

ble instance of this is a gentleman from these provinces, who had the honor to be connected with the society.

Considering the source from which the attack comes, we think the expositors have doubtful credentials to incline the public to hear them; the society has long been established and has for this reason alone if not for any other a prima facie case in its favour. We do not think the attack is ill-timed as some of our contemporaries think; no doubt there is some chivalric feeling in the idea that we should not attack our enemy behind his back; but we maintain that the voice of Truth must be heard at any time and at any place. It is right to let the world know all at once that a mighty delusion has swayed them, and the sooner this is done the better. Besides these are not the old days when half a dozen sowars were required to carry a bit of important news from place to place; information regarding the attack can and must reach the leaders in England and certainly it would not be difficult for them to answer the charge. We conceive that an explanation is absolutely necessary on the part of the leaders of the society as we know they can ill afford to defy the public opinion thus poisoned by the malignity of the reports against them.

We also know that they will give an explanation and we withhold our judgment until we have heard the other side and weighed the conflicting mass of evidence. If the charges are substantiated, we will know with what things in History to rank the society; but whatever the event, we are anxious to know what the other party has to say.

The Reverend Mr Patterson in a letter to the Madras Mail says with reference to the Blavatsky correspondence. "The result of very careful comparison of these documents has been to strengthen our conviction, that the letters published are undoubtedly genuine. I am quite prepared to hear the responsibility which I have incurred by the publication of these letters as genuine. I may add in answer to many queries that have appeared in the Press that the "every precaution" taken to determine the genuineness of the letters prior to their publication did include their scrutiny by the best experts in handwriting procurable in south India."

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN'S VICEROYALTY.

The appointment of the Earl of Dufferin to the Viceroyalty of India has been received with a chorus of unanimous approval, the British press of all colours joining in lauding the wisdom of the Ministerial selection. *The Times* says: The official announcement that the Marquis of Ripon's place will be taken by the Earl of Dufferin will be received with great and general satisfaction. Of the eminent and exceptional fitness of Lord Dufferin for the great office he is now about to assume there can hardly be two opinions. At home and abroad Lord Dufferin has occupied high positions of State with uniform ability and distinction. An eloquent speaker, a brilliant writer, a consummate diplomatist, an ex-

perienced and capable man of affairs, he unites in a rare degree those qualities and acquirements which entitle a man to be called a statesman. India will, at any rate, be the gainer by the change, even if Constantinople should suffer. Lord Dufferin leaves, in one sense, a comparatively easy task to his successor. We rejoice that his remarkable qualities and gifts should now be enlisted in the service of India. The man is worthy of the sphere, and this is, perhaps, the highest tribute that can be paid to his qualities." *The Daily Telegraph* says: "It is possible that the serious problems which have been thrust aside in Egypt, Asia Minor, Afghanistan, and elsewhere during the Gladstonian epoch may burst into volcanic eruption while Lord Dufferin is Viceroy. In that day it is not 'Government by picnic' which would do the Empire much good, nor would sentiment stand in stead of manhood and stern resolve. Yet, even if such a day should come, none could be named fitter to fill the place of Dalhousie and Mayo than the fearless and serene Irishman who succeeds Lord Ripon, and who will, we trust, efface the deplorable errors of his predecessor, and regain the ground which he has lost." *The Daily News* says: "It would not be possible to pay Lord Dufferin a higher compliment than to say that, of all his countrymen in the diplomatic service of the Government, he is, perhaps, the best qualified for the post. So far as regards the domestic politics of India, it will be seen that in Lord Dufferin the present Viceroy will have successor who is as sympathetic as he is able and accomplished. Still, the Russo-Indian question, which is practically an Afghan question, demands skilful diplomatic handling. Indeed, it may be very safely inferred that Lord Dufferin's acquaintance with the Central Asiatic question constitutes one of the reasons for his new appointment. He has displayed that combination of dexterity, shrewdness, firmness, and tact of which he subsequently gave so many proofs in Constantinople, and still later, and in a lesser sphere, in the city of the Caliphs." *The Morning Post* says: "The appointment of Lord Dufferin as Viceroy of India will be regarded, we venture to think with universal approval. As Viceroy of India, Lord Dufferin will have a wide field indeed for the display of statesmanlike qualities. If he should only succeed in rectifying some of the mistakes committed by his predecessor in office, he will deserve well of his country." *The Daily Chronicle* says: Lord Dufferin's diplomatic experience will be especially valuable in enabling him to deal with the Afghan question, the importance of which he appreciates with-

out being terrified by dangers against which it is perfectly practicable to guard. During his tenure of the Viceregal office he will not be a purely ornamental figure head, or a mere symbol of Imperial power; but he may be expected to prove a statesmanlike administrator, comprehending the wants of India, and carrying out a Liberal policy with marked ability and characteristic discretion."

Now that the battle is over, and the game of attack and defence is ended, it is noticeable that the British journalists are nearly unanimous in their verdict regarding Lord Ripon. *The Times* says: "With every desire to do justice to those who serve their country in responsible and arduous positions, we cannot pretend to think that the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon has been a conspicuous success. The successful conduct of the campaign which ensued and the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan may fairly be reckoned to the credit of Lord Ripon's Government. Of his general policy, however, we find it impossible to speak in terms of similar commendation. We are willing to accord him the utmost credit that may be due for industry, good intentions, and active benevolence. But his natural disposition, encouraged and developed by the circumstances of his life, is sentimental, visionary, and doctrinaire, and these are qualities which, though amiable and respectable in themselves, are singularly out of place in the ruler of the Indian Empire. The Eastern horizon is not free from clouds, but he leaves India tranquil and fairly prosperous, and, as his successor will be a man of very different stamp, we are content to let bygones be bygones." *The Daily News* makes admissions of a similarly damaging character, but chivalrously stands up for "a final round." It declares that "even Lord Ripon's opponents, who comprise more than half of the Anglo-Indian community, respect and admire him for his sterling integrity; and, what is of infinitely greater consequence, he has won the confidence and the affection of the people of India to an extent of which even the greatest of his predecessors could not boast. The secret of this confidence and affection is not far to seek. It simply consists in this, that Lord Ripon has done more than any other occupant of the Viceregal throne to realize liberal ideal of politics in the imperial and in the local administration of India. The courage and the thoroughness with which he has translated liberal theory into practice; the comprehensiveness of his practical schemes for universal education, and the establishment of local self-government in every district and principal town in India; the generosity and the

sense of justice which impelled him to remove one other obstacle to the equality between the native and Indian civilisation, these were entirely his own. *Daily Telegraph* says: "With the best intentions, no doubt, Lord Ripon has wrought almost incalculable mischief in India. Yielding himself up to sentimental aspirations, and taking counsel from the crudest and wildest of native and imported reformers, he has aroused ambitions and jealousies which only time and skill can allay, and has damaged our prestige of lordliness, by which, more than by material force, we hold our Oriental dominions." *The Morning Post* says: "The Marquis of Ripon has not been a successful Viceroy. That he has considerable abilities no one will deny, and these he has always placed willingly and unreservedly at the service of his country. In a less exalted and responsible post Lord Ripon would probably have succeeded better. But his training for the Viceroyalty was of the best kind. Lord Ripon has not failed because he was insufficiently acquainted with the character and needs of the country he was called upon to govern."

The English Mail
September 12-9 84.

वऱ्हाड

इतमान-— पाऊस गेल्या सारखा वऱ्हाड आदि केव्हा केव्हा आकाश आभ्रानी अ. च्छादीत असते. थंडीची शाक पडत चालली आहे रोगराई म्हणण्यासारखी नाही

निस्तर रामास्वामी येथील डे० क० आफिसांतिल हार्क यांस, त्यांच्या अतिशय कर्जबाजारीपणामुळे व या पासून सरकारां कामास येणाऱ्या हरकती मुळे मे. डे. क. साहेबांनी नौकरीवरून दुरकरून यांचे जागी मि. वापनगणेश यांस पन्नासावर, यांचे ४० वर मि. नारयण वामन यांस, यांचे २९ वर मि. वापनराव काळे यांस, व यांचे २० वर मि. दिसाजा उमेदवार यांस नेमिल्याचे कळते.

मे. सी. भिमराव यांची नेमणूक लवकरच रजे वरून आल्यावर या निव्व्हात होणार व मे. अर्देसर आपले तहसिलदारीचे जागेवर जाणार असल्याचे समजते.

तारीख ३ रोजी ताजनापेटेत एग चमडेवाऱ्याचे घरी चोरी झाली काडी चोर मुद्देम लासुदां पकडले. पकडलेल्या लोकांपैकी दोन मनुष्य जेला कडील नोकर व एक पोत्रिस्ता कडील होता असे समजते.

वऱ्हाडांतिल चीफ कान्स्टेबल परीक्षा मे. राईट साहेब इन्स्पेक्टर जनरल आफ पोलीस हे घेत आहेत. असे समजते.

वऱ्हाडांतिल कायमचे कमिश्नर मे० हेन्वी साहेब हे पुढील आठवड्यांत उमरावतीस येऊन आपल्या कामाचा चार्ज घेणार असे समजते.

वर्तमानसार

The Berar Samachar

MONDAY OCTOBER, 13, 1884

OURSELVES.

We request our subscribers will allow us the usual *Devali Holi*—days which they have hitherto done ungrudgingly. As our office will be closed for the holidays there will be no paper issued next

The Berar Graduates

We cannot summarily dispose of the cause of Berar graduates, as our contemporary of the *Vaidarbha* seems to have done. We ought long before this, to have taken up our pen, in their defence; we mean the whole Berar Press should have taken up in right earnest the cause. As for ourselves, however, we have a reasonable apology, in as much as we had some peculiar and pressing private engagements, from which we are even now partially free. We do not suppose, so far as we know, that there was any such thing in the way of gentlemen conducting the other paper, nor are we in a position to say what must have been at the root of all this inexplicable silence. It would be malicious to insinuate that the cause of silence was something not *bonafide*; for the high and indifferent position which Journalists occupy would exclude any such idea; but yet the fact remains; and as it is, the silence we confess is to us, simply unaccountable. The promise of writing on the subject given in the very first issue of the *Vaidarbha*, raised many expectations in persons, whose solicitous inquiries now and then appeared in the columns of that paper; we were however really sorry to see that so little was said on the subject when it was said at last.

We need hardly state that we are dissatisfied with the way in which the Local Government of Berar has treated its graduates. It is not very long that the Educational Department has been established in Berar, and if the very first fruits are to be treated in this fashion we think the pro-

and elsewhere, provision is made for the educated classes in the various departments of Government although the number of graduates is there is comparatively far greater than those in this province. For instance in the Bombay Presidency, the graduates in Arts are offered inducements in the Revenue line so that a few years after they enter it, they are raised to the offices of *Mamlatdars* (or *Iehsildars*) and Deputy Law are made subordinate Judges according to their respective ranks. In fact a provision is made to secure to the Government the best intelligence available and to utilize it to the benefit of the public. But in Berar, the case is quite the contrary. There is not a single graduate in Arts from Berar who has been made a *picca Mamlatdar*, while it is well known that several places have been disposed of simply as a matter of favor; and there is not a single graduate who is made an Extra Assistant Commissioner corresponding to the Sub Judge in the Bombay Presidency. There cannot be the least doubt that the non-regulated Provinces would not be the worse for securing the educated men from the provinces as factors in the machinery of the Local Government when the system thrives so well in the other provinces; at least this much is certain that those who have received regular University Education can do far better work, than the nominee of some big official or a kinsman of a Nabob, or the son of a retired and much favored Government servant. This much for Government assistance in the shape of service; as for the independent professions the injustice is far more glaring than can be imagined. The graduates in medicine, few though they be, well know that their degrees are of no avail, unless they are backed by strong recommendations. As to the profession of Law, it appears as if there were a special bar in the rules that are now in force in the way of persons taking their degrees in Law. It is simply absurd and ridiculous, if nothing more, that persons that are strangers to Berar by simply passing a *Local test in law* which is decidedly inferior to the University test in Law, can plead in those who have passed the University Law tests can be admitted in Berar as settled unless they submit to a condition which they have to appear for. The rules are unnecessarily exclusive, and as it appears that the point escaped the notice of the framers of the rules, we earnestly press upon the attention of the Local Government the fact, that the rules do work a manifest injustice and therefore imperiously demand a modification which

will do away with the unjust restrictions on the admission of the law graduates of Berar, into the province.

One fact more will show the loss to Government on account of the total neglect by the Local Government of competent men from the provinces and it is that these men have been taught at the expense of the Berar Government. Is not the Government a loser by so much, if it does not avail itself of the services of those persons whom they have made competent and encouraged into believing that Government will support them? We cannot conclude without again pressing the matter to the notice of our Government and we hope that Government will consider it well before excluding men educated from these provinces.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

The past year was, with the exception of the severe cholera year of 1878, the most unhealthy on record within the last 16 years. A severe epidemic of cholera throughout the province, and an excessive prevalence of fever, bowel complaints, and small pox were the principal causes of the excessive mortality, and they appear to have originated from abnormally high temperature during the month of April and May, coupled with an unusually heavy rainfall of 53 inches in the following months.

The mean birth and death rates for the whole province were 40.3 and 51.4 respectively. During the previous year they were 42. and 29.4.

The death rate shows an increase (due, however, to exceptional causes) of 29, 160 in excess of the average.

The deaths were 27897 from cholera, 3853 from fever, 53593 from other causes, 19044 from small pox, 1073 injuries, 28621 from other causes.

The only cause which can be indicated as giving rise to this special unhealthyness was the unusually heavy rain fall, which this year amounted to 53 inches, against an average for the last 14 years of only 33 inches.

We take the above extracts from the remarks of the commissioner H.A. D. and the secretary for Berar, on the report of the sanitary commissioner.

The Sanitary Department has been established with a view to secure a general superintendence over the Sanitary condition of the provinces and it is worthy of note that its utility is becoming evident year after year. There are some things which deserve our comment; for instance the suggestion by DOCTOR LITTLE Appendix 5 that the municipal commissioners where the municipalities exist at all should devote a little more attention to the Sanitary condition of

the places under their supervision. Going a little further in the same spirit we might as well suggest that the Tahasildars and the Deputy Commissioners too would do well to exercise more effective and superintendence than they now exercise over the talookas and districts in their charge. They will have to take any extra trouble for securing Sanitation within their respective provinces but general orders to Tahasildars to see whether Sanitation is secured to places where they go on tour, would be effective and a general supervision, whether the orders are properly attended to or not by the Deputy Commissioners would do much for the rural population of the provinces and even a large portion of the town people are yet ignorant of the scientific conditions of the existence of good health, and are for this reason averse to any schemes proposed by the authorities for the Sanitary improvements based on such conditions. A Judicious and healthy discretion may be certainly used with very great advantage by the authorities, so as not to create discontent in the people on the one hand and to secure Sanitation amongst them, on the other. In course of time people are likely to become alive to the value of the improvements as they have become to that of the treatment of small-pox by the Vaccination officers.

The prevalence of cholera is attributed to two causes the importation of the disease & the unhealthy surrounding of certain places. The conditions under which the epidemic prevails by mere transmission as also the conditions under which it is originated are not yet definitely ascertained; but it may be strongly suspected that cholera is transmitted from place to place and is contagious. The attention of the rustics may be drawn, with very great advantage to the preservation of cleanliness in their several villages and to the general conditions which should be observed by them on the outbreak of the disease. Their energy which is at present wasted on the beating of tom toms and on processions intended to appease the angry goddess who is supposed to spread a mighty havoc in the place, would be far better employed on the things above referred to. A little effort may be necessary to call the attention of the rustics to these things and sometimes even the assistance of the Government may be required.

We have received from the Sanitary Commissioner a report that there is a complaint that the vaccine officers in the villages use their power to extort money from the rustics. Certain complaints have been received by us which show that a threat to vaccinate a child when it has been already vaccinated once makes the villages terrified and they are pleased to do away with the evil by parting with a little copper from their pockets. We think this practice should be suppressed entirely and it must be seen that the officers don't abuse their power.

We cannot understand why Doctor Hume's analysis of water is so briefly mentioned as to "deserve commendation." It is very significant that a gentleman so popular and so efficient in the discharge of his duties could, besides attention to his mul-

tifarious duties, do something which he was not required specially to do. It is necessary that due encouragement should be given to such men as do something out of the way of the ordinary duties that have been enjoined on them.

IN the use of rubbish that is not left only unused beyond the outskirts of villages but is actually noxious on account of its tainting the atmosphere with organic effluvia, we recommend Doctor Little's suggestion for general adoption. A two-fold use of the rubbish and animal bones &c that is left to rot, can be made by employing it as manure. So much essence has been drawn out of the yielding soil for thousands of years without any adequate compensation to it in the shape of manure, that the lands in many cases leave a bare margin for the ryot on account of the scanty production. It is extremely desirable that revenue officers be directed to impress this fact on the villagers human excreta also if collected in trenches and covered with earth turns into an excellent manure after a year or so, and although some aversion may be at first felt yet the people might in course of time, be brought to see with continued efforts on the part of the authorities that it proves the best kind of manure.

Although there is much space for improvement in the Department on the whole we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the condition of the Department as stated in the Sanitary Commissioner's Report.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

As we surmised in our last the French demands are really extravagant as appears from a column in the Bombay Gazette of Tuesday last. It is not wonderful that they do make such demands; for like the wolf in the fable, some pretext must be found to provoke China into war and to continue that war until China gives in. Prophecies are already being made as to the result, and Russia is said to be ready to leap as soon as the time comes to secure a share of the rich prey.

We have to note with pleasure a fact that in spite of ill-wishers and decriers, our paper is subscribed for as largely as before. We have to write a good deal against the very laudable efforts of certain people who try to ruin our paper; but we desist at present, wishing that this may be a sufficient warning to them. We do not like to mix the bitterness of our just remarks with the sweets of Dewali; but we declare that a day will come when there must be a clash, so as to lead us to disclose the whole truth.

The English papers are at this moment very much against the armies of our Native Princes, perhaps with the view that their united cry would make the new Viceroy effect some change by bringing to bear the imperial pressure upon the Native Princes. The tactics of these Journals are now easily seen through & it is pretty sure the object of these papers is no less than what is indicated above. It will not be amiss therefore, for the Justice loving Journals to unite in an attempt to state the truth with regard to the Native Princes' armies.

Perhaps these papers also want a Vernacular Press Act to gag the mouths

of the Vernacular papers. After one has seen what feelings could be roused on the Ilbert Bill controversy, it is to be feared, the Act may be revived. Yet we do not think the Government of India will be so foolish as to revive an Act so deliberately abandoned as unjust and unnecessary, and embitter native feeling.

BERAR NEWS

Our permanent commissioner Mr Henry after a long absence returned to Amraoti on the afternoon of the 11th instant (Saturday).

Mr. Ridsdale who has been in the Province for nearly 2 years has endeared himself to all who came in contact with him by his affable and genial disposition. He was easily accessible alike to the rich and the poor and was ever ready to mete out justice to those who sought redress at his hands.

He is a most conscientious and hardworking officer. His departure is regretted by all in the Province.

The best proof of his impartiality and his earnest desires to improve the tone of the administration during his regime is to be found in the fact that he carries with him the best wishes of his numerous Beraree friends for his future success and prosperity who we have no doubt will heartily welcome him back to the Province when an opportunity presents itself for his permanent appointment to the place he temporarily filled with great credit to himself and advantage to the Public.

A case of very great medical interest was treated at Amraoti by Mr. Govindraw L.M. & S. This gentleman was informed on Wednesday night at about 11 P.M. that he was sadly wanted by a person in the city whose wife suffered intensely on account of the delivery of the child being prevented by its death in the fetus upon this, the doctor went to the house with a friend of his—a student from the Medical college at Bombay and administered her half a dozen doses to cause labours but to no effect. At last he found that the child inside was dead and as the mother had become very weak and delirious and was as he thought, unable to bear any operation he gave her some brandy, which he could get with very great difficulty at that late hour of the night (2 A.M.) He then found her to be able to bear the pain of the operation and with the help of his friend he succeeded in turning the child and taking it out to the great relief of the lady, to the great joy of her relations and to the immense credit of himself. We know Amraoti has a very enviable acquisition in a doctor like Mr. Govindrao.

The Resident is pleased to appoint Mr. Atmaram Bhikaji, Extra Assistant Commissioner, to be a member of the Amraoti Municipality, in room of Mr. Burns transferred to Akola.

Syed Nur-ud-Din, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, has been granted a further extension of leave without

allowances up to 31st December 1884.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the Resident is pleased to appoint:—

- (1) Mir Mustafa Ali,
 - (2) Mir Jahander Ali, and
 - (3) Mirza Ali Muhomed Khan Motamid Jang,
- to be Honorary Attaches in the Berar Commission.

Mr. H. R. F. Ash, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Small Berar Division, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, to West Berar Division.

With reference to Chapter II, Section I, para. 21 of the P. W. Code, Mr. D. M. Scobie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, of this province, has passed the examination for the Lower Standard in Hindustani.

The Resident is pleased to appoint Mr. H. S. Nichollets to be District Registrar of the Amraoti District, vice Lt. Col. F. W. Grant, Assistant Commissioner, appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Wau District.

The annual examination of Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahasildars will be held in Commissioner's Court House, Amraoti today at 11 A. M.

The following transfers are ordered in the interests of the public service:—

Mr. J. H. Handley, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade from the Secunderabad Division to the West Berar Division.

Mr. D. M. Scobie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, from the Secunderabad Division to the South Berar Division.

Mr. A. Leventhorpe, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub-pro-tem, from the West Berar Division to the East Berar Division.

Mr. Cordery, the Resident, intends visiting the Berars in the ensuing cold season, and the question of changes in some of the public buildings will then be personally settled by him. The Lunatic Asylum having been transferred from here to Nagpur, it is proposed to convert the asylum buildings into a Civil Hospital, and to give up the latter for the offices of the Sanitary Commissioner and the Inspector-General of Registration.

Correspondence.

To THE EDITOR OF THE BERAR SAMACHAR
SIR
Kindly insert the following in your Samachar. I really wonder

how your tiny paper is able to take Samachar of the whole of Berar; but as you say you can, I also send you some scraps and bits. But then what shall I write to you? I have very little and yet I will make much of what I have.

Our worthy Director Raosaheb Shriram Bhickaji Jathar is here. Every body's eyes are turned to see him a pacca Director; and I am sure people will thank the Resident very much for sending the Government of India, to see the Raosaheb confirmed like the Lord Dufferin of English politics, he is unexceptionably liked by people in Berar. A few days more and the matter will be decidedly.

Our Revenue Commissioner is coming back soon and of course the one who is here at present is going away. I am very much afraid of such big persons and generally indeed, of all burrasabs. I beg you therefore, to excuse me, if I speak so little of them; but surely, I will not ask you to excuse me for giving you this piece of stale news.

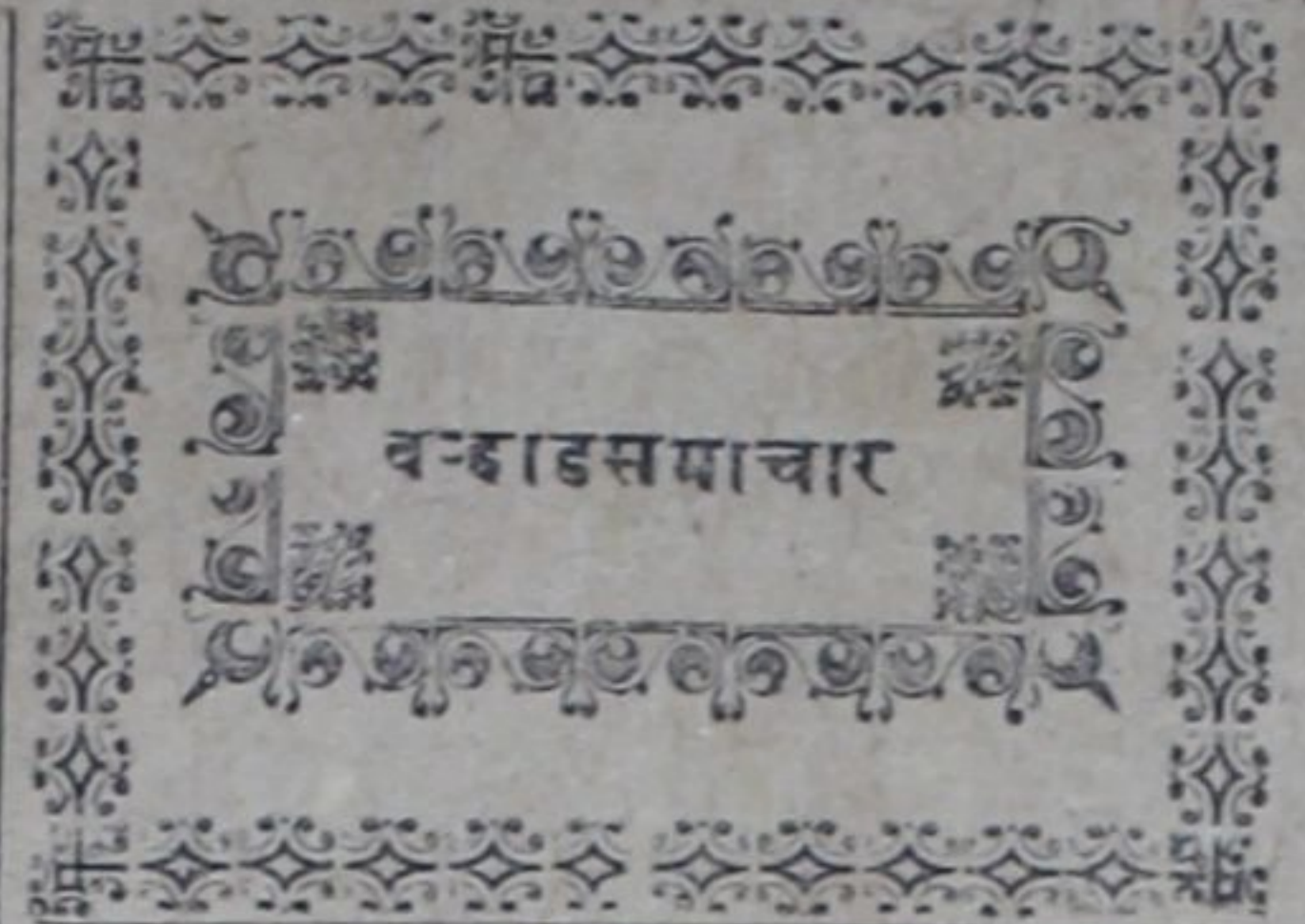
The question that is discussed in small knots of friends is the one about the Educational Inspectorship. Some say our worthy Inspector Mr. Balcrishna Shastri should be appointed to the Post. They assert he is the oldest hand in the Educational Departments and being a first class Inspector, would be very naturally promoted. Contra to this, it is said that he has the sin of being too outspoken and too straight forward on his head, and therefore stands very little chance of getting the place. Others gravely remind us of the very significant fact that he was one of those whose names were struck off the list of possible candidates for the Amraoti Municipality; after so much, we are forced to rest quiet, being almost despondent about our Shastriboas. To be serious however, we are sure that he is the one man who ought to get the place. As for the other candidates, you may discuss their merits at Akola; but we are not in the least prepared to give up our Shastriboas's just cause.

The weather here is now becoming a little bitter and augurs pretty well of not a very serious winter. We are feeling what they call the rosy cold just now; there is no prospect of the rains coming on any more; and we are delighted when we fancy how warm and snug we will be all winter—warm fires to eat and warm beds to lie in, for the chosen few.

The case of Rambila's vs. Gopalji was decided the other day in the Small Cause Court. It is to be regretted that justice does not always tally with actual facts.

Yours truly
IGNIS FATUUS.
AMARAOTI 10TH OCTOBER 1884.

(७७) गुन्म अद्यप्य पश्य
शेथी भेमीन नशाजी दिव
वे प्रजापु.



जाहिरात.

अकोले काटन मार्केट संबंधी नियम पूर्वीचे होते ते दुरुस्त करून व कांहीं नवीन करून मुख्य मुख्य गोष्टींत खाली लिहिल्या प्रमाणे फेरफार करण्याचा कमेटीचा विचार आहे.

काटन मार्केट कमेटी म्युनिसिपाल कमेटीने न नेमता ती काटन मार्केट रजिष्टरांत नोंदलेले कापसाचे व्यापाऱ्यांनी नेमाची या कमेटीत तीन मेबर मुनिसिपालिटीचे असावे आणि दोन दुसरे कापसाच्या व्यापाऱ्यांपैकी असावे व म्युनिसिपालकमेटीचे मंजुराती करितां पाठवात जावी.

- १ काटन मार्केट कमेटी खाली लिहिल्याप्रमाणे अधिकार चालवील.
- १ काटन मार्केटची सर्व प्रकारे देखरेल ठेवणे
- १ काटन मार्केटांत ठेनिलेले नैकावर अधिकार चालविणे.
- १ कलम १४ व्यांत सांगितल्याप्रमाणे तक्रारी वगैरेचा निकाल करणे
- १ बजने तपासणे आणि कर वसूल करणे

नमुन्याकरितां काढलेला कापूस परत बोंदरींत घालीत जावा. नमुन्याबद्दल एक रतल कापूस तल घर्टीत कापून घेत जावा कापूस विकणाऱ्यांपासून दर वेड्यास ३ खरीददारांनी घ्यावे यांतून एक आणा मुनिसिपालकमेटीत देत जावा. १० रतलाची साखळी केली जाईल प्रत्येक वेड्या मार्गे बोंदरी वगैरे संबंधाने १० रतल वजा करण्यास खरीददारांस अधिकार आहे या पेक्षा अधिक वजावट केली जाणार नाही.

म्युनिसिपालकमेटीचे हद्दींत विक्रीकरितां आलेले कापसाचे बेजे मार्केट रजिष्टरांत दाखल करीत जावे.

१ मार्केट सेसबा पैसा काटन मार्केट कमेटी कडून काटन मार्केट सुधारण्याकडेस कंपउंडांत येण्याकरितां केलेल्या रस्साचे दुरुस्तीकडे खर्च केला जाईल.

१ कापसाचे व्यापार संबंधाने गाऱ्हाणे वगैरे करणे शाखास काटन मार्केटकमेटीकडे लेखी अर्जां करावे.

१ नोंदलेल्या खरीददारांस अथवा विक्री करणारांस काटन मार्केट कमेटीची सभा भरवावी असे सांगण्याचा अधिकार आहे व असे मागणे लेखी आल्यावर चेअरमन हे लाकर च सेाप्स्कर अशा दिवशी सभा भरविण्याची तजवीज करतील.

येणे प्रमाणे फेरफार केलें आहेत कळविणे तारीख २९ माहे अक्टोबर सन १८८४ इ०

Deorao Vinayak
व्हाइस प्रेसिडेन्ट.
अकोला म्युनिसिपाल कमेटी.

मिती कार्तिक शुद्ध ८ शके १८०६

हिंदुस्थान व आस्ट्रेलिया यांमधील स्पर्धा.

कलकत्त्याच्या प्रदर्शनापासून हिंदुस्थान व आस्ट्रेलिया या दोन देशांमधील व्यापारास उत्तेजन येईल अशी मागें चर्चा चालली होती पण खरोखर पहातां या गोष्टी पासून का वेटास जसा फायदा झाला व होण्याचा संभव आहे तसा हिंदुस्थानास यापासून होण्याचा नाही. या प्रदर्शना करितां दक्षिण आस्ट्रेलिया मार्फत आलेले कमिशनर मि. स्काट ह्यांनी या प्रसंगी चांगली माहिती मिळविली व तिच्या योगाने आपल्या देशास फायदा व्हावा या करितां ते तिकडे आतां व्याख्याने देत आहेत. थोड्याच दिवसां पूर्वी ह्यांनी हिंदुस्थानातील उदीम ह्या विषयावर व्याख्यान दिलें. हिंदुस्थानांत जे जे पदार्थ उत्पन्न होत आहेत त्या पैकीं कोण कोणते आपल्या वेटांत उत्पन्न करितां येतील ह्या गोष्टीचा तपास करून ह्यांनी ठरविले आहे कीं कापूस अथवा चहा ह्यांची लागवड का वेटांत होणार नाही. ते म्हणतात कीं "मी कलकत्त्यास असतांना तेथील गिरण्यांमध्ये कसा माल तयार होतो हे पाहिलें. त्या वरून मला वाटते कीं तेथील गिरण्यांमध्ये स्विचेस्टर येथील उत्तम गिरण्यांमधील मालाप्रमाणे माल मिळतो. गव्हाच्या व्यापारामध्ये ही आपल्या देशाच्या हिंदुस्थानाची बरोवरी करवत नाही या करितां आपण कनिष्ठ प्रतीच्या उत्पन्नाचे संंधाने तरी त्या देशावर अवलंबून राहूं नये.

गेलें सालीं ६३, २४, ६९० रुपयां गेवापाठ ह्या वेटांत आले व नुसत्या गेवापासून ९१, ९१, ८८४ हंड्रेड वेड वजनाचे गेवा पाठ आले. ज्यूट पाहिजे या प्रकारच्या जमिनीमध्ये होते पण ज्या जमिनीमध्ये क्षार आहे अशा जमिनीत त्याचे पीक विशेष हेतें. त्याचे लागवडीस फारसे चातुर्थ लागत नाही. त्याचा पेरा गहूं वगैरेचे मागाहून होतो व त्या करितां निराळीं हत्यारें लागतां एकंदरीत श्रम ही फार नाहीत. एकदां वी पेरिलें म्हणजे झाडांस फुले येई पावेतो विलकूल पहावे लागत नाही. कापणी झाल्यावरची खटपट ही फार थोडी व कमी श्रमाची आहे. वर सांगितल्या प्रमाणे ह्या मालाचा खप ही आपल्या वसाहतीत फार आहे व ह्यापासून नुसत्या गेवापाटाच्या थेंब्याचाच फायदा आहे असे नाही तर अचे गळगापासून कांगद होतात. दुसरा एक साधारण प्रतीचा उदीम आपल्या वेटांत करण्या जागा आहे तो तंबाखू हा होय. ह्यासही उत्तम जमीन, श्रम पैका किंवा हिपाजत ही विलकूल लागत नाहीत.

प्रत्येक शेतकऱ्यास हा जिनस आपल्या शेताच्या एखाद्या लहानशा तुकड्यामध्ये सहज रीतीने उत्पन्न करितां येईल; कारण तो आपल्या वेटांत पूर्वी होत होता व अद्याप ही एक दोन ठिकाणी होत आहे तो उत्तम प्रकारचा होत आहे. हिंदुस्थानांत बहुतेक जातीच्या लेकांत तंबाखू खाण्याचा प्रचार असून ही तेथून गेले सालीं १८, ००, ००० रुपयांची तंबाखू बोहर गांवी पाठविली; व फक्त दक्षिण आस्ट्रेलियामध्ये ९, ०९, २०० रुपयांची तंबाखू आली. ह्या प्रमाणे आपल्या वेटाचे पारतंत्र्य असतां सदर जिनस अल्पप्रमासाने होण्या जागे असतां ही ते आपण कां उत्पन्न करण्याची खटपट करूं नये न कळे. गव्हाचे व्यापाराचे संंधाने आपल्या दक्षिण आस्ट्रेलिया मधील 'व्यापार कलावर्धक' समेमध्ये जे वेळेवेळीं वादविवाद झाले आहेत त्यावरून या व्यापारांत आपल्या देशाच्या हिंदुस्थानाची बरोवरी कितपत करवेल ह्याचे अनुमान तुमचे लक्षांत आहेच. ह्या गोष्टीकडे आपणांस आतां विशेष लक्ष दिलें पाहिजे ह्याचे कारण असे कीं मागील पांचवहा वर्षांपासून हिंदुस्थानातील गव्हाच्या व्यापाराची उत्तरी तर चढतीकला आहे आणि त्या देशांतून विलायतेत गव्हाचा एवढा मोठा पुरवठा होत आहे कीं त्या योगाने त्या मालाचा दर फारच उतरला. वास्तविक पाहिले असतां हिंदुस्थानातील गव्हाचे उत्पन्न अमेरिकेतील स्वतंत्रस्थानाच्या तोडीचे नाही पण हिंदुस्थानाशी ह्या बाबतीत चढाओढ करण्यास एक मोठी अडचण अशी आहे कीं त्या देशांत गव्हाच्या उत्पन्नाच्या मानाने फारसा खप नाही. कारण त्या देशांत बहुतेकांची चरिता उबारी, वाजरी, तांदूळ वगैरे वर चालतो. गहूं वे खाणे बहुधा श्रीमंतांचे आहे आणि हिंदुस्थानांत जरी श्रीमंतांची संख्या वाढेल तरी त्या देशातील जमिनीच्या लागवडीचे ही मान त्या प्रमाणे वाढेल; आणि तिकडील उत्पन्नाचे प्रमाण अलिकडील पांच साला प्रमाणेच राहिले तर विलायतेमध्ये गव्हाचा भाव फारच उतरेल आणि त्या योगाने आपल्या देशाचे नुकसान होईल. हिंदुस्थानचे स्टेट सेक्रेटरी ह्यांनी थंडी वरील ठिकाणच्या गव्हाची हिंदुस्थानच्या गव्हाशी तुलना करून याबद्दलचा रिपोर्ट प्रसिद्ध केला यांत त्यांनी आस्ट्रेलियाच्या गव्हाचे संंधाने लिहिले आहे कीं हिंदुस्थानातील उत्तम गव्हाची कृषिक शेकडा ७७.४६ उतरत असून आपल्या देशातील साधारण गव्हाची शेकडा ७९.८ उतरते. पण आपल्या गव्हां इतके तिकडील गव्हांत खप नसते ह्या संंधाने आस्ट्रेलिया व हिंदुस्थान ह्यातील प्रमाणे १६ स ४० ह्या प्रमाणे सुमारे अडीच पट ह्याने आस्ट्रेलियातील एक पाँड कणकूत नितका रवा पडेल तितका हिंदुस्थानातील उत्तम गव्हाच्या अडीच गेर कणकूत पडेल. एका गृहस्थाने असे म्हटले आहे कीं हिंदुस्थानातील व्यापाऱ्यांस आपले गहूं विलायतेत दर कारटरास ४० शिलिंग ह्या दराप्रमाणे नधाने विकतां येत नाहीत पण हा वेचट श्रम आहे. तिकडील 'पिसि' ह्या जातीचे उत्तम प्रकारचे गहू ३७ शिलिंगास कारटर प्रमाणे खपूनही नफा रहा-

तो. आपणांस समुद्रकिनारा फार नजीक आहे ही गोष्ट विशेष फायद्याची आहे खरी पण हिंदुस्थानांतही रेलवेच्या योगाने बंदरापावेतो माल नेण्यास फार किंमत पडत नाही. पंजाबमध्ये एक कारटर गहू उत्पन्न करण्यास १२ शिलिंग खर्च पडतो. व काराची बंदरा पावेतो ते नेण्यास भाडे ६ शिलिंग पडते. ह्यावर थेंबे वगैरेचा खर्च व व्यापाराचा नफा धरिला असतां दर कारटरास ४० शि० प्रमाणे हिंदुस्थानचे गहू फायद्याने विकले जातील. ह्यांत संशय नाही." (पुढें चालेल)

The Berar Samachar MONDAY, 27 OCTOBER, 1884 BERAR EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

It has been our painful duty of late, to criticise, in these columns, some of the recent appointments made in this commission, and in doing, and continuing to do so, we keep before us, the weighty sentiments of the ablest and the most distinguished Indian statesman Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, who, at a Public meeting held in Madras, said "one of our most precious rights as British subjects, is the right of criticism, public measures, and of representing our views and wishes, freely to the governing authorities. We cannot be too grateful for this priceless right. It enables us to procure relief and redress, and it enables government to keep itself in fair harmony with the people and to secure their love and attachment, which constitute its chiefest and strongest defence. We do well to exercise such right, as occasion may demand, or we should be unworthy of them."

We had not the remotest idea, that so soon after our last attack, we would be called upon to lay before the Resident, and the Government of India, another glaring injustice done to long, honest, and hardworking officers in the Educational Department.

It is now an open secret, that Mr. Sriram Bhikaji has been recommended by the Local Government, to fill up the vacancy, caused by the retirement of Rao Bahadour Narayen Bhai. As to Mr. Sriram Punth's indisputable claims, to the office, we have had the pleasure of frequently noticing them, and therefore a repetition of it is superfluous.

What we are concerned about today, is the appointment of Mr. Bajaba Ramchandra Pradhan, who we are informed has been recommended, to take up the place of Mr. Sriram Bhikaji Jatar as Educational Inspector.

In this nomination, two officers of the Department have suffered an injury, in no way merited. The first and foremost is that able and distinguished Scholar, and most successful Teacher Berar ever had, Mr. Vishnu Moreshwar Mahajani M. A. The truly meritorious services of, this gentleman, were so often carried to the notice of Government that they were forced to grant a personal allowance to his pay, adding at the same time, that his claims should be taken in to consideration. When a suitable vacancy occurs we would naturally expect in the case of Government for performances to surpass promises, but to our deep regret, which we need scarcely say, is largely shared by one and all in the province the case has been otherwise. This is injury No 1. As to injury No 2, Mr. Balakrishna Lakshman

Baput of Amraoti comes in. We do not exactly know, whether this was caused, on the ground of seniority, or merit. Whatever it may be we will first take the question of seniority.

From a careful enquiry, and a reference to the Educational Directories, we are able to say, that Mr. Balakrishna Baput entered the Berar service in November 1866, and Mr. Bajaba Ramchandra in October 1868. Again we find that when the former, was promoted to the second grade Inspectorship in 1868, the latter entered the service as 3rd grade Inspector. When Mr. Baput was promoted to the 1st grade in 1874, Mr. Bajaba, was in the second grade and it is not till 1876, that he got up to the 1st grade. Thus it will be seen, that while Mr. Baput served in the department for 10 years as 1st grade Inspector Mr. Bajaba has only put in 8 years service in the same grade.

If the question of seniority was at all considered the claims of Mr Baput can in no way be questioned.

Now as to the merits. Many words are not needed to convince any one who looked into annual reports as carefully as we did that under this head the claims of both the gentlemen stand on a par—we do not see any where so far as we can get access to public documents any special mention made or commendation bestowed on Mr Bajaba Ramchandra. What the late Director may have done in correspondences known as D. O's we cannot say but if he had done anything in private correspondences which he had not the courage to publish in official documents then it will of course be treated for what it is worth, by the Resident. There is no doubt that Mr. Bajaba, had one advantage, which Mr Baput was not fortunate enough to secure, and that was, the presence of the former at the Head Quarter station of the Director, where he could constantly put in his appearance, and try to secure the good graces of his Chief. We do not at all accuse him for this, as it is commonly done by men who happen to be at the Head Quarter.

Another singular circumstance, has come to our notice, in connection with Mr. Bajaba's appointment. It would appear, the late Director, in his eager desire to secure the appointment under consideration, to Mr. Bajaba, first of all based his claims on the sole ground of seniority, and when the mistake was pointed out to him, by some one, who had the hardihood to do it, he then turned to the question of merit which is nothing more than a resort to tactics. If this is really what had actually taken place, we have not the slightest doubt, of the whole correspondence being called for by the Resident (who cannot with any propriety be blamed for all these confusions, when facts are not placed before him) with a view to reconsider the question.

As to certificates from Dy. Commissioners under whom these gentlemen served, we are told, that Mr. Baput's appear to be more valuable than Mr. Bajaba's. As these documents cannot be slighted, we trust they will be carefully examined.

It is the cardinal point of British justice, to allow a full and ample opportunity to the accused, to vindicate his character, before he is convicted and we sincerely hope, that Mr. Cordery, who is all for justice, will spare no pains, to sift the whole subject thoroughly and render justice to him who deserves it.

For our own part we would be glad

to see the nomination of either of these gentlemen but since the stern facts noted above stare before the Public we are not at this present moment prepared to say & we may boldly assert, that even the Resident will hesitate to say that justice has been done to Mr Baput who bore cheerfully the burden and the heat of the day in expectation of bettering his prospects in the Department in which he has spent nearly all the hay days of his life.

वऱ्हाड

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications.

The Berar Education Report for the year 1883-1884 Returns of the Railway borne Traffic of Berar ending 30th June 1884.

हवामान— दिवसें दिवस थंडी अधिक होत चालली आहे. ज्यामाने थंडीचा वृद्धी होत चालली आहे त्याचमाने पुढे होत गेल्यास थंडीच्या पावसाळ्या प्रमाणेच हिवाळा ही कडक होईल असा रंग दिसतो.

पुढे लिहिलेले गृहस्थ थंडी साली झालेल्या वकीलीच्या परामिते हापर आणि ला अर स्टार्डर्ड प्रमाणे पास झाले.

हापर स्टार्डर्ड

- १ डबल्यू. व्हा. व्हायन.
- लोअर स्टार्डर्ड
- १ अनंत विष्णु भागवत
- २ गणेश श्रीकृष्ण खापरडे बी. ए.
- ३ केशव वासुदेव सोमण.
- ४ महादेव सदाशिव सोमण.
- ५ नारायण गोविंद केतकर.
- ६ गळकृष्ण हरी करंदीकर.
- ७ लक्ष्मण चिंतामण वापट.
- ८ शंकर विनायक वावळे.

प्रीकार्णा— दरसाल दसऱ्या पासून दिवाळीच्या दरम्यान हुरडा तयार होतो. थंडी हुरडा तर तयार झाला नाहीच परंतु अद्याप पर्यंत शेतांतून कणसेही चांगलीशी दिसू लागली नाहीत.

मिस्तर डेव्हिस साहेब असिस्टंट कमिशनर यांस आणखी एक माहण्याची रजा मिळाली.

येथील हास्पिटल असिस्टंट महमद अबदुल अजीज यांस सहा आठवड्यांची हक्काची रजा देऊन थ्यांच्या जाग्यावर उमरावतीचे पासूड मोडेकल प्युपिल महमद अमिन यांस नेमिले.

मिस्तर आर्देसर दिनराजी येथील तहसिलदार यांस काहीं दिवस पर्यंत ९० अं कमिशनरच्या जाग्यावर नेमिल्या मुळे त्यांच्या तहसिल दारीच्या जाग्यावर येथील हजुर नाझर मिस्तर शपुरजी वीरजी यांस नेमिले.

मेहकर येथील तहसिलदार मिस्तर गणेश गोविंद यांस पंचम दिवसांची हक्काची रजा मिळली. हे गृहस्थ रजेवर गेले म्हणजे थ्यांचे काम येथील नायब तहसिलदार मिस्तर रामचंद्र आपाजी हे करतील.

पुढे लिहिलेले आक्ट गव्हर्नर जनरल इन् कौन्सिल याणी वऱ्हाडप्रान्तास यांस काहीं फेरफार करून लागू केले आहेत.

१ प्रोवेटस आणि लेटर्स आफ आर्डिमिनिस्ट्रेशनच्या संबंधी कायदा सुधारण्या आक्ट १३ सन १८७९ चा. यांतील कलम ६

२ इंडियन टेलिग्राफ आक्ट १ सन १८७६ चा. यांतील आठवाव्या कलमांतील

(सी) ह्याज शिवाय बाकीचा सर्व आक्ट ३ सिडिेशिअस पब्लिकेशन्च्या विषयी आक्ट ३ सन १८८२ चा. सर्व.

४ इंडियन पिनल कोडची सुधारणा करण्याविषयाचा आक्ट ८ सन १८८२ चा सर्व. आणि

५ इंडियन कंपनीचा आक्ट ६ वा सन १८८२ यांतील कलम ६५, १९५, १४४, २९० आणि २९२ यांतील कांहा भाग शिवाय करून बाकीचा सर्व.

वाशिम ता २३-१०-८४.

हल्लीं हवेत गरठा आल्या आहे तीन चार दिवसापासून पाऊस पडत आहे. रबीच्या पेरण्या पावसामुळे तहकुव जाहल्या आहेत. मे. डे. क. सां. यांची स्वारी पुसद तालुक्यांत फिरावयास गेली आहे. मे. च्या रलीत देवीस साहेब अ. क. यांची स्वारी मंगरुळ तालुक्यांत फिरावयास गेली आहे. रीसवड येथील ची. कानस्टेबल चंद्रमान पाटील रूई गांवेचे यांस इ. स्पेक्टर जनरल सा याणी बरतर्फे केले. तारीख १८ रोजी येथे एका कुळंबी जातीचे बाईने जीव दिला जीव देण्याचे कारण प्रसुतीचे वेळची इना न राहन जाहल्यामुळे प्राण लागू केला.

यवत माल २३-१०-८४

स्वाति नक्षत्रास आरंभ झाला तरी पर्जन्य बहुधा रोज एक वेळ हजेरी देतोच. अद्याप पिके चांगली आहेत यण आणलीं पाऊस पडल्यास ती कदाचित खराब होतील. चालू साली एकंदर सुमारे ४५ इंच पाऊस झाला. याच दिवसा पर्यंत गेल्या वर्षी ६० इंच झाला होता. त्या मुळे त्यावेळी ज्वारीचे पिकास धोका बसला. या साली हें मान २-ने कमी आहे. त्या मुळे पिकाचे बावदीत लोकस मोठी उमेद आहे.

डे. क. सा. यांची स्वारी दौऱ्या बरून आज रोजी येथे आली. येथे निराळा देसरा आक्षिप्तर (अध्याची वगैरे) येई पर्यंत अ. क. सा. यांस फिरावयास जात येत नाही. अध्याचीचा अमला वगैरे निराळा आहे. परंतु ते कोर्ट येथे हमेशा चालू राहत नसल्यामुळे या बावदीत व्हावा तसा रयतेस फायदा होत नाही. अध्याचीचे वास्तव्य येथे अल्प काळ असते. या मुळे ते बहुतेक करून तुटक पणाने राहण लोक समा जात मिस्तळत नाईत. हे कोर्ट येथे निरंतर राहण्यास आक्षिप्तरांची कमताई आहे की कायते कळत नाही. हल्लीं मि० मीर यहसान उलहक्क किंवा पंडीतसूरजनारायण यां पैकी कोणी यणार अशी वदंता आहे.

येथील लायब्ररी हल्लीं बऱ्याच स्थितीत आहे. याबाबद काहीं प्रतिकूल लेख प्रसिद्ध झालेला नजरेस आला. परंतु तो लेख निराधार समजावा. कोणसाही गोष्टीची बराबर माहिती करून घेतां चुकीची माहिती प्रसिद्ध करण्यास पाठविल्याने उचेलकांस व्यर्थ वाईट वाटण्या सारखे असून ते एकांदर लोक हितास बाधक आहे.

येथे कोणी एतदेशीय वैद्य राहत नाही व दवाखानाऱ्याचा फारसा उपयोग करून घेण्याचे बहुत लोकांस माहित नाही, जादु व मणिमंत्र यांच्या नादी लागून फसणारांची संख्या इकडे फार आहे. यालोकांस आपले

हित केव्हां कळू लागेल कोण जाणे!

येथे मुशाफर खान्यात एकफकीर आल्या आहे. खाने मीन व्रत धारिले असून काहीं खात नाहीं असे सांगतात या आपणास निदान दोन तीनशें रुपये वे असे ह्याचे माणे असून ते नमिस्त स तो काहीं मोठाच त्रागा करणार हीं बोलतात. वरील आचरणावरून लोक बरेच व्यानर्दी लागले आहेत. विचान्यास पश्चाताप करण्यास काहीं कारण नघडो म्हणजे शाले. तो काहीं खातनाहीं पण चांगला धष्ट पुष्ट आहे. आणि खातो कीं नाहीं हे पाहण्यास साजवर कोणी पाह्या थोडा ठेविला आहे.

मे. डे. ए. इ. साहेब ता. २१ रोजी रावयास गेले.

ताप, खोकला डांग्याखोकला व हगवणवगैर मुलांचे आजार सुळे आहेत.

नोटीस

रा. गणू बुलड संभाजी पाटील मुक्काम भेजे घिरनी ता० मलकापूर जि० बुलठाणे यांस नोटीस देणार पुरूषोत्तम निंबाजी गुरव राहणार मलकापूर नोटीस देण्यांत येते की तारीख ५ माहे जून सन १८८४ इसवी रोजी तुम्ही आम्हास रस्यात घरून बळजोराने आपले गांवीं घिरनी येथे नेऊन पुष्कळ लोकांकडून घरून जमिनीवर पाडून निंब्याचांभाराकडून चांभार कुंडाचे पाणी माझ्या तोंडांत आतून व कतू कडून पानवून मला भ्रष्ट केले. याबद्दलची तुम्हावर फियार्द होऊ न सरकारांनीं तुम्हास दोषी ठरवून अशा गुन्हाबद्दल तुम्हास योग्य दंड केला. परंतु तुम्ही जाती भ्रष्ट केल्या मुळे आम्हास जो जातीचा दंड द्यावा लागत आहे व त्याकरितां जो खर्च होणार आहे तो निकाल असून तुमचे कडून झाला नाही. या करितां या नोटीसीने तुम्हास कळविण्यांत येत आहे कीं ज्या अर्थी तुम्ही गुन्हास पात्र झाला त्या अर्थी आमची जात मागत असलेल्या दंड २०० रु० व इतर खर्च नाशिका सुद्धां त्राहण प्रापश्चित्त, भोजन खर्च, झालेला जातमंडळीस आम्ही शुद्ध होईपर्यंत खर्च एकंदर आजमास रुपये ५००; येकून ७०० रुपये नोटीस पावल्यापासून आठ दिवसांचे आंत आम्हास देऊन आमची पावती घ्यावी तसें नकेल्यास आम्ही तुम्हावर एकदम दिवाणार्ती फियार्द करूं व या नोटीसीच्या खर्चातुद्धां एकंदर सर्व रुपये कोर्टी कडून वसूल करूं व मग आम्ही तुमची कोणती ही तकरार ऐकणार नाहीं कळावे नोटीस दिली सही —

तानाकलम आम्ही तुम्हास टपाल मार्गे नोटीस या प्रकरणी दिली होती पण तुम्ही ती न घेतल्यामुळे आम्हास वर्तमानपत्र द्वारे जाहिर करणे भाग पडलें.

तारीख २४-१०-१८८४ इसवी.

पुरूषोत्तम निंबाजी गुरव

दस्तुर खुद.

वर्तमानसार

