

कीकत खावेदाच्या चरणी सादर केले. तेव्हां बहादुरांनी उत्तर दिले ते असे. "मिंवागळे हत्यार (बंदुक) बाळगण्याचा जो परवाना तृज्ञाला दिला होता तो वाघ मारण्या साठी नव्हता तर आपेक्ष संरक्षण करण्या साठी दिलेला होता. "११ यावर मिंवागळे यांनी साहेब बहादुरांना त्यांच्यावर आकेश्या विकट प्रसंगाची कठची हक्कित सांगितली. पण साहेबांचे कान त्या वेळेस दावेर झालेले होते. नकार तो नकारच ! आ॒रम संरक्षणाचा "१२ अर्थ साहेब बहादुर वरच्या सारखपा जीवावरच्या प्रसंगी काय वेतात तें कठेक असेते द्याणने वे !

Shri Decar Samachar

MONDAY AUGUST,
6, 1894

Indian apathy is sometimes proverbial. Fate predetermines the issues of events to come. This argument, however impracticable for a man of the world, seems to be the ruling idea in the important political questions of the day. The Simultaneous Civil Service question met with a deadly foe in the Secretary of State and the disappointment is so great that there is a lull or a stop of all movements in the political sphere. A misconception prevails that the State-Secretary's despatch is that of the final appellate court and that no course is left whereby to resent the action of the India-Government. But there ought to be nothing of the kind. Public spirit though very dull requires an awakening as to the emergency of the question. 'Fight uphill' should be the watchword of the nation if India is ever to attain to the dignified position. In the uttermost of their disappointments people forget that difficulty is a severe instructor. It is the touch-stone whereon hangs the decision of great problems. One victory though taxing the patience and energy of the people will bring a new power into play which will overcome mountains.

Now is the day to agitate and organize. If the nation sleeps now never will the good time return. Public meetings by hundreds and thousands should be the order of the day. Let people one and all express their dissent & call upon the House of Commons to question the injustice, selfishness and the utter absence of right principles that are embodied in the disastrous resolution of the Hon. Mr. Fowler. The Civil Service question is one out of many. The decision of one if left to stand unquestioned will perhaps settle the other questions in the same fashion. The danger lies in the repetition. To make amends for the past is to improve in future. Right indignation to avenge insults and injuries is the index of due self respect and self-respect when prudent and circumspect builds nations. We hope that people will rise to the occasion and make themselves heard all through England. The previous agitation will strengthen the hands of the National Congress at its next sessions in December next. We hope that the embers of political fire are alive in the Berars and the province will not lack behind to catch fire by the fore-lock. In politics Messrs. Joshi and Mudholkar have won a special distinction and the people will not let slip the good chances. The citizens of Poona has done a noble deed in memorializing the Secretary of State in this connection and it is for the rest of India to follow in its wake and make the memorial appear as one of the whole nation.

Foreign importation is the greatest evil of India. Everything that is English

has a good pass-port in India. Englishmen, their manufacture, their customs and their politics have the greatest demand in the Indian market. India pays for all that and enriches England at the cost of her own people. Englishman is a tumbling block in the line of service. Administration is not open for Indians wherever the Englishman treads. Manchester goods are exempt from the import duty and cannot be taxed unless the Indian wares are crippled by new legislative measures. In short wherever the issues are conflicting between foreign and Indian interests the latter dwindle down to a vanishing point. Foreign importation has transplanted indigenous industries and energies in every sphere of work and the time has come when India should adopt a protective policy to maintain her own. Self-denying aptitude is the only possible remedy when no move from the Government enlivens our hopes of the future.

On some three months' privilege leave the Resident Mr. Plowden is going to England. During his absence the mantle of that dignified and responsible office falls on the shoulders of our popular Commissioner Colonel Mackenzie. Another important transfer follows in the sequel. Colonel Szczepanski becomes the Commissioner of the province. This elevation was but his due a long time ago and it is a pleasure to note that he attains the goal of his ambition. He is a thorough gentleman; and the oldest Sardar of his benevolent nature and administrative capacities is 'the right man in the right post'.

The besetting sin of the Berar Police is, according to the opinion of the Judicial Commissioner, the improper abstinence from investigation in petty crimes. His remarks are useful in so far as they note down an evil but we do not quite agree with the whole of his arguments. Mr. Bullock says:-

"I notice a great tendency to rely on confessions and the evidence of approvers; it is a tendency which the officers of the police should struggle against consistently. It is inevitable for judicial officers who have experience of the people of the country to regard with suspicion confessions which have been made after prolonged enquiry by the police, when the accused has been, if not formally in arrest, subjected to such close supervision as to raise doubts as to the spontaneity of his confession, and when the approver has been equally closely guarded. The valuable elements of a confession are, first, the assurance that it is made freely, and, secondly, that it is corroborated by subsequently discovered facts. These facts cannot be too frequently urged on investigating officers by Superintendents of Police. It is useless to complain that Courts require more evidence, unless it can be shown that they acquit after sufficient evidence, and this I have not yet discovered. These remarks are prompted by my observation of several cases which I have had before me, in which I attribute the ill-success of the police to insufficient enquiry, and excessive reliance on suspicious evidence, attained after indiscreet detention of witnesses and accused persons. In my judgment this is the besetting sin of the Berar police in comparison with the police of other provinces."

From the above one thing is certain that the criminal tribunals weigh evidence properly though the Resident warns them with his general advice to avoid over-scrupulousness on the other hand. The Police officers fail to investigate successfully and to produce the best available evidence for the appreciation of the judges. It seems often that a mere thread of a possibility serves them for a good reliable story and the chief men are not trained to decipher a proper and useful evidence that will sustain a prosecution. The main cause of this failure of the police—department is due to incompetent men that abound in the whole service. Educational qualifications are not attended to. Besides the service is not attractive in a two-fold manner. It is often a drudgery to serve under and please unworthy superiors and besides the pay and chances of promotion are not sufficiently promising. Let merit alone be the test and the Police—department like any other institution in the world will thrive well.

बन्हाड.

अलिशान रेसिडेंट मि. छैडन साहेब हैता. ७ संसेवर पासून तीन महिन्यांच्या हक्काच्या रजेवर विळापतेस कांही राजिक प्रकरणा निमित्त जात आहेत.

अत्यंत आनंदाची गोष्ट की कर्नल मेकंशी कमिशनर हे सध्या रजेवर न जातां रेसिडेंट होऊन हैदराबादेस जात आहेत.

आणि त्याहून ही परम आश्वादाची वन्यापाची दुसरी नातमी अशी की कर्नल स्पानशी पांस त्या तीन महिन्यांत कमिशनर नेपण्यांत आले आहे.

कर्नल मेकंशी साहेब पांची स्वारी आको-ह्यास सोमवार पासून शनिवार पर्यंत होती. मुत्सिपालियीची स्पेशल सभा भरविण्यांत येऊन गटार वांधण्या संबंधांने विचार क्षाळा. किरकोळ तपासणी व जाहागीर प्रकरणे चालण्या होतीं.

रजेवर असेसेले मिहील सर्जन बाकटर रेळी हे आज आपल्या कामी दाखल होतील. हे पा पुढे तरी आपला वर्तनकम लोकप्रिय व आदराही करितोल अशी आशा आहे.

शिवेलेडच्या मारदाणीची चौकशी अगदी पुळपुळीत व ठिलाईने चालली असून आरोपी मुख्यमान इतर साथ्य मिळवून हिंदू लोकांस अर्जवाने व जरबीने मिळवून घेत आहेत. न्यायाचा आलेली गोष्ट निकराने तेऊस नेणे प्रत्येक हिंदूवें काम आहे. शिवेलेडकर 'स' चे दुसरे पत्र पुढील अर्की छापू.

बन्हाड सर्वनिक सभेची बैठक गेल्या २९ वे तारखेस मर्ली होती तेव्हां असे ठरले की एक जाहीरसमा नोवेवारांत आकेश्यात मरवून नंतर लोकांच्या नजरेस जावशक गोटी आणावपाच्या व त्या बदल प्रांतिक सरकारापाची दाद मागावपाची. शेतसान्याची वाढ, शेतकर्यांच्या पेक्षा, घेवे शिक्षण,

न्यायखाती, सरकारी चाकरी इत्यादे विषयांचा विवार होणार असून जाहीरसभेचे काम तीन दिवस चालेल. न हीर समा ही प्रांतिक समा हाणून भरणार आहे.

बाकटर रो सानिटरी हे अमृतसर शहराला जात असून त्यांचा हेतु तेपीक लोकाची व गांवाची स्थिती पाण्याच्या पुराने कशी काप ज्ञाली आहे हे पाहण्याचा आहे.

नोटिस.

रा. रा. भावसिंग देशमुख राहणार कसंबे कसारखंडे तालुके बाळापूर निल्हा अकोले पांस नोटिस देणार चंद्रभान बदल हरासेंग देशमुख राहणार मानकी तालुके बाळापूर निल्हा अकोला नोटिसीने असे कलवितो की, रुसुमाचा पैसा तीन वर्षांचा तुळी घेताचा. व त्यांतील आमच्या हिंशाचे तीन वर्षांचे रुपये [४८] आज पावेतो दिले नाहीत. रुसुमाचा पैसा मिळणे कारंतीं किंयादि करण्यास कायद्या प्रमाणे दाखला मेहरबान डेपूटी कमिशनर साहेब पांस निल्हा मिळावा लागती त्या प्रमाणे आही दाखला किंयादि करणेस मिळविला आहे. परंतु आगोदर आपणास कलवितो की, नोटिस पावळ्या पासून थाठ दिवसांचे भांत रुसुमाचे तीन वर्षांचे रुपये ४८ आपचे आलास देऊन पावती घेऊन जावी. असे झाले नाही तर रुसुमाचे रुपये ४८ बदल किंयादि करून किंयादीचे व द्या नोटिशीचे खर्च सुद्धांना निकाल होई पर्यंत सर्व नुकसानोसह सर्व रुपये भरून घेऊ. हाणून दिली नोटिस सही. तारीख २ माहे अगष्ट सन १८९४ इसवी.

(सही)

सहीची निशाणी— मोहर चंद्रभान बदल हरासेंग देशमुख पाची असे.

नोटिस

नोटिस बेशी देवराव लुशालराव देशपांडे प्रगणे दर्यापूर पांस खाली सही करणार याजकडून नोटिस देण्यात येते की दर्यापूर प्रगण्याचा छवजनमा जो सरकारातून आपणास मिळत असतो त्यांत माशा हिसा एक आणा चार पै चा असून लवाजम्पाचे हिंशाची रकम मी अज्ञान असल्यामुळे आज पावेतो सदाशिव लक्ष्यमण देशपांडे हे घेत आले परंतु हल्दी मी सजान शाळो आहे सबत नोटिशीने कलवितो की हालसाळचा पैसा जो तुमचे कडे शिलक आहे तो सदाशिव लक्ष्यमण देशपांडे पांस न देता मजला देऊन रसीद व्यावी व तशीच पुढे ही विद्युवाट ठेवावी. लवाजमा विष्ण्यास वरेच दिवस झाले आहेत तरी हिंशाची रकम देऊन पावती माझे सहीची व्यावी तसेच न केल्यास तुमचेवर किंयादि करै माग पडेल कठांवे तारीख २ अगष्ट सन १८९४ इसवी.

(सही) प्रवृद्धाव व्यावी देशपांडे राहणार दर्यापूर दृश्युर लुशी.

वर्तमानसार.

तोत. त्याच शोधकाच्या दुसऱ्या यंत्रांने मनुष्यांचे बलनवर्णन सभोवतालच्या उपाधिसह दुवेहुन प्रतिविम्बाने चित्ररूपांत दाखवितां येते. सारांश, या दोन्ही यंत्राच्या माझांने मनुष्यांचे मेर पर्यंतचे बोलणे व ठापार नव्याच्या तसे नाटकरूपांने तेच दाखविता येतेच. सृष्टामध्ये काय आहे आणि काय नाही हेतु ज्ञान मनुष्याच्या आठाक्षया नव्हरवें अंदे तथा परित्यांतही योजकस्त्र दुर्भेद: हे कांही खोटे नाही.

The General Journal

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THE PRESENT FISCAL CRISIS

No 11

We have shown in our last issue that the delusion of the British statesmen in whose hands have been placed the destinies of a vast empire—long a prey to the aggrandisements of unsatiated conquerors. The illusion will never be realised and the inclusion of cotton duties however unpalatable to a certain interest will be a matter of extreme necessity to which they must resort. This time we propose discussing the merits of such an inevitable inclusion on the principles of Free Trade.

Compelled as they will be by the irresistible force of circumstances to allow the Indian Government to impose a duty on cotton imports, the Ministers will try to conciliate the Lancashire interest by insisting on the levy of a countervailing duty on the products of the Indian Mills! But will such a step produce the desired effect?

The industries of India are struggling hard and fast with foreign competition. They are in fact in their infancy and they will be simply crippled by such an unwise demand not only unjust but quite detrimental to their interest made simply to benefit the importers of a particular place. It will be favouring one class to enrich itself at the expense of another. It will be an unmodified State Socialism. The traders of Lancashire appear to be altogether deficient in common sense. This enquiry can only be answered in one way. Regarding themselves as masters of the situation, they laid down what they considered prohibitive terms as the price of their acceptance of the principle of allowing India the same freedom in her fiscal policy as the colonies. When it was found that a majority of the members of the India Council were disposed to regard this as a way out of an awkward dilemma the Lancashire merchants speedily found occasion to pull down the flag of truce and the Committee of Manchester Chamber of Commerce, with the approval of members, forwarded an intimation to the Secretary of State that the Chamber would continue its opposition to import duties on cotton even though a countervailing duty be levied on articles of Indian manufacture."

In any case therefore a Cabinet which allows import duties to be levied on cotton goods is doomed to risk the patronage of Lancashire members, and this being so, the law of self-preservation should no longer be regarded as a reason for taxing the products of the Indian Mills. Mr. Cotton the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and several other gentlemen have proved to a demonstration that the coarse cotton manufacturers of India can not interfere

with the finer counts exported from Lancashire. The proposed import duty would therefore not be a protective one and the lovers of Free Trade ought to know that the Cobden principles are far more set at naught by a partial import duty than they would be if the cotton manufactures of Lancashire were treated on the same terms as the woolspinners, the same in fact as all other traders who export from England to India. Even the most astounding statements of Lord Kimberley admit that "when an emergency arises in India we must then have regard in the first place to the interests and needs of India herself". This statement however actuated and whatever it may mean can only be interpreted in one unmistakable language. The emergency of which Lord Kimberley appears to have no idea is sure to come when the time for preparing the next year's Budget comes. It is of the extreme importance for the people to let the Government of India know that the interests and needs of the Empire are such as to render it extremely unwise on the part of the Cabinet to permit for the vain hope of party advantage, the mill industry of India to be hampered and injured by an excise duty.

The whole native press has expressed its utter discontent for the exclusion of cotton. The idea of a countervailing duty absurd as it is will be most vehemently, opposed as is natural enough. In an age of covert and palpable disdain of the ruled desprived even of means of self-protection and harmless enjoyments such impositions must be accepted but all security, which wise rulers propose to themselves, so far as confidence is security, is violently shaken.

Colonel Lane is the only veteran officer at the head of the police department that commands admiration for his straightforward, upright, and proverbially just administration. He is as it were an angelic custodian of all police interests. His proposals to strengthen the police force with men and money are good but they touch only the lower service. The following are the measures he advocates to remedy the present contingencies.

"In the face of financial necessities, full relief must be postponed, but I have pointed out three ways in which the pressure on the regular police can be to some extent relieved:—

1st.—By linking the village police closer to the regular police; at present they are entirely separate from the police. The steps I advocate in this direction at first are:—

That all correspondence about entertainment, dismissal, &c., of village policemen should go up to the District Magistrate through the District Superintendent of Police, and not through Tahildars.

That the village police be paid through the Station-house officer, and not through the Tahildar.

That as in the North-West Provinces detachments of village police be made available to assist in preserving order at fairs under the control of the superior police officer in charge of police arrangements, thus relieving the regular Police.

2nd.—The establishment of road Police, a body intermediate between the regular and village police, located in chowkeys at regular distances along the main roads, and charged to the jagla cess fund. The duty of protect-

ing these roads is now performed by drafts from police reserves, which are not strong enough for the enough for the purpose.

3rd.—Authority to be given to District Magistrates to charge to Banjara tandas of criminal character the cost of constables deputed to watch them, thus allowing constables deputed for this purpose to be replaced in the reserves. Not less than 30 constables are now taken away for this duty, and are not replaced."

We are however hopeful that Colonel Lane will lay down a minute for future guidance in regard to higher services. He must not have been a stranger to the manifold defects and short-comings of the superior service because he is so acute, keen, penetrating in his perception. Perhaps the remedy may be beyond his control but his opinion, if he notes down any, will be a helpful machine to make Government open the service to more competent and legible persons. The Educational department has manufactured a good stock of able, learned and energetic men available for Government service but nowhere as in Berar is the stock so ignored as to continue treading in the old paths of favoritism and undue influences.

प्रेषण त्यांम दीर्घिकाळ लाभेही!

वरीक रिकाम्या जागी ११० पगारावर रा. रा. निकंड नारायण भट्टेपुढी इन्स्पे-क्टर, यवतमाळ पांस बदतोवर वृलटाण्यास बदलले, आणि यवतमाळास रा. रा. वामन रवृनाथ जाशी पिन्सपाळ, ट्रैनिंग कालेज पांस घेपुढी इन्स्पेक्टरच्या जागी नेमणीत आले आहे. पांवांची नेमणुका रावसाहेब पठवधिन पांवांची चांगल्या केश्या अंसे सर्वजन झाणतात हेतु लिहिण्यास आनंद वाटतो.

डाक्टर गोविंद वंकानी खेत यांनी गेश्या १२वे तारखेस आकोल्यास इंग्रींत सुरस व्याख्यान दिले श्रेत्रसमान चांगला नमळा होता. व्याख्यान त्यांच्या घंट्यांतह्या रोगवेश-यक गांधी दंबांवांने शाळे. व्याख्यात्यांची अकोलेकर मंडळी अस्पतंत झाणी आहे.

अकोटचे तहशीलदार मि. सुब्राह्मण्य दुपांस वरोवर मोहरमच्या वेळी बराणुहीन नांवाच्या इसमाने गैरजावता बोलाचाळी के ली व त्यास त्वेषास आणिले झाणून बुराणुहीन पांस जिश्वेह मानिस्टेट मि. हेवर पांवांची बोद्धा दिवसाची कैद व पंचवीस रुपये वृद्ध केचा. मि. हेवर हे मुख्य न्यायाधीश असल्यामुळे सर्व कोकास दाद मागतांना आनंद वाटतो.

आज पासून अकोल्यास सेशन भरणार आहे.

पेथोल चिक कानस्टेवल ग. रा. राजया पांवांची खामगांवास बदली होऊन खामगांवचे एक नवेन गृहस्थ रा. रा. देविदास नारायण पांस पेंच चीक कां० नेमिले.

जाहीरात

म्हुनिसिपल निपमांतील निपम १२ प्रमाणे जाहीर करण्यात खेत की वाढ नंवर २८ चे निवडले मेवर मि. सैफुद्दीनखान पांवांची रजिसामा दिल्यामुळे खांडी झालेची मेवरची नागा भरण्या करितांतारीख १२ प्रदे सप्टेंबर सन १८९४ इसवी रोजी सकाळचे ७ वारे पासून सापंकाळचे ५ वारे पर्यंत खेत मार्केट आफिसांत निवडणुक होणार आहे. निपम १३ प्रमाणे उमेदवांच्या नांवाचे कागद मि. वि. ना. दांडेकर हे ता. ४ सप्तेवरचे सापंकाळचे आत खेतील.

ता. १० अकोला { D. G. Patvardhan
१८ आगष्ट १८९४ { Secretary
M. C. Akola

NOTICE

Under rule 12 of the Municipal rules it is hereby published for general information that elections to fill up the vacancy caused by resignation of Mr. Saisuddinkhan an elected member for ward II shall take place from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. on the 12th. September 1894 at the Grain Market office.

The nomination papers will be received by Mr. V. N. Dandekar before the evening of the 4th. September 1894.

Dated Akola { D. G. Patvardhan
18th. August { Secretary
1894 { Municipal Committee
Akola

या आठवड्यांचे अंदरीस कर्नल व्यापकी साहेब कमिशनरची कामाचा चार्ज घेतील आणि मि. गाहविन आस्टिन असि. कमिशनर हे बुक्टप्पास घेपुढी कमिशनरची कामाचर नातील.

रा. रा. वारवंत नर्सीह मृद्घोळकर घेपुढी इन्स्पेक्टर, बुक्टाणा पांस मरुतीच्या भश्यकंतमुळे पेतशन घेण्यास परवानगी मिळाली. राजश्री दादासाहेब मृद्घोळकर पांवांचे वारवंत असून त्यांची वृत्ति आनंदी व मन-मिळाऊ आहे. त्यांचा वृद्धापकाळ आपल्या कुटुंबीयांचे अभिष्ट करण्यांत व लोकोपयोगी कायीत नावो आणि त्यांच्याउत्तम चाकरीची

वर्तमानसार

