further burdens of taxation on the people. ( Cheers. ). Then gentlemen, we have naturally turned our attention to those many important questions connected with the land in India No questions in India are really of so great an importance to the mass of the population as those concerning land revenue and land tenure. It has been the object of our measures to afford to the payers of land revenue greater security in the future as to the principles upon which that revenue will be assessed, and to save them from much of the harassing investigations which have taken place under the system previously in force. We have desired to secure to the owners and the cultivators of the soil the full and undiminished benefit of every improvement which they may make in their land, and we have striven to give to our system of levying the land revenue a greater elasticity, by establishing a system of suspensions and even of remission in time of scarcity and famine; so that when the hour of need comes the pressure on the revenue may not be felt (Loud cheers)

to be continued.

## पुस्तकांची गैरे पोंच.

दरबारी या नांवाचें मासिक पुस्तक आम्हाकडे आलें आहे. यांत हैकोर्टाचे छापील ठरावाचे मराठींत भाषांतर केलेलें आहे. कलकत्ता, मद्रास, आलाहबाद हैकोर्टाचे ठरावाचीही गोशवारा देण्याचा पुस्तक कर्त्यांचा उद्देश आहे. या पुस्तकांस सर्व लोक विशेष करून वकील लोक मंडळी फार आश्रय देतील अशी आमची आशा आहे.

नित्यूपदेश या नांवाचें आणखी एक मासिक पुस्तक आम्हांकडे आलें आहे. सध्यां मासिक पुस्तकांचा प्रचार फार होत चालला आहे; ही मोठी आनंदाची गोष्ठ आहे. नितीचा प्रसार व्हावा, हा या पुस्तकाचा मूळ उद्देश आहे. लार्ड रिपन साहेब यांनीं नितीसंबंधनें शाळांतून पुस्तकें शिकवावीं म्हणून म्हटलें आहे. तें अगदीं बरोबर आहे. आईबापे जर मुलांस नित्यूपदेश या पुस्तकाची अभिरुची करून देतील तर नितीचें ज्ञान व स्वरूप मुलांस समजूं लागेल असा आमचा समज आहे.

## वऱ्हाड

हवामान— पाऊस गेला. मधून मधून ढगें येतात. पुनःथंडीची सुरवात झाली आहे. रोगराई म्हणण्या सारखीं नाहीं.

अलीशान रेसिडेंट साहेब चिखलदऱ्याहून कालरोजीं एलिचपुरास येणार होते. तेथून उमरावतीस येऊन मलकापुराहून बुलढाण्यास जाणार व पुनः खामगांवास परत येणार असें समजतें.

मे. डेप्युटी कमिशनर साहेब यांची स्वारी गेल्या आठवड्यांत गायगांव डापकीकडे फिरण्यास गेली.

सन१८८२सालीं सरस्टयुअर्ट बेलीहे ज्यावेळीं रेसिडेंट होते त्यावेळीं मार्जी दिवाण सरसालरजंग यानीं त्यांचें अनुमोदन घेऊन राज्य व्यवस्थेंत फेरफार करण्या बद्दल एक जरीदा प्रसिद्ध केला होता. त्याची अमलबारी कांहीं कारणामुळें आज तागायत झाली नाहीं. ती व्यवस्था हल्लींचे निजामानीं मुलकी खात्यांत वगैर बरीच अमलांत आणल्या बद्दलचा जरीदा हल्लीं प्रसिद्ध केला आहे.

आकोल मुनसिपालकमेटीचे व्हाईस प्रेसिडेंट यांजकडून पक्की गटारे बांधण्या संबंधी कांहीं मजकूर आम्हांकडे प्रसिद्ध करण्या करितां आला आहे. परंतु स्थळ संकोचाच्या मुळें या अंकीं जागा देण्यास सांपडली नाहीं. पुढील अंकीं तो मजकूर छापून सवडी सवडीनें आम्ही आपलें विचार प्रसिद्ध करूं.

## पत्र व्यवहार.

ह्या सदरा खालील मजकूर पत्र कर्त्यांच्य मतास मिळूनच असतील असें समजूं नये.

रा. रा. वऱ्हाडसमाचार कर्ते यांस.

घामणगांव २२।१२।८४.

वि. वि. आपले बंधू वैदर्भ पत्र कर्ते ह्यांनीं थोडक्याच काळांत बरीच लोकप्रीयता संपादन केली आहे असें दिसतें. अलिकडेस त्यांच्या पत्रांत पत्रव्यवहाराची अगदीं चंगळ उडाली असते. परंतु त्यापैकीं बहुतेक मुनसिपालिट्या, लोकलफंड कमिट्या, तहशीलदार, शाळा इत्यादि स्थल विशेष विषया संबंधीं असल्यामुळें आम्हासारख्या परस्थ वाचकांस ती क्षणिक महत्वाची वाटतात. तथापि ह्या मध्यें सार्वजनिक विषयास लागून एक अकोटच्या बातमीदाराचें पत्र सुमारें दोन आठवड्या पूर्वीं माझे वाचण्यांत आलें तेव्हांपासून त्या संबंधीं जे विचार माझ्या मनांत घोळत आहेत ते आपल्या मार्फत लोकांपुढें ठेवावेत अशा इच्छेनें हें पत्र लिहिण्याचें हातीं घेतलें आहे.

अकोटच्या बातमीदारानें कळविलें होतें कीं तेथें लायब्ररीमध्यें दर आठवड्यास एक सभा भरत असते. त्या सभेमध्यें एके आठवड्यांत 'पाटीलपांड्याची स्थिति' हा विषय निघाला होता तेव्हां तत्संबंधीं भवति न भवति होऊन शेवटीं त्या सभेचे अध्यक्ष रा. रा. कृष्णाजी सदाशिव तांत्रे तेथील इंग्लिश मराठी शाळेचे हेड मास्तर ह्यांनीं आपल्या भाषणांत असें प्रतिपादन केलें कीं ' पाटीलपांड्यांचीं कामें सरकारच्या मर्जी प्रमाणें व लोकांची सुधारणा होण्या जोगी होण्यास एक ट्रेनिंग कालेज असावें; जो धंदा करावयाचा आहे त्याची स्वतंत्र शाळाच असावी हेंच चांगलें.' सदहु सूचना सरकारचे ध्यानी येऊन अमलांत आल्यास पाटीलपांडे फार उत्तम मिळूं लागून सरकारचें काम हल्लीं पेक्षां पुष्कळ चांगलें होईल ह्यांत संशय नाहीं. परंतु असें ट्रेनिंग कालेज पुढें मागें होणें मला तर असंभवनीय दिसतें. प्रत्येक धंद्याच्या शिक्षणाकरितां स्वतंत्र शाळा असावी हें अगदीं इष्ट आहे; व ह्या योगानें तो धंदा चांगला करणारीं मनुष्यें अधीक निपजतील ह्यांत संशय नाहीं. पण ही गोष्ट कशी घडून यावी ह्याचा मोठा संदेह आहे. पाटीलपांड्यांचीं कामें महत्वाचीं आहेत, जमीनीची लागवड करणारी सरकारची अशिक्षित प्रजा व कुळें ह्यांच्याशीं त्यांचाच संबंध विशेष असतो व त्यांचें बरें वाईट करणें ह्यांच्या स्वाधीन असतें, ते सुशिक्षित व सदाचरणी असले तर गांवांतील लोक ही त्याच्या प्रमाणेंच वागतील हें खरें आहे पण अशी स्थिति होण्यास वरील योजनाच अवश्य आहे असें मला वाटत नाहीं. हल्लीं सरकारी शाळांतून ज्या प्रकारचें शिक्षण चालूं आहे त्यांहून म्हणजे भिन्न रीतीचें शिक्षण पाटीलपांड्यांस पाहिजे असें नाहीं. त्यांस मोडी अक्षर लेखन, गणित साधारण त्रिराशिपावेतों, तोंडचे हिशेब, जमीनीची मोजणी करण्याची माहिती, व रिपोर्ट करणें ह्या पेक्षां अधीक गोष्टींची विशेष जरूर नाहीं. व सर्व विषय शिकण्याची योजना आपल्या प्रांतांतील सरकारी शाळांतून अर्धीच केली आहे. साधारण गणित चौथ्या ईयत्ते पावेतोंच तयार होतें. मोडी अक्षर लेखन व तोंडचे हिशेब हीं पांचव्या इयत्ते पावेतों आहेत. रिपोर्ट अथवा निबंध लिहिणें पांच आणि सहा ह्या ईयत्तांत ठेविलें आहे. ह्या वरून पाटील पांड्या करितां स्वतंत्र एक शाळा वऱ्हाडांत एकेठिकाणीं करून तिजमध्यें जें शिकविलें जावयाचें तेंच सरकारानें अधीच ठिकठिकाणीं पाटील पांड्यांस त्याचा उपयोग करून घेतां येईल असें केलें आहे हें उघड आहे जर आपले पाटील पांडे आपापल्या गांवीं असलेल्या शाळांतून पुरतें शिकत नाहींत तर ते आपले गांव सोडून परके ठिकाणीं जाण्यास किति तत्पर होतील हें दिसतच आहे. त्यांची स्थिति सुधारण्यास अति स्वल्प असा एक उपाय आहे त्याकडे सरकारानें लक्ष दिल्यास फार फायदा होणार आहे. जे पाटील नेमावयाचे त्यांची चौथी ईयत्ता आणि पांडे नेमावयाचे त्यांची तीच किंवा पांचवी अथवा सहावी इयत्ता पास झाली पाहिजे असा नियम केल्यास अनायसें त्यची स्थिति सुधारणार आहे. सरकारी शाळांतील शिक्षण अशा प्रकारचें आहे कीं, जो कोणी शिकेल तो सरकार नौकरी पैकीं पाटील पांड्याच काय पण कारकून शिक्षक वगैरे साधारण सर्व कामांत सहजच तयार होतो. ह्मणून कारकुनाचें किंवा शिक्षकाचें काम करण्याकरितां एखादा मनुष्य नेमावयाचा झाल्यास त्याचें शिक्षण अमुक एक इयत्ते पावेतों झालें असलें पाहिजे अशाबद्दल जसे नियम आहेत तसेच पाटील पांडे ह्यांच्या बद्दलही असले ह्मणजे झालें. पाटील पांड्यांचीं कामें वंशपरंपरेनें चालतात व तीं कोणत्या ही कारणानें आपणा स्वतःकडून होत नसल्यास तीं करण्यास आपणातर्फे मुखत्यार अथवा गुमास्ता नेमण्याचा ही हक्क असतो तरी ते दोघेही सरकारी नौकर आहेत व इतर सरकारी नोकरांप्रमाणें त्यांज कडेस सोंपलेल्या कामा बद्दल त्याजवर जबाबदारी असून इतर सरकारी नोकरा प्रमाणेंच त्यांस ठरीव मुशाहिरा मिळतो. गांवांत पाटलाचा अधिकार मुख्य असतो व पांड्यां हा त्यांचा मदतनिसा प्रमाणें आहे त्या उभयतांकडे शेतवार पहाणी, जमाबंदी वगैरे महत्वाचीं कामें असतात ह्या करितां ते दोघेही सुशिक्षित असले पाहिजेत हें अगदीं जरूरीचें आहे. तथापि त्या प्रित्यर्थ नवीन ट्रेनिंग कालेज स्थापण्या एवढा मोठा प्रयत्न करावयास नको; हल्लीं चालूं असलेल्या इयत्तांपैकीं व अमुक एक इयत्ते पावेतों त्यांनीं शिकलें म्हणजे झालें.

दुसरें, असें एक ट्रेनिंग कालेज असावें असें जर गृहीत घेतलें, तर तें व्हावें कसें? लेडीं आद्य शिक्षणाचा प्रसार व्हावा व [illegible] खर्च होतां होईल तों लोकांकडून [illegible] असा तर सरकारचा इरादा आहे [illegible] शेष शिक्षण लोकांनीं हातीं घेतल्यास त्यास तरी काय फायदा होणार? लोकांस जर स्वतंत्र धंद्याच्या शिक्षणा करितां शाळा स्थापणें आहे तर त्यानीं अधिक महत्वाच्या अशा कलाकौशल्याच्या तरी शाळा घालाव्या. माझें ऐकण्यांत असें आलें आहे कीं पांडे लोक मुळींच नसावेत असा सरकारचा विचार आहे व त्यांचे शिवाय कसें चालतें ह्याची प्रचिती उत्तर हिंदुस्थानांत एका जिल्ह्यांत हल्लीं पहात आहेत. असें असेल तर ह्या कालेजाची मसलत अगदींच रद्द होते.

'आपला वाचक'

मलकापुर ता० ३-१-८९.

फारफार राम राम वि० वि० मागले अंकीं आमचे पत्रास जागा देऊन आमचा सत्कार केला म्हणून मनास आत्यानंद झाला आम्हास वाटलें होतें कीं, आम्हां शेतकऱ्यांस कांहीं मोलच नाहीं. जेतो शतकऱ्यांची माती करणार. त्यांनां कसपटा प्रमाणें समजणार, कोणी त्यांनां बिगारी धरतो, कोणी त्यांनां मारतोच कोणी त्याचा अपमान करतो. इतकेंहीं असून आमचे बंधूवर्ग बिचारे सर्व गोष्ठी मुकाट्यानें सहन करितात. त्यांचा दाद कोणी घेत नाहीं. अशा अम्हाला आपण आश्रय दिला हें पाहून नुसता आनंदच काय पण आतां कांहीं आशा ही आली आहे. असो- कावहो बाहेरचे लोक आम्हाला म्हणजे वऱ्हाडवासी शेतकऱ्यांनां श्रीमंत म्हणतात. तसेच कित्येकतर म्हणतात कीं " वऱ्हाड नि सोन्याची कुऱ्हाड " ह्याचा मतलब काय असेल तो आणि ह्या म्हणण्यांत कितपत तथ्यांश असेल नकळे- पण मलातर वाटतें कीं म्हांस असें जे लोक म्हणतात तें " दुरून डोंगर साजरे " या न्यायानें म्हणत असतील तर कोणजाणे. वास्तवीक ते खरा वीचार करीत नसतील असें भासतें. अः शेतकरी लोकांचा अथवा त्याच्या स्थितीचा विचार करून आपले डोकें कोण दुखवील बरें! त्यांतून, तेही बिचारे गरीब; बरें आपण किंवा आपले इतर बंधू तरी ह्यांज विषयीं विचार करतात काय; मात्र उमरावती येथील मंडळींनीं कायतें थोडें बहूत आम्हां गरीबांकडे लक्ष दिले आहे. तितक्यानें एवढ्या मोठ्या महत्वाच्या व मुख्य लोक संखेस काय फायदा व्हावा बरें! तरी पण त्यांची खटपट आमचे बरीच ऊपयोगीं पडेल अशी उमेद आहे. त्या मंडळींनें मात्र थोडेच दिवस खटपट करून "ज्ञान संग्राहा" प्रमाणें थोडक्यांतच गाशा गुंडाळूनये ह्मणजे कांहीं फायदा होण्याचा संभव आहे. सदरहू पुस्तक भाषेसंबंधाचे होतें. तें फार सुंदर व चांगलें होतें असें ऐकिवांत आहे. असो, बाबा, आम्ही फारच वाहवलो आतां पुष्कळ झालें. पत्र विस्तार होईल व आपणास कंटाळा येईल. तसें होऊं देण्याची माझी खुशी नाहीं आपले अवकाशा नुरूप व सोइ सोईनें माझें पत्र छापीत जावें कळावें लोभ असो द्यावा रामराम "शेतकरी"

## वर्तमानसार.

मि. गोर्स्ट एम. पी. हे लवकरच हिंदुस्थानास येणार आहेत.

[illegible]टा ऊमारी-

[illegible] काय वडून येईल तें [illegible].

which he has extricated him elf with credit and renown. The Bombay audience was treated with a simple, significant, and impressive eech which charmed and satisfied t r curiosity as amply as did Mr. stice West's erudition the other w . If Mr. Peile was not as deep as t other he was no doubt more attr ve. The speech was free from part ity or bias of any kind, gave honor where honor was due and exibited a breadth of view and a generosity of sentiment, which will not fail to evoke sympathy and command respe at the hands of the graduates, the under-graduates and the intelligent public of Bombay. The Native community indeed felt very highly flattered by the complimentary comparison he made of the pillars of the FergussonCollege to a religious institution in sience which was highly renowned fortheir self-devotion, self-abnegation, act sincerity of purpose. The only return we can make to the grateful Vice-Chancellor is to prove by strict adherence to principle and an unflinching regard to the interests of the students of the School and College, that the institution has deserved all and more that the new Vice-Chancellor was pleased to say of it. The Thakursaheb of Bhawanuggar deserved all the good words that were said of him for the institution of a new College in Kathewad, for the endowment to the Amdabad College and last but not least to the humble College at Poona. It is one of the fruits of the education given at the Ragkumar College that our princes and chiefs are keenly allied to the advancetages of liberal education which they encourage and support. The Vice Chancellor advises the graduates to look beyond state service for the ralization of the chrieshed idea. There is not the least doubt that Government service is too highly overstocked to admit of infusion of the increasing number of degree men within its system. So out of sheer necessity if not for a higher motive the graduate must direct his attention to other ways for means of sustinance and if that necessity is coached with a conciousness of its value independently of merceuary motives we have no doubt the *beau ideal* of a scholar will be attained at no distant date. We can not better conclude our reflections on the lucid Convocation speech than by coating the following words of advice to our University graduates, which we desire them to respect and follow from the bottom of their heart:--

"I would remind you that under your Government barriers are temporary, and are surmountable by the force of proved merit and worth. And no victory over defficulties is of much ethical value which is achieved without serious effort. The great field of local public business has been made your own to occupy and possess. And I hold that whatever limitations must in this day be imposed on access to higher office, the selection of men to conduct local affairs should be subject to no other coditions than the selection of men to serve the public in the liberal professions. The man who is best fitted by education and character to perform the services which the public requires, should be the man who is employed. But, besides all these, there is a boundless field of useful activity open to those who have acquired in this University the habit of research, and will apply it to investigations useful to Government and their country. Reflect, for instance, on the imminent problem connected with the growth of population under the Roman peace of this Empire. How shall these multiplying millions be sustained? By what resources of agricultural science may that and this higher cultivation be enabled to support a larger umber? What products can be grown for export which will bring wealth in return from other lands? What alternative industries can be set on foot for the employment of the surplus population? These are a few of the economic questions, to the solution of which natives of the country trained in scientific knowledge and to accurate habits of thought should be able to contribute. With all these interesting subjects and pursuits opening and expending before us, and with freedom of speech and thought, one is disposeed to envy the young scholar of India his free and various opportunities for usefulness and activity in civ l and political life."

## CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor Berar Samachar.

Sir,

I find of late a change for the better in the printing and other matter connected with your paper, for which I am glad to congratulate you. Moreover, I am glad to write that you allow correspondence to appear in your paper without any party feelings.

There appears some carelessness in the Railway mail service from Nagpur to Bhusawal as some of my letters and those of my friends were missent, to which I hope you will draw the attention of the Postal authorities.

According to Postal rules, now-a-days there has been but one delivery on sundays in the Post office at Akola. In the interest of the public of Akola it will be a very good thing if there will be two deliveries instead one on sundays and such other days on which the post office has holidays. Usually there are three deliveries one in the morning and two others in the afternoon.

The post office employees can conveniently make one delivery in the afternoon at 3 P. M. instead of two on the days stated above. There is no other service so useful to the public at large as the Postal service; and I therefore think that the Postal authorities will not grudge to do a little more for the town people, if you kindly represent the inconvenience of the public to them.

If however, the postal authorities cannot be moved to make arrangement like the above, it is at least their bounden duty to see their way to postpone the morning delivery to the afternoon one at 3 P. M. since our letters, parcels, &c., brought by the Bombay and Nagpur Mails in the noon and afternoon of sundays and other similar days remain undelivered by the post office for nearly 18 hours.

Akola 22 1 1885 } Pro Bono Publico

Acknowledgment.

We have the pleasure to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following reports:--

Report on the Administration of the Hyderabad assigned districts for the year 1883-84

Report of the Municipalities in the Hyderabad assigned districts, for the year 1883-84

Report on Arboriculture in the Hyderabad assigned districts for the year 1883-84

## पुस्तकांची वगैरे पोंच.

ऋणसंहार ह्या नांवाचें नवीन पुस्तक आम्हां कडे आलें आहे त्याचा अम्ही आभार पुर्वक स्वीकार करितों.

## वऱ्हाड

हवामान —आतांशा थंडी पडण्यास सुरवात झाली आहे. रब्बीचीं पिकें बरी आहेत रोगराई वगैरे म्हणण्या सारखी नाहीं.

हैद्राबादचे निझाम सरकारास महाराणी साहेबांनीं "नाईट ग्रॅंड कम्यांडर" हा किताब दिला.व हा देण्याचा समारंभ व्हाईसराय साहेबांच्या हातून न होतां रेसिडेंट साहेबांच्या हातून होणार असें कळतें.

ता० १६।१।८५ च्या रेसिडेन्सी आरडरवरून वऱ्हाडांतील तहासिलदार लोकांच्या नेमणुका खालीं लिहिल्या प्रमाणें केल्या आहेत.

रा. रा. गणेश बापुजी यांस दर्यापुरास, मि. गोविंदराव यशवंत राव यांस दारव्हा. मि. मुबारकअल्ली यांस बाळापुरास नेमिलें आहे.

आकोलें येथील प्रख्यांत सावकार रा. रा. कृष्णराव रामचंद्रराव बुटी यांचे दुकानाचे दक्षिणभागीं तारीख २४रोजीं रात्रीं चोरांनीं दुकान फोडून ते आंत शिरले. इतक्यांत दुकानांतील मंडळीं जागे होताच चोरांनीं आपली हत्यारें टाकून पळून गेले.पोलिसांत वर्दी देऊन पोलीसचे जमादार साहेब चौकशी करीत आहेत. मात्र बुटीचे नशीब फार उत्तम कीं, कांहीं दगा झाला नाहीं; पोलीस अंमलदारांनीं इकडे जरूर लक्ष दिलें असतां शहरवाशीं लोकांस सुखावह होऊन बंदोबस्त चांगला राहील.

चंदाच्या म्याट्रयुक्युलेशनच्या परिक्षेंत उमरावती व आकोला येथील हायस्कुलांतील जीं मुलें पसार झालीं. व ज्यांस मुंबई युनिव्हार्सिटीचीं बक्षिसें व स्कालरशिपा मिळाल्या त्यांचीं नांवें खालीं वाचकांकरितां देतों.

गोविंद विश्वनाथ देशपांडे यांस सिंकलेर प्राईज. सयफोदीन यांस जिवराजभाई परिभाई यांची संस्कृतची स्कालरशिप

मी. भीमराव हे रजे वरून परत येऊन इलिचपुरास काम करूं लागले.

मे. ग्यादरर साहेब एक्झिक्युटीव्ह इंजिनिअर फार्ट ग्रेड हे गेल्या आठवड्यांत येथील एक्झिक्युटीव्ह इंजिनिअरच्या कामाचा चार्ज घेऊन काम पाहूं लागले.

कालरोजीं रात्रीं येथील नेटिव जनरल लायब्ररीचे इमारतींत मुंबई येथील आर्य समाजाचे उपाध्यक्ष रा. रा. सेवकलाल कृष्णदास यानीं "देशान्नोति" ह्या विषयावर सुमारें आर्धा तास पावेतों हिंदी भाषेंत सरस व्याख्यान दिलें. व्याख्यानकारांनीं येथील सुशिक्षित व पुढारी लोकांस ज्या एक दोन मुद्यांचेसंबंधानीं सुचना केल्या त्या विचार करण्यासारख्या आहेत. सदर्हू गृहस्थांचें भाषण संपल्यावर रा. रा. गणपरावजी खापर्डे रामचंद्र अबाजी पन्हाळकर व व्यंकटरावजी देसाई यांचीही याच विषयाचे संबंधानें थोडक्यांत पण चटकदार भाषणें झालीं- आकोलेस आमचे मित्र रा. रा. गणेश विष्णु which Government of I.

I have been connected has pursued in his matter. And I am quite
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ntly passed in this Presidency
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atisfactory will attend their
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आमची मः briefly stated, in the policy
sued in this matter, has
rage self-help among the
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चीं मागें सांगित r the management of
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रुपये.

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## वर्तमानसार.

खरा शूर व इंद्रिय निग्रह--कालियानीचा सुभेदार मुल्ना अमद हा भिवछत्रपतीनें याजवर स्वारी केली तेव्हां त्या स्वारींत मारला गेला. तेव्हां मलिकसाहेब म्हणून एक लफंगी मनुष्य दरबारीं येऊन माहाराजासमोर यान सुभेदाराच्या बायकोचे सौंदर्याची फारच तारीफ केली. तो म्हणाला "राजा स्वर्गीचे पद्माचे वर्णन ग्रामांतरीं केलें आहे; परंतु साक्षात परीच पहाणें असेल तर हीच स्त्री होय. महाराजांना मात सांगितलें कीं, अशा स्त्रीस एकवार पहावें असें आम्हांस वाटते. तु घेऊनये. मलीकानें त्या साध्वीस महाराजाचे भेटीस आणल्यावर महाराज तिचें स्वरूप पाहून थक्क झाले आणि म्हणालें मी इचे पोटीं उत्पन्न झालों असतों तर मीही असाच झालों अ-

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क्षद्या गेल्या १० व्या

वड्यांमध्यें टिनव-

,, कोईमटूरमध्यें ७,

७४, द. ग अर्काटम-

त्रिचनापल्ली येथें ६२७

मरण पाव ी. कोण कह-

व्हाइसराय आणि लेडी डफरिन तसेंच ही ड्युक आणि दि डचेस आफ कनाट यांची स्वारी गेल्या पंधरावे तारखेस बाल्लीगंज स्टपिल चेसच्या समारंभास गेली होती. स्वारी तेथें गेली ते वेळेस व ती तेथून निघाली ते वेळेस मंडळीनें त्यांचा उत्तम सन्मान केला. उद्यां स्वारी चंद्रनगरास जाणार आहे. गेल्या गव्हर्नमेंट शुक्रवारी टौन हालामध्यें बाल झाला, ते वेळेस पुष्कळ मंडळी जमली होती.

कामकानाकरितां गिर्यारोहणाची लोकांस परवानगी आहे, अशा लोकांची एक याद हिंदुस्थान सरकारानें मद्रास सरकाराजवळ मागितली आहे.

सरकार स्वारीबरोबर गिर्यारोहण करण्याची जी सध्या बऱ्याच अफिसरास परवानगी आहे, ती या वर्षीं पुष्कळांस मिळणार नाहीं. आणि सरकारची गिर्यारोहणाची जी मुदत आहे ती देखील कमी केली जाईल, असें खात्रीलायक कळतें.

मद्रासच्या रहिवाशांनीं पार्लमेंटकडे जो एक अर्ज केला होता, त्याचा बराच उपयोग होऊन, उटकमंडहून आर्मी हेडक्वाटरची लवकरच उठावणी होईल असा रंग दिसतो.

इजिप्त— असें ह्मणतात कीं, आस्ट्रिया फ्रान्स, जर्मनी, आणि रशिया मिळून इजिप्शियन फिनान्स संबंधानें ब्रिटनास उत्तर देणार आहे. .इं.प्र.

अपमृत्यु—वियना येथें ता. ८ दिसेंबर रोजीं एक भयंकर गोष्ट घडली. एक श्रीमंत व्यापारी आपल्या मुलासमागमें घारीची शिकार करण्यास गेला होता. बापानें प्रथम गोळी मारली, पण त्याचा नेम चुकला. आणि त्यामागून मुलगा बंदुक रोखित आहे, तों एकदम बार उडला आणि बापाच्या फुप्पुसांतून गोळी गेली व तो मरण पावला. तें पाहून मुलानें आपल्या छातीकडे बंदुक फिरविली आणि गोळी सोडली. नार्दर्न रेल्वेच्या एका सांधेवाल्यानें ते आवाज ऐकले व तो तेथें जाऊन पाहतो तों हा भयंकर प्रकार त्याच्या दृष्टीस पडला. मुलगा थोडा अवकाश जीवंत होता. त्यानें सांधेवाल्यास सर्व हकीकत सांगितली आणि प्राण सोडिला.

मि. इलबर्ट यांणीं जनरल रेजिस्ट्रर आफिसांमध्यें जनन, मरण, विवाह, व दुसऱ्या अशाच कांहीं गोष्टींचीं नोंद ठेवण्याची सोय असावी. अशा विषयीं एक बिल काढलें आहे.

टेनन्सी बिल—नामदार लार्ड डफरिन साहेबांनीं या बिलाविषयी बरीच माहिती करून घेतली आहे

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करण्याचा त्यांचा विचार आहे असें इंग्लिशमन पत्रकर्ते लिहितात. आमची अशी सुचना आहे कीं लार्ड साहेबांनीं या कामीं पूर्वानुसरणासच फार मान न देतां या बिलचा उदार मनानें सर्व रयतेस हितावह असा विचार करावा.

अफगाण बाउंडरी कमिशन करितां रशियानें नेमलेले गृहस्थ जनरल झेलनाय् हे कौकससमध्यें आपल्या घरीं गेलें आहेत त्यांची व ब्रिटिश कमिशनरांची भेट जानेवारच्या अखेरीस होणें कठीण दिसतें व ती फेब्रुवारीच्या अखेरीस अथवा कधींतरी होईल असेंही खास सांगवत नाहीं.

मद्रासेंत पातालपी खणविण्याविषयीं सरकारानें निश्चय केला आहे, व त्या कामाव र मि. लुई कार्नेट यांची योजना केली आहे- कार्नेट साहेबांनीं पोंदेचरीस या जातीच्या विहिरी खणून दिल्या आहेत. सु०प०

म्याट्रिक्युलेशनची परीक्षा बंद करून त्या ठिकाणीं मिडल क्लास परीक्षा म्हणून एक नवीन परीक्षा सुरू करावी व त्यांत कालेजांतून लागणारे विषय न ठेवतां व्यवहारांतील कामें करितां घेतील असे विषय ठेवावे व प्रत्येक कालेजांत प्रवेश परीक्षा निरनिराळ्या घ्याव्या म्हणून कांहीं दिवसांपूर्वी एक सूचना निघाली होती व त्यावर बरीच चर्चा होऊन युनिव्हर्सिटीनें एक कमेटी नेमली होती, तिचा निकाल लागला. कालेजांतून जाऊन वरिष्ठ प्रतीचें शिक्षण मिळण्यास हल्ली प्रमाणें प्रवेश परीक्षा असावी. युनिव्हर्सिटीनें दुसरी एक परीक्षा काढावी व त्यांत सरकारी कामात लागणाऱ्या माहितीची व इतर व्यवहारांतील विषयांची परीक्षा घ्यावी, अशी कमेटीची सूचना आहे. म्याट्रियुलेशन परीक्षेंत योग्य फेरफार करणें असतील ते करावे. परंतु ती कायम ठेवावी असें कमेटीचें मत आहे.

पार्लमेंट सभेंत होणाऱ्या हकीकतीचा रिपोर्ट आणण्याकरितां लंडन टाइम्सनें अठरा लोक ठेविले आहेत. त्यापैकीं बारा असामी ब्यारिस्टर आहेत. स्ट्यांडर्डपत्रकर्त्याचे पदरीं लोक कमी आहेत, तरी तीन ब्यारिस्टर आहेत. डेलिन्यूज छापखान्यांत दोन ब्यारिस्टर लीडर लिहिण्यास आहेत, व एक रिपोर्टर आहेत. मार्निंग पोस्टवाल्याच्या पदरीं तीन ब्यारिस्टर आहेत. सेंठलन्यूज कर्त्याजवळ एक आहे व डेलिटेलिग्राफकर्त्याच्या जवळ एक कायदे शिकणारा विद्यार्थी आहे. आमच्या देशांत एखाद्या श्रीमान व विद्वान गृहस्थाला वर्तमान पत्राशीं संबंध ठेवणें म्हणजे उलटा हल केपणा वाटतो. इंग्लंडांतील मासिक पुस्तकांतून व वर्तमानपत्रांतून ग्ल्याडस्टन सारख्या मुख्य प्रधानासही लेख लिहिणें म्हणजे कांहीं कमीपणा वाटत नाहीं, परंतु आमच्याकडे नुसते नामधारी रावसाहेब असले तरी सुद्धां त्यास वर्तमान पत्र म्हणजे तुच्छ वाटूं लागतें. ही स्थिति विद्याप्रसार जों जों होईल तों तों नाहींशी होणार आहे. ज्ञा०प्र०

आजपर्यंत शिवाई पैसे सरकारांत ...ची वहिवाट नव्हती ती आतां सुरू ...न बिल्ली पैसे सर्वत्र चालूं करानेत ... कोठेही अडचण पडणार नाहीं असा विचार सरकारचे मनांत असावा असें अनमान होतें.

संहारास्त्र—अमेरिकेंत एक रसायनशास्त्रवेत्त्या प्रोफेसरानें युद्धाच्या कामीं उपयोगीं पडावा म्हणून एक गोळा केला आहे. त्यांत असें प्राणघातक वायू भरून टाकिले असतात कीं, तो एकदां शस्त्र सैन्यांत जाऊन आदळला म्हणजे आसपास १०० फूट तीघाण रीपुला दुःसह होऊन लोक पटापट मरावयाचेच दुसरी तोड नाहीं. कल्पनेंत अमेरिकन लोकांनीं शिकस्त केली. कें०

मद्रास येथें एक गाढव चालत असतांनां त्याचें नाकांत एक लहानसा नाग शिरला. असें झाल्यावर गाढव बेफाम होऊन नाकांतील नाग बाहेर काढण्याकरितां पुष्कळ खटपट करूं लागला, परंतु त्याच्यानें तो निघेना. ही गंमत पाहण्या करितां बरेंच लोक जमले होते; परंतु त्यापैकीं कोणीं ही त्या बिचाऱ्याचें हालहाल होऊन तळमळत असलेल्या जनावरास मदत केली नाहीं. शेवटीं एका तोफखान्यावरील सोजरानें हिंम्मत करून त्याजनावराचें नाकांतलि सरप आपल्या हातानें ओढून काढून ठार मारला. ही गोष्ट खरी असल्यास सोजरास भूषणास्पद आहे यांत संशय नाहीं. नागानें गाढवास दंश केलाच; परिणाम काय झाला हे समजलें नाहीं.

प्रचंड आळशी—एक अमेरीकन पत्रावरून असें समजतें कीं. एका शेतकऱ्यानें आपल्या मजुरा पैकीं बारा १२ मनुष्यें चैनीनें झोपा घेत आहेत असें पाहून तो म्हणाला "तुम्हां पैकी जो आधीक आळशी असेल त्यांस मी बक्षीस देईन" नंतर अकरा असामी पटकर उठून "मी सर्वांत अळशी आहे" असें बोलूं लागले बारावा मनुष्य जो निजला होता त्यानें इकडे दुर्लक्ष केलें तो हलला सुद्धा नाहीं आणि जेंव्हा शेतकरी त्यास बक्षीस देउं लागले तेंव्हां त्यानें उत्तर केलें "बक्षीस माझ्या खिशांत घालाल तर बरे होईल."

नेवणावर येका मनुष्यानें विनोदानें म्हटलें कीं, नियमीत दारू प्याल्या पासून फायदा होतो. दुसऱ्यानें उतर केलें अगदीं खरें. आज पर्यंत जो कल्होळ जाहाला आहे, तो अनीयमीत दारू पानाचाच आहे.

## आकोलें मु. कमिटीकडून आलेला मजकूर.

(मागील अंकावरून पुढें चालूं.)

कमिटीचे इतर जरूरियात खर्च भागवून जी कांहीं थोडीशी रकम या कामाकडेस लावण्याजोगी असते तितकी अलीकडेस लागत जात असून नदीच्या पश्चिमेकडील वस्तींतील कांहीं भागास गटरें बांधिलीं गेलीं, आहेत! ज्या ज्या भागास गटरें बांधिलीं गेलीं, तेथील पाणी साफ गांवाबाहेर निघून जात असून त्या संबंधानें घरवाल्यास बिलकूल त्रास राहिला नाहीं. व ज्या ज्या भागास आणखी अशींच गटरें बांधितां येण्याची सोय आहे, त्या त्या भागास गटरें बांधण्याचें काम असेंच वर्षावर्षास चालविण्याचा कमिटीचा हेतु आहे. परंतु मुख्य अडचण ही आहे कीं गांवचें पाणी दोन्ही भागानें नदीकडेस येणार, व नदीच्या पाण्यावर गांवच्या लोकांचा निर्वाह असल्यामुळें नदींत गटारें नेऊन सोडण्याची सोय नाहीं. गांवचें कुनकें व नासकें पाणी धाकट्या धरणाच्या खालीं नेऊन सोडणें जरूर आहे. व तें काम फार मोठ्या खर्चाचें आहे. दर वर्षीं थोडी बहुत रकम या कामीं खर्च होऊन तयार होणारे गटरास पुढें मार्ग असला पाहिजे व गांवांतलि वाईट पाणी गांवांबाहेर नेऊन सोडणें लोकांच्या अरोग्यतेस व शहरच्या सफाईस अगदीं अवश्य म्हणून गेल्या वर्षापासून कमिटीनें बरेंच पैसे खर्च करून शहरच्या एका भागाची मोजणी करविली, व पाणी बाहेर काढण्यास मार्ग कोणता तें ठरविलें. शहरची सखल उंची पाहून गटरें कोणत्या बेताची, कोणत्या ठिकाणीं, किती खालीवर असावी, हें ठरविलें आणि अशा गटरास किती खर्च लागेल हें ही पाहिलें. शहरच्या दुसऱ्या भागाविषयीं बर प्रमाणें माहिती मिळविण्याचें काम चालूं आहे व शहरच्या दोन्ही भागांस गटरें बधून सर्व पाणी हेतु प्रमाणें धाकट्या धरणाच्या पलीकडेस नेऊन सोडण्यास कमींत कमी ७१,००० खर्च लागेल असा अनमास आहे.

शहराची वस्ती १६००० पेक्षां अधिक असून उपन्नावर जो कमिटीचा कर आहे त्याचें उत्पन्न सारें ३००० पासून ४००० पर्यंत मात्र होण्याचा संभव आहे. यावरून शहरच्या विस्तीर्णतेच्या व मनुष्य संख्येच्या व उत्पन्नाच्या मानानें पाहतां लोक वस्ती फार गरीब व गटराच्या कामास लागणारा खर्च साधारण ऐपतीच्या माना पेक्षां फार अधिक आहे असें दिसून येईल, व हेंही दिसून येईल कीं सर्व शहरास पक्कें गटरें बांधण्याचें काम कमिटीस आपल्या मामुली उत्पन्नांतून मामुली खर्च भागवून करण्याचें सामर्थ्य नाहीं. तेंव्हां ही रकम कोणत्या तऱ्हेनें उत्पन्न करावी! लोकावर कर बसवून त्यांच्या उत्पन्नांतून हें काम करावें म्हटलें तर शक्य नाहीं, बहुतेकांस इष्ट नाहीं. आतां राहिला मार्ग फक्त कर्ज काढण्याचा. कर्ज सरकारांतून कदाचित् मिळेल; परंतु जर सरकार व्याज मागतील तर तें देवून मुद्दल फेडण्याची सोय नाहीं. बिनव्याजीं कर्ज काढून सालबंदीनें फेड करून घेण्याची सरकार मान्यता देतील तर मात्र हें काम होईल. परंतु कमिटीस दरवर्षास २००० पासून ३००० पेक्षां अधिक रकम कर्जाचे फेडीस देता येईल असें दिसत नाहीं. व त्या धोरणानें हें कर्ज १९-३० वर्षे पर्यंत राहणार. इतक्या सोलतीच्या शर्ती सरकार कबूल करतील कीं नाहीं याचा आज कांहींच अजमास करिता येत नाहीं.

यास्तव सर्व लोकांनीं या बाबतींत विचार करावा, आणि हें मोठ्या नफरीचें व शहरच्या आरोग्यतेस अवश्य असलेलें काम कोणत्या उपायानें. शेवटांस न्यावें याविषयीं आपल्या इष्ट मित्रात बाटाघाट करून जे कांहीं उपाय सुचतील तें कळविल्यास त्यांतील कमत काय आहे तें कळून येईल. या बाबतींत लवकरच एक जाहिर सभा भरविण्याचा हेतु आहे."


हें पत्र आकोला येथें कै. वा. खंडेराव बाळाजी यांचे 'वऱ्हाडसमाचार' छापखान्यांत नारायण खंडेराव फडके यांनीं छापून प्रसिद्ध केलें.

## पक्षकार लोकांस फार उपयोगी माहिती.

रा० रा० रामचंद्र दानी नगरकर बी. ए., एल एल., बी., मुंबई हायकोडताचे वकील, हे सध्यां वऱ्हाडांत आले आहेत. हे मोठ्या घराण्यांतील असून हुषार, व अनुभवशीर आहेत. यांचे हापीस "वऱ्हाडसमाचार" छापखान्याशेजारी काळे मारुती जवळ आहे. वऱ्हाडांतील लोकांनीं इकडे अवश्य लक्ष्य द्यावें अशी आमची त्यांस सूचना आहे.

ता. ९ दिसंबर सन १८८४. } पत्रकर्ते.

## जाहिरात.

तारीख १ जानेवारी १८८५, पासून पुढें आम्ही वऱ्हाडांत नसून कालेजांत शिक्षणाकरितां गेलो सबब जीं कामें 'एडिटर वऱ्हाडसमाचार यांचें नावें आज पर्यंत चालत आलीं तीं कामें या पुढें वऱ्हाडसमाचारचे म्यानेजर रा. रा. बाळाजी वासुदेव सोमण, यांचे नावें चालावीत अशी आम्हीं व्यवस्था केली आहे. सबब यापुढें आमचे ऐवजीं हररक कागदावर सही करण्यास, पत्राचें जाब जबाब देण्यास व इतर सर्व प्रकारें पैसा देण्यास व घेण्यास दुसरी नोटीस देई पर्यंत सदर्हु म्यानेजर रा. रा. बाळाजी वासुदेव सोमण यांस आम्ही अधिकार दिला आहे.

(सही) नारायण खंडेराव फडके.

## ऋणसंहार.

या नांवाचें एक उपयुक्त पुस्तक त्याचे कर्ते रा. रा. सिताराम शिवराम दातार, वकील, व रा. रा. गोविंद बाळकृष्ण मेंदरगी, हेड क्लार्क म्यु. पा. पुणें, यांजपासून आम्हीं घेऊन नुक्तेंच प्रसिद्ध केलें आहे. हें पुस्तक, लोकोपयोगी व संग्रहणीय अशा पुस्तकांतलि एक आहे असें विद्वान् लोकांचें मत आहे. या पुस्तकाबद्दल निरनिराळ्या लोकांकडून जे अभिप्राय मिळाले आहेत ते त्यास जोडले असून याचीं षोडशपत्रीं सात्याचीं पाऊणशांवर पृष्ठें आहेत, व ऋणसंबंधानें घडणाऱ्या गोष्टीचे दखावे वाचकांपुढें ठेवण्याकरितां मधून मधून सुंदर चित्रें घातलीं आहेत. एकंदरींत पुस्तक वाचनीय व संग्रहार्ह झालें आहे. याची किंमत चार आणे असून बांगी व टपाल वगैरे खर्चाबदल एक आणा जास्त द्यावा लागेल. पुस्तकें ज्ञानचक्षूचे आफीसांत मिळतील.

भाऊ गोविंद सापकर,
ज्ञानचक्षूचे मालक.

## तयार आहे
## हिंदुधर्मशास्त्र-भाग १ व २.

(दुसरी आवृत्ति)

नामदार रा. सा. वि. ना. मंडलीक सी. एस. आय्. यांचें

किंमत ८ रुपये व हशील आठआणे. पत्रें (किमतीसुद्धां) ग्रंथकार यांजे मुंबईस पाठवावी.

सदरील पुस्तकें आमचे छापखान्यांत विक्रीसाठीं ठेविलीं आहेत.

## LORD RIPON'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESSES IN THE TOWN HALL.

( continued from our 2nd issue )

And gentlemen, I am glad to speak upon this subject here, because I have the pleasant duty of acknowledging the cordial assistance which 1 have received from my Rt. Hon. friend your-Governor—(cheers)—in this important matter. I venture to say that at the present moment the land revenue system in Bombay is a head of that in any other part of India—(cheers),—although measures are being taken elsewhere, notably in Madras, with the same object in view. You have spoken, gentlemen, on the subject of agricultural banks. Upon that 1 can say nothing—for it is a subject still under discussion between the Secretary of State and the Government of India,—beyond the giving expression to my own very earnest desire that a fair and honest experiment in the matter, a real and bona fide trial may be given to banks of that description. (Cheers). Gentleman, you have most of you in your addresses alluded, as was natural, to the part which 1 took in the Vernacular Press Act, and it has formed the prominent topic in the address from the Vernacular Press in this Presidency. I have spoken upon this subject very recently and as those nimble-fingered gentlemen who are good enough to take down my words, send those words throughout the length and breadth of the country in a manner which may be—if my words are worth listening to—advantageous to the public, but sometimes embarrassing to the speaker when he has a great many speeches to make on the same topic—(laughter and cheers)—I will not detain you upon that subject, further than to say that I esteem it an honor to have had a hand in repealing that Act. (Renewed cheering.) I do not think that any man who watches with moderate care the signs of the times in India can fail to notice the increasing power of public openion. (Cheers.) Now, that increasing power throws a growing responsibility upon you, gentleman, who are connected with the press. You have great deal to do with the formation of public opinion, and for the soundness of that opinion you may be very responsible. If you are thankful to me as you tell me that you are, and as 1 believe, for the part that I have taken in striking off the fetters with which you were bound a few years ago, then the best reward that you can give me is to exercise your important and responsible function justly and wisely. (Loud cheers.) Nearly connected with the question of the freedom of the press is the general question of education. Eeucation, gentlemen, is a thorny subject—(laughter) - in every country in these days, and in India it is accompanied by difficulties of its own. It is therefore a source of the highest gratification to me to believe from the expressions of public opinion which have come under my notice that the Resolution the Government of India recently issued upon the subject has been received with general approval. Our policy in regard to it has been to give an impetus to primary education, which we desire to see spread more and more as funds and opportunities will permit t[illegible] out the length and breadth [illegible] the land, to appeal to private munificence to come in and aid the Government in this great work, and at the same time to be ever careful to, uphold and to advance higher education throughout the country. (Cheers.) I believe that in consequence of the labours of the Education Commission it has been in our power to lay down sound principles upon which primary education may be advanced in the future, and 1 am glad to say that in many parts of the country—in Poona, in Bombay, in Agra, in the Central Provinces, and elsewhere—the appeal which we have made to private aid and private assistance in this matter of education is receiving a cordial and 1 trust a fruitful response. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it is a great pleasure to me to learn from the address which was read by my friend, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, that it is the desire of the people of this great city to connect my name with a technical school. 1 shall in deed be proud to accept that offer—(cheers) for I am deeply convinced of the great importance of technical education everywhere and especially in India. ( More cheering.) There is no country in the world, perhaps, in which it is more important that manufactures should spring up, and that industries and arts should flourish, so that the pressure of population on the land may be relieved and new sources of employment may be opened to the masses of the people. Therefore I trust, and 1 have every reason to believe, that this question of technical education will receive ad[illegible]e attention from my noble [illegible]essor, Lord Dufferin. [Cheers.] Ge[illegible]en, there is one branch of education in respect of which 1 have been able to do much less than 1 should have liked, in which 1 feel a very deep interest, and that is female education. [Cheers.] The subject, we all know, is a difficult one. Many social considerations are mixed up with it, but it is very agreeable to me to perceive that it is attracting a large amount of attention among intelligent men in this country, and do observe the efforts which are being made at Poona and elsewhere for the establis[illegible]ment of efficient female schools. The difficulties of the question make it necessary that the Government of India should proceed with caution in regard to it. It is for you, gentlemen to come forward, for you to show the way to the Government, for you to prove what may be done for general acceptance, and then you will find every Indian Government ready enough to help you. [Cheers.] May 1 be permitted to say that everything which concerns the position of woman in India is of vital importance ( Renewed cheers.) The Government at the present moment can do little, you can do much; let me ask you earnestly to lay to heart that first of social problems [ More cheering.] Gentlemen, 1 shall have an opportunity to-morrow of saying something as to my views upon the important snbject of local self-government and I will therefore content myself now with expressing the satisfaction which I feel at the substantial progress which has been made already in this matter. (Cheers.) The elections for municipalities which have recently taken place in [illegible] Upper [illegible]ovinces, and [illegible]nbay have [illegible] I [illegible] able to learn, [illegible]ghly satisfac[illegible]ry character, and give promise of a gratifying result for the policy the Government with which 1 have been connected has pursued in this matter. And 1 am quite [illegible] in a few months, whe[illegible] with the view of carryi[illegible] recently passed in this Presidency shall have been complet[illegible] into full execution, re[illegible]lts at least equally satisfactory will attend their application in Bombay. Our object, gentlemen, briefly stated, in the policy we have pursued in this matter, has been to encourage self-help among the people, to afford them means of training themselves for the management of their own local affairs, and to secure in that administration that local interest, supervision and care which it was the object of Lord Mayo to attain in the famous decentralization Resolution which will form one of the noblest memorials of his distinguished Viceroyalty. (Cheers.) And, gentlemen, when the work is completed here, when your local boards are established in the varions districts of this great Presidency, let me beg you as my last request connected with this subject, in which I have felt so deep and keen an interest, to turn your attention to the question—small it may be in some senses of the word, but of the greatest magnitude for the benefit of the mass of the people—to the question of village sanitation [Cheers.] 1 leave that as my legacy to the work of Local Boards in Bombay. Loud cheering. Gentlemen, I cannot thank all the seperate deputations, so numerous are they, which have appeared before me to-day — I cannot thank them seperately, time would not permit it not could my powers avail of it; but 1 must express the great pleasure with which I have learnt that some of these deputation have been really composed of actual cultivator of the soil. Cheers. I told you in 1880 the first object of my administration would be to promote the welfare of the masses of the people, and therefore it is pleasant indeed to see that those for whom 1 have laboured are here to tell me that my work has not been in vain. Loud cheers. But 1 must say a word or two to you, gentlemen of Madras, for you have come far indeed to do me the honour of presenting me with your address to-day, I heartily thank you. I shall not forget the reception you gave me last winter, and 1 receive this further proof of your regard and attachment with the utmost gratification Gentlemen from Salem; I rejoice to meet you under happier circumstances than those which existed when we met before. Cheers. But you must allow me to remind you that you do not owe your foremost thanks to me for the release of those in whom you were so much interested. I cordially approved and heartily rejoiced over the measures which the Madras Government took in that matter, and I was in communication with them about it; but it was the free act of the Madras Government, and to my Right Hon'ble friend, Mr. Grant Duff, your first thanks are due. Cheers And now gentlemen, I am not going to speak to the majority of this great assembly. I want to say a few words to a limited deputation; they are words that 1 am glad to say, for this is the first occasion upon which 1 have had the opportunity to vindicate one portion of my conduct which has been greatly assailed. I can assure you, the deputation from the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Society of Madras, that 1 am deeply greatful for your presence here today— Cheers because it shows that you at least have rightly understood the real feelings of of the Government of India, and that,

spite of the efforts that have been made to injure that Government in the mind of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasion population, you have seen and have rightly understood the real feelings by which we have been animated. (Loud and continued cheering.) It might perhaps have been recollected that one of the early measures of my Government was the issue of a Resolution for the promotion of education among Anglo-Indians and Eurasians. That Resolution was not received with perfect favour by a large portion of the native community. They criticised it somewhat sharply, but I persisted in it because I believed that by it we were doing an act of justice to one portion of the community. Enlightened by the inquiries of that able man Archdeacon Baly, whose services unluckily have been lost to India we put forth measures which I hope will bear increasing fruit to the benefit of the community to which I am alluding. Then, Gentlemen, there was other Resolution which was regarded, I will not say, so far as that goes, unjustly as it was calculated to interfere with the prospects of that community. I speak of what is known as the *Roorkee* Resolution. Well, the time has come when I may tell the whole truth of that story, and I will tell it now, because it will be told next Saturday in the *Government Gazette*.

For long years under successive Government and for different parties the Secretary of State for India had been impressing upon the Government of India the untoward fact that there did not appear to be a single pure native of India among those who obtained guaranteed appointments from the College at Roorkee. The Secretaries of State, one after another said—and I quite agree with them—that that was a highly unsatisfactory condition of affairs and they pressed upon us that measures should be taken to remedy it by confining those guaranteed appointments not to statutary natives of India but to men of pure Asiatic blood alone. We were disinclined to take that step, because we were very reluctant to draw any distinction between those who under the law are called natives of India, but we felt that a system which so worked as to prevent the great mass of people from obtaining any benefit from it was a system which could not be defended. And at last we came to the conclusion that we would follow the bidding of the Secretary of State and in accordance with that we put out the *Roorkee* Resolution yet at the same time we took our measures which we believed would be calculated to render it more easy for natives of *India* in the ordinary sense of the word to come in and have the advantages of education in that College. When that Resolution was published, we received many representations that it would work hardly [to those whom I excluded from guaranteed appointments. We sent forward these representations and we felt bound to tell the Secretary of State we thought there was much justice in them. But what, we added, was the real difficulty is in this: from a variety of circumstances the number of guaranteed appointments being competed for annually has greatly decreased and it is not possible to open these appointments freely to the whole classes of statutary natives of India without risking to exclude one portion of them or the other. Therefore we said, the true remedy for that is to increase the number of appointments, and then you can restore free competition among these whom the law calls natives of *India*. (Cheer). Well, it took some time to press our views upon the authorities in London, but we have at length succeeded in doing so; and next Saturday's *Gazette* while it will increase the total number of guaranteed appointments to be given away, will once more freely open them to all statutary natives of India. [Prolonged cheering.] I may be permitted to say one word with respect to the address from a very limited body, the address which was presented to me by the native Christians to day. I heartily thank them for it and for their recognition of the impartial character of my administration. This brief sketch, gentlemen, of the work which we have been doing during the last four-and-a-half years does not cover the whole ground, but it is, I think, sufficient to show that during that not very prolonged space of time good and substantial work has been accomplished by the Government with which I have been connected. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, you would be much mistaken if you were to attribute to me alone the work which has been done. Throughout the whole time of my Viceroyalty I have received valuable support from my colleagues of the Executive Council. I have always acted in closest intimacy and most friendly co-operation with them, and on this, as upon other occasions, I tender them my warmest thanks. It is not to them alone that my hearty thanks are due; and now as I stand upon the western shores of India, and shall quit this land for ever in a few hours, the time has come when I must express my grateful acknowledgments to those members of both branches of the services, and of all ranks, from whom I have received valuable assistance in so many ways. (Cheers.) And first and foremost here I must tender those thanks to you Sir James Fergusson (turning to the Governor amid loud cheers) for the cordial assistance and support which you have given me. Even in the midst of all the gratifying circumstances of a day like this, few words have been more pleasant than those in which you were pleased to recognise the friendly character of our relations. (Renewed cheers.) For that support in which your able colleagues have shared I shall feel ever grateful. I shall also recollect with gratitude the aid which many men throughout the country who have at heart the interests of the natives of this land as truly as I have myself have afforded to me from day to day. My work in India—not my work for India—I trust is done. Theirs will long continue, and to them, under the control and guidance of that eminent, enlightened, and just statesman to whom it has been my great pleasure to hand over the administration, it is for you to turn. Having spoken of those with whom I have acted, I must say a word or two about those who have preceded me in the great office which I have had the honor to fill. The citizens of this great city in their address, for which *I* am so deeply grateful, used in the midst of their warm and friendly language some expressions which might seem to imply that they thought that I, and *I* alone, had brought into practical application principles which had hitherto been only observed in theory and formed part of solemon declarations. But, gentlemen, the principles upon which I have acted, and which were laid down more than fifty years ago by authority of Parliament, have guided the policy and directed the action of the most eminent of my predecessors. The work of each Viceroyalty necessarily differs with the varying circumstances of the time. The tasks to which I have addressed myself have been those which have come naturally before me in the course of public business, and I have dealt with them in the same spirit as that which inspired the acts of Charles Metcalfe and William Bentinck, [of Lord Canning and Lord Mayo—(cheers of John Lawrence and Lord Northbrook, and which so justly won for them so large a share of the respect and the gratitude of the people of this country. (Loud cheers.) Those great principles upon which the Charter Act of 1833 was framed, and in which I have a hereditary interest as the son of one of the authors and advocates of that Act—(cheers.)—England can never abandon consistently with her own honor and with a due regard for her noble reputation. They will ever guide the steps of Indian Viceroys, and you may rest securely beneath the shade of their protection Gentlemen, in past history men have at diffierent periods set before themselves diffierent ideals of good Government. The greatest of Roman poets told his countrymen in words of glowing eloquence that it was their duty to create the habits of peace, to succour their subjects and to overthrow the proud. But according to my judgement, although that end was a noble and a high one, the aim of England ought to be nobler and higher still. It is true that she is bound in India to maintain unbroken peace to succour the oppressed, and to restrain the proud, but she ought not to be satisfied although undisturbed tranquility reigns from Peshawar to Ceylon, and though her equal justice be enthorned throughout the land. If she is to fulfil the mighty task which God has laid upon her and to interpret rightly the wonderous story of her Indian empire, she must bend her untiring energies and her iron will to raise in the scale of nations the people entrust ed to her care enthusiastic cheering —and to impart to them gradually more and more the richest gifts which she herself enjoys, and to rule them not for her own aggrandisement, not yet for the mere profit of her own people but with a constant and unwearied endeavouring to promote their highest good. She is bound to labour, she must labour, for their material advantage, but not for that alone: she must devote herself yet more to their intellectual development, to their political training [cheers] and to their moral elevation. It is this, gentlemen, that *I* have understood the mission of England in *India* [loud cheers], and it is in this spirit that I have endeavoured to discharge the arduous task which four years ago was entrusted to my care. (Renewed cheering). I am of course only too well aware how little I have succeeded in reaching so high an ideal as this but, nevertheless, I am not inclined to acquiesce in the criticism of those who say that during the term of my Viceroyalty no substantial work has been done From that criticism I appeal to your verdict (cheers), and with that verdict I shall rest content. (Loud cheers.) Now, gentlemen, I have but one more duty to perform, and that is to tell you that I shall bear with me across the ocean those repeated expressions of deep and heartfelt loyalty towards our gracious sovereign (loud cheers) which will be found in every address that *I* have received. *I* will lay them at the feet of the Queen Empress as the tribute of her India children, and she will receive them with all the warm affection of her royal heart. I have no more to say to you, gentlemen, expect one more to thank you from the bottom of my heart and to assure you that so long as it shall please God to continue to me health and strength to take a part in public affairs, I shall always esteem it one of my foremost duties, and my greatest pleasure to labour to do to the utmost of my power anytning which may tend to promote the welfare of the people of this land [cheers], from whom I have received so many proofs of attachment, for whom *I* shall ever cherish a grateful and affectionate remembrance.