot and then examined the driver of the colliding engine, Delpen, and Guard Khojatia. The proceedings were private.

Many Lives Saved.

In almost every neighbourhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhœa by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. Forby* sal

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N.-W. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Hon'ble Raja Rampal Singh asked: Will the Government be pleased to state whether for these last 25 years a punitive police force has been placed at the temple of Bindhyachal on account of the turbulent and fighting charecter of the *Pandas* amongst themselves; and if so, how long would it be necessary, (in future) to keep this punitive police force at the cost of the temple?

The Hon'ble Mr. Miller replied: The reply is that the special police force at Bindhyachal orlginally posted there in February 1866 was withdrawn by the orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner in November 1895.

The Hon'ble Raja Rampal Singh asked: Is the Government aware that, like the District Board system, every Municipal Board of the district is not represented in the Lucknow and Allahabad groups satlsfactorily; and will the Government see its way to increase the number of the representative of the Municipal Board so as to enable every district to send at least one representative to the above-mentioned groups from each district?

Mr. Miller said: I may say that the Government is aware that under existing arrangements all municipal boards are not included in the groups formed for the purpose of recommending persons for nomination as Councillors. The Government will on a suitable opportunity consider the question of increasing the number of municipal representatives.

The Hon'ble Raja Rampal Singh asked: Has the Government been pleased to read the *Hindosthan* of the 24th March 1899, which exposes the defects of the Oudh Rent and Revenue Acts; and will they kindly order the initiation of their amendments to be made soon to relieve the landlords, under proprietors, &c., &c., of Oudh of their anxiety, which arises from the defective clauses of these Acts?

The Hon'ble Mr. Miller said: The question of amending the Oudh Land Revenue Act is under consideration of Government. The question of amending the Oudh Rent Act is not at present under consideration.

The Hon'ble Babu Sri Ram asked: Has the attention of the Government been directed to the unduly slow promotion among the lower grade Munsifs in Oudh? Whether in the opinion of the Government their case deserves special consideration by equalizing the number of Munsifs in all the three grades in Oudh, as is the case in the North-Western Provinces?

Mr. Miller said: The Government would consider the question of the alleged slow promotion among the lower grade of Munsifs in Oudh.

The Hon'ble Babu Srl Ram asked.—Whether the Government is aware that since July 1897 the number of classes in the Government, Aided and Recognized Anglo-Vernacular Schools has been increased from 10 to 12—a change which makes it compulsory, on a boy to remain in the school classes at least 12 years before he can appear at the Entrance or School Final Examination of the Allahabad University.

Whether the Government is aware that the introduction of three new Departmental Public Examinations, *viz*, the Lower Primary, the Upper Primary and the Lower Middle in addition to the already existing Middle English Examination, practically operates, in majority of cases, to increase the period of study above twelve years besides imposing undue and injurious strain both on the mental and physical capacities of boys of tender age?

Whether the Government is aware of the hardship which the enforcement of the Education Department rules entails in cases of students who, having been privately taught up to the standard of a higher class, cannot be admitted in a Government, Aided and Recognized School into a cass for which they are really fit, simply because they have not passed any of the prescribed lower public examinations?

Whether the Government is aware that the promotion of a boy from one section to another is solely dependant upon his passing the Departmental Examinations, thus taking away from the School authorities the exercise of their legitimate discretion in promoting boys, otherwise fit, from lower to higher classes?

Whether the Government is aware that the Arithmetical course in the Upper Primary class, which is the 6th below the Entrance class is substantially the same as that prescribed for the Entrance Examination, and is unduly heavy and difficult for the students in that class?

Will the Government be pleased to state whether it would not be advisable to take proper steps to remedy the above severities and hardships in the educational system of the United Provinces?

The Hon'ble Mr. Miller replied: The points raised on these questions have already been referred to a mixed committee of official and non-official gentlemen, and the Government thinks that the committee's report shou'd be awaited before expressing an opinion on them.

The Lieutenant-Governor added: I may remark that not one of these questions was left untouched in my recent convocation address at Alahabad University, and there was not one of them in regard to which I did not throw out a hint as to the intentions of the Government to make inquiries into the subject.

The Hon'ble Babu Sri Ram asked: Has the attention of Government been directed to the decision of the Deputy Magistrate of Agra in the case of the Munlcipal Board of Agra *versus* Maula Bakhsh and Muhammad Ismail holding that octroi duty cannot be levied on all articles which have paid customs duty?

As the matter is of considerable importance to the majority of the Municipalites of the United Provinces whose principle source of income is octroi duty levied on articles imported wfthin their limits including articles on which customs duty has been paid, will the Government be pleased to take immediate legislative measures to remove the doubt raised regarding the legality of levying octroi on such ar icle?

Remarkable Cure of Rheumatism.

KENNA, Jackson Co., W. Va.

Ahout three years ago my wife had an attack of rheumatism which confined her to her bed for over a month and rendered her unable to walk a step withont assistance, her limbs being swollen to double their normal size. Mr. S. Maddox insisted on my using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I purchased a fifty-cent bottle and used it according to the strections and the next morning she walked to break it without ssistance in any manner, and she ha, had a similar attack since.—A. B. PARSONS

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The Hon'ble Mr. Meston replied: The attention of Government has been directed to the decision in question and a copy of the judgment has been obtained from the Magistrate of Agra. The judgment shows that the accused were prosecuted at the instance of the Municipal Board. The alleged offence was cheating (Section 417, I. P. C.) in respect of certain consingnments of American cigarettes which they imported into the municipality without payment of octroi duty. The Deputy Magistrate discharged the accused on ground that though the acts alleged were presumably dishonest, yet the cigarettes were exempt from taxation under para, 1 (I) of the directions printed at page 117 of the Municipal Manual. The Government does not consider it necessary to take any such action pending the result of the revision of the Deputy Magistrate's order by the superior courts.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

MR. F.J. JEFFRIES, Offg Jt.Magte and Dy Collr, Gaya, is appointed to have charge of the Sitamarhi sub-div.

Mr. Tahrir-Uddin Ahmed, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Monghyr, under orders of transfer to Backergunge, is allowed leave for three months.

Maulvi Mohamed Azhur, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Netrakona, is transferred to Noakhali. Maulvi Abdul Huq, Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Hooghly, being appointed in his place.

Babu Nityananda Ghose, Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, is posted to Balasore.

Babu Tara Prasanna Acharjya, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Srish Chandra Mozoomdar, Offig Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the District of Backergunge.

Mr. F. G. Wigley (Barrister-at-Law), Asst Secry to the Govt of Bengal in the Legislative Dept, is confirmed in that appoinment.

Mr. H. B. St.-Leger, Dist Supdt of Police, on special duty, is appointed to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Gaya.

Mr. J. Mann, Prof Presidency College, is allowed furlough up to the 23rd April 1900.

BabuBipradas Chatterje, Sub-Judgeof Murshidabad, is allowed furlough for five months.

Babu Debendro Lall Shome, Sub-Judge of Rajshahi, is allowed leavefor one month.

Babu Nagendra Nath Ghose, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif of Contai.

Babu Mohor Lal De, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif of Contai.

Maulvi Amir Ali, B,L., is appointed to act as a Munsif of Katihar.

Mr. Abdul Hassan, Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days.

Mr. C. D. Panioty, Offig Fifth Judge, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Fourth Judge of that Court.

Babu Bejoy Kesub Mitter, B. L, is appointed to act as a Munsif of Chittagong.

Babu Asutosh Banerji (No. II), Munsif of Brahmanbaria, is allowed leave for twenty-four days.

Babu Uma Charan Kar, Munsif of Barabazar, now stationed at Purulia, is allowed leave for two months, in extension of the leave granted to him.

Babu Pulin Vihari Basu, Munsif of Bangaon, is allowed leave for one month, in extension of the leave granted to him.

Babu Gobind Gopal Gupta, Munsif of Pirojpur, is allowed leave for one week, in extension of the leave granted to him.

Babu Jugal Kisor De, Munsif of Contai, is allowed leave for one month and four days.

Babu Srikumar Bhattacharji, Munsif of Contai, is allowed leave for two months.

Babu Okhoy Coomar Mitra, Munsif of Katihar, is allowed leave for two months.

Babu Upendra Nath Datta, Munsif of Sandip, is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Satish Chandra Basu, Munsif of Garhbeta, ls allowed leave for one month, in supersession of the leave granted to him on the 1st December 1898.

Babu Probode Chunder Dutt, Munsif of Lakhmipur, is allowed leave for thirty-one days.

Mr. J. C. Lloyd, Sub-Dy Coll, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of Singhbhum.

Babu Balaram Das Gupta, Sub-Dy Coll, Singhbhum, is transferred to the Presidency Division.

Mr. Sorab S. Day, Sub-Dy Coll, on leave, is posted to the Presidency Div.

Rai Sahib Gopal Chunder Daw, Hony Asst Engineer and Sub-Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr of the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, vice Mr. K. H. Stephen, or until further orders.

VARIETIES.

THE next novelty at Barnum and Bailey's show is to be the pet lion of the Khalifa. The Khalifa's pet, which was captured by the Anglo-Egyptian Army in the company of his women and children who fled from Omdurman, is said in the cabled descriptions received by Mr. Bailey, to be a six months' male, large, healthy, and docile. He is a fine, tawny, Nubian lion, just beginning to grow the long rufous mane that will be his glory in a couple of years. He has been reared from puppyhood in the household of the Khalifa, and was his constant companion, being abandoned to the care of his women only on the flight from Omdurman. The lion is now at Wady Halfa, awaiting transportation to Cairo.

POOR relations have few friends. The Emperor William has much sympathy for them not necessarily of his own immediate family, but in the wide family of the nation. "Charity beings at home" is a maxim in which his Majesty believes. He objects to wealthy persons leaving their money to charitable institutions without any regard for relatives who live in poor circumstances. As the Emperor's consent has always to be sought before such legacies can be accepted, in future a change in favour of the persons so passed over will most likely be made. The *Daily News* relates a case that has come under the notice of the Emperor. Herr Meyer, owner of a brewery at Johnnesburg, left to the town of Stettin £15,000 to build a museum. The Municipal Corporation, however, on presenting the usual petition, were informed by the Minister of the Interior that the Emperor refused his consent for the present, asthe will violated a moral duty towards indigent relations, who had been excluded from all benefits by the will of the testator. Thetown was therefore called upon by the Minister first, to indemnity the needy relations of he deceased.

The Best in the World.

We believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best in the world. A few weeks ago we suffered with a severe cold and a troublesome cough, and having read their advertisements in our own and other papers we purchased a bottle to see how it would affect us. It cured us before the bottle was more than half used. It is the best medicine out for colds and coughs.—The Herald, Andersonville, Ind. For sale by*

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RABI CROPS IN BENGAL.

THE Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, has issued the following Note on the outturn of the rabi crops in Bengal for 1898-99:—

Explanatory.—The present report furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of all kinds of rabi crops (both food and non-food) and of such special crops as sugarcane, tobacco and opium, for which no separate reports are published.

The normal areas and the approximate areas shown last year have in many instances been revised by District Officers since the date of last year's report. The area and outturn of wheat have also been revised in some districts since the submission of the first wheat forecast.

Character of the season.—The season has generally been favourable to the cultivation of all kinds of rabi crops, except sugarcane. The rainfall in September was more than sufficient in all parts of the provinces, excepting Orissa, which seems to have suffered somewhat from deficient rainfall. The floods do not appear to have much interferred with the sowing operations, and generally subsided early leaving some lands enriched by a deposit of silt which rendered them particularly adapted for the cultivation of rabi crops. In October more than the normal rain fell throughout the provinces, excepting In Behar and Chota Nagpur where the rainfall was slightly in defect. There was practically no rain in November and the first half of December, but the showers that fell in the latter part of December and early part of January proved distinctly beneficial. The rainfall in February was below the normal in most districts and the slight showers that fell in March were of little consequence.

Area sown.—The revised estimates of the District Officers show the normal area under all kinds of rabi crops to be 14,895,400 acres.

The area cultivated in rabi crops (including sugarcane and such special crops as tobacco, ganja, and opium) this year is, as estimated by the District Officers, 14,969,100 acres against 14,688,400 acres estimated in 1897-98. The area has thus increased by 280,700 acres (or 1·9 per cent.) Thus increase is due to the favourable character of the season. The area under rabi food-crops is estimated at 10,480,600 acres against 10,250,700 acres sown in 1879-98, showing an increase of 22 per cent.

The area under the non-food crops is estimated at 4,488,500 acres against 4,437,700 acres returned last year, showing an increase of nearly 11 per cent.

Outturn.—In the four districts of North Behar, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhunga, the crops are expected to fall little short of bumper ones, or 120 per cent. of a normal crop. In nine other districts the outturn is estimated at the normal or slighly in excess of it; in 11 the estimate varies between 90 and 100 per cent.; while of the remaining 21 districts, 17 estimate crops between 80 and 90 per cent. and the remaining four fall below 80.

According to the returns of the District Officers, the outturn of food-crops should be estimated at 100 per cent. against 101 per cent. in 1897-98, that of sugarcane at 91 per cent. against 94 per cent., and that of non-food rabi crops at 92 per cent. against 88 per cent. last year, the estimate for all these crops taken together amounting to 98 per cent. as against 97 per cent. estimated in 1897-98. Allowing for a tendency to underestimate observable in some of the returns, it may be safely anticipated that the outturn of rabi crops in Bengal this year will not fall short of the normal and will probably slightly exceed it.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Madras Legislative Council was held on the 7th instant, the sitting lasting from 12 noon to seven in the evening.

The Financial Statement, presented by the Hon'ble Mr. Arundel, Senior Member of Council, was discussed at length by the non-official members, who congratulated Mr. Arundel on his lucid explanation of the Statement.

The President, in bringing the discussion on the Budget to a close, congratulated the members on the moderation with which they had criticised the Budget.

Regarding the Provincial Contract he said:—My views on the evils of the present contract system with its quinquennial revisions, have been freely expressed in this Council, and in his speech the hon'ble member, who introduced the Budget, emphasises and exemplifies by statements and facts of actual experience the dislocating and disturbing effect on local finance and the administration which is the result of this system of quinquennial revisions.

The Government of India has it is true, in this instance, by a series of special grants, relieved our pressing necessities and has put us in the way of showing a satisfactory closing balance at the end of the present financial year; but we have been warned that the grants by which our position has been thus improved for the time being are grants made once for all and that it would be dangerous for us to take them as warranting any expenditure of a recurring nature.

Therefore a temporary palliative for the present ills has been applied, but the inherent evils of the system remain untouched.

Further experience has only served to strengthen the opinion I expressed in this Chamber two years ago that our finanical position cannot be satisfactory until a largar degree of financial independence and control is conceded to the Provincial Governments and until some arrangement of a more constant and permanent and less one-sided nature than the present contract system has been adopted.

Strong representations on this subject have been made by this Government and, I believe, by other Governments.

I may say that the principles of Provincial finance are, in pursuance of these representations, now under consideration of the Secretary of State and the Government of India.

The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes next introduced a Bill to amend the Court of Wards Regulation V. of 1804.

The object of this Bill is to enlarge the scope of the Court of Wards Regulation so as to bring within its perview such persons as to whom the Governor-in-Council has declared on their own application that they are incapacitated, and it is expedient in the public interests that their estate should be managed by the Court of Wards.

One non-official member opposed the Bill as not being in the public interests and as a bit of special legislation in favour of privileged class.

The rest gave their support and the Bill has been accordingly referred to a Select Committee.

THE introduction of the penny postage between England and India has already led to the increase of nearly 200 bags of mails per week. The mail brought by the Carthage last week was one of the largest ever received in Bombay.

WONDERFUL JUGGLER'S PERFORMANCE.

NOT long ago an up-country paper treated its readers to an account of certain marvellous feats in jugglery, which appear to have "caught on" down South, for we see a correspondent, Madras way, has caught the spirit of the theme, and writes to the *Madras Mail* as follows:—

VANISHING BOY.

In a recent issue of your paper I read an interesting account of some most wonderful feats performed by Mr. Bertram, the great juggler, but none of them beat the one performed by a certain native juggler in the Central Provintes, an account of which I give below. He took into his hand a large ball of thin twine, and after having tied one end to his sock, threw the ball into the air with all his strength. Instead of falling, the ball seemed to rise in the air, rise slowly till it vanished into the heavens, or rather into the clouds overhead. There were no houses near for it to have fallen into and besides, we could see the twine for a great distance straight up in the air. The juggler then ordered the little boy, who had once before helped to astonish us, to mount up the string. Seizing the thin twine with his hands and feet the little boy climbed up with all the agility of a monkey. Gradually and gradually he grew smaller, till he also, like the twine, vanished from our eyes. The juggler then took no more notice of him, but proceeded to perform some more minor tricks. After a while he declared that he required his son's help and called to him to come down. A voice from the air replied that he would not. After trying some persuasion the juggler got angry, and ordered the boy to descend on pain of death. Again having received a reply in the negative, the enraged man seized a long knife and climbed hand over hand up the twine, holding the knife between his teeth, and disappeared, in his turn, like the boy in the blue sky overhead. Suddenly a scream vibrated through the air, and to the unutterable horror of the spectators, drops of blood began to fall from the spot where the juggler had disappe-red into the sky. Then the boy fell dismembered, first his legs, then his body, and lastly, his head. After his head had touched the ground the juggler slid down the twine, the knife, all bloody, at his waist, and leisurely gathered up the members of the child, and placed them together with the twine which he pulled down under a cloth. He then gathered up the rest of his apparatus and removed the sheet. From under it arose up the same identical boy, whole and intact; there were no mangled remains and no blood. I cannot of course vouch for the accuracy of this performance, for I was not there to witness it, but I read an account of it in a native paper, and I simply repeat what I read, word for word. To me it looks a wee bit stretched.

KILLED AND MADE ALIVE.

Commenting on the foregoing juggling wonder, another correspondent relates the following story. He says: A number of years ago when I was at Madras, when going up Popham's Broadway, I looked down the road on the north side of the Market and noticed a dense crowd in front of the bazaars opposite to where Emmanuel Church now stands—but there was no church there then, a few dilapidated buildings with a tumble-down wall enclosing the side consti uted what was called the "Old Bakery." From the crowd and the number of persons rushing to the spot, I thought that a serious accident had happened, so I went to see what was the matter, and jumping on to the compound wall of the old bakery, I obtained a commanding view of the whole scene—in fact, it lay beneath my feet, and every object was clearly brought to view by a brilliant noonday sun. There, in the midst of a ring formed by the crowd, stood a young girl motionless, and dancing wildly round her, brandishing a naked sword the while, was a sinewy, weird-looking native, very black, with long dishevelled hair, which swung about with every sudden twist and turn of his body. He uttered peculiar cries. Diminishing gradually the circle of his dance round the girl, until getting within reach, he, with a single blow, severed the girl's head completely from her body! The body fell where it had stood, while the head rolled away to the feet of some of the on-lookers. At this juncture the Police were endeavouring to make their way to the seeming murderer, but the crowd kept them back. The frenzied gesticulating man now hurriedly threw a sheet over the headless body of the girl and danced, if possible, still more furiously round it. It was now noticed that the sheets was gradually swelling out, and when it had attained a certain elevation the man snatched it away, and there the much-swollen corpse of the girl lay exposed to the view of the people. The juggler now rushed at the body, and with the sword ripped open the stomach of the girl and tore out the bowels. It was truly horrible, the crowd appeared to be horror-stricken out quite. The juggler presently laid the body out straight, pressed in the bowels, put the head in its place, covered the whole with the sheet, and resumed his wild dance and cries. In a short while a movement was perceived under the sheet, and to the amazement of the beholders, up jumped the girl of a sudden, casting aside the sheet, without the slightest indication of cut or scar on her person, and merrily joined in the dance. After this experience I am inclined to accord unreserved credence to the wonderful account given by "your correspondent," no doubt both of the incidents being the work of the devil, which is invariably recognised by the entire absence of a good or benevolent object. I feel a reluctance to give publicity to this seemingly incredible performance, and this feeling has held me back hitherto, but for all that I saw it with my own eyes, as the saying goes. I met with one, several years after the occurrence, who told me that he had witnessed the very same performance near the Memorial Hall (Madras), very likely the identical party I had seen.

THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

Apparently, however, there are some people who are not so easily gulled as the following sensible explanation indicates, for another correspondent writes:—Adverting to the "Wonderful Juggler's Performance," described by your correspondent in your issue of the 25th instant, I beg to state I will remember reading in your paper, about a year or two ago, of two American gentlemen somewhere in the north of India, either in Bengal or the North West Provinces, who when walking out together one day one of them carrying a camera, came upon a crowd of natives looking on at the performances of a native juggler in the open air. The one with the camera brought it to bear upon the scene before them. The other described what he saw, which was exactly similar in almost every particular to the wonderful performance above alluded to. The camera photographed nothing whatever of the performance. From this the gentlemen in question concluded that the one who described what he saw, and all the other spectators, must have been hypnotised by the juggler to see what they did, it being impossible, of course, to hypnotise the camera. Some of the natives of India, I believe, are credited with a knowledge of mesmerism, or hypnotism, and the word or name by which the power to exercise this influence is known among them. I believe, is cuncuttee. This word, which is Tamil, means literally, vision-tied.

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INTERESTING ITEMS.

SATURN'S SATELLITE.

THE *Standard's* correspondent at Cambridge Mass., give some further details of the way in which Professor William Pickering made his discovery of the new satellite of Saturn. It appears that this is not the first time attempts have been made to find another satellite by means of photography. Experiments with this aim were made at the Harvard Observatory eleven years ago, but the telescope then available was not powerful enough for the purpose, and the plates required too long an exposure. But when the Catherine Bruce telescope—a twenty-four inch instrument—was sent to Arequipa in Peru, Professor William Pickering proposed to continue the search last summer, and four plates were successfully taken on August 16th, 17th, and 18th. The period of exposure was two hours, and it is estimated that each plate showed 100,000 stars, appearing as minute specks upon a clear background. The majority of them can only be discerned by means of a magnifying glass. By superposing two of the plates, each star is seen double. The detailed examination of the four plates was begun on the 14th instant, and had not proceeded far before a faint grey point was found at some distance from Saturn, with no attendant image. Immediately afterwards a similar point was made out close by on the other plates also without a companion the plates having been taken at an interval of two days. Saturn had meanwhile changed its place among the stars, and the faint object had also moved in the same direction and over the same distance. A powerful magnifying glass proved conclusively that the images were not merely defects, and moreover, they were found on the two other plates, which had been taken on August 17th, midway between the first and fourth. The fact that the object had moved in the same direction and with the same speed as Saturn itself, and was in the vicinity of that planet is held by Mr. Pickering to be conclusive evidence that it is a satellite. A suggestion was thrown out that it might be an asteroid, but no body of that nature would move so slowly in such circumstances.

A LADY'S BALOON EXPEDITION

A LADY, named Miss Yeatman, accompanied by Messrs. Boyle and Stanley Spencer, ascended at the Welsh Harp, Hendon, in a balloon with a view to cross the Channel should the air current prove favourable. The weather was fine when the balloon started on its long journey under the direction of Mr. Stanley Spencer, the well-known aeronaut. There was a suitable wind prevailing at the time, but snow was falling fast, and it is problematical as to what weather will be encountered at a higher altitude.

VISITS TO THE SOUTH POLE.

FROM Paris, comes an extraordinary story of travel and adventure which is beginning to attract attention there. Its hero, who must not be surprised if the public, rendered sceptical by the M. Rougement affair shou'd regard his narrative with suspicion, styles himself the Marquis d'Angely. He declares that his father who had fitted out an expedition to the South Pole at his own expense was wrecked in 1863 among the St. Mary Islands which are situated off the Antractic continent not far from the spot reached by Ross in 1841. The ship that carried him was called the Oregon, and it is a fact that the French Admiralty records mention a vessel of this name which was supposed to have been lost with all hands about the date in question. Such of the crew as managed to land on the St Mary Island found to their astonishment that they and the adjacent portions of the Antartic continent were inhabited by a mixed, but French speaking, population of Polynesians, Malays, and Papuans. According to M. d'Angely, a number of French prisoners were disembarked in these regions by the British during the Napoleonic wars, and it was they who taught the natives the language they speak to-day. What is more they induced or forced the population to adopt French institutions, though while preserving the French administrative system, they have since replaced the Republic by a Monarchy, the present king rejoicing in the title of George II of Adelia. The climate is fairly temperate, but the one feature of the country likely to attemp Europeans to make its acquaintance, is the auriferous nature of its soil. The Marquis d'Angely declares that gold is as common in these regions as iron is in France.

He has been asked, of course, why he has none of the precious metal to show in support of his assertions. His answer is that it is not his fault if he did not land in France the possessor of a fortune of several millions of francs. When he started on his journey to Europe in 1895, his luggage consisted of twenty big chests filled for the most part with gold nuggets. He was wrecked twice, however, *en-route*, and by the time a vessel called the *Neptunia* landed him in England, practically nothing remained of his riches. Since he had been in France he has received a letter from King George II. of Adelia, which he is willing to show to all comers. It is written on paper that resembles French *papier timbre*, but with the words "Sainte-Marie" as watermark. The envelope bears an Australian post mark, but M. d'Angely explains that there are no postal arrangements in Adelia, and that a letter would necessarily have to be taken in the first place to Australia as the nearest point from which it could be despatched. Finally, the Marquis d'Angely declares that he and his father starting from Adelia, visited the South Pole no fewer than four times, or at any rate got near enough to it to see that it is a vast volcano in a state of perpetual eruption. Such is an outline of M. d'Angely's narrative. It remains to be seen how far it will bear investigation.

AN ELECTRIC HORROR.

WOMAN ELECTROCUTED IN NEW YORK.

MRS. MARTHA PLACE, the first woman electrocuted, went to the death chamber at Sing Sing Prison calmly leaning on a warder's arm, but looking frail, haggard and deadly pale.

Dr. Cole, the clergyman, remained by her side to the last, and she died praying.

Eighteen witnesses, including two representatives of the Press, were present, and the prison doctor and Dr. Jennie Griffin, a woman physician, were in attendance.

When Mrs. Place had been placed in the chair one of the prison matrons and a male warder applied the electrodes to the legs and head, and adjusted the death mask.

Mrs. Place wore a stiff black skirt specially arranged to prevent an exhibition of the bare limbs.

Punctually at eleven o'clock a current with a voltage of 1,760 was turned on. This was maintained for four seconds during which time the woman became rigid and the hands clenched and became purple. Death was apparently instantaneous.

Afterwards the current was reduced to 200 volts and so kept for fifty-six seconds when it was turned off.

Two doctors then examined the pulse and the heart and found life extinct.

Ten minutes later the body was removed and an autopsy was performed.

Intense public feeling has been aroused against the execution on account of the criminal's sex. It is denounced as a disgrace to the State of New York and will probably be the last of the kind.

Governor Boosevelt's refusal to commute the sentence was technically justified, but the action has seriously injured his political prospects.

Mrs. Place's crime was particularly atrocious. Insanely jealous of her step-daughter, Ida, she crept into the room while the latter was taking an afternoon nap, split her head with an axe, and poured vitriol on her face and into her mouth.

Afterwards she awaited her husband's return in the evening and attacked and seriously wounded him with the axe.

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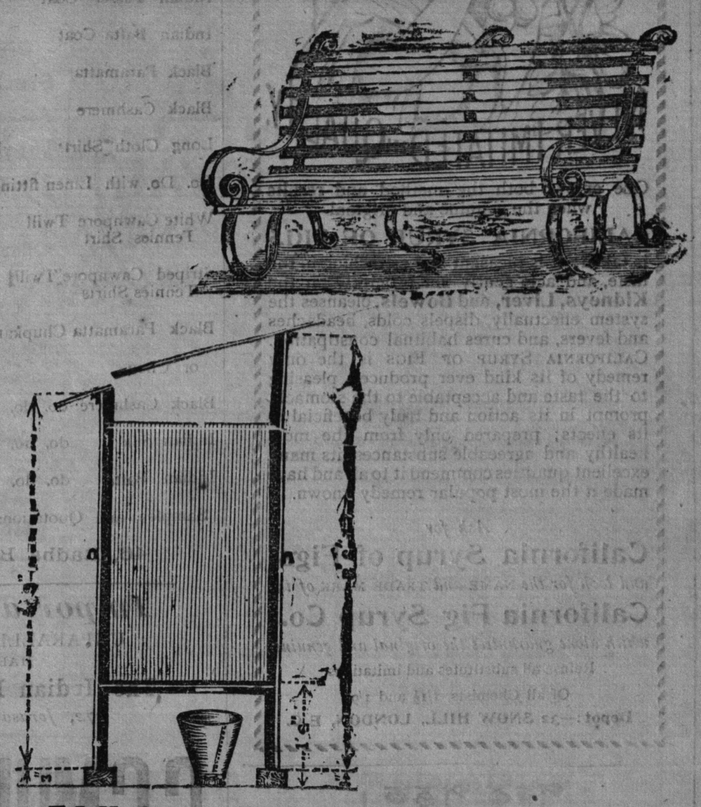

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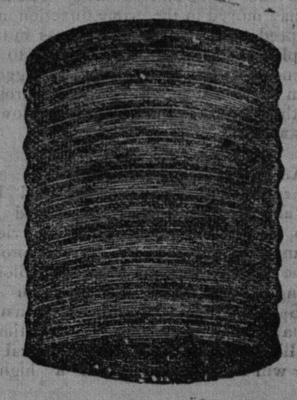

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