

तीच एका मागून एक अरिष्टसूचक वातम्या एकुं येत आहेत. विद्यापतच्या कपड्यावर व सुतावर नकात मोड्या आणिवाणीने वस-विण्यांत आला आहे ती नकात बंद करण्यांत येईल अशी संघर्षे दिसतात. लॉर्ड हामिल्टन स्टेट सेक्रेटरी आहेत. त्यांचे मूळ पुरस्कर्ते लंकाशापरचे मत देणारे लोक आहेत तेव्हां त्यांच्या मागण्याचा प्रथम विचार होईलच. आणि व्हाइसरॉय लॉर्ड एरलिन यांनी कापडे कौन्सिलांत एक विशेषण सिद्धांत घालून ठेविला आहे की स्टेट सेक्रेटरींचे हाणेंणें हुकुमा प्रमाणें गिरसावंच केलें पाहिजे आणि स्टेट सेक्रेटरींच्या हाणण्या विरुद्ध काहीं वादविवाद घालता कामा नये. तेव्हां अशा गिथतींत लंकाशापरच्या लोकांनी लॉर्ड हामिल्टन यांस मानपत्र देऊन गैर-व केला आणि खोटीच प्रमाणें देऊन भल-तेच तर्क व अनुमां सांगितलीं तर त्यांस मोठे पठकळ मिळेल हे उघड आहे. मानपत्रांत नकात उठविण्या संवधानें जीं कारणें दर्शविचीं आहेत तीं चुकीचीं व वेदगळपणाचीं आहेत अशा विषयां प्रत्यक्ष ग्याझेटांत कर्ते लिहितात आणि व्हाइसरॉयच्या कापडे कौन्सिलांत असाच अभिप्राय पक्षा टरू. नकात वसविजो. पण हल्लीं राज्यवक्र निरा-ल्पच दिशेने फिरत आहे तेव्हा काय काय मोष्टि नजोस पदवील त्य

express himself, he is both very logical, and reasonable, well informed, and perhaps more in touch with the people than either of the two other candidates. But political reasoning is a computing principle, adding, multiplying and subtracting true moral denominations. Great light is thrown on them by the refracted and reflected rays from the convincing, silvery and lucid reasonings of others. Unfortunately for the Province the Raja can not be of use to them in the Council and therefore his election is out of question.

Then there remain two almost well balanced candidates. Yet a little reflection will show that the scale turns more in favour of Shrimant Raosahib Bhuskute.

The grant of Local Self Government and the extension of a right to representation in the Councils are yet purely experimental and infant privileges conferred on the people of this country. The main object of the Government is both to give a sort of training to the people and to draw from them that assistance which was till now latent and unutilised. If such be the plan of the government we cannot see why others equally capable of serving both the government and the people should be kept in the back ground to the exclusion of some chosen favourite. If the Deshasevak opposed at one time the election of the Hon. Chitnais on certain grounds and now been so far lulled into a false security by his success in the election, what can he expect to achieve an

equally worthy candidate? more? No doubt the confining representation to districts of the Province rather than to the whole province itself may be futile. But the idea of supporting an equally able candidate of greater expectations proves, to a demonstration, that generous spirit which vouches to rectify an error, recognise and appreciate merit and to banish perversity and obstinacy in an object. If the Deshasevak's apprehensions about the Hon. Chitnais proved false in his case, why will they not prove even more so in that of any other candidate in whom the masses may have confidence? Should the masses be guided by the vociferous party writers?

The argument that a man living in metropolitan towns has more opportunities to reflect and judge on matters concerning the weal of the people than one living in out of way towns is an argument perhaps as refutable as that which our rulers employ when they say that they have the same attachment and predilection for each of the castes whom they have reduced to a common domination. To admit at one time that the resources of the country have been developed by improvement and that railway, telegraphic, and postal communications have joined the country to one entire and vast town from Nepal to Cape Commorin, when such an argument suits us best and to come forward to deny it when it is against our propensities or it threatens to destroy our own advocacy is disingenious in controversy and is the worst legerdmain of sophistry. Even taking it for granted that the metropolitans have more frequent opportunities to conclude on topics of general interest than mofusilites what then are newspapers for? They should be stopped at once. All means of decentralising this vast country are then worthless. Similar the representatives to the French Republic should all be from among the citizens of Paris. We have no reason now to lament for the

defeats of the Grand Old Man of India and of Mr. W. E. Bonnerjee for how can they or how could they have represented the interests of India when living far out of it? The strange argument which we have considered would prove far too much against any thing and it may justify any anomaly and any persecution. It is only an index of a sort of party feeling or at least a sort of blind favoritism and prepossession towards some one or other.

When the right of representation was first announced to have been given to the Central Provinces, we naturally expected Raosahib Bhuskute, of Burhanpur, to step into the Council. He is a gentleman hardly thirty years old and his predecessors were, as far back as 1866, respectable feudatory chiefs. For mysterious reasons, those powers were suspended and probably never to be renewed. The late Bhausahib Bhuskute the father of the present representative early wished his son to be a public spirited man of the first water. God proposes man disposes. He left him an orphan, in 1882 hardly sixteen years old, studying in the Final F. A. class in the Jabulpore Arts College. Ever when a boy of hardly twelve, Mr. George Thompson, the present Inspector General of Education in the C. P., then the Inspector of schools N. C., has placed on the records of the Burhanpur zila school, his high opinion of the parts of the boy. The C. P. people have the most profound regard for Mr. Thomson's independence, honesty, veracity, considerateness, justice and judgment. To such parts to which an early tribute has been paid by the people themselves, has been added a high regard for him and a

In the same way, Mr. Bhuskute's talents and character offered his father a Statutory Civilian ship for his son. But his father wished to breed him up for the public only. In 1884, just after he had completed his seventeenth year he was made a Hon. Magistrate. His powers were raised from year to year and even though the Hon. J. Woodburn is against burdening private gentlemen with the powers of a full power magistrate, Mr. Bhuskute was invested with them. Had Mr. Bhuskute accepted the service he should by this time have been the first pucca native Deputy Commissioner in the C. P. But he regarded service below him and is doing the work of an E. A. C. at Burhanpur, the seat of his hereditary residence. His work is so earnest, vigorous and systematic that the Government has withdrawn all other Courts from Burhanpur save that of the Tehsildar though the population of the town numbers nearly thirty five thousand souls. He has been the President of the Town Municipality of Burhanpur almost ever since the present scheme of Local Self Government came into full operation. We have been favored with a copy of the Administration Report of that Town Municipality and in acknowledging its receipt with thanks we say we shall review it in some future issue. He has been the President of the Local Fund Committee at Burhanpur for over ten years. In fact he may be considered to be the uncrowned prince of the Districts from Jabulpore to Nimar. There is not a single public movement in the C. P. with which he is not connected. No doubt, he has yet taken no part in the Congress. But so great is his moral earnestness that he would never countenance a thing to which he can not do every possible justice. His numerous and multifarious engagements may have rendered him unfit to impose upon him further liabilities. No man was

more emphatically born to be popular. His advice is sought by all in the District. He is their leader and arbitrator. He has no sectarianism and is loved alike by all castes and creeds. Till the election of the Hon. Chitnais we had not even heard of his name. The news therefore of his election came on us almost like a surprise. To Mr. Bhuskute's experience, property, public spirit and earnestness he adds a more profound scholarship. Though a mofusilite Mr. Bhuskute is "Eyes" and not "No eyes". We are decidedly in favour of Mr. Bhuskute and we are sure the misgivings of the people natural enough till he is returned will be unimpeachably found to be groundless. If they are now ashamed of the apprehensions they had for the Hon. Chitnais when he was returned, they will be trebly ashamed of their fears if they have any about Raosahib Bhuskute's success. We hope the Hon. J. Woodburn will support Mr. Bhuskute and Mr. Bhuskute only, if he wishes to have a vigorous and at the same time impassioned and able representative.

वऱ्हाड

हवमान— या आठवड्यांतही पाऊस चांगला झाला. मधून मधून उघाडी असते. एकंदर पाऊस १७ इंच झाला. हवा थंड व रोगट आहे. पटकीचा वावा काहीं ठिकणीं भारी उडवला होता पण आतां पुष्कळ कमी आहे.

मेसर्स हेगर्, अकोला; निकोलेट, उमराव ती; गाडबिन आस्टिन, इच्छिपूर; व खान वहादूर शमसुद्दीन अली खान, वाशिम हे चार डेप्युटी कमिशनर अनुक्रमे २॥॥ महिने २० दिवस व १ महिने या

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES REPRESENTATIVE TO THE VICE REGAL COUNCIL

Our contemporary of the Deshasevaka has made a side remark in the editorial notes in the issue of the 21st. instant in connection with the re-election of the Hon. Mr. Chitnais. From the first we have a profound regard for the gentleman under whose auspices that paper came first to be started in 1892. The editorials in that paper attract a degree of attention proportioned not so much to their intrinsic force as to the general esteem in which that writer has been held in those and these Provinces. In connection with the candidature of Rao Bahadur Jatar for a membership in the Presidential Council of Bombay that paper first made us disagree with the writer in his severe and unjust judgment of that revered and esteemed gentleman. This time it has unintentionally tried to ignore an equally worthy gentleman.

The probable candidates for representation will be Hon. Gangadhar Madhvarao Chitnavis, Raosahib Balwantrao Govindrao Bhuskute and Raja Gokuldas of Jabulpore. Of the three gentlemen Raosahib Bhuskute is eminently fitted for a seat in the Council. Then after him is the Raja and the third and not the least in the sincerity of our wishes is the Hon Chitnais himself. But the Raja has not that command over the language in which the proceedings of that most sacred body in the nation are conducted. It may be that when opinions are solicited the Raja may study the questions and express himself with the aid of some body else in the manner in which he may insist on being wished to be understood. There is nothing derogatory to the Raja in this. Independent of the medium in which he may have to

ग्यात येणार असल्या विषयां लिहितात.

आज सायंकाळीं ६॥ वाजतां मि० राजर्षी मिशनरी उद्योग शाळेचे मुख्य अध्यापक हे धंदे शिक्षणा संवधानें लापवरीत व्याख्यान देणार आहेत. सर्वांनीं अगत्य येण्याची ठगा करावी.

अलिशान रिसिडेंट मि. झॅडन यांनीं आपली रजा सप्तंबर अखेर पर्यंत वाढवून घेतली आहे. त्यांनीं एका ३८ वर्षांच्या श्रीमान कुमारिकेशीं आपला द्वितीय विवाह केला असून रजा संपताच ते आपल्या जागीं रुजू व्हातील आणि कर्नेल मॅकली अर्किडिंग रिसिडेंट हे पेनशन घेऊन विद्यापतेस जातील.

निजाम सरकारचे दिवाण नवान विकार उरुमुक्क हे १३०३ फसली साळवा देवरावाड संस्थानचा राज्यकारभाराचा वार्षिक रिपोर्ट घेऊन सिमरण्यास व्हाइसरॉय साहेबांच्या मुळाखतीस जाणार आहेत. येत्या नोवेंबरांत लॉर्ड एरलिन यांनीं देवरावाडस येण्याची ठगा करावी म्हणून निजाम सरकारातर्फे आमंत्रणही देणार आहेत. लॉर्ड साहेबांच्या वाढणुवारांत साठीं चार वस्तू रुपयांचा फला उठविण्याचा संकल्प आहे.

क्याप्टन हार्सचो, खामगांव व मुनशी अजिजुद्दीन हे धंदे असिस्टंट कमिशनर अनुक्रमे ११ व १ महिन्यांच्या रजेवर जाण्याच्या वतांत आहेत.

वर्तमानसार

We think that there is a political reason as to why we should support a bill regulating the award of interest in Civil Courts. The peasant who tills the land has no more an owner's interest in it. The class of bankers as a whole have wrested from their debtors their landed property and the consequent discontent amongst the masses is assuming threatening dimensions. A sure check must be placed on this transition of land—ownership and the present bill is a remedial measure to remove the evil.

The rule of Dam Dupat is a very good rule and will have the desired effect; but the other danger is that high rates of interests and early suits upon the loan so as to preserve them within the abovenamed rule will again keep alive the present grievance in all its aspects. The maximum rate of interest allowable in a Civil Court should also be fixed. We hope that the bill will soon be a law of the land with the necessary amendments. In short, the maximum rate of interest as well as the maximum amount of interest allowable on a loan should be fixed by law.

In the memorable Note on 'Indian Finance' published in the last number of 'India' we find in a summary form the latest increase in the Imperial revenue due to new measures of fresh taxation. The large amount of increase will apprise us of the rapid strides with which the revenue is pushed to the last resource of the people. No taxation can be heavier than the burden which Indian people bear in comparison with the small items of their annual income. Let one observe the immense growth of revenue under each head in the following quotation:—

"The large increase in the Land Revenue of Rs. 3,645,237 is largely due to enhancement of assessments as the product of active settlement operations, and also, as to about Rs. 200,000, to a new Patwari cess in the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

2. The increase of Rs. 1,028,303 in Salt is partly due to the fact that the new duty materially checked consumption in the first year of its imposition (Financial Statement, 1888-9, qq. 9-10).

3. The large decrease in Miscellaneous Receipts of Rs. 791,387 is due to the fact that in 1888-9 a large gain was made in Exchange upon heavy remittance transactions of the subsidized Railway Companies (Financial Statement, 1889-90, p. 10). This is very much a matter of account."

The Jail-report of 1894 gives the following statement of its finances:—

Financial—The total gross expenditure fell from Rs. 79,477 to Rs. 75,805, and the gross cost per head of average strength from Rs. 61-15-6 to Rs. 58-15-0, a result on which the Inspector General is to be congratulated. A substantial decrease in the cost of rations was effected in Akola, and in all the jails, except Ellichpur, expenditure on this head decreased. None of the jail gardens produced a very satisfactory out-turn, but Colonel Lane explains that the management as regards the purchase of potatoes is not to blame. Heavy rains in September impaired the outturn of the Amraoti

garden.

The reduced cost per head of rations is due to several causes:—

1st.—To wheat flour being given twice instead of three times a week.

2nd.—To oil being substituted for ghee.

3rd.—To purchase of grain in bulk at Amraoti.

4th.—To grain being somewhat cheaper.

Against these general causes which made for economy must be set the abolition of the lower diet scale for short-term prisoners, which very considerably increased the quantity of food material to be purchased.

'Indian Polity' is already a familiar pamphlet with our readers Mr. Wacha has published therein some very valuable extracts from the writing of Major Evans Bell on the Imperial Policy which the Government of India should adopt. The pamphlet is a first-class collection of plain truths in plain language. The language is bold and vigorous and the opinions couched therein are warranted by sound statesmanship, long experience and a convincing mode of confession. The National Congress has ever alluded to the rampant evil of the highly paid European machinery of administration and has proved to satisfaction that at even less than half the cost of salaries a Native agency will work very well and keep in tact the high prestige and security of the British throne. Major E. Bell speaks in terms of bold eloquence on this subject and we would be glad if the Englishmen in authority will take to heart the noble and generous advice in the para culled below:—

"But what I do not understand is that the same result,—that of postponing indefinitely the practical admission of the natives of India to equal rights with their British fellow-subjects,—is arrived at by so many persons whose political professions are liberal, and who are certainly not blinded by fanatical arrogance; and my great difficulty, hitherto unmountable, has always been to extract a clear statement of their objection, which generally seems to consist of a vague sensation that any substantial influence and power gained by natives even in the ranks of our administration, would be a loss and a weakness to Government. This I believe to be a complete delusion, a desperate political heresy, which, if it were adopted by the State, would amount to a confession of the violence, the illegitimacy, and the incapacity of British rule.

Can it be supposed that the efficiency of the public service would be impaired? If any man means to assert that we cannot occasionally select a better man from the class of educated native officials and Sudder Court pleaders, to be a Judge, or an Assistant Commissioner, or an Assistant Collector, or a District Superintendent of Police, than can be got hap-hazard in the usual way, by seniority or by favour, from the Civil Service or from the Army, all I shall say in reply for the present is that I do not agree with him. I know a little of the "patriarchal" system in Nagpore, the Punjab, and Oude, and of the "heaven-born"

system in our older possessions."

To The Editor of the Berar Samachar

Dear sir,

It was with great delight that I read your English article on the election of candidates for Vice Regal Council on behalf of the Central Provinces. I admire the way in which you handled the subject. I do not know the intrinsic merits of Rao Saheb Bhuskute or demerits of Hon: Chitnis. Really speaking, to us in Berar it is of little or no importance whether Raosabeb Bhuskute joins the Vice Regal Council or Hon: Chitnis reenters it. I quite agree with you that the main object of the Government may be to give a sort of administrative training to the children of this land and that there is apparently no express reason why Hon: Chitnis should be allowed to secure himself the monopoly of membership when other men of equal merits are obtainable for the same. But I think one point has escaped your attention. Do you think that administrative training can even tolerably, be acquired within 2 or 3 sittings of the Council? Do you not think that next to Hon: Mehta, Hon: Chitnis attracted our attention in the published discussions? Do you not think that if the people of the Central Provinces re-elect him as their member, he would acquire more experience and will be qualified to serve the country better? If training is the main object of the people and Government alike, let us have full trained men; let us have such men as have made themselves fully acquainted with the manner in which the work of Government is carried on and with other particulars of vital importance. It would not be fair for us to change members every year. Hon: Chitnis did not fall below the expectations of his electors; on the contrary he won laurels! Let him therefore have some further training. If you would look at the question in this light I think you would agree with the DeshaSevak and me in the advisability of re-electing Hon: Chitnis. Hoping that you will not misunderstand me.

I beg to remain
Dear Sir,
Yours sincerely
B.

वऱ्हाड

हवामान— थोडा पाऊस पडला. हवा स्वच्छ आहे. रोगराई बंद आहे पिके चांगल्या दशात आहेत.

गेल्या बुववारी वाशिमकर नाटक मंडळीने 'संतपशुमन' नाटकाचा प्रयोग ति संपाने करून दाखविला. प्रयोग बरा झाला. प्रियदर्शिकेचे काम या खेपेत सर्वांना आवडले. विजयसंग व राणी यांनीही कामे चांगली बळी या मंडळीने या खेळाचे उत्पन्न येथील श्री रजिश्चराचे संस्थांना द्या. या उदार कर्त्याबद्दल आम्ही त्यांचो विशेष तारीफ करितो.

उद्या पासून येथील सेशनचे कामास सु-रवात हेईल. आणि सर्व कामे पाच आठवड्यांत आटपताळ असा अंदाज आहे.

सेशन कोडसांत प्रसिक्पुटरचे काम कोणा तरी जज्जाळा सांगितल्या कारणाने त्या जज्जाच्या कोर्टाचे काम तहकूब राहते आणि पक्षकारास बहुत त्रास व श्रम पडतात, पब्लिक प्रोसिक्पुटर एक स्वतंत्र मिकेल तर वरे!

कर्नळ लेन साहेब येत्या दिसेवर अलेख पेशान घेऊन जाणार आहेत आणि त्यांच्या जागी कपापटन वारन हेस्टिंगस यांची नेमणूक होणार आहे असे कळते.

गेल्या ४ थ्या तारखेस तिवसे येथे सभा भरऊन श्री शिवपतीच्या समाधि-फुडाची वर्गणी ७९ रुपये प्रमुख लोकांनी जमविली.

वाशिमचे डेपुटी कमिशनरचे जागी मि० रुस्तुमजी फर्दुनजी असि० कपि० बुडटाणा यांस नेमण्या अन्वयेने काळ प्राप्तःकाळी वाशिमाकडे रवाना झाले असे कळते.

क्रिकेट सामना

आकोला येथे तारीख २०/८/९५ मंगळवार रोजी आकोला क्रिकेट क्लब व भुसावळ क्रिकेट क्लब यांच्यामध्ये क्रिकेट प्रतियोगिता चढाओढीचे खेळ जूविली पार्कमध्ये होतील. प्रेक्षक मंडळीच्या सोयीसाठी तंत्रुदिके जाणार असून या निमित्त टिकिटें ठेविली आहेत यांचा तपशील येणे प्रमाणे:—

- (१) क्रिकेट म्याचे खर्चाळा जे वर्गणी देतील त्यांस फुकट टिकिट मिळेल.
- (२) इतर प्रेक्षका साठी टिकिटेंचे दर
- (अ) तंत्रु वर्ग १ टा-खुर्ची १ रुपया
- (ब) तंत्रु वर्ग २ रा-बेंच ४ आणे-पी. इ. रेंडून सेक्रेटरी आकोला क्रिकेट क्लब.

वर्तमानसार.

सोळापूर अल्बानांत ब्राह्मणी राज्य— अशा अर्थाचा प्रयोग करून कित्येक जातिचे लोक आपआपऱ्हातात चुळबुळ करित आहेत. त्यांचे हाणणे की, कळेक्टर, देशमुख ब्राह्मण, ए. इनिनिपर गडवेले ब्राह्मण, डे० कळे० हाणदार ब्राह्मण, मा मन्देशार ब्राह्मण, हेड मास्तर, ब्राह्मण, पोस्टमास्तर ब्राह्मण, सर्वाडनेट जज्ज खेर ब्राह्मण, पावर अ. जज्ज फडके ब्राह्मण, वकील ब्राह्मण, आतां मि० जज्ज यांची वदली होऊन त्या जागी ब्राह्मण सशानजज्ज नेमणार. ईश्वराने आसा योन वढवून आणल्यास होमरूळचा अधिकार न मगतां सोळापूरकरास आळा हे महत्त्वाग्य समजून त्यांचे रक्षण करण्यासाठी सर्वांना काळजी पूर्वक जपावे येवे आमचे सांगणे आहे.

बेराडसमाचार

THE BERAR SAMACHAR

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वर्ष २९ आकोला सोमवार तारीख २६ माहे आगष्ट सन १८९५ इ० अंक ३३

जाहिर खबर

बाहेर गांवच्या सर्व व्यापारी लोकांस कळविण्यांत येते की; आमची पेढी मुंबईत फार दिवसांपासून घालू असून आम्ही पुष्कळ कायद्यानें माल खरेदी करून पावित असतो. ज्या व्यापारी लोकांस भुसारी, कापड, फरनीचरचे जातीचे सामान, लांकूड, लोखंड, किराणा, होंडवरे (चुका, स्फू वगैरे) स्टेशनरी व ग्यासलेट वगैरे कोणत्याही जातीचा माल मागणे शक्यास आम्ही पुष्कळ कायद्यानें आणि कमीशननें व स्विकृत पाठवुं एक वेळ माल मागविण्यावर खात्री होईल. आमच्या कापिशनाचा भावही कारच कमी हणजे शेंकडा एक टक्या प्रमाणे आहे. माल मागविणे तो व्याख्यु पेवळनें अगर आगाऊ रूपये पाठवून मागवावा. पण व्याख्यु पेवळनें माल मागविणारांनी शेंकडा २५ रूपये प्रमाणे रक्षम आगाऊ पाठविली पाहिजे ज्या लोकांस माल मागविणे असेल त्यांनी खालील पत्त्यावर आपले नांव, गांव, स्टेशन वगैरे स्पष्ट खुलासेवार लिहून पत्रव्यवहार करावा. पत्रे पोस्टपेढ पाठवावी व उत्तराकरिता टिकीट पाठवावे.

तईयव अली मुलावली भाई.

मच्छी बाजार, अवदूळ रहिमान स्ट्रीट. मुंबई.

पुराणप्रकाश

(महाभारत व पुराण ग्रंथांचे सरळ मराठी भाषांतर.)

हल्लींच्या विद्यापसारामुळे जुन्या व नव्या मतांच्या लोकांस, आपल्या प्राचीन पुराणादि ग्रंथांत काय तत्व आहे व त्यांनी कोण कोणत्या गोष्टी सांगितल्या आहेत, हे समजून घेण्याची वरीच उत्कंठा प्राप्त झाली आहे. असे जाणून सर्वांस घेण्यास सोईवार पडावे म्हणून आम्ही श्रीमहाभारत, १८ महा पुराणे व उपपुराणे यांचे सरळ मराठी भाषांतर शके १८९० च्या श्रावण महिन्या पासून दूरमहा ९६ एटांच्या मासिक अंकद्वारे सुरू केले आहे.

पुराणांत अनेकप्रकारचे इतिहास, मनोःकल व उपयुक्त आख्याने, बोधपर व नीतिपर मनोहर, कथा ईश्वराच्या अनेक अवतारकथा, सूर्यवंशी व सोमवंशी राजे कोणकोण झाले, सृष्टि कशी उत्पन्न झाली, ती कोणती आहेत, त्यांची महात्म्ये कशी आहेत, यांची क्षेत्रे कोठे आहेत, मन्वंतराच्य कथा, कांहीं अद्भुत घमटकारांच्या गोष्टी पुढील भविष्ये, कोणते दिवस पवित्र व त्या दिवशी कोणती व्रते व दाने करावी, वर्णाश्रमधर्म, श्राद्ध, मठमोठ्या मजाचे इतिहास, महण, नक्षत्र, भुगोल, खगोल, स्वर्ग, मृत्यु, पाताळ, सप्तर्षी, व नखंडादिकांची वर्णने, देव, दानव, गंधर्व, पक्ष, राक्षस, नगांची उत्पत्ति असून सर्व उपयुक्त गोष्टी समावेश केला आहे.

तूर्त भारताची एष्टे ४०, गणेशपुराणाची २४, ब्राह्मपुराणाची १६ आणि नृसिंहपुराणाची १६ याप्रमाणे दूरमहा रोंपळ अष्टात्रा एष्टे प्रसिद्ध होत अमतात.

याच्या प्रत्येक अंकाची किंमत ८ आणेप्रमाणे वर्षाच्या १२ अंकाची किंमत आगाऊ देणारास ६ रूपये व ट. ख. १२ आणि पडेल.

ता० क०—जर कोणास वर्षाच्या १२ अंकाची किंमत एकदम देणाराची सव

द नसेल तर प्रत्येक तिमाहीचे ट. ख. सह १॥ आगाऊ पाठवावी. आवेक माहिती करिता आधी आण्याचे तिकीट पाठवा. बागणे नमुन्याचा फार्म पाठवून देऊ.

पुराणप्रकाश छापखान्याचे मालक, पत्ता:—नळबजार तीनवत्ती शेट छत्रीकवा रलुभाईचे वरांत,

पुराणप्रकाश मंडळी मुंबई.

जाहिरात

कवाडतीचे पुस्तक

कारच उपयुक्त; हुकमाचे शब्द मराठीत व इंग्रजीत (उच्चारसह) नेथल्या तेथे सुखेल चित्रे. उत्तम अभिप्राय वहाड शाळा खात्याने पसंत केलेले किंमत १०

गोविंद भास्कर ओक वाशिप, वहाड.

उत्तम सोय

आम्ही हिंदुस्थानातील सर्व लोकांकरितां [व्यापारी अथवा खासगत] सोळापूर येथे सुती व रेशमी लुगडी, खणाची, संत्रज्या (कच्चे व पक्के रंगाच्या) खाद्य, घोंगळ्या, नाता तन्हेच्या, ठानाकलाथ व पेथील गिरणीत तयार होणारे सर्व प्रकारचे कापड तसेच फर्निचर व मद्रास इलाख्यांतला उपरणी हवाल धोतरजोडे हाचे व रेशमी व जरीचे रोजे पैशांने अगर वही. पी. रीतीने माफक कमिशन घेऊन तावडतोच रवाना करूं.

आमचे तंबाखूचे कारखान्यांत मुंबई, पुणे व कल्याण येथील मनुष्याप्रमाणे उंची मध्यम व मिश्र विद्या तयार होत असतात भाव किरकोळ व ठोक भेस देण आहेत. समक्ष अगर पोस्टपेढ पत्रद्वारा चौकशी आसापाशी करावी.

केशवराव साटये सवर बाजार, सोळापूर

शिवाजी आणि मावळ

हा हा देवा ! गति मम कशी जाहळी
आर्पभूमी ॥
आषा आतां विपरित तिला काळ ;
मर्जी प्रभूची ॥
कोपेवेद-प्रणेत विमलाचार,
शाळा अधर्म ॥
भूपातेची अवनति असे पाहणे
नीच कर्म ॥ १ ॥
वीरश्रीने विवमणिपरी शोभली
वीररत्ने ॥
आर्षी वा ही भुजसुगळें रक्षिली
कार यत्ने ॥
देशैश्वर्या अगणित गर्णी पाहतां
लोक अग्य ॥
आश्रयाने बदति वदनी ' आर्षी हे
धन्य धन्य ' ॥ २ ॥
नाचे शांती, अमित सुख हो
आर्षीवसी जनांला ॥
न्याये तेव्हां मनुजपति द्या शासिती
स्वर्णभूला ॥
धर्मी कर्मी रत जन सदां,
वागती पायरीने ॥
आर्षी माता अमित विभवे शोभली
द्या परीने ॥ ३ ॥
गेळें सारे विभव विळया.
विक्रमी विक्रमादि ॥
पृथ्वीपाल प्रशमित अहो,
नाहले सत्य वादी ॥
कीचे कर्णी, परभृति गळे,
नांव ही ऐकतांन ॥
आर्षी वा ती खळ खळ रडे।
हाय आम्हा सुतांन ॥ ४ ॥
सोसेना हा प्रखरतर त्या जाच द्या
भुभुजांचा ॥
तापे चंद्रशुतिधरकरे व्रात जैसा
द्विजांचा ॥
अन्नाभावे जन सकळ हे भोगिती
यातनाचा ॥
हाले चोर प्रबळ, न मिळे आसरा
मालकांन ॥ ५ ॥
वाताहोत मज न बघवे,
दुःख वळोळ लोटे ॥
भाजे मधुवृत्, गहिवर तसा
अतरीं फार लोटे ॥
हांजी हांजी करुनि जन जे टाकितो
न्यायधर्मी ॥
सौख्याचे ते धनि द्युनेया राहिले.
हाय कर्मी ॥ ६ ॥
विश्वाधरें, पतितपुनितें, दान कारुण्य
मूर्ते ॥
बैसे तूं हीं नयनकमळे झांकितो
दुःखहर्ते ॥
नाही कांहीं वृजविण जगां चालते
चाळकीं तूं ॥

सद् बुद्धीने वितरुनि मया धीर दे
अधिके तूं ॥ ७ ॥
आर्षीगी जो पतित यवाव्यास द्युते
आहे ॥ १ ॥
तीते मुक्त प्रतिहत पयले करायास
पाहे ॥
सोसि कटां, तुणसमगणी, वेड खर्ची
रवतांचा ॥
आहे ऐसा कवण जगतों पूत सत्य
व्रताचा ॥ ८ ॥
नेत्रें बाणपुरा अलंख शिवरायाचीं श्रुं
लागलीं ॥
येतां हे असले विचार वपुने झाली
महा काहळी. ॥
अन्वेचे नमुनी पदांभुज निधे संकेत
जागेकडे ॥
पाहूनी अपुळे गडी नृप हणे त्यांना
" अहो रांगडे! ९ ॥
" आरामी रमती अमोत, परमा सौख्या-
मृता सेवती ॥
तोऱ्याने अधिकार चाळवुनिया राज्या
प्रती भोगिती ॥
म्हळाचे जनसंघ मत्त बनले अत्यंत
येथे पहा ॥
दारिद्र्य भियवार हो ! परिवरा दुःखास
तुझी अहा! ॥ १० ॥
नाही वख तुझांस नम किरतां रानी
वनी, चांधव !
दैन्ये आळवितां स्वकाय तुमचा, कोणी
न तुझा धव ॥
पोटाचा पुरतेहि अन्न न मिळे, हाः
कष्ट हे भोगितां ॥
रोमांचे तनु व्यास होय असले तुझास
मी पाहतां ॥ ११ ॥
यवा नृप विदेशी घेउनो स्वर्ण-
भुजा ॥
कुरतर पबस्वें शासिती ते
प्रजेला ॥
लुटुनि जन करिती देश
उध्वस्त सारा ॥
हरहर ! न मिळावा काय तुझास
धारा ॥ १२ ॥
प्रतिदिनि बध होतो माउळी
गाउळीचा ॥
यवन छत्र करिती दीन
गो ब्राह्मणांचा ॥
त्यजिता नम अधर्मी पक्ष पाती
नुपाळ ॥
विपरित सुभटाने ! जाहला प्राप्त
काश ॥ १३ ॥
सदां अपुण्या निदिती हिंदु धर्मी ॥
खरे मानिती ते कुराणा स्वधर्मी ॥
शिवाळा शिवापा छत्र लक्ष्मी पतळी ॥
मने पुनितो फक्त पैगबराळा ॥ १४ ॥

आहेत. ते मिळू व वस्तुवित्त मूक
आहेत हे आतां प्रमादामिमुद्द तैपान सर्वा
च्या लक्षत येईल असे आहोी समजते.

The Berar Samachar

MONDAY AUGUST,
26, 1895

The agricultural masses in Berar present a sorry spectacle. They are in a ruinous condition. They gradually sink into depths of poverty and are in a state of utter helplessness. These people still continue to follow the profession of agriculture which is being transmitted from one generation to another. They do so because they have no other source of industry to engage their labour. They have lost every faith in the profits of agriculture which is not such a paying business as will secure them a competent living suited for their meagre wants. The old stories of their extravagance and thoughtlessness about the provision for tomorrow have no more any intrinsic force as a stock argument for their poor and helpless state. Whatever may be the causes which long experience, accurate knowledge and sound scientific learning can alone find out, the effects are there as a stern fact and we shall have to fit if we would avoid the danger that is looming in the hearts of the starving and discontented peasantry. The agriculturists are backward in education, have learnt no inspiring principle of self help and are an easy prey into the hands of money-lending Shylocks. They are no more owners of the fields they sow; but are mere labourers therein. They work under so many disadvantages of forced agreements of lease and are so hampered in by the insecure prospects of a good or bad harvest that they will not stick to agriculture if they can fix upon some business which will utilize their unskilful labour. They will gladly retire from it if they could only help it.

The remedial measures that are proposed to avert the agricultural danger we would summarize for the acceptance of our local govt. The grievances are there and are likely to multiply in consequence of the enhanced assessments. The Survey-department thinks only of the higher revenue irrespectively of the abilities of the ryots to pay. Survey-fields are treated like Abkari-farms to be disposed of by public auction. The highest bid is here the agreement to pay high assessments and we are sorry that a wrong principle is at the bottom of the inner working of the Survey department. The old assessments are more than enough and no increase is consistent with the safety and contentment of the agriculturists. The Award of Interest Bill will remove some grievances but the necessity of an agricultural bank is nevertheless not less stringent and imperative. Some such judicial measure like the Dekkan Agriculturist's Relief Act is a great want of the province and the want will not be really satisfied unless

it be coupled with the executive remedy of dry remissions in case of failures of crops. We hope to deal separately with each of these proposals on some future occasion.

Professor Selby has thus summarized the chief tenets of the English Hegelian Philosophy:—

"This then is the first point which we are to take account of in English Hegelianism, that the existence of an Eternal spirit is revealed in Nature and Man. The next point is that this spiritual principle is revealed as an Evolutionary process of which it is the final cause or end, and at the same time immanent in the process and its efficient cause. All reality is in progress. But whereas the evolutionary naturalists attempt the impossible task of finding in the lower forms of existence the explanation of the higher, as if the effect could possibly contain more than its cause, the Hegelian adopts the Aristotelian position that the end determines the process. Throughout it is the higher stage which renders the lower intelligible. Except as an element in a spiritual world even matter itself cannot fully be understood. From this point of view the Darwinian theory of species, though interesting as a scientific hypothesis, ceases to have any direct philosophical interest. Among English Hegelians, some accept it, others reject it. Whatever may be the true theory of development, the end is still the final cause of it. The most that Darwin has done is to upset the old notion of God as the creator and designer of the world. Man represents the effort of nature realised, but in man himself Evolution begins again on a higher stage. For in the religious and moral consciousness of man God is revealed in a higher degree. 'Man is the true Shekina.' And what is true of evolution generally is true of the evolution of religion. The germ of its highest form is present in its lowest. Throughout its essence is a conviction that the truth of the world is a God present and ruling in all things."

D. C. Q.

Ellichpur, Berar
22nd. August 1895

To
The Editor "Berar Samachar" Akola

Sir,
Please, insert the following few lines in the next issue of your Journal.

Paratwada was subject to a number of robberies and theft last year. The Police tried their best to check offences and detect offenders but they were not successful. A theft was committed in the month of April last in the liquor shop of Balkheda, and a sepoy of the Military Regiment located here, with three others, was arrested by the Police and placed before Captain Manduit for trial. Captain Manduit inquired into the case and finding sufficient evidence, committed the four accused to the Sessions court for trial on the charge of dacoity. We are very glad to observe that Mr. Elliot our present

Sessions Judge, tried the case and convicted the accused of committing dacoity and sentenced the Regimental sepoy Mir Sahib to transportation for 10 years and the other three to transportation for 7 years. The decision of the case has given great satisfaction to all people of Paratwada and has considerably checked the further progress of robberies and thefts, which were rampant in the last year.

The Civil Station Municipality appears to be going on all right, under the able chairmanship of Mr. Godwin Austen Deputy Commissioner Ellichpur. Almost all roads are being repaired and sanded. The work of cutting trees and thinning overgrowth of plantations, has been rapidly going on and the station would appear tidy and clear after some days. The Committee have fixed street-lamps in various places, which have proved to be of great service to people in the night-time.

Mr. M. R. Dastur Extra Assistant Commissioner Ellichpur, who has sent here to dispose of arrears of Civil work, is transferred to Buldana and the news has been received with great sorrow and surprise by the people. He was entertained at a Pan Supari ceremony on 20th August at the house of Mr. Ganesh Nagesh Pleader by all his friends here. The ceremony was private and was of a very simple nature. Misses. Maniksha were also kind enough to attend the ceremony. After Pan Supari and garlands of flowers were distributed, Mr. Ganesh Nagesh made a short speech, in the course of which, he described the career of Mr. Maniksha and expressed the great regret on behalf of the people assembled, at the sudden departure of a good friend and a most amiable patient and tried Judge. Almost all people wished that he should not be transferred in the interests of suitors and the administration of civil work. The work was going on smoothly and the courts file has been reduced to a great extent. It is a sincere wish and opinion of people that a third officer is quite necessary to cope with the work, Mr. Sanjana being already overburdened with the duties of various branches of the Department. We therefore hope that Government will kindly attend to this public opinion and hearty wish of the people and send an able officer to act as Civil Judge of the District.

Yours truly
" X "

वऱ्हाड

हवामान—पावसाकडे सगळ्यांचे डोळे लागले आहेत. मनस्वी उकडते, दग वारंवार येतात आणि वाराही गार सुटतो हत्पादि लक्षणांवरून पाऊस लवकर पडेल असे वाटते. किरकोळ दुखणी नोरावर आहेत आणि तुरळक तुरळक वऱ्हाडा उपद्रव जवळ आसण्याच्या ठिकाळिकाणी असल्या विषयी कळते. रात्री पाऊसास प्रारंभ झाला.

गेल्या १८ वे तारखेस निजाम सरकारचे दिव्य नवाब विचारउळ-उमराव वहादुर आपल्या लवान्यासह मुंबईस जाऊन पोहोचले. आणि दुसरे दिवशी त्यांची स्वारी सिम्पकाडे व्हाईसराय साहेबांच्या भेटीसाठी

रवाना झाली. याच भेटीत व्हाईसराय साहेबांस येत्या गोवेवऱ्हात हेदराबादस येण्या-विषयी निजाम सरकार तर्फे आमंत्रण देण्यात येणार आहे.

बाशिमाहून आमचे एक मित्र छिदि की, पाऊस नाही. त्यामुळे शेतकरी हवालदीर शाले आहेत. बाशिम ताड कित्येक गावीं महामारी चालू आहे. त्रपति शिवाजी महाराजांच्या समाधि करिता २५ रुपये बर्गीणी जमळी जाणा ती पुण्यास धाडली जात आहे.

होअर व हापर परीक्षा पुढील महिन्या च्या ९ वे तारखेस उमरावतीस सुरू होतील.

मि. हेअर साहेब डेप्युटी कमिशनर, आकोला यांस १ ले सप्टेंबर पासून दोन महिने ११ दिवसांची हककाची रजा मिळाली. नित्याच्या कामाच्या दगदगीने थकलेले आमचे लोकमिप साहेब वहादुर या रजेत काश्मिरकडे जाणार आहेत.

आणि या रजेत मि. सिम्पसन असि. क. मिशनर आकोला यांस अफिशियलिंग डेप्युटी कमिशनर नेमण्यांत आले.

रा. रा. गोविंदराज अठ्या एक्स्ट्रा असि. कमिशनर यांजकडेस वाशिमचे निरुहा रजिस्ट्रारचे काम दिले.

तारीख २ सप्टेंबर पासून मि. गाडविने आस्टिन आफि. डेप्युटी कमिशनर हे पंधरा दिवसांच्या रजेवर जात असून त्या रजेत कपापटन मॉडिट असि. कॅमि. यांस डेप्युटी कमिशनर नेमिले.

मि. शेर मबमद खान तहशिलदार, मग-रुळपीर यांस एक महिन्याची हककाची रजा मिळाली. आणि त्यांच्या रजेत रा. रा. नारायण रामराव छार्क आफ कोर्ट यांस वाशिमाहून तहशिलदारीवर नेमिले आहे.

मे. बुळक साहेब कमिशनर यांची स्वारी येत्या अठवड्यांत आकोल्यास येणार असल्या विषयी खबर आगते.

गेल्या शनिवारी वार्षिक सानिटरी बोर्ड भरले होते आणि त्यांत या निरुद्धाच्या नवीन सार्वजनिक आरोग्यविषयक कामांबाबत चांगला खळ झाला.

तर पण ह्या रा. रा. नारायण पांडुरंग बोळकां येत असि. कमिशनर हे रजेवरून ह्या गोष्टीत परत आल्या नंतर मि. एम्पि व्हादुराशा जागी आकोल्यास राहा करून पुळ बाध आहे. समजते. हे काम असे नाही. पण जो

वर्तमान

