

"ON GREAT WATERS."

The ship has crossed the harbor bar, and, leaving home and friends afar, sails forth beneath the evening star. With prayer of watchers left behind, It sails before the springing wind: Strong is the bark, and God is kind.

O baby-soul, sent forth from Heaven, To you the sea is also given: A weary struggle to be striven!

Ye, too, have left the light of home For wrong winds and waves—no room Across a dreary waste of foam;

And what shall be the end for ye? Dark shipwreck in the midmost sea? Or triumph to eternity?

Fear not; for ye have the blast With God's own colors at the mast. The haven will be sure at last.

—Arthur L. S. in *Good Words*.

THE "BOMBAY FIEND."

Diabolical Work of a Native of India in 1858.

An Assassin Who Manifested a Likening for the Right Ear of Englishmen—The Many Wild Theories Advanced—Caught at Last.

The series of crimes committed by the so-called "Whitechapel Fiend" in a district of London, is a plagiarism on the work of the "Bombay Fiend." The only difference is that one killed only men, and Englishmen at that, and the other kills only women, and women of doubtful reputations. It was in 1858 that the Bombay fiend pursued his bloody work, and during the career I was a resident of that city and saw most of his victims after death. As all were English, and all of them army or civil officers, and as the last mutterings of the mutiny had not yet been stamped out, the British Government took care to suppress the particulars of this fiend's work as much as possible. While a thousand men were quietly searching for him the press was forbidden to give him any notoriety, as it was believed the criminal was a native, and to particularize would be to make a hero of him and induce others to follow in his bloody footsteps.

The first murder occurred in March, 1858, and the victim was an English Captain of infantry. He was leaving a club house at ten o'clock at night, and to reach the street he had to pass between two stores by an alleyway seven or eight feet wide and twenty feet long. This way was lighted by a single lamp.

People were coming and going every two or three minutes, and it was a public thoroughfare in which a woman would have felt perfectly safe from violence. Five minutes after the Captain left the club house an alarm was raised that he had been murdered. A score of us rushed out to find him dead in the alleyway. He had been stabbed to the heart, and his right ear had been cut off. The body had not been despoiled, and the general verdict was that it was a case of revenge. There was a great stir over this, the first of the series, and many natives were arrested on suspicion. The British were carrying things with a high hand then, and some of the parties arrested were tortured to extract a confession. It was given out that one had confessed and been executed, but this statement was only to affect the native population. Not one of the suspects had a word to say to help clear up the mystery.

On the eleventh night after the Captain's murder a Lieutenant of dragoons was found dead at the front door of the bungalow of a friend on whom he was about to call. It was only twenty feet from the gate to the bungalow, and the path leading up was of sand. It was only just after dark, with many people moving about, and yet no one had been alarmed. The officer had not been dead five minutes when found. As in the other case, he had been stabbed to the heart and the right ear cut off and carried away. This satisfied every body that an assassin was abroad, and the excitement was intense. It was the policy of the Government to suppress the facts as far as possible, but they soon became known to every European in the city, and every man was on his guard from that time on. Those who had been in India longest reasoned that these murders were the work of a fanatic—a religious fanatic. At that date, and even for ten years later, religious fanatics were to be found in every community. They made vows to do this or that for the glory of their God, and it was a rare thing for one of them to abandon his work. I have met natives who had vowed never to walk in a straight line; others who had vowed to sleep standing; others who kept one eye shut, one arm raised, or had vowed not to speak. If the assassin had vowed to take the lives of a certain number of Englishmen he was more to be dreaded than a band of robbers. Nothing but his capture would prevent him from fulfilling that vow, and the fact of his committing two murders in prominent places and leaving no clue to his identity proved that he was a crafty fellow.

There was the usual cry against the police force, but one who stopped to consider for a moment realized how helpless the officers were. A dozen arrests were made and threats, promises and torture used to secure a pointer, but the poor fellows knew nothing and, therefore, had nothing to give up. On the evening of the fifteenth day after the second murder a third occurred. An artillery Captain, who had been through all the mutiny, and who had only that day boasted that he could take care of himself under all circumstances, had called at the bungalow of his brother, who was in the civil service. Not finding him at home the Captain had taken a turn in the garden with his cigar. The three native household servants had noticed him walking up and down, but after a few minutes one of them saw him lying on the ground. The three ran out, and it was to find him dead. The garden was about a quarter of an acre in extent, and was surrounded by a brick wall nine feet high. The assassin had come and gone like a shadow, but he had done his work as well as in the other cases. The one thrust had been sufficient, and the right ear had been cut off. I was one of the first called in when the alarm was raised. I took a torch and examined the wall,

and at the rear of the garden I found where a pole had been slanted up against the wall to assist a climber. The man had lifted the pole over to help him down, and I found the prints of his sandals in the soft earth. It was settled, to my satisfaction, at least, that the assassin was a native, although at this point the police brought forward the theory that the person was a European, probably disguised as a native. The arrest of a dozen sailors and vagabonds followed, while all the natives in jail were turned loose. I never knew whether the police believed in the new theory, or whether it was advised by the government, but circumstances went to prove that the latter was the case. The arrest and abuse of innocent natives was causing much excitement in the city, and it was doubtless deemed safer to take another theory. At the same time the authorities offered a reward of £1,000 for the arrest of the real assassin, and a private circular was sent to every European in Bombay warning him to be on his guard.

On the evening of the tenth day after the third murder I was in a reading room much frequented by Europeans. When I left I had to cross a plain of ground about forty feet wide. It was well shaded by trees, but also well lighted by gas-light, and a brick sidewalk six feet wide ran straight to the street. Near the gate leading to the street was the only dark spot, and a bench was here placed beneath a tree. As I came along I noticed a native seated on the bench as if waiting for his master inside. I noticed him as one might glance at a passing carriage, and was going on, when he called:

"Sahib, for God's sake stop a moment! I am very ill. I have been poisoned."

"Do you think you have been poisoned?" I asked, as I left the path and approached him.

"I am sure of it. Let me take your hand."

He seized my left hand in his left, and his fingers had the grip of a vise. He held it for a moment, and then he said, "I am sorry for you. I will go and find some Englishman who can render you aid."

"But are you no English?"

"No, I am an American."

He seemed to gasp, and I heard him mutter under his breath as he relaxed his grasp on my fingers. Then he said:

"Never mind, Sahib—never mind. We are all dogs to the English. They would be glad to see me die. I will find a doctor."

He staggered away through the gate and was out of sight in a moment, while I found myself so weak that I was obliged to sit down on the bench he vacated. I had caught sight of a naked knife in his right hand as he half rose from the bench. Here was the assassin! He was a powerful fellow, with muscles of steel. He got my left hand, intending to lift my arm and give me the fatal blow, but when I gave my nationality he desisted. It was the English he was after. I had seen him in the shadows, where all dark faces look alike. I had heard his voice, but all natives of India seem to have the same intonations. Had he been led before me two minutes later in company with others I could not have picked him out. But what assurance the assassin must have! There was not a minute in which some one was not passing. Indeed, as I stood before him two men entered from the street and two left the reading room. He had not a chance in fifty of committing murder and escaping observation and pursuit, but he took the risk.

It is a fact conceded by the average Englishman that a British official who is willing to take advice is a rarity. The Indian mutiny was years coming. The signs were as plain as the sun at noonday, but British pigheadedness and official egotism refused to see or believe. I verily believe that if a New York detective should proceed to London and secure a straight pointer as to the identity of the Whitechapel fiend he would not only be scoffed at, but obstructions would be thrown in his way. I felt it my duty to go to the English chief of police of Bombay and lay the facts before him as I have before the reader. He began to smile as soon as I began to talk, and presently waved me away, and said:

"Thanks for your kindness, sir, but your story is all nonsense. You don't know those natives as we do. You were a bit scared, you know, and you saw a knife and a plot where nothing of the sort existed. Thanks, sir, but I am very busy to-day."

I went away feeling mortified and indignant, but revenge was at hand. That very evening, between ten and eleven o'clock, a member of the civil government of the Bombay presidency—he was a tax receiver, I believe—was found weltering in his blood as the assassin's fourth victim. He was lying in a heap in front of a bench in a public park, and it was easy enough for me to realize how it had come about. The native who took my hand had taken him. The knife had gone to the man's heart, and the right ear was missing. A police official came to see me, and I was asked to pay the chief another visit, but this I flatly refused to do. I had been scorned and insulted, and if he caught his man it must be without help from me. The reward was now increased to £2,000, and over thirty arrests were made within the next two days. The whole city was in a ferment by this time, and as the days went by and the real assassin was not caught, the populace demanded the head of the chief of police, and he had to step down. His successor had more than his keenness and little of his conceit, and when he sent for me I obeyed the summons. He was satisfied that the native who spared me slew the collector, but we were still in the dark regarding the man's identity. Ten days passed, and then a British Major was assassinated on a public street between two lamp-posts. In this instance the hour was late and the Major was drunk. The murder was identical with the others, and during the next day many Europeans left the

city. It was queer how the first clue was struck. Two days after the murder I was talking with an English officer about the bloody business, and the name of the first victim was mentioned.

"Poor Tom!" sighed the officer, "I wonder if I will find any ears to pull in that other land."

"What do you mean?" I asked.

"Well, he was a good-hearted companion, but a terrible hard master on his servants. He had his own way of managing them. Some of us believe in kicks and cuffs, backed up with good big oaths, but Tom pulled their ears for them. It was not a week before his death that I saw him pull the right ear of his groom until blood flowed from the torn flesh."

I put two and two together as quick as a flash of lightning, and half an hour later was with the chief of police. It had puzzled every body to understand why the assassin had sliced off and carried away the right ear in each case. Here was a solution of the mystery. The groom had gone into other service, but was easily located and arrested. He was caring for the horses of an officer, and in his box in the stable was found his knife and the four bloody ears. He was a bold, gruff fellow, and he boasted of his bloody deeds. He said:

"I killed my master because he pulled my ear. After killing him I wanted to kill others. I had set the number at twenty. I am your prisoner. Do with me as you like. The four Englishmen I have killed were worth to you four thousand such lives as mine. I am ready to die."

He was executed in public, and died cursing the whole English race. How do you suppose the reward was divided? If any body furnished the clue I did, but the money was divided between the chief of police, who caused the arrest, and the officer who told me about the ear-pulling! They were big-hearted enough to offer me twenty-five pounds each, but I respectfully declined the charity.—N. Y. Sun.

He who tells a lie is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain that one.

Many people refuse to take Cod Liver Oil on account of its unpleasant taste. This difficulty has been overcome in Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It being as palatable as milk, and the most valuable remedy known for the treatment of Consumption, Scrofula and Bronchitis, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Colds, has caused physicians in all parts of the world to use it. Physicians in this little journal will find it a pleasure. Try Scott's Emulsion and be convinced.

ACUSTIC VASES.

How They Enabled Roman Actors to Be Heard in Gigantic Theaters.

The theaters of the ancient Romans were notable for their good acoustic properties, due to the fact of their interior being constructed of wood, a material which, by its own vibrations, re-enforces sound. Those of the Greeks, being built chiefly of stone and marble, were wanting in this important respect, to remedy which they were compelled to call in the aid of resonance, which they did by placing a series of hollow bronze or earthenware vessels of carefully graduated sizes between the rows of seats in the auditorium. Vitruvius tells us that these harmonic vases were placed in cells or niches between the rows of seats occupied by the spectators, to which the voice of the actor had free passage, and that they enabled the actors to be heard in all parts of the gigantic theaters, some four hundred feet in diameter; that they were made of brass or earthenware, and proportioned in size to the size of the theater, and that in the smaller theaters they were tuned in harmonic proportions of fourths, fifths and eighths, with their replicates; while in those of greater magnitude there was a vase to correspond with every sound in the dispassion, or great musical system, in all the genera. Unfortunately, he does not give any description of their form which in all probability resembled that of bells. These vessels, termed *celata*, were found greatly to strengthen the speaker's voice, especially when the dialogue was intoned; and here we have probably the philosophy of the origin and practice of intoning our church services. Each ecclesiastical selected a certain note like the pipe of an organ, and vibrating in unison with it, responded and took up the sound by sympathetic vibration, thereby increasing its intensity. Any hollow air space will accommodate itself more or less in the same manner, a fact that is now generally taken advantage of by leaving open spaces beneath the seats and floors, between the walls and above the ceiling.—Chambers' Journal.

The Sunday-school should be the church at work, teaching and training its membership and its little ones. So shall the church be able to say: "Behold, I and the children whom the Lord hath given me are signs and wonders in Israel from the Lord of hosts, which dwelleth in Mount Zion.—Kind Words.

—In religious matters opposites are often very strangely allied to each other. Humility brings exultation, sacrifice brings joy, and servitude brings glory. Weakness is strength, pain is pleasure, duties are privileges, and labor and prayer and fighting bring only rest and peace. The rest of Heaven will be the workings of love.—Golden Center.

"Ye must be born again," said Christ to the teacher in Israel. The same word is to the unlearned sinner. Rich and poor come into the family of God in the same way; the great and the lowly are brothers here, for both are born of the same. Without this birth no one can enter Heaven, for only there is life given; but receiving it, we are at once in the kingdom of God.—United Presbyterian.

—It is said that, though for awhile the abolishment of compulsory attendance at daily prayers at Harvard University worked well, the young men, under the voluntary principle, have become careless, and it is proposed to re-establish the old rule requiring students to attend. "Compulsory" worship is a very poor thing, but regular religious services in a college ought to be maintained and respected.

—Those who admire and love knowledge for its own sake ought to wish to see its elements made accessible to all, were it only that they may be the more thoroughly examined into, and more effectively developed in their consequences, and receive that ductility and plastic quality which the pressure of the minds of all description, constantly molding them to their purpose, can only bestow.—Sir J. F. W. Herschel.

The desire of more and more for a natural gradation to most, and after that to all.—L. E. Tringe.

We accidentally overheard the following dialogue between two men, who were talking of the late John Smith, who you don't yet stop discussing the killing and spitting.

Smith. How can I tell you I am a martyr to catarrh.

Do you know I had the disease in its worst form but I am well now.

What did you do for it?

I used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It cured me and it will cure you.

Do you hear of it, and by Jove I'll try it.

Do so. You'll find it at all the drug stores in town.

Only command persons, and you may be pretty sure that a good number will obey.—The Newcomer.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send you, free of charge, a full and complete recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. ROYCE, 115 PINE STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Be cheerful, and seek no external help, nor other services, but be easily located and arrested. He was caring for the horses of an officer, and in his box in the stable was found his knife and the four bloody ears. He was a bold, gruff fellow, and he boasted of his bloody deeds. He said:

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Are We to Have Another War?

Some political prophets have said that we shall be at it as it may, the battle waged by medical science against disease will never cease until we arrive at that utopian epoch when the human stomach, liver and bowels will be healthy and strong. One of the most potent weapons which the army of medicine furnishes, is H. W. Tetter's Stomach Bitters, which is of special utility as a family remedy, as it is adapted to the immediate relief of those disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels which are of common occurrence. Indigestion, biliousness and constipation are inseparable companions, and these ailments are completely cured by the use of H. W. Tetter's Stomach Bitters, which is of special utility as a family remedy, as it is adapted to the immediate relief of those disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels which are of common occurrence. Indigestion, biliousness and constipation are inseparable companions, and these ailments are completely cured by the use of H. W. 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