

बाप कांहीं होऊ शकत नाही. तर सखा देणे किंवा विचारली जाणे हे इजतीचे काम नाही असे कसे ह्मणता येईल. अद्याप बोर्डीचे बाह्यावस्था असल्यामुळे कारणी कामे त्याज कडून होऊ शकत नाहीत. व त्याचा लोकांस तूत फापदा वाटत नाही परंतु पुढे फापदा वाटू लागेल. ह्या अशा कांहीं गोष्टींनी बरोच समजूत घातली. ह्या बऱ्हाड साहेबांचे उपकार मानणे भाग आहे. परंतु साहेबांचा जो एक अह बऱ्हाड गेला आहे की बोर्डीचे कामे तह-शिलदार लोकां कडून झाली पाहिजेत. व तह-शिलदार यांत असल्या शिवाय कामे होणारच नाहीत तो कांहीं बरोबर नाही. खरोखर मुळ हेतू असाच आहे की अविकार्याच्या मर्दाती शिवाय बोर्डीला आपली कामे करता येतील की नाही. व हा हेतू भिड्यांस नेण्याकरिता व त्याची कसोटी पाहण्या करिता निदान कांहीं दिवस तरी साहेबांनी आपला हा अह सोडून द्यावा व बोर्डीला करता येतात की नाही याची एकवेळ परीक्षा होऊ द्यावी. बोर्डी कडून कामे हात नाही असे दिसल्यास पुनः अविकार्याकडे कामे देता येणार नाहीत असे नाही परंतु परीक्षेच्या आधीच त्यांनी निश्चाल न करिता ये. कमिशनर साहेबांच्या ह्मणण्या प्रमाणे एकवेळ या लोकांनाच आपली कामे स्वतः करू द्यावीत अशी आमची सूचना आहे.

The Berar Samachar
MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1890.

A WORD FOR OUR REFORMERS.

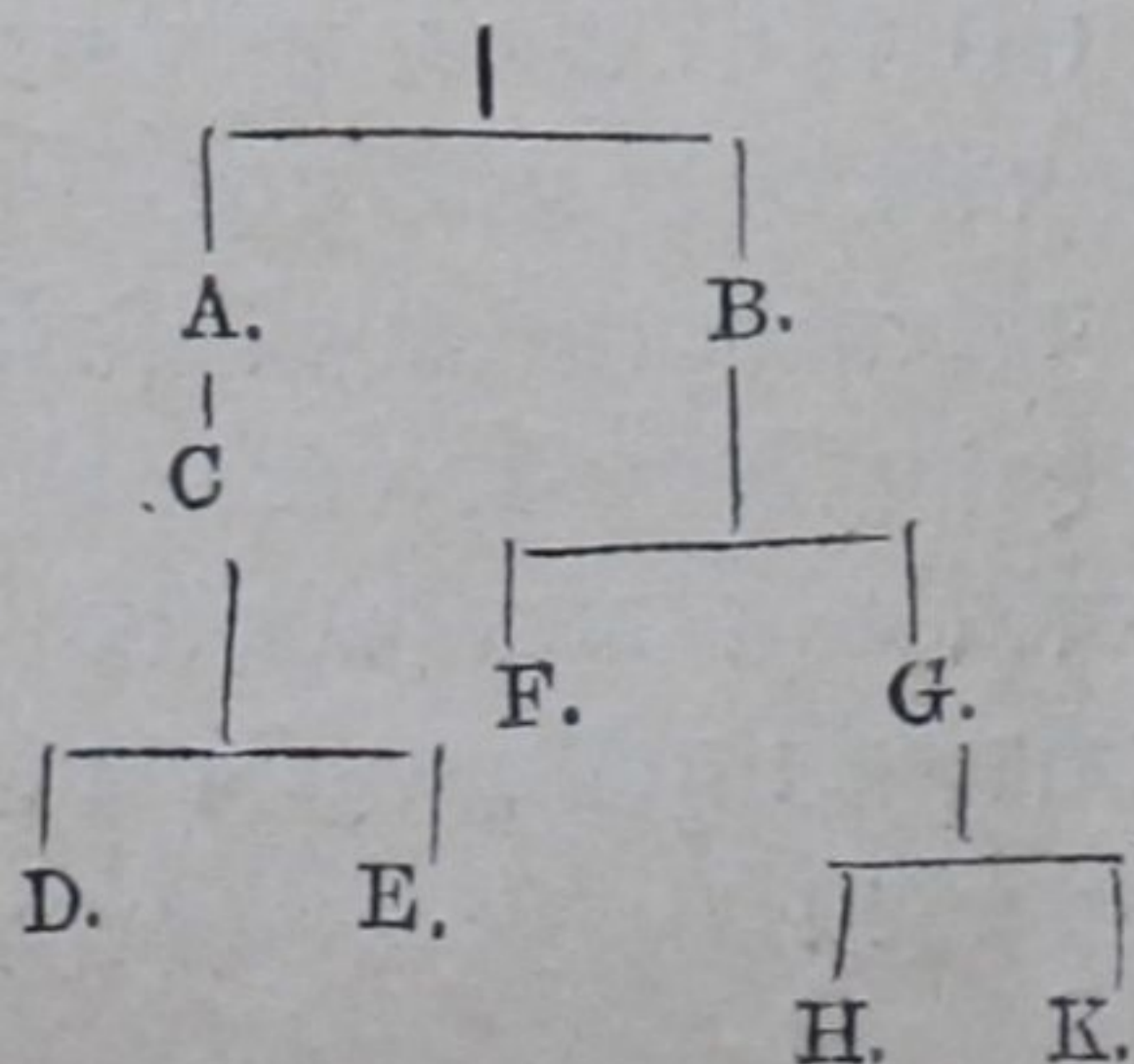
Those, who are well acquainted with the philosophy of opinion and sentiments, will readily admit that nations are differently formed owing to their being placed in special and peculiar circumstances and conditions. Natural laws acting on them from their infancy their feelings have been differently formed; and feelings are one of the great causes that give speciality to the habits customs and modes of thoughts of a country. Nobody should therefore look upon any nation with moral surprise; but on the contrary, our duty should be to study a nation with a very critical and impartial eye. We should find out all the modes of thoughts of men by studying all the races; we should compare them in their relative heights and weights; and then we should come inductively to the conclusion of any method that leads best to the happiness of mankind. This is really a great task & will require time and patience. Further full information can not be had. But it is gratifying to know that endeavours are being taken in that direction. But in the meanwhile, of the results of inquiry we have at the present time we can make the best use possible in determining how far a particular nation is dependent upon its particular circumstances for its happiness and this can only be determined by viewing all the historical facts with happiness as end and interpreting them accordingly. For instance we can place before them a line of thought about our own country the most civilized and the most ancient too. From the Vedic-times upto the post Manu period we find that India, notwithstanding its gross defects, enjoyed a long peace and happiness. Every body felt shame consequent on having committed a sin for having transgressed his duty. Crimes such as murders and thefts were very few. Property and persons were protected though in a peculi-

ar way. Although there were civil inequalities people being injured to them by long habits were not groaning under them. In a word people were happy & free and morally elevated. But to mould such a society together in such a happy form we find only two great causes at work. The first is the predominance of religion that is customary laws over individual actions; and the second is their being left for a considerable time unmolested and undisturbed by foreigners. When they first came into India they showed their military power and conquered all the aboriginal tribes and then began to infuse into their minds their own religious notions. The effect of this can be naturally inferred. The aboriginal tribes at first resisted the intruders; but when they became a conquered people and when they became sure that their conquerors were more powerful, they began to groan under their rule. This state of feeling continued for a time till at last the feeling itself lost all its force and became a mere sentiment. It died soon and they began to admire, then like and afterwards morally approve their rule. Of course this state was wrought by religion. But the very way by which our ancient society was formed under peculiar circumstances suggested to it the great vital force of every social organism. It revealed to us that happiness or well being was the sole end of every society. Not only this but it went further as it got time to develop that recognized and evolved vital force. People enjoyed that happiness so much that they no longer thought it a prized object but a mere sentiment and a common place thing. And had that body social allowed to grow still further without being crushed it would have reasonably recognized that great vital force and would have spent all their originality in developing it. The religious government or theological aspect would have then being thrown away as an injurious principle Metaphysics and Positivism would have suggested to the members of that society that happiness ought to have been obtained through individual exertions and not through the threat of external authority and thus Moral Sense and Responsibility would have reigned and then India would have become a conquering people and not a conquered one. We have dwelt on this country rather long and we wish to be excused for having gone from the main line of our subjects. We have done so in order to satisfy and to some extent try to convince the advocates of reform that they have much to learn about their own country. To some who are prejudiced in favor of European civilization the above train of reasoning will appear a mere fancy. But where there is a biassed mind there is no conviction;

PLEADERS EXAMINATION.
September 1890.
Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
Time allowed three hours

I Who may give in adoption. Are the powers of all the persons who may give exactly the same? 8 M.

II A and B were divided brothers, their children are shown in the annexed tree



After the death of A. C. B. D. G. and E. there was litigation between F. H and K in regard to property acquired by A. What shares are they entitled to if A. C B D G and E died in that order. Would it make any difference if E was blind at the time of his death. Would it make any difference if C and D left widows who survived E. 10 M.

III A and B were undivided brothers A died first and then B. B left a son C. after the death of A B and C. A's widow adopted a son D without the consent of B's widow who was still alive. Does D take the estate—

A's widow having inherited property from her husband made a gift of the property to C her sister's son. After making the gift to C she adopted a son D. D sued C to recover the property given to him. A suit was brought before the death of the widow. Will D succeed?

Explain fully the grounds for decision in both cases. No marks will be given for an opinion without reasons. 12 M.

IV A and B were undivided brothers. A borrowed Rs. 1000 from C for his own separate use. After A's death C sued B to recover his debt from A's share of the joint family property which had passed to B on A's death. Will C succeed?

A and B were divided brothers. A owned a house worth Rs. 10,000. He borrowed Rs. 1000 from C. After A's death the house passed to B. C sued to recover his debt from the house which had passed to B. will he succeed? Explain the grounds of decision in both cases. 12 M.

V A mahomedan dies leaving a widow a mother and a sister. How will the estate be distributed? 8 M.

VI What are the restrictions on bequest by will under Hindu and Mahomedan Law respectively? 8 M.

VII Contrast the position of a female in a Hindu and Mahomedan family in regard to inheritance from males. In what respects is the Western school of Hindu Law more favorable to females in this respects than pure Mitakshara? 12 Marks

VIII A Mahomedan having a right of pre-emption in regard to certain property hears of the sale when in the train between Amraoti and Murtizapur. What must he do in order to perfect his claim? 10 Marks

IX What is the extent of a Hindu sons liability to pay debts incurred by his father

- (1) during his father's lifetime
- (2) after his father's death

out of (1) the property inherited from his father (2) his self acquired property 8 Marks

X Explain the Mahomedan law in regard to dower? 12 Marks

वऱ्हाड.

मि० आर्बर्ड सा० दहा दिवसांचे रजेवर गेले आहेत.

रा० रा० पांडुरंग सखाराम यांस अकोल्यास डे० क्ला० आ० को० नेमले होते ती नेमणूक राहित होऊन त्यांना उमरावतीसच डे० क्ला० आ० को० नेमले आहे.

क्या० वार्न हेरिस्टगज यांचे हाताखाली खानेसुमारीचे कामासाठी मि० सुबराव तहारी लदार व रा० रा० पांडुरंग सखाराम उमरावतीचे डे० क्ला० आ० को० यांस नेमणार आहेत असे कळते.

उमरावती येथील हायस्कूलतून म्याट्रिक्युलेशनचे परीक्षेस जाणाऱ्या उमेदवारांचे प्रिलिमिनरी परीक्षा झाली. सुमारे १९ विद्यार्थी परीक्षेस जातील असे वाटते.

कमिशनर आफिसांतले शकमुनीर यांस उमरावतीस रमा० का० को० नाझर नेमले.

सिव्हिल आणि सेशन जज्जचे डे० क्ला० आ० को० चे जागी त्याच आफिसांतोल मि० मास्तीराव यांस व त्यांचे ६० रु०चे जागी रा० रा० नारायण रामचंद्र गुप्ते क्ला० डे० क० आफिस अकोले यांस नेमले असे कळते.

रा० रा० रामराव बापूजी यांस इल्लिचपूर येथे डे० कमिशनर आफिसांत क्ला० आ० को० चे कामावर जाण्यास हुकूम मिळाला व आतां ते लवकरच तिकडे जातील.

वऱ्हाड करितां डायरक्टर आफ आर्थिक-लचरची १८०० रुपयाची जागा करून त्या जागी मे० हेअर साहेब यांची नेमणूक करणार असल्याचे मागिल एके अकी कळविले आहेच. आतां कळते की त्यांच्या हाताखाली एक ९०० रुपयाचा व एक ९०० रुपयाचा असे दोन असिस्टंट वेऊन बराच मोठा कामाही देणार आहेत. ही व्यवस्था झाल्यावर कमिशनरचे रोविड्यु शाखेचे बरेच काम तिकडे होईल. मलकापूर तालुक्यांत लवकरच सर्व्हे मुरू होणार असेही कळते.

आगगाड्याच्या वेळांत फेरफार— मुद्रावेळे कडून येणारी रात्रीची गाडी अकोल्यास जो १॥ वाजल्यावर येत असे ती रात्री ११-वा जून ९१ मिनिटांनी येईल. व दिवसाची गाडी २-१९ला येत असे ती १-२९ ला येईल. नागपुराकडून दिवसाची गाडी अकोल्यास २१३ला येई ती २१६ ला येईल. व रात्रीची ३-१९ ला येत असे ती २-४३ ला येईल.

नोटीस.

नोटीस बेशमी पारमहंमद वलद फचेमहंमद बागवान व वजीर महंमद वलद सोना-भाई चुंडीवाले वसी अकोले पास खाली स ही करणार याजकडून नोटीस देण्यांत येते की तुम्ही आमचे मळ्यांतोल पूर्वभागाच्या केळीचा बार दरशेकडा रुपये ३० प्रमाणे तीनशे खोड करून करार नामा लेखी करून दिला व शंभर केळीचे दाम अगाऊ देऊन शंभर खोड घेऊन गेला बाकी खोडाचे दाम अगाऊ देण्याचे ठरल्या प्रमाणे दामदेत नाही व केळीचे पिक कापण्यास आले असून तुम्ही घेऊन जात नाही या मुळे माल खराब होत असल्या मुळे आमचे नुकसान होत आहे याज करितां नोटीस देण्यांत आली की ही नोटीस पावल्या दिवसा पासून आठ दिवसांत अगाऊ रुपये देऊन तयार झालेल्या केळी घेऊन जावे नाहीतर आधी दुसऱ्या मनुष्यास केळी विकून त्यात जे नुकसान येईल ते तुम्हापासून फिर्दाद करून खर्चीसुद्धा भरून घेतले जाईल यांत तुमचे नुकसान आहे असे होऊ नये ह्मणून अगाऊ कळविले आहे कळावे तारीख ९ माहे आक्टोबर सन १८९० इ०.

(सही)

निसन गोंडुलालजी दस्तुरखुर्द.

वर्तमानसार.

असे मागणे ती करोल असा दिवस कोण त्या काळी घईल हे मी सांगू शकत नाही. परंतु ती ज्या काळी घईल ती काळ इंग्लंड देशाचे इतिहासांत मोठा भग्याचा सपजला जाईल." अशा तऱ्हेची पूर्ण स्थिती, जिची मोठ्या प्रेमभावाने अशा करित होती ती हल्ली आली आहे.

नुकत्याच खेनापतचे झालेल्या बंडाचे प्रायश्चित्त तेंथील नवावास भोगवें लागले. सरकारने दोन वर्षे पवित्रां त्या संस्थानचा कारभार त्याच्या पासून आपल्या कडे घेतला आहे. मि. शमराव लाड तेंथील दिवाण व पोलिटिकल एजंट हे दंगा होण्यास मूळ कारण होते व नवावासही शिक्षा विनाशकारण देण्यांत घेत आहे असे नवावाच्या भावाचे म्हणणे आहे. काय घोटळा आहे कोण जाणें!

The Berar Samachar

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1890

MRS. PECHY-PHIPSON ON CHILD MARRIAGE AMONG THE HINDOO COMMUNITY.

Mrs. Pechy- Phipson gave a very instructive lecture on the baneful effects of child-marriage to a large audience of the Hindus at the Hall of the Prathana Samaj in Bombay. The lecture is full of sincere and earnest advice to the Hindoo society, with a very touching appeal to put down the most pernicious and barbarous custom at any cost. Dr. Pechy- Phipson has spoken with such earnestness and a force of conviction that almost every word of the lecture carries conviction home to every reasonable mind. We strongly recommend our readers to read- nay to study- the lecture with a view to see if it is not now a high time to move in the matter. We are sorry we cannot reproduce the whole lecture. Yet we cannot resist the temptation to put before our readers some of the forcible passages from the lecture. The lecturer speaks with a just air of authority derived from her peculiarly advantageous position to judge about the custom and its thousand mischievous results. We wish our people will open their eyes, and see how the custom is vitally ruining the Hindoo race, and will not fail to root out such a dirty custom. That the custom will one day become a thing of the past, it requires no prophet to foretell; but what we most desire is that sooner the custom is put down, the better it would be for our progress in every direction. Dr. Pechey Phipson says that she has observed and studied the custom with its results with a mind free from bias or prejudice. In studying the custom she brought no pre-possessions nor prejudices, but as a student of life and character and so far as concerned the making of comparisons, she was quite willing to admit and imitate traits of superiority. The lecturer very cheerfully & with a feeling of satisfaction and admiration remarks that there is much in the Hindoo family life that excites her sincere admiration, much in the devout piety which appears to her to be a strong characteristic of the Hindu mind which commands her respect, whilst the religious toleration which has, from time immemorial, been not only taught but practised by the Hindu race- is an example to all the world in the very highest degree. After referring in such

euologistic terms to some of the best traits of the Hindu life and Hindu character which fact testified to the unbiased state of her mind, the lecturer then turned to the child marriage custom, and spoke very forcibly and feelingly about its most disastrous effects to the whole Hindu race. The lecturer remarked: "But at present I am anxious to speak to you of a custom which prevails amongst you which, from the nature of my calling, has been brought prominently before me, and which so far from being worthy of imitation, is so barbarous in its immediate effect, and so disastrous to you as a race in its remote action, that it should at once be put a stop to," This is a sufficient and a just condemnation of the custom. Our people assert that girls attain puberty in India at a much earlier age than in cold climates. But the lady doctor has a quite different tale to tell and she has reasons to support her assertion. Let us see what the lecturer remarks on this point. She says: "Judge, therefore, of my surprise to find that so far from Hindu girls being precocious in physical development they are much behind in this respect, that a Hindoo girl of fifteen is about the equal of an English child of eleven instead of the reverse." Thus the climatic influence doctrine is exploded. In speaking about the disadvantages of marriage before maturity, the lecturer remarks (1) that it is in this country one of the chief causes of sterility rather painfully unwelcome idea to the Hindu mind that longs for progeny-- (2) that in those cases where the young wife bears children they are puny and sickly, (3) that the evil increases as time goes on in each of such families, and (4) that it leads to slow but sure degeneration of the race. The lecturer very truly observes that thousands of still-born children, hcatombs of dead infants, an ever increasing number of sickly disfigured, and deformed people bear witness to the results of this pernicious custom of child marriage. How strongly yet how truly the lady doctor takes the Hindu gentlemen to task with the following remarks: "Ah gentlemen, you are very tender about the life of the beast it is only your wives and children you sacrifice, bringing them to a painful death, or, what is worse a lingering life of misery—a life without hope, without any of the pleasures which make life worth living, in the case of the wives without those mental resources which can make the mind rise superior to the ills of the body. Tell me any of you, has it never occurred to you when you have looked upon your young wife turned into a decrepit old woman through your doing, that she has a right to revile you as the author of all her affliction? Does it never dawn across your mind as you look upon the sickly boy whom you tend with so much care as the sole hope of your declining years that, instead of returning your affection, he would be justified in turning upon you and cursing you as the author of his wretched being? Yes he would be right. You and you alone are responsible for all this cruel misery; to you are due these young faces saddened by days and nights of lingering pain, these disfigured countenances, these misshaped limbs? Are you not ashamed to have been gotten them?" Such are the disadvantages, disastrous effects, of the barbarous custom of the child marriage from the physiological point of view. Premature physical decline and consequent misery of our women and the feeble sickly & miserable life of our own children—the hope of our declining years—are the acknowledged results of this cruel custom. We see this, we admit this, and

yet the custom prevails with all its might and main. We say that the custom prevails because our religion commands it. But the lecturer answers this objection "that religion concerns itself with the relations of man to God and his duties to his fellow-man, neither of which require or justify but on the contrary prohibit, any acts which are injurious to the interests of mankind." Child-marriage is not only detrimental to the physical development, but also to the mental and moral development of the race. Consequently the able lecturer has appealed in very impressive and touching terms to the Hindu audience to put down the custom at once. Thus Mrs. Pechey Phipson appeals: "Consider carefully these things I beg of you, for of a truth I assure you that if you still persist in your present ways if you still fight against the laws of nature, your race will degenerate more and more so that not at all the support of a paternal Government can save you from decay, whilst if the cry of the pessimist should come true, and England should one day have to retire from India you will become an easy prey to the first comer, you will ever be newers of wood and drawers of water to any robust race who are not like yourselves the children of children but the progeny of healthy adult men and women." We earnestly wish that our leaders especially leaders of orthodox views will seriously take to heart this forcible appeal and warning of Dr. Pechey Phipson and will move in abolishing the custom and thus save the Hindu race from the calamity of continuing to be howers of wood and drawers of water to a race better in physical intellectual and moral development owing to the absence of customs like child marriage among them.

PLEADERS EXAMINATION.
September 1890.
Transfer, of Property and Specific. Relief
Time allowed three hours

I What is notice. How does it enter into questions under the transfer of Property and specific Relief Acts. Give three examples of cases into which the question of notice enters. M. 15
II Section 44 of the specific Relief Act runs thus " The appointment of a Receiver pending a suit is a matter resting in the discretion of the court.
The 1 mode and 2 effect of his appointment and his rights 3 powers 4 duties and 5 liabilities are regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure. Write notes on (1) (2) (3) (4) and (5) explaining what the law in regard to each of them is. M.20
III Discuss " inadequacy of price " (1) as evidence of breach of trust (2) as a defence to specific performance. M. 15
IV What is the law in regard to the enforcement of public duties given in chapter VIII of the specific Relief Act. Is it applicable to Berar. If so what court would enforce the execution of public duties under that chapter. If not what would you do if you wanted to have a public duty enforced. M. 10
V In what respect does a suit under section 9 of the specific Relief Act differ from an ordinary suit. What is the corresponding provision of the Act in regard to movable property, contrast what you consider to be the corresponding provision with section 9 and point out the difference. M. 12
VI What is meant by " priority " marshalling " contribution " " tacking " " foreclosure " " redemption " " equity of redemption " " usufructuary mortgage " " English mortgage " and mortgage by conditional sale. M. 16

VII In what ways is a lease of immoveable property determined. M. 12

नमुना नंबर १४३
कोणी स्थानापन्न होती तेंव्हां त्यास कर्ज वसूल करिता येण्यासाठी सराटिक्रीट मिळावे ह्मणून त्याने जिल्हे कोर्टास अर्ज केलेला विषयी जाहिरात.
सन १८९० चा आक्ट २७ कलम ३ प्रमाणे क्रि. क्लास नंबर १९ मि. २. सन १८९० विद्यमान स्पे. अ. कामशासन साहेब नि रहा अकोले यांचे कोर्टात.
नांव— धनाजी. व सिवराम
बापाचे नाव— पुंजाजी.
राहणार मुंडगांव तालुके अकोट जिल्हा अकोला यांस मयत पुंजाजी बापाचे नाव— राहणार मुंडगांव तालुके अकोट जिल्हा अकोले यांचे कर्ज वसूल करिता येण्यासाठी सराटिक्रीट मिळावे ह्मणून सद्दई अर्जदार यांचे अर्ज केला आहे त्याज करिता सद्दई मयत मनुष्यांचे माल मिळकतीवर किंवा तिचे कांहीं भागावर आपला हक्क आहे ह्मणून ज्या मनुष्यांचा दावा असेल त्यास जाहीरतीचे हदरे कळविण्यांत येत आहे कीं त्यांनी तारीख ३१ माहे अक्टोबर सन १८९० इ० रोजी सद्दई अर्जाची चौकशी होईल त्या वेळी या कोर्टात हजर होऊन आपआपले हक्का विषयी लेखी हकीकत दाखव करावी.
तारीख १९ माहे अक्टोबर सन १८९० इ.
Maniksha Rattanji
सो० नज्ज.

जाहिरात.
सर्वत्र लोकांस व उकरडा माळी पोटील गोंधणपुर यास भगवान वलद गढबड घोबी राहणार मांडके तालुक मळरापुर याज वडून अमे जाहिर केले जाते कीं माझा भाऊ नामे रघु वलद गढबड घोबी हा बावरा होऊन आज चार महिने जाहले रघु हा बावरा होऊन कोणा पासून कर्ज काढील अगर काहीतरी आमच्या स्थावर जंगम इस्टेटी पैकी लिहून देईल तर त्याज बदल आम्ही नबाबदार नाही त्यास कोणी कर्ज वेगरे कांहीं देऊं नये तो खळा आहे. म्हणून जाहिर केले आहे. हे सर्वत्र लोकांस कळावे. तारीख १८ माहे अक्टोबर सन १८९० इ० सही-सहीची निशाणी भगवान वलद गढबड घोबी यांच्या हातची असे.

व-हाड.
कर्ज लेन सा. येत्या ता० २९ चे सुमारास रजेवरून परत येऊन आपले कावमार रजु होतोल व मि० राईट सा० इलिचपुरास डि० सु० पोलिसचे कामावर जातील.
मि० म्यागिल सा० कांहीं दिवसांचे रजेवर जाणार आहेत.
मे० कर्ज मकंझी सा० १ ले नोव्हेंबर पासून रजेवर जाणार असे कळते.
रा. रा. केशव ब्रह्मगिरी पाठेकर डे० ए० इन्स्पेक्टर इलिचपुर यांनी आणखी ८ महिन्यांची रजा घेतली असे कळते.
मे० सेशन जज साहेब यांची स्वारी सेशन साठी वाशिमास गेली आहे कारण त्या जिल्हाचे चार मुकदमे या महिन्यांत आहेत.

वर्तमानसार.

मी मरतात आईला मात्र व्यर्थ भार वाह
व्याचे कष्ट अशा सपाच्यांत वायकाची तबत
कशी निट राहाते हेच आश्चर्य आहे वर
सांगितलेच आहे की मुलांचे लग्न लवकर
झाल्याने पुरुषांची शारिरिक व मानसिक
स्वीति बिघडून जाते परंतु वायकांची स्थिती
ही त्याचप्रमाणे होते. म्हणजे त्यांचे सर्व
तऱ्हेचे शिक्षण बंद होते. व म्हणूनच हिंदु-
स्थानांत स्त्रीशिक्षण देणे ते ही घाल मोड-
ल्याशिवाय अशक्य होय.

आता ज्या दुष्ट चालीने हिंदुलोकांचे नुक
सान झाले आहे ती नाहीशी कशी कराची
याचा विचार करू. आपल्याला ही गाष्ट ल
स्थांत वागविली पाहिजे की ही दुष्ट चाल
पुष्कळादेवस एकसारखी चालत असल्यामुळे
लोकांचे मनाचे स्थिती अशा होऊन गेली
आहे की सर्वांचे मनांत एकदम येऊन ही च
ल एकदम मोडली जाईल अशी लोकांत उ
मेद नाही. पाश्चिमात्य शिक्षणाचे कित्येक
लोकांची तयारी अशी झाली आहे की याका
माकारितां आपले नुकसान झाले तरी बेहतर
पण असलीं माणसे म्हणजे समुद्रांत एकथेंद.
पुष्कळ लोक अज्ञान असल्यामुळे या अडच
णी कशा निवारण्यांत याचा हिमत यानम-
ध्ये बिलकुल नाही. त्यांना आपल्या समजु
तीप्रमाणे वर्तन ठेवण्याची किंवा स्वदेशासाठी
नुकसान करून घेण्याची सोब लागलेली ना-
ही असे जरी आहे तरी हेईक तिनकी मदत
झ्यास देणे हे आपले कर्तव्य आहे.

(पुढे चालू.)

The Berar Samachar

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1890

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

The above conference closed its sittings on the 14th, instant. The Conference passed a resolution of introducing a system of instruction to the agricultural population of the country. India is an agricultural country and if the necessary precautionary measures are not adopted and brought into force her population will suffer and there will be ruin brought upon the country. There are many grain producing countries and consequently many competitors in the field to fight with India for a share in the profits of the grain market. It is the bounden duty of our government to take as much care of the agricultural interests of the country as it is possible for them to do. Enormous has been expenditure incurred in regard to higher education of the people of India but nothing virtually seems to have been done for the agricultural population. The Conference has done an immense service to the people by proposing the resolution above alluded to and if gov. takes any steps in respect of it much good will result to the people.

There is another and very important point in respect of improving the status of the agricultural interests and this does not seem to have been a subject of discussion before the Conference. This point is the opening of agricultural banks for the sole use of bona fide agriculturists. The cultivators as a class stand in great need of money whenever there are sowing operations to be carried on. The money lenders are as a rule very extortionate in their dealings with the cultivators; and it would be a boon conferred upon the agriculturists of some provision in the shape of loan associations could be made to meet the wants of the agricultural population. The Tehasildar of Amraoti Mr. Krishnaji Hari we hear has a scheme under contemplation of starting village associations for lending money at a moderate rate of in-

terest to the needy cultivators for purposes of agriculture. It would be a very good thing if the scheme could be worked up and put before the Government in a tangible shape. We hope to discuss the whole question of agricultural banks at some future date.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Agricultural Conference.

An agricultural conference was held in this month at Simla under the orders and authority of the Government and the needs of the agricultural class and the necessity and utility of agricultural improvements were discussed at the sittings of the conference. The Report of the conference embodying the suggestions and remedies for the improvement of agriculture in the country, has been, or will be, submitted to the government. And until the Report is published, we shall not be able to discuss this question in the proper manner. But one thing, one principal fact has struck us most, and we cannot help remarking that it shows the apathy of our people in general and of the educated community in particular. It has been admitted on all hands that agriculture is the staple industry of the country and the bulk to the extent of more than three fourths of the population is of agriculturist class. Moreover it has been persistently but very truly urged by many influential gentleman-natives and Europeans on many occasions that to improve the country and make it more happy means practically to improve the agricultural industry and better the condition of the agricultural class. And yet we have observed very painfully that the agricultural conference attracted no considerable notice—and it would not be too much to say that it attracted no notice at all—from our people of light and literature. No reporters of our more fortunate brethren of the native press were sent to the conference, nor any delegates attended the sittings. We are not aware if the Government had specially prohibited any reporters and correspondents of the Native press, or any delegates and spectators from attending the conference. But we are sure and confident that the government would have most gladly made even special arrangements for our people to take direct or indirect part in the conference, if they had seen an earnest desire on part of our people for the purpose. At any rate no signs were shown by our educated people as to the importance of the conference; and the result of all this is that though the conference held and finished its sittings, the majority of our people are quite ignorant of it. To what should we attribute this result—this melancholy and disgraceful result—but to the characteristic apathy and indifference of our leaders. Or were our leaders in Government service afraid of Government brow-beating and government displeasure, and were our other leaders too afraid of opposition of the orthodox community and their religious scruples?

Memorial to Professor Wordsworth
We are glad that pupils, friends and admirers of the learned Principal of the Elphinstone College in Bombay, intend to commemorate the invaluable services of Principal Wordsworth to the various communities in this country. The learned Principal has certainly claims on the obligations of the Native Community, and we are sure our people will not fail to discharge their duty in a most satisfactory

and useful manner. Principal Wordsworth has justly been held not only a friend but also a guide to the Native community in educational, social and even political matters. He has sympathized with Native aspirations, and given the Native community on many a critical occasion very sound and sensible advice. Who of us will not bring to mind without feelings of admiration his vigorous letters full of free and frank opinions and views on the Ilbert bill question the Income Tax imposition, and the Hindoo marriage customs? Who of us will not appreciate with grateful feelings his broad sympathies with the natives, and his advocacy of the native cause before the Civil Service Commission in the regime of Lord Dufferin? We confidently hope that the right movement set up in Bombay to commemorate Principal Wordsworth's services by raising a fitting and useful memorial, will command co-operation from our community, and at least those who are capable of appreciating the Principal's services will respond liberally to the invitation of the Wordsworth memorial Committee in Bombay.

The Nawab of Cambay has been deposed for the recent serious disturbances in his state, and the administration is entrusted to Mr. Kennedy a special officer appointed by the Government of Bombay. The full facts of the circumstances leading to the deposition of the Native Ruler are not published yet, and we shall be wrong if we quarrel with the decision of the Government at this stage. But if we have correctly understood the matter that resulted in the fracas, we know that the Cambay government all along acted during the critical period under the strict advice of the Political Agent; and consequently the public have no small reason for surprise at the deposition of the Nawab. We do not know if there was anything more serious behind and beyond the unfortunate and melancholy incident. We hope the Government will publish the necessary particulars of the information on which the Government Resolution is based, and thus restore confidence among the people.

We learn that the Resident will visit Berars in the beginning of January 1891. The people will of course welcome him right loyally as the head of the Berar Government and the representative of our most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. We also recommend our leaders to avail of this opportunity and present addresses welcoming the Resident and representing the needs and wants of the people in the province. The visits of the heads of Government are few and far between, and people are therefore loyally anxious to see their Ruler. Our Municipalities should bestir themselves and show to the Resident personally how efficiently and beneficially they are discharging their duties under the elective system. We insist on the attention of our Municipalities that this is the time to convince the Resident that they "do introduce reforms and do not allow their affairs to drift into confusion, even when left to themselves."

PLEADERS EXAMINATION,
September 1890.
Criminal Law
Time allowed three hours

- I In what cases is an order in writing required under the provisions of the criminal Procedure Code, and who records it in each case. M. 10
- II In what cases is there no appeal against the order or sentence of a Magistrate or Court. M. 10
- III Describe the procedure of a Sessions court in trying a case. In what respect does the procedure of a magistrate trying a warrant case differ from that of the

- sessions court. M. 10
- IV Define "Complaint" "Investigation" "offence" "pleader" and "public prosecutor" as used in the code of criminal Procedure. M. 10
- V Name all the punishments which may be inflicted under the Penal Code giving the maximum and minimum in the cases in which the length or quantity is limited. Can a man ever be sentenced to transportation for 3 years. If you think so say in what cases. M. 15
- VI Discuss the question of negligence in regard to criminal law. What forms of negligence are made specially punishable under the Penal Code. M. 10
- VII What forms of personation are made specially punishable by the Penal Code. What is cheating by personation M. 10
- VIII In what cases is it necessary for an accused person on his trial for defamation to prove that the imputation was true. Is a witness punishable under section 500 I. P. C. if he says the complainant is a thief knowing the statement to be false. Is an accused person punishable under section 500 I. P. C. if he makes a similar imputation against the complainant. Is a pleader punishable under section 500 I. P. C. if he makes a similar imputation against the complainant. M. 15
- IX A wanting to get some money for drink asks C a boy of six years of age to take B's jewels out of B's house and give them to D an accomplice. C does what he is asked to do. D sells the jewels to E telling him exactly how he came by them what offences if any have A C D and E committed. M. 10

वऱ्हाड.

मे० रोसिडेंट सा० यांचा स्वारी वऱ्हाडांत येत्या जानेवारी ता० ९ रोजी, येणार असे कळते.

मे० कमिशनर सा० ता० २-११-९० चे सुमारास चित्तलदऱ्वाहून इलिचपुरास येतील व तथून इक्वावर निवून पुढे सुमारे १९ दिवसांनी उमरावतीस जातील असे समजते.

मि० आर्बर्ड सा० ना कामाचा चार्ज देऊ न कील मेकझी सा० ता० १-११-९० पासून रजेवर जाणार आहेत.

मि० एलिअट सा० रजेवरून परत येऊन पवतमाळास आपले कामावर रुजू झाले व पुन्हा सहा दिवसांचे रजेवर मुंबईस गेले. तेथून पवतमाळास जाऊन मि० हेअर सा० या ना कामाचा चार्ज देतील व नंतर येथे येऊन मि० आर्बर्ड सा० पासून सिव्हिल आणि सेशन नज्जेचे कामाचा चार्ज घेतील.

करील लेन सा० रजेवरून परत आले.

येदाचे वकिलीचे परिशेत पास झालेल्या उमेदवारांची नावे रोसिडेन्सी आर्डे वरून खाली देताः—

रा० रा० रघुनाथ नारायण ठोसर, गोविंद केशवराव चावक, पद्मनाभ रावजी दंडे, वासुदेव बाळानो पिंपळीकर, आणानो रामचंद्र पिंपळीकर, विश्वनाथ काशिनाथ कोळे, नारायण रामचंद्र गढीकर, रामचंद्र रघुनाथ बापट, वासुदेव कृष्ण डांगे, विनायक सावळाराम ओक विनायक विष्णु गोखले.

रा० रा० त्रिंबक पांडुरंग कजवाडकर सु० आ० व्हाक्सिमेशन जि० अकोले यांस ता० १७ रोजी पुण्यास देवाजा झाली. हे क्षयाने तीन महिने अनारी होते.

येदाच्या म्युट्रिक्युलेशन परीक्षेकरिता १३ विद्यार्थी अकोले हायस्कूलांतून जाणार.

वर्तमानसार.

