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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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A REVOLT IN SAMOA.

Want of Harmony Among the "Protectors" the Alleged Cause.

EUROPEANS BADLY TREATED.

A Correspondent Urges England to Use the Studies as an Excuse for Annexation.

LONDON, March 31.—A dispatch from Apia to the *Daily News* says that private intelligence has reached that city from Samoa to the effect that fresh fighting is threatened. The dispatch states that the Malietoa party are the Aiea and Atua tribes who have hitherto been faithful to the government threaten to revolt. In order to prevent complications as long as possible the chief justices have invited seventeen of the Samoan chiefs to attend a conference at which their grievances may be discussed.

ENGLAND URGED TO ANNEX THE ISLANDS.

LONDON, March 31.—A gentleman who resided for a long time in Samoa has contributed an article to the Times in which he says that although the chief cause of the native troubles cannot be traced to a tribe, the real cause of the uprising is the want of unanimity among the European powers. The Germans and the English, he adds, never worked well together. Their mutual jealousies have so undermined European influence in Samoa that no European is able to live with comfort or security in the islands. The natives are simply unmanageable. The Germans, he says, have lost respect, they expect a white man to quit the track when they meet him. This is a galling humiliation to the proud, high-spirited Samoan, and it is at the bidding of temperate advice. The Germans are naturally a domineering race. They are hard to please, and very few they have met have thoroughly pampered and demoralized by the great power that is in Samoa. Question whether without supreme disorder anything can be done with them. In the meantime the position of Europeans is unbearable. Both Mataafa and Tamasese in their hearts do not care two pence for either side. They would sacrifice anything or anybody to their own interest. Mr. Jesse Francis Hughes, member of the House of Commons, and secretary of the colonial party in Parliament, has received a letter from an English resident of Samoa dwelling that annexation is a failure. The writer says the Samoans join the Samoan and Tongan groups to New Zealand, and that the other powers withdraw.

LYMAN ARRAIGNED.

He Succeeds to the Kamehameha Dynasty.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Lieutenant Lyman, navigator of the Kentucky, was yesterday arraigned before some more craft that has just finished the trial of Commander Hayvernan. Lyman's counsel objected to the jury being tried by this court, but his formal challenge of the members was overruled, and the court will proceed with the case today.

Looking for School Teachers.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—President Mackay, father of the little nonagenarian of Pioneer Island, has come here on the mission by his Pioneer Mackay is a descendant of Donald Mackay, one of the mutineers of the Bounty, who settled on Pitcairn Island many years ago.

The community now comprises 120 people. Mackay's errand is to engage five school teachers to educate the children on the island. He says the community is in a prosperous condition and has recently adopted a new form of government, over which he presides as president. He is advised by a council of six men.

Chinese Cannot Return.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Collector of Customs Wise, has issued a statement which sets forth that the certificate of registration issued to Chinese under the treaty law is simply evidence of his right to remain in this country and does not entitle the possessor to land in case he should leave the country and return.

Rebellion Rampant.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 31.—Lieutenant Gov. Tillman's troubles continue among the largest in the state. The special train was at the station when the governor's orders were received. The officers announced the men to their barracks. All weapons secured, not a man was ready to obey the governor and ten constables. Rebellion was rampant. The governor left and will call again. The first, Aaron Aiken, arose and said he would resign his membership but would not go. Every man did likewise. The company disbanded.

The Richland volunteer rifle company that went for glory whenever the state offered trouble with the Indian war to the war for southern independence, did not report. The colonel replied to the adjutant-general that he had not been received and wanted his orders. They were frozen from going. The governor's staff gave an opportunity for a still more striking display of the contempt of the people. Shouts of citizens from the streets answered the decision of the officers of a museum, and they too declined to go. A squad of citizens rushed up the railway, blocking the switches, and swore they would not allow the company to depart.

THE WAR NOT YET OVER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 31.—The war in Darlington is not over. There are still men hunting the constabulary. The fugitives have been located and a posse started in pursuit. The Richland governor here is trying, without success, to get the officers to go to the scene. The mayor of Darlington has telegraphed near Goodhouse to track the constables. Lieutenant Gov. Tillman's account stating that the fire came from the constables are confirmed. A lie citizen was wounded count the right and a number of shots were collected in a group a short distance off. F. E. Norman expostulated at the Sergeant-Major and by the discovery sounds. Constable McLendon drew a pistol and shot Norman dead. Instant firing became general, the constables using winchesters and the citizens revolvers. Pepper was shot through the twelve. Richard fell with three wounds. McLendon was shot through the abdomen. Chief of Police Dargan was dangerously wounded in the body. Jacob Norman was shot in the breast and arm. D. E. Lucas was wounded in two places. Then the spies fled in all directions. Four of them are known to be wounded. The citizens at once armed and started in pursuit. The military companies of Charleston, Sumter, Manning, Winsboro, all refused to respond to the governor's call.

Whitelaw Reid Indicted.

PARIS, S. D., March 31.—The United States grand jury has returned three indictments against Whitelaw Reid, the Minn. Indian, for the murder of white men. The murders were committed on Pine Ridge reservation in February, 1890. He pleaded not guilty to all charges and the cases were carried over to 1894 next term of court.

AS TO HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

The Sentiment of the Nation Said to Be for Annexation.

A Petition to Be Sent to President Cleveland—The Queen Needs Money.

HONOLULU, March 31.—A decided change is noticed in the native sentiment. The advocates of royalty have come to the conclusion that there is no hope whatever for the restoration of the queen, and the natives, but to these natural tendencies coming out for annexation to the United States as they would have done in the days of Kamehameha Pryadist in Europe. It is said the queen will not accede to it in the hope of receiving some form of bounty, living in Honolulu shabby, and that a native petition will soon be prepared asking for annexation, and sent to President Cleveland, and that Liliuokalani will send a personal agent to lay the matter before him.

The provisional government remains firm in the belief that it is acting for the best interests of the islands, and without the most fear of being overturned. It is the intention of the government to present at once to the commission of a representative and stable form of government, as evidenced by the bill lately introduced into the constitutional convention. It is believed the surplus sent for annexation sentiment more intensive in this and should contain the designs of the United States, the present government can take care of itself until that period does arrive.

The bill creating a constitutional convention will receive its second and final reading at next Thursday's meeting of the cabinets. There will be a delay of any action towards carrying into the requirements of the measure, and as soon as possible action towards constituting the convention for delegates and calling the convention to order will be taken. It is the purpose of the government to assign from the provisions of the bill that the convention shall take a seat and form a permanent form without delay. Members of the government incline to the belief that annexation is likely to occur under the Cleveland administration provided the proper conditions can be brought about and it is hoped, with some degree of success, that the petition of the natives for annexation will aid the movement.

THE SUN IS LINE.

Corey's Army Starts on a Day's Tramp.

EAST FALLSTON, Ohio, March 31.—Having breakfast satisfactorily, Corey's army broke camp at 9 this morning, and resumed its march with 154 men in line.

The Boring Bill in the Commons.

LONDON, March 31.—As a result of a further exchange of views between London and Washington, the attorney general has withdrawn the Bering sea bill, which he introduced in the Commons on Thursday. The bill with modifications will be reintroduced next Thursday.

MAIL CONTRACT EXPIRED.

Cancelled on Account of Non-Compliance with the Provisions.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The contract made by the postoffice department with the Pacific Mail Steamship company expired today. It was cancelled on account of the company's failure to be, the beginning of the month, owing to non-compliance of the company with the provisions of the contract which provided for the transportation of mails between New York and Colon and San Francisco and Hong Kong, under the provisions of the recent subsidy law.

Wyoming Court Settlers.

Special Dispatch to the News.

BUFFALO, Wyo., March 31.—A concerted effort has been made by the people of Sheridan the coming season to attract settlers to this section of the state. H. C. Alford and W. H. Wrighter, two prominent business men in the city, are now in the East, endeavoring to attract several dozens of farmers to settle on land in Sheridan county. Capt. O. W. Carlen, immigration agent of the Burlington railroad, is assisting in the work.

Cash Statement.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Reserve, increase, $1,522,000; loans, increase, $1,779,000; specie, increase, $1,300,000; legal tenders, increase, $3,600,000; net deposits, increase, $3,170,000. The banks hold $60,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

HERE'S A CHANCE.

An Octogenarian Issues a Challenge for a Foot Race.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., March 31.—H. Patrell, of this city, who is now in his eighty-second year, has issued a challenge to any octogenarian in the country to run him a foot race for a purse of $100, winner to take two-thirds of the money. He is remarkably active for one of his advanced years, and has always been noted for his surprising stamina and power of endurance.

PRIZE FIGHT IN A CHURCH.

But the Police Interfered with the Strange Exercises.

BRADDOCK, Pa., March 31.—Sheriff Fundenburg and Police Sergeant Gouldsbrow, of this city, stopped a prize fight in the Methodist church at Wilmerding, in an early hour this morning. They found the ring pitched in the center of the church and the benches and pews occupied by a motley crowd who were gathered to see the fight in comfort. The principals were Jim Hobbs, of Wilmerding, and Harry Kramer, of this city. The fight had progressed for fifty minutes when the officers arrived and stopped it. No arrests were made.

PROFITTING BY THE EXAMPLE

Clearfield Miners Will Be on Tramp Soon.

PITTSBURG, March 31.—The coal miners of the Clearfield region are preparing for a movement like Coxey's. They propose to march across the state to Harrisburg to induce the miners to the commission to meet in joint conference with the operators, or strike for higher wages.

Kossuth's Remains.

BUDA PEST, March 31.—The remains of Kossuth's wife and daughter were reinterred today in the presence of many distinguished people. A sculptor's image of Kossuth which is in state in the national museum.

A CASE FOR INVESTIGATION.

Poor John Brown's Bones Must Dug Up for Examination.

VALPARAISO, Ind., March 31.—Coroner Coates and Dr. A. F. Ludlow went to Chesterton to hold a post mortem examination upon the body of John Brown, the Swedish boy who was so cruelly beaten by a crowd of boys some two weeks ago, from the result of which he died. The body was exhumed and examination showed several bruises on the body. Only a few witnesses were examined and the inquiries were continued until today in the city, when damaging evidence will be produced, several boys saw the assault, one is a young Dane, who was asked to kill of it, as those implicated threatened to kill him if they told it.

FOR HORTICULTURISTS.

An Invitation to the International Fruit Exhibition at Petersburg.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The Sunday Press has been requested to give publicity to the following announcement in regard to the international exhibition of fruit culture, which will be held at St. Petersburg during the autumn of the present year, with the view of inviting American fruit growers to participate in the exhibition.

The international exhibition referred to originates with the minister of the imperial majesty with the object of showing the present condition in Russia and the importance of the cultivation of fruit and vegetables, of viticulture, the cultivation of medicinal plants, bee-culture, and of the manufacture of these products.

A congress of pomologists will be convened simultaneously with the exhibition.

All persons interested in the progress of horticulture and pomology, both in Russia and other countries, are invited to take part in the international exhibition.

The exhibition will comprise the following sections: Fresh fruit, fresh vegetables, dried fruit and vegetables, preserved of fruit and other products, wine, cider, berry, and other fruit beverages, hops and medicinal herbs, seeds, fruit trees and bushes, horticultural implements and appliances, and remarkable or practical literary, scientific and educational accessories, collections, plans, etc.

Those who may be desirous of taking part in the international exhibition or in the proceedings of the congress are requested to make timely application for further information to the officers of the international exhibition of fruit culture, at St. Petersburg, care of the imperial Agricultural Museum, Fontanka, or care of M. M. P. Herzerow and J. Schreter, 20 Rue D'Hauteville, Paris, or of M. Jaques Vimont, the agent general of the Russian Empire, Paris, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Belgium, etc., at 18 Rue Caumale, Paris.

A PECULIAR CASE

Hebrew Orthodoxy Involved in the Matter.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 31.—Judge Wright, of Circuit court No. 2 will have to decide a case involving a point in Jewish code of laws known as the Mosaikhan Ariech, which, according to the Hebrew Orthodox Congregation, forbids the dissolving of the bonds once formed. Abraham and Bertha Hofmann were married in the congregation's synagogue in Baltimore fifteen years ago respectively, and their children, having purchased a lot elsewhere, wished to remove them. The congregation petitioned the distinction, claiming that it would be convention according to the tenets of the Jewish faith and the better said by the Jewish people. Attorneys for the Hebrew sounds have notified on both sides and the counsel have charge of the case.

Grants Declared Void.

TUCSON, Arizona, March 31.—The United States court of private land claims has declared void leading claims in Sonora and Rio Rosed and Valle, Salamanca and Sonora de Elias given years ago by the settlers. The grants were declared void.

Absentees to be Arrested.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—In response with a special order of the House, a bill is out for the arrest of all absentees, it being the sense of the house, requiring them to appear at the bar of the House to make a quorum to vote on Joy-O'Neill contested case.

DEVINE WAS WRONG.

Fugitive Montague is to be Restored to His Position.

SO HELD JUDGE MERRITT TODAY.

The Act in Force, Though the Board of Commissioners is Not Yet Appointed.

Chief Justice Merritt this morning decided the case of Montague vs. Devine, appeal on Tuesday last, in which the file chief was called upon to show cause why he should not reinstate the petitioner to the position of fireman in the fire department from which he had been suspended for reasons previously stated, and as set forth in Devine's answer.

His honor said he had given the matter much attention at the time at his disposal would allow, and he did not think the people that had been authorized to submit to submitting the petitioner's nomination to resume his office. The first question that arose was as to the proper remedy to have the case. Judge Merritt then quoted from the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1888, Vol. II, paragraphs 1700 and 1701, on writs of mandamus, as follows:

"A writ of mandamus may be issued by any court of this Territory except a justice's of peace court, to any inferior tribunal, corporation, board or person, to compel the performance of an act which the law specially enjoins, as a duty resulting from an office, trust or station; or to compel the admission of a party to use and enjoyment of a right or office to which he is entitled and the right to which is not in dispute, and from which he is improperly precluded by such inferior tribunal, corporation, board or person.

"This writ must be issued in all cases where there is no a plain, speedy and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law."etc.

Judge Merritt quoted also from Bligh's Extraordinary Legal Remedies, paragraphs 6 and 10, thereof of it to the effect that mandamus is a peculiarly appropriate remedy to correct an improper removal from a public office of privileges and to restore the person. "And where one has been wrongfully deprived of his office by the usual appointment of another, the writ will be so compel his restoration, even though the person appointed in his stead to possession of place."

Upon the writ of "The general common law rule, that a writ of mandamus for removal of an officer specify charges cannot be brought against him, and all the witnesses for the matter, should be sworn, is inapplicable even to offices unknown to the common law and created by statute, and the effect of this rule is the omission of an officer may authorize the act of a mandamus is compel his reinstatement. And the writ will issue to a board of commissioners appointed by an act of legislature for the government of certain public notice, requesting them to restore a member whom they had unlawfully removed, the office of the commission law principle above stated."

His Honor had no doubt, therefore, that the title to this office could not be tried in mandamus proceedings. There was an officer was appointed to the charge of a street the police or fire department, and there was no statutory provision in the appointment of an assistant, and so much power was given to any other board, naturally he would have the right to appoint a deputy, but the legislature in the case has undertaken to pass an act providing that all such officers as removal shall be vested in a certain board of commissioners; that no officer in these departments shall be removed except for cause, to be stated to such board, and upon notice to the officer, he appeared, would be fined. As to the policy of the Legislature in passing that act, whether it was done for certain or non-partisan purposes it was not for this court to criticise or determine. He had only to examine the law on the subject, and to pronounce whether the policy was good or bad. If the Legislature chose to pass that law, it was certainly within its power to do so, and, in his opinion, the act was in effect immediately. It took the power at session away from the heads of the departments and vested it in the board of commissioners, even though that body was not in existence. The latter act was to fault of all of the petitioner. Under all the circumstances of the case, he honestly felt that the petition would be granted that the alternative writ of mandamus, heretofore issued, should be made peremptory.

Thos Montague is restored to the position from which his chief ousted him.

CODE SUITS.

The case of J. P. DeWolfe vs A. Hansen has been appealed by the defendant to the Third district court from Justice Blake's court.

Grace L. Henderson has filed an action for divorce from David Henderson in the Third district court on the ground of desertion.

The motion for a new trial in the case of the People against James Nielson, convicted of the murder of Jesse Ashby, by Judge Merritt, November 1, 1892, and sentenced to twenty years in the "pen."

SEVERAL SHORT SATTERS.

Chief Justice Merritt Grants Two Divorces of the Decree order.

The following cases were speedily disposed of by Judge Merritt this morning:

In the case of Ione vs Salt Lake City, a motion to retax costs was argued and submitted.

Two divorces were granted by Judge Merritt—in the case of Lulu Wright vs Ernest B. Wright, on the ground of failure to provide, and in that of Laura A. Davis vs David J. Davis, on the ground of desertion. Both were by default.

Fox Dean vs T. F. Palmer et al. Decree of foreclosure granted.

J. G. Brown vs. A. Alder et al. Default, and judgment for $2,594.50.

DRAWING OF PETIT JURORS.

The List for the April Term of the Third District Court.

The Apostles of the Tabernacle choir will open on Monday, April 2, and the morning the following men and petit jurors was drawn, as the above date:

[illegible]

THE TEACHERS.

Prof Kingsbury and Miss Bolton Before Institute Addresses.

The County Teachers' association held a session today at the University building, the exercises commencing at 10:15 o'clock.

The program opened with the singing of America, under the direction of Mr. Walker, after which President Kingsbury was introduced, and gave a most interesting address upon water.

Following is a synopsis of his address:

Water is made up of two elementary substances, hydrogen and oxygen, both in ordinary state are gases. Oxygen supports combustion, but hydrogen is inflammable. Both united form water. Water is decomposed by electricity, also by heat, which will make the substance separate into its elements. Oxygen is one of the constituents of the air. As a proof that it is a major for of combustion, a lighted stick was placed in a bottle containing oxygen, and immediately burst into flame. A heated watch spring was also placed in the bottle, and burned with a beautiful flame, producing as a result oxide of iron. Reduce water to 32 degrees it will solidify; increase it to 212 degrees it will turn a gas. At the top of Twin Peak water would boil at a lower degree of temperature, increase the pressure on it, the melting point will be lowered. Freeze water and it will expand, contrary to general law.

Water evaporates from the ocean and falls in the form of rain, rain and snow. It penetrates into the earth and dissolves other substances with which it comes into contact. If it falls into a limestone formation it will dissolve out limestone. If into a formation containing common salt, will dissolve common salt. Our City creek water is quite hard, as it passes over a limestone formation. In the Little Cottonwood the water is softer by reason of the formation being granite, which, when it comes in contact, it is considered better water than that of the City creek. Some water was drawn from a spring near the University. Amphibolian nodules were added and a solid formed indicating the presence of lime. A solution of baking soda was added to a tube of the same water, showing the presence of sulphuric acid in the water. The presence of carbonic acid gas was shown by adding a solution of lime. By adding lime water to water organic elements will be precipitated along with other substances. When water does not contain more than 40 per cent of salts it may be considered potable so far as the mineralts contained. Substances found in the potable water of this valley generally are: Carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, chlorine of sodium, chlorine of potassium, sulphate of soda, chlorine of lime, and chlorine may also be capable of acts.

Water having even a very minute portion of organic matter in solution, depending upon the kind. Disease matter has the power of disease, sometimes producing cholera, typhoid fever. Not to know the quality of water is to drink.

Boiling water before using is an excellent means of purifying water. Distilled water is also the purest, but it is better than what is sometimes potable water, which clogs the system and leaches the kidneys.

After Prof. Kingsbury's address, the association was entertained with a vocal solo by Mrs. H. Dredge, which was very appropriate and rendered.

Miss Bolton then read a paper "How to Teach Writing." At the present time the standard of writing is being raised. Attention is being paid to the subject, because of a so-called wave of lines in the educational system. What is good penmanship? The first quality is legibility, the second rapidity, the third is combined with the first requisite. Teachers should be well-educated for children, they should not be allowed too much individuality. Any good system of penmanship if strictly carried out is as good as the Spencerian, which has long been recognized by the public as a standard. The various systems of penmanship are now receiving attention, and one least considered, which, according to its advocates, are: (1) It is most economical in time; (2) one set will suffice; (3) it is more easily taught; (4) it can be seen at the greatest distance; (5) it is most attractive.

The method in teaching writing are as follows: (1) Movement for the hand is found in the shoulder and it is the drawings better to teach those who are to be pupils, rather than those who are to be teachers. Methods to practice to be taught of spring in order to save expense. Work to be powerfully simple to make intended the most effective. Teach children to make letters and practice upon it first only before using another. It is of great importance that the teacher write well. Teachers should be good writers. All may be taught to write. It is a matter of habit and continuance is required to be an expert. All teachers should be able to write on the board. In conclusion Prof. Kingsbury said the teachers should be encouraged in the work. Teachers should be encouraged every way in order to secure good teachers. The position is waiting to be so well occupied. It is of prime importance especially at first, to be that person strongly fitted for the work. Before proceeding the work of teaching pupils should be trained in normal periods, and teaching and struggles. Many hard days are required at the beginning. The movement should be the development of the necessary movements, not of the thought only, which promotes a rational method. The real movement is a very important one, and leads to desirable results.

KINDERGARTENS.

How They May Be Established in Various School Districts.

AN ACT permitting school boards to establish kindergartens.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:

SECTION 1. That the school board of any school district in the territory shall have power to establish and maintain one or more kindergartens in connection with the public schools of said district, for the instruction of children between threes and seven years of age, and children of six years of age, shall attend, if, in case such schools are opened, such courses of training, study and discipline, and such rules and regulations governing kindergarten schools as said board may deem fit; Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to change the law relating to the taking of the census of the school population, or to apportionment of Territorial school money among the several counties on the basis in the Territorial school census; Provided further, that the act of 1892, relating to the Territorial school fund, shall be in force from and after its approval.

Approved March 8th, 1894.

The Blyth Estate.

In the probate court this morning, in the matter of the estate of John H. Blyth, deceased, hearing was had on final account of the administrator, Mr. Pomeroy, account. Attorneys allowed. An order was also made requiring Wm. A. Hunter and Elizabeth A. Park administrators, on filing a bond of $20,000 each.

Colonel Lett's Remains.

The remains of Colonel Lett arrived from Los Angeles this morning on time. They were taken to the Club Commission building, where they have been lying in state throughout the day and where they have been viewed by hundreds of citizens. The casket and contents were collected in the News last evening were carried on. At 10 o'clock tomorrow they will be escorted to the depot and sent to Denver over the Rio Grande for interment.

Next Week's Program.

Chief Justice Merritt will not make any setting of equity cases this morning, but announced that it was his intention to continue with the hearing of cases on the new docket, which commenced next Monday, beginning at the point where he left off yesterday afternoon.

In Tuesday of next week criminal settings for the April term of the Third District court will be made, and on the same date the civil jury list will be called for the same purpose.

Utah Democratic Club.

President James H. Hagin of the Utah Democratic club, has issued a call to the members of that organization to be present at a special meeting to be held at 7:30 this evening, in the rooms of the Business Men's association, to take appropriate action regarding the death of a valued member of the society —Wednesday News.

Republican League.

John Morgan and Arthur Brown will address the Garfield Republican League club, in the Seventeenth ward hall, Tooele on Monday night, April 2, 1894. After the report of the committee on constitution and rules will be given. An excellent musical program will be rendered. The public are invited. Special seats reserved for ladies.

It is Tonight.

There will be a meeting of the Utah Women's Free Club at Dr. Shipp's office, in Main street, at 7:30 o'clock tonight.

THE HINDOO PEOPLE.

Mr. Nagarkar on Their Social and Domestic Manners and Customs.

A PEEP INTO A HINDOO HOME.

Testimony of the American and European Tools for 600 Age.—Is-Ala a Great Museum at Xalisa.

Mr. Nagarkar's lecture at the Congregational church last night was one of the most interesting addresses heard in this city for a long time, and merited a much larger audience than was present. The subject was, The Social or Domestic Manners and Customs of the Hindoo People.

In beginning his lecture, which lasted nearly two hours, Mr. Nagarkar said that India was about 18,000 miles from where he then stood and that it covered an area of about one third of the United States and contained a population of 250,000,000 souls and 100 races of mankind. These varied in color from the coal-black negro to the ruddy-complexioned Indian with all the intermediate shades and degrees.

In fact India was a vast museum of nations associated with all the varieties and fantastic dreamland notions of "Arabian Nights" fame. But it had its own history, antiquities and civilization, and all were highly interesting. The people of America, he said, were separated from those by geographical boundaries, religion, caste, creed and all that separated between man and man. Ninety-nine per cent of the Hindoo people were of Aryan ancestry but today they were subdivided into innumerable classes, castes and communities entirely dissimilar from each other. This diversified condition has developed different social norms, constituent modes of living.

Hindoo social customs was one of the most striking peculiarities to the foreigner. One Hindoo may know another during life time but he no matter how good a friend he might be would never ask him to dine or accept an invitation to do so if there was any difference in their caste. The speaker wanted it understood that he did not belong to that class which never ate unless invited, and that the majority of India, on account of political tribulations and religious caste had become decidedly suspicious of foreigners who showed inordinately multiplied their motives and conduct. Travelers generally passed through India at a whirlwind speed learning little or nothing of the people and often stigmatizing them as cannibals.

The second distinct peculiarity was that of the social system. To live in perfect part of that country a woman must stay continually within the four walls of her own house. It is not possible for women to go out into the streets. In Bombay where the speaker lived they were not so strict, yet there was no such freedom possible as in this and European countries. In the bazaars, theaters and churches the sexes are entirely separated and are never allowed to intermingle. The condition of caste today was the Mohammedan conquest and tyranny which engrafted the creed and total institutions of caste on the Indian people.

A third peculiarity was the united or composite family system where the sons, married or single remained in the same household until death of the parents or themselves. Oftentimes there were as many as fifty members in one family. Thus the true patriarchal system has been perpetuated and preserved. There was the greatest reverence and respect among the younger members of the family for the elders. It would be a child unless in an extremely rare case would do anything to bring sorrow or trouble to old age. The unfaithful child is regarded as an outcast and receives the keenest criticism and obloquy from those who were once his peers or his friends. To the united family system there were to be some domestic disturbances at times but they were not nearly so frequent as many people supposed. It had to be remembered which were many and its disturbances were few.

It was with a feeling of extreme sadness that he contrasted the social, civil and ecclesiastic ways of reverence and respect for old age among the youth of this country and Europe. The reason was that the parents feared that he had seen in its recent travels could never be witnessed in his native land.

The fourth distinctive feature was that of caste. It was the great obstacle to the average Western mind. Caste was a social classification based on birth, and bounded and sanctioned by religion. It was thus divided: (1), the priest; (2), the soldier; (3), the merchant, and (4), the servant. There was no intermarriage between these elements of society. Caste was a defense though powerful institution in Indian civilization. It is not a thing of the past, but still exists to a considerable extent in its own sound to the course of social evolution.

Mr. Nagarkar then took his hearers on an imaginary trip to his native land and gave them a "peep into the Hindoo home." This part of his remarks was interesting and instructive and will not permit their reproduction.

Tomorrow night Mr. Nagarkar will lecture on the Indian Tourist. His subject is the British Conquest of India.

A Reform School Bird.

John Sullivan, a boy of 13 years, who was charged in Police Justice Smith's court the other day with assault and battery upon Alfred Rocks, and who then sent up to the Third district court on an incorrigible youngster, was this morning brought before Chief Justice Merritt. After hearing the facts his honor directed that the defendant be sent to the Ogden Reform school. Johnny went unpoundy, and did not seem at all to relish the court's order.

A young man at Seattle, Wash, rode his bicycle off the dock into the water and was almost drowned.