

tent doorway. "Choke that child!" said the collector. "Bahut achcha Saheb!" replied the Dafadar and disappeared. "By George! I hope he is not going to do it," said the collector.—*Ib.*

In a highly-placed official the crime of taking a bribe is one of enormous gravity, inasmuch as it tends to demoralise the whole community subject to his power and jurisdiction, and to destroy all commercial and social confidence. It is hardly too much to say of it that, in far-reaching evil effects and influences, this offence is even more noxious and atrocious than murder. It is terribly disappointing, therefore, to learn that the late Sub-Judge of Cocanada, being convicted upon his plea of guilty of taking a bribe of rupees 25,000, has been sentenced by the District Magistrate to eighteen months' simple imprisonment and a fine of rupees 1,000. The Sessions Judge should have given him three years' rigorous imprisonment and fined him half-a-lakh.—*Ib.*

At the February Sessions at Masulipatam two Yanadis were charged under section 401 with being members of a gang associated for the purpose of habitual theft. The evidence showed that this gang did commit many offences against property and had a very bad reputation, so much so that the police made a midnight raid on their camp in the jungle and succeeded in arresting these two men. The judge pointed out that they had their wives and children with them, and he expressed a doubt whether section 401 applies to a community such as this is. These Yanadis are born and bred in the gang. They know no other life. It may be that they steal, but that is an accident, as logicians would say. It is not the essential bond of union any more than theft is the purpose which assembles a community of gypsies in England. It were hard to punish a man because he has the misfortune to be born a Yanadi. The public prosecutor contended that the practice of the Godavari Sessions Court is to convict in such cases. One is reported at 6 Mad. H.C. Rep. 120. The Sessions Judge then yielded so far as to detain the two accused in custody and refer the point to the High Court under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. The public prosecutor's citation of the practice of the Godavari Court reminds us of an anecdote we heard from Mr. J. Kelsall, late M.C.S. At the first sessions he held at Rajamundry a Yanadi was placed in the dock, the charge was read and the plea recorded. The public prosecutor then rose and said, "Your Honor, this man is a Yanadi." There was a lengthy pause, and the judge said, "Go on." Up jumped the Court Inspector: "Your Honor will permit me! Your Honor is new to this district. This man is a Yanadi. All Yanadis are thieves." "Sit down, Inspector," said the judge. "Mr. Public Prosecutor, please proceed." Then all the bar turned in their chairs and looked at this new judge, who was so ignorant as to pass lightly over the vital fact that the prisoner was a Yanadi.—*Ib.*

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CARRIERS—WHAT CONSTITUTES BAGGAGE.—The case of *Oakes v. Northern Pacific Railway Co.*, 26 Pac. Rep. 230, decided by the Supreme Court of Oregon, is of interest on the subject of the liability of carriers for loss of baggage. It is