THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA

CALCUTTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1877.

The Krishnagore correspondent of a contemporary talks a good deal of nonsense in the matter of the late defalcation case. He says that the matter has been hushed up because Civilians were connected with the case. Now as a matter of fact, the case has not been hushed up. The culprit has not been apprehended yet, and surely the case cannot be conducted in his absence. Then as to the Civilian connected with the case, the forgery was committed after the paper had passed the hands of Mr. Stevens.

----The Hindoo Patriot displays bad taste and a petty feeling in attacking Government for its honoring the Maharaja of Burdwan. Our contemporary says that, the reigning native Princes have been mortally offended at the grant of a salute to the Maharaja and that many complaints reached our contemporary respecting the princely honors conferred upon the Maharaja. Though our contemporary says it, yet it is hard to believe that reigning native princes, even if they actually felt themselves aggrieved, should so far forget themselves as to lay their grievances before our brother. No Bengallee zemindar has the honor of a salute and we have neither here any chief properly so-called. Any honor therefore done to a zemindar is an honor done to the whole class and to those who advocate their interests and indirectly to the whole nation. It is therefore strange that our contemporary, carried by his feeling, should so far forget himself as to lose sight of his own interest. The Maharaja of Burdwan only paves the way for zemindars, and low that His Highness has been honored, there is othing improbable in the supposition that others

may be likewise honored.

The Presidency Magistrates' Bill was passed at the last sitting of the Vice-regal Council and received the assent of the Viceroy on the spot. We read somewhere an English statesman complaining against the attempts of Irishmen to assert their political freedom. He said that if England had treated the Irish as they do treat the people of India, the islanders could never have given the ruling nation the trouble that they are doing. We fully understand the significance of these words now. The people of India someimes shew feeble symptoms of life and are coming lowly to learn to assert what they consider their rights. And our wise Government is thickening he barrier that they may never break through it ind advance from their position in which they are nclosed. In short, the old criminal laws were found oo week to keep them down in the same level from which they are trying to raise themselves. Not that he criminality of the nation has increased, no, nothing if the sort But the object of criminal laws here s not only to protect society, but also to maintain the restige of the Europeans. The policy of Governnent is that the people of India should look up to the Europeans as so many gods with powers sufficient o crush them any moment they choose. Now Euopeans have not that superiority over the inhabitants If the country as to be able to maintain their unnatural osition by sheer moral or intellectual force. So xternal force is necessary, and the Magistrates have en vested with powers sufficient to infuse terror All round him.

----The only independent Hindoo Sovereign of India Jung Bahadoor of Nepal is dead. A correspondent supplies us with the following particulars of his death and cremation. The 25th of February last was a holy day on account of the Govind Dwadasee, and His Excellency wanted to bathe in the Bagmittee. He reached Pathuriaghat for that purpose, which is on that river, and early on that day, before sunrise entered the river for the purpose of bathing. He was in the highest spirit all along and there was no symptom whatever of approaching death after performing his ablutions, he sat on the bank to perform the usual pooja. He was soon afterseen motionless and his followers found that his life was extinct. There was bitter wailing amongst his followers, and his Private Secretary at once sent an express to the capital. From the capital a strict order reached the camp at Pathuriaghat to postpone his funeral rites, and soon after his three principal Rance, brother, and son reached the spot. It was on the 1st of March, that they reached Pa-Turiaghat. The three Ranees expressed a desire of sacrificing themselves in the funeral pile of their husband. The son said nothing, the brother of the deceased however tried to dissuade them, but they were not to be dissuaded. So heaps of sandal wood, raisin, and a large quantity of gliee and other materials were procured. When all these ar--rangements were made, the ladies bathed in the river, performed their pooja, and made presents of cow. elephants, horsess and gold to Brahmins and holy men. Their next step was to take proper measures for the Government of the country and the maintenance L of peace. Some wife

to release some prisoners. The funeral pile was then ready, and they entered it unconcernedly, all the while muttering prayers. The corpse was then laid upon his back and the ladies disposed of themselves in this way. The eldest placed the head upon her lap, and the two other took charge of the feet. They were then surrounded by fuels and odorous combustibles While the Ranees gazed upon the features of their husband, as if utterly forgetful of every other consideration. Fire was then applied, by the son of the deceased, and the crowd burst into tears. All was over within the course of a few minutes.

THE Two HARD CASES .- Let us first begin with the Bengal case. Babu Tarabor Mittra served as a fourth grade Probationary Accountant in the Examiner's Office, Northern Bengal State Railway Darjeeling, for 2 years and 8 months. He worked bard and honestly, and his immediate superior, pleased with his work, recommended him for an increase of his salary. The increase was duly sanctioned by the authorities, but the Babu was not permitted to have the benefit of it for a very simple reason. His official superior was very favorably disposed to him, but this gentleman was more or less influenced by Mr. White, the Head Accountant of the Department. The Babu was at first in excellent terms with this Head Accountant, but he happened to incur his displeasure in this wise. Babu Chandernath Simlye, third grade Accountant, obtained 6 months' furlough. Babu Woomeshchander Chatterjee, a fourth grade Accountant, was at this time transferred from another line and directed to take charge of the office held by Babu Chandernath. The rule is that when such vacancies occur, they are filled up temporarily by the next lower grade officers. In the present instance, no acting appointment was however necessary, as Babu Woomesh Chander Chatterjee, transfered from another line, had already taken charge of it. This fact was reported to the Accountant General in the usual manner; but this report, as ill luck would have it, was drafted by Babu Tarabor Mittra during Mr. White's absence from office on leave. On his return Mr. White found that Babu Tarabor had drafted the report. He at once flew into a rage and severely repremanded the Babu for having drafted such a report. The Babu said that he had done merely a routine work and that he did not know how he had offended Mr. White by drafting such a report. Then the cat came out of the bag. Mr. White had intended topromote one Mr. Coello, a fourth grade Accountant on the line, to the post temporarily vacated by Babu Chandernath. He at once a second letter to the Accountant General, recommending temporary promotion to Mr. Coello; but he was defeated in his object. The Accountant General-who was the best judge in such matters—gave temporary promotion to Babu Woomeshehunder Chatterjee in preference to Mr. Coello. Mr. White attributed his ill success to the first report drafted by Babu Tarabor Mitra to the effect that no acting appointment was necessary. Thus offended Mr. White did all he could to worry him. But he was not satisfied by merely subjecting him to petty annoyances, he was determined to remove him from the service, and he at last succeded in his noble object. Let the Babu himself tell the story of his dismissal which has been embodied in a memorial which he has just submitted to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor: That on the 11th July 1876, your Memorialist applied

to the Examiner of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway for an increase of pay, or in case of refusal, a transfer to the plains on the ground that the living at Darjeeling was very dear; the increase of his pay to Rs. 80 was at once recommended and sanctioned with effect from the 4th March 1876, but Mr. White, the Head Accountant-who, in March 1876, was so kind to your Memorialists as to have recommended him for an increase of pay to the Examiner on the ground that he was thoroughly up to his work-interfered and got an order signed by the Examiner on the 22nd July 1876, to the effect that your Memorialist "will not be granted the increase of pay until such time as the work under his charge, viz. Accounts of Kuch Behar and Goalpara Surveys, have been brought up to date." That this was no real ground for not allowing the increase to your Memorialist will be shewn further on. But this conduct of Mr. White -so prejudicial to your Memorialist's interests-had its origin in the followingt incident :-

Your Memorialist-who, up to April 1876, had the charge of examining and compiling Depot Store Accounts-found on examining those Accounts that one Mr. J. P. Devine. Storekeeper North District, had made purchases in Calcutta to the extent of Rs. 9,361 on his own authority instead of sending a requisition to the Storekeeper for State Railways, who alone was authorized to make such purchases in Calcutta and no one else, vide Government of India Circular No. 5 Railway, of February 12, 1874. This proceeding of the Storekeeper North District being a very serious breach of the rules, your Memorialist, pointed it out, as such, to Mr. White, the Head Accountant, who told your Memorialist to overlook such matters; but your Memorialist, as Auditor of such Accounts thought it his bounden duty to scrutinize such proceedings which were against Government Orders and not being satisfied with what the Head Accountant had told your Memorialist, he brought this matter to the Examiner's notice on the 13th April 1876, when the Head Accountant was absent on sick leave. The Examiner at once wrote to the Engineer in Chief, pointing out the very serious breach of the rules, but at the same time he only requested him to advise the Storekeeper dingly despite a very serious breach of the return, Mr. White came to know what n the meantime and after some time re-

orialist of the charge of e nining De-

very unfaverably disposed to your Memorialist.

Three months after this incident, the increase, of pay to your Memorialist, was sanctioned; and Mr. White, the Head Accountant, stood in his way. He got the order signed by the Examiner alluded to above.

Now the order says that your Memorialist will not be granted the increase of pay until such time as the Accounts of Kuch Behar and Goalpara. Surveys have been brought up to date. But the Accounts of Kuch Behar Division from May 1876 were received late and being incomplete, owing to the transactions of the drawing account not having been shewn therein, could not have been brought up, pending receipt of revised Accounts then under preparation by the Executive Engineer; and those of Goalpara from April 1876 were not at all received in the Office, although a reminder was sent to the Executive Engineer on the 13th July 1876. Your Memorialists pointed out to the Examiner that it was impossible to bring up those Accounts for the reasons assigned, and that the fault was at the door of the respective Executive Engineers and not upon the shalders of your Memorialist and that he could not therefore be deprived of the benefit of the increase granted to him. Neither were the respective Executive Engineers dealt with in the manner laid down in P. W. D. Code. Chapter XX. Section II. Paras 11-13, Page 366. Instead of reporting to Government the Executive Engineers' delay in the submission of accounts and retrenching their salaries, the Examiner made your Memorialist to pay the penalty for not taking in hand the Accounts of the Goalpara Division from April 1876-which had not been received-and those of the Kuch Behar Division for May and June 1876 -which had been received in an incomplete state in July 1876. This fact was repeatedly brought to the notice of the Head Accourant; but he would not suggest the Examiner to pass orders to put things right. This circumstance quite grieved your Memorialist. Being unable to brook the punishment he did not deserve, he submitted a letter of resignation in disgust on the 1st August 1876. The language of the letter was found fault with: in this letter he complained to the Examiner of the "gross injustice" that was done to him by withholding the increase of pay from your Memorialist. If its lauguage was impertinent it was from overwhelming grief, And the grief was was owing to the injustice done to him by his immediate superiors during his 2 years and 8 months service in the Examiner's Office. Your Memorialist was the only Probationary Accountant on the Northern Bengal State Rrilway, who used to draw Rs. 60, only per mensem 20 Rupees less than the sum allowed to other Probationary Accountants on the line. Your Memorialist's application to resign department employment was at best a warm expression of his grief to his own master and not to the public. Your Memorialist had not the least idea that he was actuated by any spirit of insubordination, for any expression of which he was, and shall always be, ready to make the humblest apology.

So the Babu was dismissed apparently for intemperate writing. We do not of course justify the Babu for using strong language, but the fault he committed was certainly not so grave as to have called for so severe a punishment as that of dismissal. A serious injustice was done to him, and it was natural that he should feel it deeply and couch his remonstrance in such language as came to his aid at the heat of the moment. If a Government servant is expelled from service altogether of a slip of the tongue or of the pen at a moment of excitement, we wonder what would be adequate punishment for deliberate insubordination, neglect of duty, incompetency, or moral failing ! If people were expelled for a slip of the pen from the Government service, the Government would soon find itself at a stand-still for want of people to serve. But Government is not actually so severe with its servants, for such severity would jeopardize its own existence; we are therefore sorry to see that now and then one or two are victimized for the sake of certain individuals. Babu Tarabor Mittra has, however, made an ample apology for his unhappy language in his memorial to the Honorable Ashley Eden, and we hope His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will be graciously pleased to take a lenient view of his case and take pity upon a deserving and horest officer, and re appoint him to the post of the Sheristadar of the Pubna Collectorate, from which he appears to have been unjustly removed by the Bengal Government.

The next case comes from Bombay. Mr. Naryan Vithoba entered Government service in 1855 as a clerk in the Bombay Custom House, and in November 1874, was transferred on probation to the post of Assistant Inspector in the Export Inspecting Department. On the abolition of this post, he was not relegated to his substantive post; but offered an inferior appointment on a reduced salary. He naturally felt greatly aggrieved at this, and sent a petition of appeal, whose "tone and purport" was considered "improper" by Government, and the petitioner was at once removed from Government service. Thereupon Mr. Vithoba sent another petition to the Bombay Government, humbly apologising to His Excellency in Council, and retracting all the expressions which might have appeared offensive to them. The Government, considering his twenty-one years' good service, was pleased to modify the above order of removal by informing him that his restoration to office cannot be sanctioned, unless the Commissioner of Customs himself desires it. The petitioner then applied to the Commissioner by several letters, couched in very respectful terms, requesting him to restore him to his post, but no reply was vouchsafed to any of his applications. The petitioner then made a third petition to Government, wherein he set forth the following grounds, upon which he relied for restoration to his post :--

(a). That if the Petitioner was deemed worthy of any punishment for his audacity in penning his Appeal, nvolving improper tone and purport," he has been sufficiently chustised by the disgrace to which he was redame oval and by the loss of pay which

rejected without any hearing. A further punishment of a permanent nature can hardly be deemed compatible with the triviality of the moral offence that has been ascribed to him, and for which he has anyly done amende honorable as soon as he was made sensible of the same.

(b.) Your Excellency's Petitioner has, as a fact, served with integrity and approbation in the Custom's Department for a long period of twenty-one years (as per copies of Testimonials marked G.) and his removal without misconduct or corruption at the time of the prospect of deservedly well-earned pension, will be a heavy blow not only to his personal feelings but indirectly will affect the position of his family and sons in the social circles. The trivial fault laid to the Petitioner's charge ought not, he submits, to weigh very much with Your Excellency in Council, in-asmuch as the best men often fail from mistake of judgment with respect either to law or fact. In the present instance, the Petitioner has been guilty of indiscretion only from ignorance of fact, viz., want of command over certain forms of English expressions; but the ignorance of fact is excusable even in criminal proceedings. It ought, he humbly submits, to be a fortiori excusable in departmental

(c.) The Commissioner has not charged the Petitioner with any charge of incompetence or any serious moral offence, which might, under certain circumstances, justify an abrupt removal from the Public Service after a faithful discharge of duties for a period of 21 years.

(d.) That upon the reduction in the Export Inspecting Department of the Customs, the Petitioner should, he humbly submits, have been ordered to revert to the post of the Assistant Inspector on a salary of Rnpees 75, that is to the substantive post he held before his transfer on probation, and those who had received promotion by his transfer on probation, ought to have reverted to their respective substantive posts.

But the heart of the Bombay Government was not touched. It could not excuse the fault of using strong language by a servant who had served it honestly and faithfully for twenty one years. His prayer was dismised with these words: "Government's former orders are final." As a last resource, Mr. Vithoba appealed against the order of the Bombay Government to the Government of India, but Lord Lytton was also equally deaf to his prayer. A poor man has thus been thrown adrift into the world in his old age for an offence which was more the result of open innocence rather than one from mean or dishonest motives.

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ANOTHER GRAVE INJUSTICE:—It pains us to find that the Government should now and then so far-forget itself as to commit acts which are likely to mark its good name with stigmas. Our rulers have already reaped a good deal of scandal by dispossessing the Moharajas of Soosung Doorgapore and Bizai of their rights in the neighbouring Hill tracts, but we were not prepared so soon for the repetition of a similar injustice in the case of another Rajah. This poor man is no other than Rajah Hurrish Chunder Roy Bahadoor of Chittagong Hill Tracts. His ancestors were originally the rulers of that portion of the Chittagong Hill Tracts which go by the name of Joom Bango. They have from time immemorial been in the habit of deriving their revenue by levying a sort of capitation tax from what are known as the Joomias or the cultivators of the soil. The British Government has all along continued to recognize the right of the Rajah and his ancestors to levy this tax over every one belonging to the Chuckma tribe, of which tribe he is the chief. But on the 19th, September last the Rajah was startled to receive a Purwana from the Dupty Commissioner, informing him that the Government of Bengal had decided to divide the Hill Tracts into seven circles, of which one would be allotted to him and that he would be allowed from the 1st of Octobor next to levy the capitatation tax only upon those Joomias as would live within that circle and carry on the Joom cultivation therein, but that he would not be allowed, after that date, to demand the tax from those of his own tribe who would not agree to, come and live within his circle. This order of the Government seems to have paralized the Rajah, who kering no other recourse left to him, has made a petition to the Hon'ble Ashley Eden to reconsider his case. The petitioner "humbly and respectfully" submits that; -

The orders of the Government, as they are recited in the said Purwanah of the Deputy Commissioner, are not only contrary to all previous orders on the subject, but are calculated to bring about your petitioner's absolute ruin. by indirectly depriving him of the only source of revenue upon which he and his ancestors have all along relied.

Your petitioner does not know exactly the reasons which led the Government to direct a territorial division of the Hill Tracts presided over by the different chiefs, but your petitioner would respectfully submit for the consideration of your Honor that the people of his tribe live scattered gree different portions of the Hill Tracts and that they could not be possibly induced to leave their present habit tations and places of cultivation and to reside within the Timited circle allotted to your petitioner.

The Joom cultivation upon which the people of your petitioner's tribe depend for their livelihood cannot be possibly carried on in the same place twice within seven or eight wears and certainly nowhere for two consecutive years, so that if the area for cultivation hitherto possessed by your petitioner's tribe is reduced to one seventh, the cultivators will naturally select for their residence such circles as would be most favorable to Joon cultivation and also the most extended area for the purposes of cultivation. In consequence of the notification issued by the Deputy Commissioner your petitioner's ryots are already leaving for other circles in preference to the one alloted to him by the Anovernment.

It is perhaps known to your Honor that there are hetween 4 to 500 families of your betitioner's tribe known as Raiparulias, who, in consideration of their services to your petitioner and his ancesters cultivate their lands rentfree rom time immemorial within the circle now allotted to your and the Koellee disturbance, when your ritish Government, the services

men are now called upon to pay rent they would naturally lenve your petitioner's circle and proceed to some other circle more favorable to Joom cultivation; and on the other hand if they are allowed to cultivate lands rentfree, your petitioner's income would be so much reduced as to make it exceedingly difficult for him to meet the revenue payable by him to Government.

Your petitioner has been further informed that in addition to the division into seven circles of the Hill Tracts, the Government has declared that it has a right to make over any portion of any particular circle to the Forest Department or to any private individual for the cultivation of tea or for any other purpose. Your petitloner would respectfully submit that should the Government ever exercise this right which it has reserved to itself, and it might exercise it at any time, your petitioner would be absolutely ruined, and that the only means of your petitloner's subsistence, hitherto recognized by the Government itself, would be taken away. from him.

In January 1869, when Mr. Eden was the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, the Government having before it a similar proposal to divide the Hill Tracts territorially, declined to do so, and we hope the same considerations which then influenced the decision of the Government ought not

to be overlooked now.

But the Rajah has another serious complaint against the unjust encroachment of the Government. His predecessors enjoyed the profits arising from duty levied on certain articles of merchandise, viz, the natural productions of the Hills, that would pass through the river Cornofully and its tributaries, free of all Government cess for more than 150 years, i, e, from before the establishment of the British dominion in the District. But in the year 1862, during the time of Kalindee Ranee, the Rajah's grandmother, the ghat on the river Cornofully was resumed by Government and in 1864 was brought in their Khas possession, so that thereby Kalindee Rance was deprived of all profits arising therefrom. Thereupon Kalindee Ranee submitted a petition to the then Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, who, in consideration of the services rendered by her to Government, directed by a Government letter to settle the ghat with her on her annually paying to Government Rs. 7566. Mr. McLean, the then Superintendent of the Hill Tracts however, instead of the above arrangement proposed to settle a pension of Rs. 5,000 annually to be enjoyed by her and her heirs and successors. The Rajah's grandmother not having agreed to this proposal, the authorities agreeably to the instructions of the Government letter, settled the ghat on Kalindi Ranee for five years in 1865. After the expiration of the above lease, the ghat was again settled with the Rajan for one year in April 1870 on the former juma, and in the lease it was expressly stated that there would be no objection in again settling the ghat with the Rajah for 5 years more, in case it met with the approval of the Conservator of Forests.

During the above two settlements the Raja and his grandmother managed the business satisfactorily. without any complaint having been preferred by any one against them, of any oppression or exortion, duly paid the Government jumma, and to the best of their power, faithfully and diligently obeyed the orders which it pleased the Government to issue

upon them from time to time.

After the expiration of the above mentioned lease of one year the ghat in question having been taken away for the Rajah and his grandmother and brought within the direct management of the Conservator of Forests. Kalindee Ranee submitted a petition to the Government on the subject, but the order of it was kept in abeyance pending the services that might be rendered by her to Government during the Lushai raid. On the 30th of Novem-1872 the Government in consideration of the services rendered by the Rajah and his grandmother in the late Lushai war allowed a deduction of Rs. 1133, being a moity of the estimated profits accruing to them out of the ghat, from the jumma of their cotton mehal, as a compensation for the loss incurred by them, thereby depriving them from the nett profits of the ghat. But considering that the Government is deriving a profit of between 40 and 50 thousand rupees annually from the ghat in question, the deduction allowed to him from his jumma of the cotton mehal is but a poor compensation for the loss actually sustained on account of being deprived of a right enjoyed by him and his predecessors for upwards of 150 years. The Rajah has submitted a petition to Mr. Eden on this subject also and he tells his tale of wee in the following words :--

That in consideration of the services rendered by him in the Lushai war your Honor's petitioner was rewarded by the Government with a watch and a chain valued at Rs. 1.000 and was invested with the little of Roy Bahadoor. Again in January 1875, after the death of his grandmother, he was invested with the title of Rajah. Having been thus made great by the Government, it is but natural and proper for your petitioner te expect that the same power should maintain him in his position with due dignity and not out short his income by depriving him of his just right and inheri-

That your Honor's pelitioner's grandmother and her predecessors the Rajahs of the Chittagang Hill Tracts maintained themselves and their position by the profits accraing to them first from their Kapas or cotton muhal and second from the ghat of the river Cornofully. But your Honor's petitioner having been deprived from the profits of the ghat, one of the priccipal sources of his income, has been cut short and it has, therefore, been quite impossible for him to manage his expences and maintain his dignity and osition from the income accruing to him from his c

only. That the " wish rvots of your Honor's peti

heavy taxes levied by the Forest Department on timber and bamboos &c., the ryots of the Hill Trats have been at once reduced to poverty and were, in fact, visited with a famine last year and your Honor's petitioner, in order to maint ain them had to supply them with 5,000 Rupees in cash and 40,000 or 5,000 baskets of paddy from his own pocket, but that, not having been sufficient to meet the demands of the ryots, he had to borrow Rs. 2,000 more from the Deputy Commissioner. On account of this strain upon his purse. your Honor's petitioner has been reduced to abject poverty and misery. Your petitioner is not aware whether this fact has been brought to the notice of the Government by the local authorities.

The Raja although an inhabitant of the nonregulation provinces is nevertheless a loyal subject of Her Imperial Majesty, and is, therefore, entitled to the privileges of the subjects of the Regulation provinces. He is, we believe, quite willing to paythe just demands of the Government for the ghat. Under these circumstances, is it proper and righteous to deprive him of a right enjoyed by him and his predecessors for unwards of 150 years, giving him only a poor compensation for the immense loss he has suffered—a loss which threatens to be aggravated by the proposed localization of the Rajah's jurisdiction over the Chuckma tribe? The heavy losses which his income has sustained by the acts of Government in resuming the ghat, which supplied him with the principal means for maintain; ing his dignity and influence over the hill tribes, have materially affected the safety of his position, and as under the conditions of the office the Rajah holds under the Government, he is bound to maintain the peace of the hills and to answer for any disturbrnce that may crop up, it is unjust and hard, nay cruel, that he should be deprived of emoluments he had enjoyed from generation to generation, and reduced to a state of helpless poverty rendering him powerless to maintain order among the hill tribes and to carry out the behests of Government.

NATIVE GUARDS AGAIN. - Since the publicatio of Mr. Scott's damaging report against these poor fellows, we have been at some pains to enquire into the truth of his statements, and we lay before the public the following results of our enquiry. We beg to draw especially the attention of Mr. Leslie, the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company, to this subject, and hope he wili redress, at least to some extent, the grievous injustice done to this class of Railway servants.

The Native guards belong to the gentleman caste, and as such, have some sort of education, both in English and Bengallee. The European guards are generally picked out from very low class Euro peans or Eurasians, and are consequently quite inncent of decent writing or reading. It is therefore not improbable that they should commit greater blunders, being unable to comprehend the rules which are embodied in their guide book, than their native brethren, and as a matter of fact, they do commit such blunders, though these are not reported for this simple reason. The guards hold subordinate posts to the Station Masters. Their good or bad name depends to a large extent on the good or ill will which the station masters bear towards them. All the imperiant stations, on the E. I. Railway line, are, it is well known, officered by European station masters. These are naturally more favorably inclined towards the guards of their own race. and are apt to over-look many of their faults. But in spite of this well-known partiality of the station masters, we can confidently say that, if the Railway official records are searched. it will be found that the offences with which the Native guards are charged are far more frequently committed by the European guards.

The principal charges against the native guards, says Mr. Scott, are fover carriage of goods, coming late and missing trains for which they were detailed, and general carelessness." But these are the very offences which are more properly to be placed to the credit of the European guards. Almost not a day passes when these guards do not overcarry goods. but as the European Station Masters return the goods thus overcarried by the next train in charge of a European guard, a great many such cases are not reported and cannot see the light of the day. In the case of native guards, if only a package is carried beyond a station for which it was destined. the over-carriage is at once noted and a case made out against them. But notwithstanding the immense disadvantages under which the Native guards labor, we challenge Mr. Scott to show that thew committed this kind of offence in larger numbers

than the European guards.

"They come late and miss the trains" says Mr. Scott. But if they come late, the European guards. ofentimes do not come at all, and while the native guards are severely punished for their lateness. the European guards for their total absence are either not punished at all, or only slightly punished. The rule is that the guards must be present at the station lifteen minutes before the train starts, but the native guards are not furnished with watches, like the European guards; it is not therefore improbable. that they should now and then fail to observe punctuality. And just see how strictly are they watched. If they are only one minute late, they are at once reported to the higher authorities. The -conduct of the European guards, even when they

indefinite, and we shall pass over it, without attempting to prove or disprove it. But Mr. Scott brings some instances to show that the Native guards did . really shirk their duty. He says: "There are two serious cases of neglect of duty for not protecting trains---one on the occasion of a collision at Baddinbatty, and another on the occasion of an engine breaking down. There is also one case of a guard having been found asleep in his break-van."

The Baddiabatty affair to which Mr. Scott alludes took place in May 1875. So after raking up old matters, Mr. Scott could find out only a single instance showing neglect of duty on the part of the native guards. But even in this case, we are in a position to say, Mr. Scott has utterly misrepresented facts. For the Baddiabutty collision if any body was responsible, it was either the European driver or the native Station master, but not the native guard. The first question is whether the danger signal was displayed or not by the Station master, but it was proved on investigation that the stationmaster did his duty. The driver, who was in the front and whose duty it was to look always ahead, ought to have seen the signal and immediately stopped the train, which he could have done with the greatest ease. The duty of the native guard consisted in applying the break which he did or did not. If he did he was innocent, if he did not he was to blame. But whether he did it or not, nothing could have prevented a collision if the driver had not obeyed the signal and stopped the train at once. Even if he did not apply the break, the driver could have easily avoided a collision without the help of the guard. It is believed that the driver was dozing at the time, and if we are icformed aright, this fact was proved at the investigation which was made by the Railway authorities. Thus it is quite unfair to charge John with a fault which was committed by James. We do not know what engine breaking affair is alluded to by Mr-Scott. If he had definitely stated this fact we believe we could have shown that it was not the native guard but either a driver in a drunken fit or a careless European Station Master who did it. Mr. Scott could point out only one case of a guard having been found asleep in his break-van, but are not such cases aather too numerous amongst the European guards?

But now we come to the strangest part of Mr. Scott's report. He says: "The two or three Natives whom I questioned, acknowledged that they did not like their work." Now it so happened that we niet these very two or the Natives. We asked them why did they say such a thing to Mr. Scott? One of them said that he was asked by Mr. Scott which of the two posts he preferred, that of the Station master or the guard? He replied the former, as the post of a Station master is more respectable than that of a guard. He denied having ever said that he did not like his work. The other man told us that the did not only say that he did not like his work, but on the centrary he disdiscritly gave Mr. Scott to understand that, he as well as other native guards liked their business very well. The third was not asked at all whether he liked his work or not. His time book and guidances were examined by Mr. Scott and he was pleased to remark that they were correctly and neatly kept. These three Native Guards are still working on the East Indian Railway and Mr. Leslie may see them personally and enquire whether what we state or what Mr. Scott reported is true.

We shall refer to another statement in Mr. Scott's report. Mr. Scott says that the reason why Mr. Hudson, District Traffic Superintendent, was satistied with the native guards working in the Rampoorhaut division was because the work in that line was light, but as a matter of fact the No. 9 up goods train and, No. 6 down goods train in that line are so heavy that even European guards dare not take charge of them. The length of the journey in this line is also very great. We beg of Mr. Leslie to personally inspect this line and see with his own eyes how matters have been totally misrepresented by Mr. Scott. We may shortly resume this subject.

SCRAPS AND COMMENTS.

The Civil and Military Gazette makes the following remarks upon a matter which, our contemporary thinks, the Angle-Indian press in India should join in taking up and urging upon the Government:-

As practically all over India there is no telegraphing between midnight and 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning, it would be for the convenience of the public if the wires at night were placed at the disposal of the press, and newspapers allowed to receive messages at reduced rates. In England, 120 words can be telegraphed to a newspaper for one shilling; in India the press has to pay one rupee for every twenty-four words -- and only a limited number can be sent at that rate. If the Indian papers could obtain . the privilege of paying even double the English rate and that too at night only, the Telegraph Department would gain considerable profit, and we hope that the heads of that Department will take the matter

hi to do this, and it was proposed in the English press eamp to follow suit, but abandoned. At present, we must content ourselves with such meagre and badly edited telegrams Reuter chooses to send us: we have no interchange of communications with our brethren of the London press and the only concession we have in the privilege of telegraphing to each other at ten times the English rates. If we had a little more energy and sympathy, this lethargic state of affairs might be remedied to the profit of ourselves and the benefit of the public who would get earlier and better information. But neither Government nor gods will help those who will not try to help themselves.

A European has been sentenced to imprisonment under the following circumstances. The Pio-

neer says :--

On last Monday a young man, named William Henry Finn, a resident of Lucknow, was charged at the High Court Criminal Sessions under Sections 468 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code with forgery for the purpose of cheating, and with having used a forged document for the same purpose on the 24th December last. Mr. Hill appeared for the Crown. The prisoner, who was undefended, pleaded "not guilty" to both charges. It appeared that he had gone on the afternoon of the 24th December, which was a Sunday, to the place of business of Messrs. Peake, Allen and Co., in Lucknow, and gained admittance by the presentation of a letter signed "P. Carnegy, Commissioner, R. B., Division." The letter requested Messrs. Peake, Allen and Co., to "supply the bearer with any goods which might take his 'fancy." On gaining admission, the prisoner introduced himself to Mr. Pearce, one of the partners in the firm, as "Mr. John, Sharp, Mrs. Carnegy's nephew," and he was accordingly requested to select what he wanted. His fancy seems to have run in the direction of Masonic rings in the first instance, but as there were none of these in stock, he contented himself with selecting two ordinary rings of the value of about Rs. 130, which he tried on and said he would take. He then proceeded to select a watch, but Mr. Pearce's suspicions appear to have taken the alarm at this jancture, and he declined to part with his property until he bad communicated with Mr. Carnegy, and so Finn left the shop with a promise that he would return in two or three days, a promise which, however, he failed to fulfil. The result of Mr. Pearce's communication with Mr. Carnegy was the discovery of the fraud. The latter gentleman denied all knowldge of the letter, and repudiated any relationship with the prisoner. Whereupon Mr. Pearce placed the matter in in the hand of the police, and Finn was apprehended on the 29th December, in the Juao Lal-ka Bazar in Lucknow, and a quantity of property acquired by the perpetration of a similar fraud on another Lucknow firm was discovered in his lodgings. The prisoner called and examined several witnesses in support of an alibi, on which he rested his defence, but they broke down completely under cross-examination. After a brief address from the Counsel for the prosecution, the jury was charged by the presiding Judge, Mr. Justice Turner, and without leaving the box, found a verdict of guilty on both charges. His Lordship in sentencing the prisoner commented strongly on his hardened and impenitent demeanour, whereby His Lordship said, he had deprived himself of whatever indulgence judges are wont, so far as the ends of justice permit, to extend to human frailty. His Lordship then sentencedthe prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for a year and a half.

The Englishman learns from the Bostom Globe that Professor A. Graham Bell, of Boston University, has invented a marvellous improvement in

in telegraphy:-

His invention consists of an apparatus which is described as one" by the use of which persons might talk to each other by word of mouth over the telegraph wires." The word "over" here is probably Yankee for "through." This interpretation of the word is borne out by the description of the experiments carried on theo other day before General Rockwell, the President of the Eastern Rail-road, a Mr. Eustis Hubbard, and some ladies. The presence of the ladies must be accepted as complete proof of the success of the trial; for, if feminine conversation can be carcied on through Professor Bell's apparatus, it is equal to anything. First, from Boston to Salem direct, a distance of sixteen miles; then from Boston to North Conway 143 miles; and, lastly, from Boston to Salem, via Porte land, altogether about 200 miles, viva voce messages weresent. In the first instance the sounds were sent. In the first instance the sounds were conveyed without any loss of intensity. In the second case, both Salem and North Conway could take down the utterances of the Boston operators; but the last attempt proved too much for the apparatus, which was only adapted for the sixteen-mile circuit; and the words could not be distinguished at Salem though "the sound of talking was heard by Mr. Watson faintly, as if of some one speaking on the other side of a door." The trial, however, was pronounced a grand suc-

Another concession has been made to the Natives by the Government of India for which they ought to be grateful. It has been resolved for the future, so far as is possible, to appoint Natives as Head-Masters of District Schools in preference to Europeans, the reason being that the latter possess but a superficial knowledge of the vernacular through which medium they have to teach.

Umbrellas or, rather, parasols are the badges of royalty in Africa. King Coffee's umbrella was one of the most noted trophies taken by the English in the Abyssinian war. This, however, was a shabby affair in comparison with the handsome and gigantic sunshades just manufactured, to the number offorty, by a Glasgow firm. They have been ordered by a mercantile house in the same city, and are intended to be given as presents to African chiefs, with whom the merchants in question do business. Three of these parasols, or palanquins, as they are also called, are about thirty feet in circumference and the remainder about eighteen feet. They are covered with a rich variegated demask silk, fringed round the edges, o namented with a gilt ball at the top, and lined with finished cloth. The handle, which is of lance-wood, is armed with a spike, for tenting purposes, and a bayonet foint on the end of the stick rendered whole more

the Indian Mahomedans. The Pioneer speaks in connection with this subject:-

Sir William Muir, speaks as besits him, with the greatest friendliness towards Indian Mahomedans. His heart, as he says, is bound up with many of their institutions and many of their interests, for he has been with them for nearly two scores of years. They are, he believes, at the present time a loyal and contented race. Yet he owns that the position of the Mahomedans in India " is one of the causes of anxiety, possibly the only real cause of latent anxiety we have to contend with as to our rule there." The reason of this is that Mahomedanism as to religion and political system, has far more influence over the races professing it than is exerted by any other creed. The Mahomedan never loses sight of the bond which connects him with every other Mahomedan throughout the world. Spilt up as Islam may be into sects and nationalities, there still exists a spirit of unity which, in the face of a great danger might rise superior to all internal disputes. The Mahomedans are not counted in thousands, but in millions. They have all the vigour, the fanaticism, the recklessness of the Jews; they have the same overmastering belief in the great fortunes in store for them. They will not submit to the infidel without a struggle, and they will still less, if subdued, lose their creed and aspirations with their liberty. As Sir William Muir says :--- "It is the habit and custom to say that Islam is effete and old. It may be so, but many asportsman has learned to his risk that if a wound be inflicted on the noble preyaged, effete and even dying, it may still spring forth with its ancient fire and spread death and dismay around." For So far events have tended to allay excitement by creating a hope that peace may be maintained. But if the sword be once drawn, and the war spread, as is not unlikely, over Asia as well as Europe, the attitude of the Indian Mussulmans may cause us some anxiety. Not that there is any reason to doubt for a moment their loyalty generally as a body. But discontented spirits exist among them as among every other class of the community, and they would not be slow to avail themselves of a singularly favorable time to preach a jehad.

France, after consulting England and Austria, has refused to place her officers at the disposition of the Porte.

The full text of the Russian Circular was published in London on Tuesday, Feb. 6. The document is written with admirable ability, and of course with the most minute care. Its contents may be briefly summed up as foliows:-

Prince Gortschakoff commences with tracing the action of Russia and of Europe during the past year up to the present time. Solicitous above all things for peace, Russia did her best to preserve the European Concert and despatched a representative to the Conference. At the assemblage of European Plenipocentiaries, she cor nued to give proof of her pacific disposition. Bu Porte rejected the proposals of Europe, and by ing them defied Europe. Under these circums. Prince Gortschakoff instructs the representatives of he sia abroad to ascertain what is the course which the En ropean Powers generally have determined to adopt. On the circular enly two comments need be made. In the first place, it contains no show of departure from the programme laid down by the Czar in his Moscow speech, but is manifestly designed to remind Europe of what that programme was. Secondly, it reaches England just on the eve of the meeting of Parliament, and thus Prince Gortschakoff will be able to learn on a tolerably direct issue. what is the verdict of a majority of English politicians on Russia.

The last Home News contains the following: It has been a week in which striking incidents and dramatic episodes have followed each other in swift and picturesque succession. The fall of Midhat Pasha, the promulgation of the Russian Circular, the return of Lord Salisbury, the opening of Parliament by the Queen, the publication of the Protocols of the Conference, the distribution of the last Blue Book on Turkey-containing a full account of the policy and negotiations of the Government up to the date of the assembling of the Plenipotentiaries at Constantinople---thus has run the order of events. Everywhere suspense and inertness have been exchanged for energy and action. The annual social and political renaissance has suddenly come upon us. A vernal source of new life stirs within the veins of the body politic, and the working year of 1877 has begun in good earnest. The physical atmosphere shows signs of sympathy with the sudden renovation of our national being. The rains have ceased to fall, the sun shines out brightly, fresh breezes, very different from the furious gales or the tepid, unwholesome winds which have been lately with us, move the air and invigorate mankind.

A curious thing connected with the Servian military bands is the manner in which nearly all the regiments carrying the big drum. Instead, as in other armies, of being slung in front of the man who plays it, this instrument is put upon a small two-wheeled cart drawn by a large dog, the latter being so trained that he keeps his place in the band through the longest marches. The drummer walks behind the cart and performs on the instrument as he goes along.

A wonderful new invention is whispered about in artistic circles in London. It is said that by a clever arrangement of photography and lithography and by means of a new process, a picture can be copied from the original, tint by tint, and almost brushmark by brushmark, and that when the copy is completed it cannot be told which is the original and which the spurious one. In proof of this starement, copies of drawing upon wood are being circulated with the graining of the wood almost precisely like the original.

An inventive officer is, it is said, about complet. ing a new engine of war of the most destructible character. It is called the "Locomobile-mitrailleuse." and is so constructed that it can be made to move with great rapidity over a considerable space of ground at the will of the artillerists in charge of the fastic can be regulated to act at env

The following items of Frontier news are published in the Indian Public Opinion, Lahore:-

On the 19th instant, a letter was received from Cabul saying that His Highness the Amir was extremely impatient for the return of his minister, Said Nur Mahomed Shah, and to learn the success of his mission to Peshawar. About a week ago, he held a private council with his courtiers Rasid Khan, Asmat Ullah Khan and Hassan Ullah Khan and with their advice addressed a letter to Said Nur Mahomed, asking him to report with the least possible delay, a detailed account of what the British Government had said in reply to his requests and to try to return to Cabul as early as he could.

On the 23rd instant, a courier brought the news that a large number of Affghans had assembled for the purpose of assisting the Afridis to defend their pass and that they were fully prepared at Kotal to make attacks on British territory."

Five thousand five hundred Martini Henry rifles have been brought out by the Puna for the English troops in Madras.

Dr. Rustomji Nusserwanji Khory, who had gone to England, returned to Bombay by the last mail after having successfully passed the Royal College of Physicians, London. He is the first Native on the other side of India who has obtained a Diploma from that institution. He has also, after undergoing an examination for weeks there, obtained the degree of M. D. at Brussels, which has been recognised by the English Consulat that place.

The Indian Public Opinion is assured that, up to the 24th ultimo, the Affridis did not display the slightest intention to submit to the terms of the British authorities. Our contemporary certifies this news to be authentic.

Gazette predicts war in April. He describes Russia's plans and Turkey's unpreparedness. He asserts that England will support Turkey with a fleet and thirty thousand troops. Lord Napier commands." This is the substance of the communication of the Bombay Gazette correspondent, as telegraphed to the Englishman.

In reply to a letter of the Amir, the Akhund is reported to have said that the Amir did not intend to fight for the sake of religion, but that his sole object was to collect large amounts of money by means of every possible trick as he had already deanded an enormous amount from the British Go-

ment, and that if His Highness, had been cere believer in his faith, he would not have so anxious to collect money, but would have rainly depended on God for assistance. The Akhund Sahib lately visited Peshawur, and it is reported that he has addressed some 38 letters to his different subordinate Khans to keep themselves on the alert and ready whenever their services might be required.

It appears that not only Lord Salisbury but Lady Salisbury also received any thing but cordial treatment at the hands of the Turks. A London cor-

respondent says :--

Her ladyship has long had a reputation as a sayer of smart things, but her smartness seems to be in excess of her discretion. To tell the wife of the Grand Vizier that, unless her husband and the Sultan gave in, their fate was sealed, was not just the way to smooth over diplomatic difficulties. Nor was it wise to pray, at all events in public, that the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah might befall Constantinople if the proposals of the Conference were rejected. It was for the misdeeds and indiscretions of the marchioness, I suspect, rather than from any antipathy to the marquis, that their carriage was hooted and pelted the other day by a mob of angry Turks. Midhat Pasha has a cordial detestation of the Marchioness of Salisbury, and he persuaded the Sultan to excuse himself from taking leave of the English Envoy and his wife, on the plea of toothache. Very different was the conduct of Madame Ignatieff, the wife of the Russian Envoy. She was all smiles and blandishments, and even Midhat Pasha himself admits that she is a charming woman.

Another anecdote of the Conference has been published. "At the reading of one of the proposals submitted by the Powers, Safvet Pasha so far forgot himself as to cry out. "That is inadmissible." "That is not a parliamentary word," exclaimed an. other envoy indignantly. "Pardon" replied Safvet and, risingi he went and closed a door which had been left open. Seating himself again, he added with sarcastic coolness-"Now we can all say what we like."

Mr. James Gordon Bennet of the New York Herald has taken refuge in London, finding New York rather too hot to hold him. Warrants are out against him for his recent duel, and since that be received a severe mauling with fisticuffs at the Union Club from a gentleman whom he called a liar to his face. There can be no doubt that he behaved very badly to the young lady to whom he was engaged. There was a difficulty about money matters, and at the last moment-on the very morning of the wedding-day in fact-Mr. Bennet refused to attend the ceremony, or proceed any further in the matter. Small blame to the brother of the lady for horsewhipping him!

Several jokes are being cutat the expense of the Chinese Embassy now in England. Their doings a Paris are thus described by an English corresondent:-

it was found necessary, immediately after their depart The re-paint and re-paper from the bottom

the cup-boards, whilst the furniture had to be sold for what it would fetch. But the most amusing scene of all happened just as the Celestials were taking their departure. Their Excellencies seemed to think that they had a right to all the portable furniture of the house, and two of their body-servants were calmly carrying away the sider-down pillows of the best bed-room for the use of their Excellencies during their railway journey, when the indignant proprietress of the house pounced upon them and insisted upon the pillows being restored to the beds from which they had been taken. The Chinamen were utterly unable to comprehend her gesticulations and exclamations, but stoutly refused to part with the pillows. Then there was a battle-royal, at which their Excellencies looked on serenely, the while they gently plied their elaborate fans. There was no end of grimacing and jabbering on the part of the ambassadorial body-guard and a corresponding illimitability of gesture and shrill vociferation on the part of the irate owner of the pillows. At last the lady carried the day, and, as the discomfitted Celestials drove away, she shouted defiantly to the interpreter, in a Transatlantic twang which left no doubt of her nationality :- "Tell the old fool there's no time for nonsense. guess it's no use serimmaging with a woman in this country." Whether or no the interpreter faithfully transmitted that message to their Excellencies, I cannot tell, but it needed little interpretation to acquaint these serene foreigners with the fact that the women of the West are rather more awkward customers to deal with than the small-footed, almond-eyed specimens of the sex with which they are familiar in their own country. It is possible they may have further proof of this fact before they leave our own country if they try any of those little tricks with the bedclothes.

The Whitehall Review informs us that the long talked of Euphrates Valley Railway project is again about to be brought forward, this time in earnest.

The German Government is believed to have recommended Austria to establish a friendly understanding with Russia, and there are symptoms of a renewal of the union of the three Emperors.

The Orenbury Gazette says that the Khan of Khiva "The Military correspondent of the Bombay is preparing to leave Khiva, and to hand over his remaining territory to the Czar and become a Russian subject. The Khivese are represented as highly gratified by these intentions of their ruler. But for the present undecided state of the Oriental question, the remnant of Khivan sovereignty would have ceased to exist last summer. The brother of the Amir of Kashgar has arrived at St. Petersburg on a special mission.

> The Madrasee thus twits the Times of India:-Our contemporary, the Times of India, is growing very original in his views. He seeks to account for the large percentage of acquittals in cases tried by the Sessions Courts with the help of Juries and Assessors. One would suppose that the power possessed by the Police of arresting any number of innocent persons on any charge, however trivial, the cordiality that generally prevails between the Magistracy and the Police, whereby the former may be induced to commit to Sessions Courts the persons prosecuted by the Police, the slight knowledge of the very rudiments of law possessed by a great number of the gentlemen whom the Government have chosen to invest with Magisterial functions, and the learning and experience of the Sessions Judges, would be stated as the main reasons for the acquittal of a large number of prisoners by Sessions Courts. Our contemporary, however. is not satisfied with these obvious reasons. The true reason, according to him, is "the repugnance of natives to punish a fellow countryman for setting at nought the laws of the foreigner."

Dr. Leitener, the proprietor of the Indian Public Opinion and tunjab Times, in which is incorporated the Lahore Chronicle, has sold that paper to the Civil and Military Gazette with which it will now be amalgamated. The price is said to have been Rs. 40,000. The changes in the proprietorship and editorship of Indian journals are so many and frequent as to make it difficult to keep track of them. Most of them rest, if they can be said to rest at all, on a very unstable foundation, and are continually undergoing some transformation with a view to more profitable adjustment. Some papers combine in themselves the rights and titles of as many as half-a-dozen different defunct venturers and even then only drag out for a short time a lingering death. He has either a good deal of pluck or a good deal of indiscretion who starts a new journal in India. About one in twenty live and come to something important or permanant.

Who is Hobart Pacha? The following supplies the answer :--

Hobart Pacha is, as everybody knows, an Englishman, and is, as every one does not know, the son of an English Earl. The Hon. Augustus Charles Hobart is the name which a Turkish title disguises, and he is the son of the sixth Earl of Buckinghamshire, who is not only an earl but a clergyman of the Church of England and a prebendary to boot. Hobart Pacha is the third of twelve children. He entered the navy in 1836 at the age of thirteen and as a middy behaved with remarkable spirit while employed in the suppression of the slave trade in Brazilian waters. During the Crimean war his gallant conduct received mention in more than one official despatch, and this it was that brought him under the notice of the Turkish Government. One incident in Hobart Pacha's somewhat adventurous career has not before, we believe, been mentioned. He was commander of a famous blockade runner during the American war, and made most daring and successful trips. The experience gained in this harzardous enterprise was a great use to him afterwards. He was appointed to a high command in the Ottoman navy in 1868, and in the following year was sent with the fleet to Crete to check the system of blockade running which the Greeks had established. He succeeded in his task, and was rewarded on his return to Constantinople with the title of Pacha and the rank of admiral. Another fact that is not common property may be mentioned. The Turkish admiral appears as a post-captain upon the Retired List of the British navy, and is still in receipt of a pension, if, indeed, he has not commuted it for a capital sum.

From Mangalore a story reaches the Madras Stan-So inconsistent were the habits of these Eastern visi- | dard, giving particulars of the treatment which a rs with the ordinary decencies of European civilisation, peon, employed under the Collector, but temporarily attached to the the transport received the bearing

Our contemporary says :--

We give the facts as they have come to our knowledge, and hope that if what we state proves to be correct, every enquiry will be made by the proper authorities and Dr. Dobson be called upon to explain his conduct. A peon in the employ of the Collector was ordered to do duty under the Zillah Surgeon. The peon on a certain night was ordered to pull the punkah at the burra sahib's house at 8 p. m. He complied with the order and continued to do so till 11 o'clock, when he asked to be relieved. His request was not complied with, and the peon from necessity was compelled to drop the punkah rope. He left the house and returned in a short time only to be hauled up before Surgeon Dobson, who assaulted and kicked him; the treatment received was such that the Collector was compelled to give the peon one month's sick leave. When the peon was well enough to prosecute the doctor before a magistrate, he signified his intention of doing so to the Collector or some such official when Dr. Dobson quitely made the peon a present of Rs. 50 and hushed up the affair. Whether the money was received, and the offence condoned we have not ascertained, but that all Mangalore has had full knowledge of the assault, and that the native public of the town cannot be expected to entertain any respect for a medical officer who treats one of their own castemen as Dr. Dobson has treated the Collector's peon, is plain enough.

The following is from a correspondent who signs himself as "the President of the Benchua Grievance Redress Association":-

Sir, -- An association has been lately established here of which my humble self is the president. It has been dubbed "grievance redress association." Its scope is ample. In short, there is no subject that does not fall within its range. The inaugural meeting took place on the 4th December last. The association is to hold a meeting on the 4th day of every month. The members are all zealous men of vast experience and information.

On the 17th December last, I invited the members to a party. In the evening they all assembled at mine. After a great deal of careless talk on indifferent topics, such as prospects of the country, the change of the Personel of Government, the famine, and so forth, I remarked "after all our worthy and much respected countryman Rajah Harendra Kishen Bahadoor is going to be appointed a District Magistrate." On this, Babu S_observed "it is a happy thing that henceforth we will have to address the Rajah, Mr. Magistrate Rajah Hurrendra Kishen Bahadoor." No sooner was this observation made than up jumped Babu M__than whom there breathes not a more practical man of sound judgment and remarked, "I am extremely sorry that my worthy friend Babu S-should make observation without deliberation, for hasty observation ill becomes his position as a member of our much valued association. I have no doubt that the Rajah should be addressed Rajah Magistrate Hurendra Kishen Bahadoor and not Mr. Magistrate Roy Hurendro Kishen Bahadoor." As a matter of course, animated argument and discussion followed, which produced so much excitement that the dinner was forgotten. I regretted my foolishness for being the cause of this debate. At last I hit upon an expedient to put a stop to the discussion by intimating that, as it is a subject within the scope of the Association, it might be left for discussion in the meeting which was to take place on the 4th January. On this the learned members desisted and we sat to dinner to which, although cold, I did ample justice.

The 4th January was drawing nigh. Every town and subdivisional station was ringing with preparations of rejoicings and revels, nautch girls and Jattrawallahs were hunted from every nook and corner of the country. Pantaloons, chapkans and Pagrees were ordered profusely. Heartburnings there were much, and excitement, immense. All these had no influence on the members of the Association, who laboured head and heart to collect precedents, authorities, learned quotations and so forth, as to which of the two ways the Rajah was to be addressed on his being appointed a district Magistrate. It appeared to me that so much zeal, energy, and excitement boded no good to the Association. When persons are determined to carry a point unmindful of all opposition, they seldom come to a satisfactory decision. My own position was perplexing and embarrassing. To whichever party, I was to give my support, the other party was sure to move heaven and earth; and the result was likely? to be the death of the Association. Mr. Editor, you cannot conceive the agonies I experienced. I passed several sleepless nights. At last the 1st and 2nd January passed. On the 3rd I got certain knowledge that the Rajah was not appointed a District Magistrate but left to groan over the expenses he incurred in going up to Delhi. You may conceive my joy when, at a quick glauce, I perceived that there was no danger to the Association.

On the 4th January the Associatton met. As the news of the debate had got spread, the hall of the Association was crowded to excess. Every face indicated immense excitement. When the two parties entered the Hall headed by the leader there was deep murmur of applause of encouragement. When all took their seats and there was dead silence, I rose and said. "Gentlemen! The subject for today's discussion is an important one and deserves attention which I have reason to believe you have given to it. It affords me extreme pleasure and augurs well of the future of this Association, that you can command so much zeal to hear upon an important subject like this. I would be the last person to depreciate the importance of the debate. But allow me to state that I apprehended danger to the Association from the attitude which you assumed towards each other regarding this subject. However through the kindness of our paternal Government, we have averted the threatened death of our much cherished Association. Most wisely Lord Lytton has not thought fit to appoint the Rajah to a District Magistracy. It is therefore evident that there is no need for the debate. I hope you will agree with me in expressing our utmost gratitude and thankfulness to his Lordship for his unbounded kindness and disinterested sympathy for this association. Had he made the appointment, this Association would have met with sure death, for to what other end the today's debate would have resulted? Do you think so much energy, zeal and enthusiasm would have gone for nothing? Our Government is ever kind and merciful to us the natives. It understands our interest better than we do. The present is one of innumerable instances of such unbounded kindness, and mercy. I propose that the executive committee of this Association do prepare a humble address to his Lordship for his kindness in preserving this Association from untimely death. At present I hope every one here present will join me in giving three cheers for Lord Lytton" (three deafening cheers followed) "gentlemen, as we have no other business for today I declare the meeting dissolved" Sir, an address has been prepared. I will send you a copy hereafter. I will keep you informed of the proceedings of this Association. My policy is masterly inactivity. We will have a dinner party on the 28th. Would that our dinner do not get cold, for I hate cold meat.

थजरी देमना विलश अथन विथा उ वाश्वत इश्लिम ग्रविद्यालित व्यक्तिय अ ছिल्ना इश्लिम ग्रवर्गिया छैत छै। इति छैत्र श्राष्ट्रा ছिन य डाँ हाता यद्भ अ कथन हिंछ। जन ता (य (न शाल इहेट डाँहाए त का का ल श्वाथीन ताजारमत जाक्यन इहेट त्रका कतिवाब निमिख डाँशां (यक्तश नां ना डेशां य व्यवनम्बन कर्त्न त्निशान मयस्य उँ। हाता जाहात कि हुई करतन ना। इश्लिम ग्वर्गयने उत्थान ताला এक्ष जात्व व्यव-इंड (य इंश এक तांका विलयां छान रय। इर्डिक छिशनएक দ्वजाकार्ज (वन अ (छेनि भाक इहेबार्क, इंजिश्रक्त (नशान जांजा यत्न कि जिल्ने ३६ मित्न याद्या वक्र (मन्ग अधिकात्र कतिए भा विष्ठम, अवः इंश्तार्जता युष्कत आश्चाकन कतिए २ (नशान ताका नामनात व्यानक छालि छान व्यक्षिकांत कतिया व माउ भाति छन। ्डवार जर बाहाइदात मृजा ए हर लिया गवर्ष मण्ड-थाउ इहेशार्इन। मख्यङः डाँशत मृजार्ड डेड्य त्रांखा शृद्धि यक्तशं मोश्ना ছिल जाशंत कान कर् (वाथ रुष्ठ वास्ठः किছू मित्नत निमिन्न शूर्कित ना। त त्निशाल मध्दक्ष निर्विष्य थाकित्वन ना।

मात्र विष्ठार्ड (हेन्)न नित्रम कर्त्रन य इर्डिक थानी-डिड वाकिमिश्क यमि श्वर्णिय थेडाइ ठाउँम छ डाडेट्स ३५ वाडेम श्रमा करवन छ। हा इहेल छ। हार्पत भारक शक्त इहेरव। जामना हेजिभूति विन य जिन विशादम अहे निग्रम जाशकीय थानान करतन थवर भिषादन दिव त्य दिया कि इंशिट के किन कि इंग मा। जिनि (वाश्वाहे अ गांखां कि धरे नियस आशां त थानान क्रियिन व.वश् क्रांटि मगुम्य लाक विशक्ष रहेग्रांटि। भाखां (जब मानिहें विकास कामनाव विलय (य, माब दिहा-—- १६त निष्कत मड यादाई इडेक, भाख मड जाउड: ३८ जाडेम जाश्व ना कदिल (कई जीवन शहन उ वरनंत्र कार्वा कर्तिष्ठ भारत ना। मानिष्ठित किमिनना(तत्रा ভात्र वर्ष शतीका कित्रा धरेंगे हिंक क्रियाटिन। (कवन मामाटिन हेश लहेया शान हरे-(उट्टमा, (बाझाइटउउ) इंश लहें। जाबि द्यांन छेश-क्छि। एक कान इहेट लाएक रिकेट रमएक है। त्रित्र निक्छे ्छाद्र जाद्यमन क्रियाद् स्व, त्य नियद्य लाद क जारा-बीय सारा शाहे(उट्ह डाहाट डाहादा वाहादा विश्विद्य ।

हेश्द्रांटिक द्रां (श्रंटिकां व्राव हरेट व्य मगुनय मधान (वाथ इश मजा मजाई मगुमग भान निष्मिणि इहेन। जुकि मझ क्षा क्रम श्रेयर्ग कि कर द्रम जार्श द्रा भाष रग्न मारे। जत्व ज्ञम श्वर्गिष्ठे व्यथम (यज्ञभ ध्वर्थम -- क्रिडिडिलिन डार्श जात्नक किम्या शियाद्व। এकवाद त्रां छ इय य क्रण मम्। छ छित्र कित्रिया छ न य युक्त कित्र-(वन ना, आवात्र डाइ।त श्रात ध्रकान इत्र (य युष्कत वाद्याजन रहेएउए। क्रिया (जनादन रेडेदबार्शक मगुमग्र द्राष्ट्रादम्ब महम मामा कहित्र। कि श्रापर्न कदिए उट्टिम। व्यावात्र अकिन मधान वाहित इत्र (य. क्रार्या-ीत्र मम् १ छे त्रांशत्न किनियाटि पृत्र शाहा है यादिन। ं जिनि देश दात्रा विनया शांठादेशांट्चन (य, ज्ञन युक ककक, जिनि शक्दाम थाकिर्वन। कनेज खना याहेरज्ह त्य जिक्ति मत्य जाराव विद्यारी श्रिजादमत्र मिनेमां हे रहेरा शियादि। यमि जारारे रहेया थादक जारा रहेदल युक्त द्याथ इत्र वात इर्द ना।

> विश्वक बात स्थाक्यात अधिकाती वि नवगांक्या किशनश्थ आमती श स्टेल अहे श्वक मयस्म

তাছাতে স্থাকুমার বাবুকে উচ্চনরের লেখক বলিয়া বোধ হইয়াছে। পাঠকের দৃষ্টার্থে এক স্থল হইতে উদ্ধৃত করিলামঃ—

"শুভদ্ফির সময় উপস্থিত। প্রভারতীর চমক চইল। এই ভয়ানক সময়। দর্শনেজ্রিয় দয়িত দর্শনে যার পর নাই লোলুপ ইইয়াছে; কিন্তু আবেশে নয়ন চুলু ঢুলু, মুদিত প্রায়। মন চঞ্চল, হৃদর চঞ্চল, শরীর চঞ্চল, নয়ন অধিকতর চঞ্চল। তিনি লজ্জায় জড়সড়; তাহার গগুছল, নাসাথা, কর্ণপ্রান্ত রক্তর্ব ইইল। কমলকোরক কমলদলে মুদিত। বাতাসে দল সমুহ যেন বিকল্পিত ইইতেছে। দিনমনির কিরণমালা সহসাই যেন এক বার কোরকে প্রবিক্ত ইইল,—আঘাত করিল; চারি চক্ষুর সম্পাত ঘটিল। অমনিই প্রভারতীর নয়ন মুদিত ইইল; আবার শতদল কোরক আরত করিল। কিন্তু কোরকে কিরণকলা সংলগ্ন রহিয়াছে, এখন আর কিছু-তেই অধিকক্ষণ আরত পাকিতে পারিবে না। এই বিকসিত ইইবার পূর্বলক্ষণ। নয়ন মুন্তুমুন্তঃ মুদিত হইতে লাগিল, উন্মালিত হইতে লাগিল।"

ভাষাকের উপর ট্যাক্স হইবে শুনিয়া এ দেশীয়
লোকে ভারি ভর পাইয়াছে। এ দেশের নিম্ন শ্রেণীস্থ
লোকে অম্প্রজনাভাবে থাকিতে পারে, কিন্ত ভাষাক না
খাইয়া কোন মতে থাকিতে পারে ন। শুদ্ধ পুক্ষেরাম্মকা
গুড়ুক ও ভাষাক ব্যবহার করেনা, জ্রীরাণ্ড ভাষাকের গুল
ও দোলো ব্যবহার করিয়া থাকে এবং এদেশীয় লোকে
ইহাতে এরপ আসক্ত যে জেলে ভাষাক ব্যবহার সর্বর্ম
এরপ কঠোর শাসন, ভথাচ বন্দীয়া গোপনে ভাষাক
ব্যবহার করে, স্প্ররাং ভাষাকের উপর কর নিদ্ধারিত
হইলে দেশ মধ্যে মহাগোলযোগ উপস্থিত হইবে।
ভাষাকের উপর কর বসিবে শুনিয়া পূর্ব হইতে অনেকে
আমাদিগকে উত্তেজনা করিয়া পত্র লিখিতেছেন যে,
যদি গ্রব্মেণ্ট দেশের মধ্যে এরপ অত্যাচার আরম্ভ
করেন ভাহা হইলে আমরা যেন চুপ করিয়া বিদয়া ভাহা
না দেখি।

সার জজ্জ ক্যান্থেল সাহেব আদালত হইতে উদ্ উচাইয়া তদপরিবর্তে হিন্দি ব্যবহার করার প্রস্তাব করেন, আবার সেই প্রস্তাব উচিয়াছে। গ্রবর্গিন সংবর্গে করিয়াছেন যে, বেহার প্রস্তৃতি যে যে স্থানে আদালতে উদ্বুর ব্যবহার আছে সেখানে উদ্দু উচাইয়া হিন্দি ব্যবহার করিবেন। আমরা শুনিলাম বেহারবাসীরা ইহার বিপক্ষে গ্রবর্গেল এক আবেদন করিয়াছে। তাহাদের ইচ্ছা যে, হয় যাহা আছে তাহাই থাকে, নতুবা আদালতে ইংর জি ব্যবহার হয়। আমাদের বিবেচনায় ইংরাজি ব্যবহার হইলে বেহারের অনিফ না হইয়া উপকার হইবে। তাহা হইলে উচ্চাশক্ষার প্রতি

ইংলিশম্যান মাজ্রাজ হইতে তারে সন্থান পাইরাছেন যে, মাজ্রাজ গ্রবর্গর ষ্টেট সেক্রেটাকে লিখিরাছেন যে সার রিচার্ড টেম্পাল যে পরিমাণে আহারীর
দিতেছেন সে প্রচুর নহে। ডাক্তারদের মতে অপ্প
পরিমাণে আহার করাতে এখানে এরূপ মরক উপস্থিত
হইয়াছে।

मश्वाम्।

্লামপ্রকাশ "কেলেদের প্রতি অত্যাচার" শির্ষক প্রকার প্রতাব লিখিয়াছেন। উহা হইতে আমরা নিম্ন লিখিত করেক পংক্তি গ্রহণ করিলামঃ— " চাকদহ হইতে গুপ্তিপাড়া পর্যান্ত গঙ্গানদীর হুই তীরে জীপুর, বলাগড়, র স্থিড়িয়া, সোমড়া, জসড়া গুপ্তি পাড়া প্রভৃতি গ্রাম সমূহে প্রায় হুই মহন্দ্র মর অধিবাসী নিরীহ মংস্যোপজীবি জেলিয়াজাতি বাস করে। ইহারা প্রকার্জমে বিনা করে জোতস্বতী গ্রাম নদীলে মংস্যা

कर्त्र। जांश्रां कथन शकाननित्र थ जाना काश्राद्य (मन्न ना । किया ७७९ मयरक कुलिंड कथन का शास्त्र (मंत्र नाइ। जामता अनिनाम मन्ने जिइहारमंत्र थाजि वक्री ञजानात इरेज्हा (जना वर्षमात्नत्रकाल क्रेबोब 8७ नः जिङ्गेङ्क नाठे वर्बक्निय मामिन याँ को श्रेष कलकब नारम धकती कलकब धारह। स्मर जनकदत्रत्र थांजना वादमित्रक १३७॥ व्रेशा होका वर्षमान कारक छेत्री एक माथिल कि दिक इश्रा छे छ जनक द्वा माभिल २०११ ७ वर्गत कुष थान जाएए। धेनाहे वर्द्रकृतित्र জिमिनात्र त्लां छ शेद्रवं रहेशा शेषां ननीत्क वं की शूत जनकरत्र माभिन करिया जात्र स्विक किरियात मां (नरम डेक ट्लिनिशां निरांत्र निक्छे इहेटक थां जन नहेवात जना शोष्ट्रन जात्र करत्रन। ध्रथरम छ्रानि জिलात जज मार्ट्यत निकरि शका ननी बाकीश्र জলকরের সাগিল একথা উল্লেখ করিয়া নম্বরী মকদম। छिनिध्डि कर्त्वन। জङ मार्ट्व ञात्नक ञात्रमञ्जान क्रिया जानिए शाबिलन गना ननो क्रेमक्लान कार्गाज वं । की शूरत्र जाभील विलग्न। लिथि इ श्र नाई। श्रेषा निर्मी माधात्रद्वित्र मन्भिं का हात्र महिङ हेहात कान्ज्रश विकाविष्ठ नाहे जां व द्वार्ट त्र २५०० ज्या व १४३ । विना कर्श शकांत्र यह गा सित्र छ शांद्र अहे मक श्रानिशा भकम्मगा (वाकीशूत जलकत माभिर कतितलन खर (जल्यां बतारत (यमन रि थितिता जानिए इहिन्द्रिक्ष मध्मा थिति। मिलन। यामी (मछशानी एक व्याभीन करिर व्यातिश कार्कि, जाकार्क वर्श महाकि হাজির হইয়া গ্রীতিমত তদ্বি নাক য়ে ১৮ 38 ई जिएमध्र "वामीत शास्त्र जिन्हों" इड्ल ডिकी ब द्वार्य शका गंदम ब कान छ स्मन नाहे। ज्लासे इं जारूमान इंहर्ड (य (क्वल वं किल् करित्र हे फिकी हहेबाहिन। (जल्मिश्न लिश् हेना है रा... वाराष्ट्रवर्ष निक्छे वाद्याव अ विष प्र आ शाहात् । जिन वज-यारगत्र कारलक्षेत्र गारहरगत्र निक्षे रेकिकशां जनन कट्रन। काल्लक्रेत्र मार्ट्य (य कि किशां ज मिन, जांशांज क्लाके (लिया जारक रम, (कवन यांकीशूत जलकरत्रवर १०४॥१०) । । होकां उत्मावस जाहि। जाहाट शक्र भारक व रकान छ । ज्ञाश नाइ धवर छ भारत व वना इहेतारह कूर्न क्रेनाक काशास्त्र छ छ छ , शका ननी नं । की शूत खन क्रब्र मामील विलय्न। (लथा नाई। वाव ३४५१ वास्त ১৮२ नम्रदात (वाश्त वामी जिला छ गलीत कात्लक्षेत्र मा(इव व्याशीला है शक्षांध्र क्य दिगां व वाली) (य व्यक भक्षमां इह, छ्शलीत जज मार्ट्यतं जामाल्ड मिर् नकम्पाटक शक्षा नमीत्र जनकत्र मयद्य (य अश्विकाद्य अ विठा व इश, जाशाउउ थकान जाट्य (य श्रेमा मक्त्राथ।उद्वं मण्यां जि, जिल्लां विनां कद्व य थितिए शादिरवा णामता श्रीमित्रो इहिथ्ड इहिनाम, डिडा वोकोश्रेय जन करत्य हेकांत्रमात्र बायू (जिलियाशार्धिय निक हे इहेट के शका निनेत्र होकनर रहेट अधिनाड़ी श्री ख थालना जानात्र कतिवात खना नानामक छेशास वावलयन कित्रिक्त। (काल्यां किष्टुरेट्रे थांक्यां कि कर्निकि ना (मछग्राटक व्यवस्थित थाछ, ग्रांब ग्रंकिके जामाल्ट जाराणितां नात्य योको थाजनां नालिन छेशश्चिक करद्रम। गूरकाक वार्ष्व व्यन्त (काम विद्वांत्र नार् क्तिशा ३५-८३ वार्यंत्र मामद्र एम्डस्नीत क्यम्ली एम्बिस इड । शा (कलिनियां व धार्किक्लिन फिक्नी मित्रां हिन छ मिट्डिट्न। जाशीला (जनात जनात जनः गाट्रव अस् तात्र यहां न बाथियार्ड्न छ दां थिएडर्ड्न ध्वर हेळां बनां व नांड डिकीकारी कतिया जाशास्त्र मानामान विक्रत कतिया जाशामिश्यक जिल्ले क्षित्र क्षित्र क्षित्र किल्ले ।"

—পুরের উকিল মোলারদের হাইকোট হইতে
ফিকেট লইতে হৈইত কিন্তু সম্প্রতি হাইকোট
জলার জলদের উপর অর্পুণ করিতেছেন।
উক্তিদের প্রতি বহুসর জাহুয়ারি মালে
নিকট মাটি ফিকেট গ্রহণ কহিতে হইবে।

- गांडा नामक अक छान मार्ट्य अवजी कल इ छाउ करियादक्त। इंग कर्क स्वा तकीत घाता जन छेख्य कविया जनाशास्म बाटणात डेक्शां छ कत्री याश । उँ। इति অভিপায় যে এখন অগ্নিতে যে সমুদ্য কাষ্য করিতেছে जिनि स्रा की वा बाता मिहे मयुन्य कार्या छे १ शिंख क्तिद्वन।

— (थलाएक बात मएक इंश्लिका श्वर्णिय एक्त एक्ति भ बल्मावख इहेशाइ जाहाइ (शनाउ थात मन्म) व हेश्रा ज भागनाधीत जारेन रेश्त्रा जित्रा जारात श्र्विगा निष्शि जि क्रिया मिट्रन अन् जा इंटिक नि इंग्लि इंटिज बका क्रिन रवन ववर नदमत वदमत वक लक्क है। को श्रामान कति वन। जिनि जारूमिक मिनाटक्न (य, स्थानाटकते श्रधान श्रधान नगाद इंश्वाक शवर्यमधे देमना दर्शिएक शाहित्वन, (म्दर्श प्र मध्या (बना ७६वा ७ दिनि छ। यह छ। शन का द्वा । शांत्र दन व्यद्श व्यत्माजन मञ इर्ग निर्मान करिए अगित्र स्वा याजव माणिया। न भाषा देशवाद्या देशवाद्या व शाल्यां व वाल्यां -नि। ध शाक्तिद्वन, जिनि दथलाज नशद्त जाल्कि कि कित्रियन। देश्वाद ज्वा (य को नंदन जावज्व वर्ष वाजा जाशन कर्तन, मिरे (की गन व्यवनयन कित्रा। (थना उ প্রেশ করার ख्ब छ। शन कित्र तन्त्र। याश इंडेक (थनाटि छाट्न भ ज दशनाजवाभी मिर्गंब कर्म जामार्मिक दम्दर्भव एडा इइवाद मखावना इइन। (मयादा इडेक थिलां ज निज नाजा ज क किया। छे कर्शन एलन कि इकि कि विलन छ। हा वना या य न।। वागित्वत जाशीन ना इइता इंश्ताजिनितात ार। रहेल (नाध रत्न अञ्जिक कर्णानित्त्र त्र नदर्शत युक्त जात्र इहेज। युक्ति जाकित द्विन । । इहेटल क्लिव मट्न हेश्वाकिपितात कान काटन विवान श्हेरव ना। वाभी दब्र ना। ख थाँ । जा बार्य विक थां ख तका कि ति । कि ति । शूर्कि य भक्क विश्वाद्या अवन उर्गनी-ना देखा बादा इस ज मूत्र करिएज भारिएजन, अथन भिशादन निद्यत बङ्गाङ क्रिएङ इहेदन ध्वर रथनाज्यामीता रयक्तश इत्र जाजि ज्वर इर्त्राज मामन थानानो (सक्तन सार्थन्न जाशदा जाशदान थाकित्न ज्थाकात सुमनगात्नता विष्याकत विश्यक व অন্ত্র ধারণ করিত হয়ত এখন সেই তান্ত্র তাহাগা

- वर्गत महर्गनातानीत कानशूत अ जात्याधारा धङ ्राह्मारकत्र रिङ्ड इत य स्थान कदिवात मगत जारमक ट्यादकत थान नक्षे इहेशाट्छ। ज्यावाश थात ३२ लक्ष ोटकत्र मगाशम इस ध्वर धशाल धहे मगस धात ।।। ं लाटकत्र व्यान नसे इहेगाट्ड्।

क्रेंद्रा

इंश्डोजिनिश्चित्र विशेष्ण वावश्व क्विड शाद्य, जावाब

- अमाः मट्यां त त्राजा नित्रम कित्राट्डन (य, ज्ञायांन माम मागक अक वाङ्कि जिस खारात त्राङ्का जात दक्र मिन युक्त बीहा शक् जत वालिका क त्र कि भाति (व ना। अक टिकिया वालिका इइटलई जाकाकात इस इक्का विका-मिट्नांत्रं त्राष्ट्रां धक वाङ्किटक होत्रां शक्क वालिखात जात वर्णन कित्री जाउगांहात कित्रारहिन, जटन तांका धारणी अविशा करिशाट्य । जिनि विविद्श अकट्ठिविशा বাণিজ্যের অভ্যতি দিয়াছেন তাহাতে ধনাতা বাভিনাই न मिलियां स्टेर्नम। देश्लिम शांश्रिके या मयुमा धन-एक्टिंगा बालिया करवन काहा दावा मित्र स्वार किया अ हता नवर्गत डेगंत छ त्रवर्गराधेत अक्टाहिताई कारिष्ट । जाराव जनवर डेलिबार्ड डामारकत डेशब म्बर्चे स्ट्री नक्टव्हिंग क्रांच क्षाच इक्ट्वर्छ।

क्रिका श्वर्तिर्हेस सर्गत महश्मा ५०००,००००० होका । व्यात करेटक कर श्वर्त्यके क्रिय यह एक भूति भ उट्डटइन सा। ५५-७३ वा ३ वार्स न् व विश्वा कात्र इस, स्थार्थक द्राज्य बद्दमास ३०,०००,००० है।कास खनहेस छ्हे-

टिंग्ड । व्यद्भरक्त विश्वाम (व क्:मंत यथन है।कात्र वहें जिथ है। ना है। नि जयन कम युक्त श्रवर्ष इहें दिन ना।

चिट्टिश्रम विक्वेतितात कनिछे कना। खिल्मम लूडेम दर्गन क्री मानक जना भान कर्त्रम न।। त्राज्य छ वां का का मिगरिक धरम्भा म यथन लां नन भालन करदन उथन छेवध छेशलक जिन्न जिन्न जिन्न जाशापत ३१ वर्मत वज्ञः क्रियत शृद्ध कथन है क्लान क्रिश मानक खना वावश्व किंद्रिए (पन नाई।

च्र्षागूथी कूल्ल इक नाजित ठ जूर्निक द्वांशन क्तित्ल गालितिया जुत इयं ना जानक जा जात्त्रत जहे विश्वाम। यानि जित्राटि मन्भ जि इश्व जावात भन्नी या क्र । इत जन्द (य खादन इकाब शतीका क्र । इत दम मगुम् । छान रहेट जुत जा उहि उ रहेश । हेरात वात वक्षी बूडन छन मन्त्रांड बाविक ड इहेश्रांह। छेश य श्रहत ठज्ञात्य थारक रम श्रह मनात छेश-जरवत लाघव रहा। स्वाग्यो क्लात श्रक्त धर् इन्ही छन আছে किना তाहा जागना जनागातम भनीका क्रिया (प्रिटिंड পারि। প্রীক্ষা করা না অর্থ না আ্যাস माना। यिन इद्दांत श्रक्त धर् इहें छैं। छन थारक जादा रहेटल हेश मात्रा अपिटलात विखत छेशकात रहेटवा

- जुकि (मन इरेट धक जन लिशिशा (क्न (य ज्था य রাজপ্রতিনিধিদিগের সভা বদে তাহা দারা তুকির অপ-कात्र रश नारे अञ्च मङ्ग रहेशाट्य। ताज आंजनिधिता (करल थ छोनि पितात शक म मर्थन क त्रिवात निमिज छेश-श्चि हन, छ। हा अ आवार्त जुकि द्वा छ। यड थ छोन आह তা हामित मक दलत सार्थ ममर्थन करतन ना, তা हाता क्वन कर्मकृष्टि याज (প्राप्तभावामी श्रमानिर्गत यक्षल উলেশে यञ्चान इन, इशाउ जुकि द्राकात मर्था जीक, जातमानि, धवश इक्षि य ममूनम প্রজারা जात-श्चि कर्त्र जाशात्र। जाति वित्रक श्हेगार्छ। जुकि त्र मरधा वाशंत श्रांत्वत्र श्रोंत्वत्रा व तांक व्यक्तिधि किर्गत कार्यात्र প্রতি অসম্ভট হইয়াছে এবং ইহাদের এখন জিদ হইয়াছে य রাজপ্রতিনিধিদিগোর উপদেশ মত কার্য্য যাহাতে ना इয় তাহার। তাহাই করিবে। ইহার। এই নিমিত সুল-তানের পক্ষ সমর্থন করিতেছে।

— दिनां जि अक थानि मधान शिंख धकानि इ इया ए (य,यिष अर्भ वार्षा यू: इत महा छेत्। श इहे । उह এটি मडा (स कर्म मम् १ हे व्यवाना (मन इहे उ यू. इत द्य मगून इ छे शकत व आ न शन क त्रात छ द्वा क द त क छ । इ। रहेर जित्म का ख कहेर जिल्ला।

थिनाउ अञ्जि अञ्चर्ति त्रा मित्रिय दिन्श अधिकात्र कित्रश मित्रिय ভারত ध्रामी: दम्ब अदर्ब दक्बल अश्रुश — তু कि मिटारेश टेमना अश्वःस अक जन निधिशाद्वन य्य, यज खना याग्न जूकि (ज जज याक्ता नाई। वनश्रियार्ज मस्ब महम् इयातथाथात व्यक्तीत्म ७० शकात याका वाद् এवर कामगान भागात काशीत्म काशन इहे छ। त्य २५ महत्य रिमना जारह भृति श्वना याय। किन्छ जानत जात जक জন নিজে দেখিয়া িখিয়াছেন যে বলগারিয়া সুশিক্তিত 18७ मध्य देमना धाष्ठ जाएक, इंश नाजीज मिन मिन वािकिंग्ड विख्य रिमना मत्न धार्विक क्रिएंड(इ। विथातन जाशामित २०२ हि कामान अ आ (इ। जाहे थानि थियादा कदनदस्वि दिलाद्यां न इहेट याक्यां मद्रात निम्छ जन्माशंक वाश्रदीत वानतन क्रिड्टि। क्रिन्शित व्यशादाशे शर्मां द्यांनमाज श्रञ्ज मकल श्रकात रिमानक विखाग अज्ञा वाश्वर अश्वरिक उत्रामिक (य हेर्ड-दाशीय (य काम देमना मत्नव मदन जारा जाराव जनमा इहेट शादत्र।

> -- वर्खयान वध्मत (कक्ष्याति याम श्रीं उ जात्ववर्ष इहेटज (खेंछे (मदक्र छे ब्रिट्क य छ।का शार्थान रहेबा एक, जारा व वा-छोत्र नियिख व्यागार्पत २०४२>७८३ छोका कि शिख इंड्रेड इहेशाट्छ। शुर्क्य रयक्रश शंगमा कर्ता यात्र डाहा ज्ञादभक्ता ১००८८८ होका व्यक्षक पछ माशियां इह। (क्वन अकृष्टि वादय श्वनंदयन्छे यङ छोका मुक्के कित्रशाह्ब ईहा छात्र। व्यमाद्रादम (वाचारे, याखाक, ध्वर मिक्न मावाकभूत्यत सहायाति नियात्र । क्रा याहेक।

--शृद्धं विश्व छित एय खाल्या एय मञ्जूष म्बर्धाः चंका विक्रि माथित इड्ड कारी सार्दिया विक्रि क्षथ्य

माथिन इइडना। অ्थि প্রজাপরা আম প্রথম উহা দাখিল করিত এবং তাহার क्रिडिन किन्छ श्रेटिकार्छ मुख्य कि नियम व य, व थानी तिइंड कतिय। शांक भारती कांछा कार्छ त विद्वन्नां शृथ्वं शृक्षात थानाली उ (गाल (याग इइंड।

— ভाরতব্যের মধ্য প্রদেশে ঢারোয়া নামক একটা জঙ্গল আছে। গ্ৰৰ্থেণ্ট উহা আবাদ করিৰার মনন कतिया ছिन। উত্তর পশ্চিম অঞ্চলের পূর্বদেশীয় জেলা मम्मय विधिनामीत मध्या এव व्यक्षिक य, वाहादा करिये जान मः श्र क ति इहा । हेहा ए ति स्था इहे ए लाक वानिय डेशिव डेक शान गवर्गयने डेशनिविक श्राभन कतिदवन जाशापित উप्लिणा এই। জঙ্গল দশ্দী। পলিতে विভक्त श्रेदि।

— बीक्फार्वत भरथ जात्रि खलाडेठा ववः जायाभरत्रत शीषा श्रेटिहा वातक यावी हे ववात बित्य इरेड প্রত্যাবত ন কালে রোগাকান্ত হইয়া প্রাণ जांग क्ति (ज्हा

— जिनिम्म नामक अक्षी छान जाएछ,। जात्रवर्ष श्हेट जातिक कूलि मूज्त वध्मत्र मशाति जार्थाभार्जन कतिएक शमन करत। मल्याकि यमूना नामक এक थनि जाशां जे छान इहें ७ ८०० जन कूलि यह मिन था छा।-वर्जन कित्रशाद्ध। अहे कूलिपित्रात यद्धा २७० जन शूक्ष जव जविष्य जीताक। इराता जिनिम्म श्रेट > १११३ होका छेशार्जन कतिया (मर्ल छ-णावर्जन कतियाद्य, जार्थाः প্रक्रिजन প্রায় ৩০০ छोका छेथार्ड्जन कतिया (मर्ल প্রত্যাবত্ত न कतियार्ছ।

— वादर्शत वान हिन निवसन ग्रवर्गित छ जत शान्ह्य जाक्षाला त्यालिम विजाग इहेट >२ जन मव्हेन (ज्या-छेत, ७ २७ जन १५ क दन स्विन क माष्ट्रा क कित उट्टन। ध रे निमिख श्वानिक छ शार्क रहेए छ भवर्गमि खान्ने ছই শতের অধিক কর্মচারিকে কর্মচাত করিতেছেন।

— इंश्लिमगान लिथिबाष्ट्रम এएम अ मयाम भाव मिली मत्वात मश्रक्ष य ममूम्य थ्यका थ्यका निष्ठ इहे-शाष्ट्र ग्रेवर्गत एक्नाद्यल जाश्व व्यावकल इंश्वािक ञञ्चाम ठाहिया भागि हेया द्वा

—ভারতবর্ষের মন্বান্তরের থাককা সিলন দ্বীপে গিয়াও माशिष्टिছ। याञ्चाद्य वात्र अ कान क्रिया ना शाहेशा जाट नरक मिश्हल मीला यन कतिएउए । मिश्हल षी थित्र श्वर्गायण इशापत त्रकात निमिल कूलन कार्य मगुमग्न वा त छ कति (वन। शांठ भाव शतिवात स्थाय क्रिक ज्ञि जावान कता श्रेट्य। जाबादमत आत्र वी ज, शक नाजन এवः कृषिकाः घात जानाना छे भक्तन श्वन-(यन्छे थानान कतिद्वन। श्वनं यन्छे अहे छेटलद्व ३ लक्ष छोका मछ त कतिया एक । अहे ज्यि द्वारा एवं ताज्य .मः अर रहेरव मका थाशा रहा द्वा ता गवर्व यह দেনা পরিশোধ হইবে। উক্ত দেশের অন কট নিৰার लयन कतियाद्वा भवर्षभिष्ठ यपि क्षिकार्यात अहे क्रिट्री माहाया कर्त्रम এवर याहाता माहाया खाख इत তাহাদের প্রতি কোন ক্রপ অত্যাচার না হয় তাহা रहेल जातक शिंडिङ (मन जावाम रहेडिङ शादत।

- এक तथ वांचा जाटक, जाका co वक्तत जाका शुष्शवडी इस। शांष छालूत नामक जलदल अई वाम विखत बाट्या अवय्मत अहे वाट्यांक्त रहेशा कला थतिरङ्ह। यहीगृत थञ्ड छात्नत इडिक थिथीडिड लाक धरे वाटणात कल जारात कतिया जीवन शातन (ययांत (यशांत इर्जिक डेशिक्ड इत्र मा व्यकः दल वास इक् मम्मम् सम्बा सक् लिख रहेश। (नवार ार जाम जारात कतिया विखत (नाटक क्रोप) वात महमा वं गर भात कुल कु

त लारकत थान तका

विकास व्यापता विकास जाहा हराज छए। जाता

निक्शं क एकेट्ड शास्त्राद मा भारतिसादसंस मध्या ७८९ जन। क्षां वर्षमान निर्देशन निर्देशकार्य हिन्द्र । दन्त्रन शाद्यम हैशाय देश काम जिला है। जिला कि वार्ष कर कारण है है द्राकृति कमत्र श्रीतात्व हेश्री, त्रावय हरेट धेर्व नाइम, लिखात देशिका अपनिवर्गता । स्ट्रेड ३२४००० हिला शहर धार महाम हेलांगा ५ (मन धनिन भागर्व एक छ। ब्रह्म वर्ष शाहरता'। यपि देश्य अहे (मना संस्का संदिष्टिंग) निएक पृक्ति श्रीशा मा एई इ. न्कासी स्ट्रिंग धरे ভারতবর্ষ প্রাধীন লাকের গৃহে গামন করিত, ं क्रिका अरमा अरम वास की बन संश्वन (मह तनगरका '(यक्ष रा प्राहा अक सक श्रिकात एउ शास्त्र ाश्ट वे श्रियास्त्र व्यन मश्याम इडेक, ६०। ४० श्वांत

র সময় থা হারা ক্তিনাত হয় जारात्म केशकावादर्ध अभवत्य्य राज्य स्था (महे जायश वहें अभि वार्त 80 लक्ष जाता कि उच्छ इस, वहें वार्थन । इस्ला कर्तित शादा ? मानावत की युक्त कर्पन वर्गानिष्ठें धि मञ्जून शांता रेमला करा रहा। देश ब ब निष्ठ वाता जाशापत माश्या जारह। याशाता होना मान किছ होका अथन हाटण यः अहे जनिन्छ छ। का जनग एत्न ज। शहिन हेण्या विया अथन यमि अक्रश (कान कान विवद्यं वाय ना कि शिशे युद्धत प्रांती कि छाछ रिंड थोरक ग्राहा वो निर्ध डेहा थाम छ हरे। ईशिनमा-प डाइ। शितात माराया। (य, यथन এই क्रेश कडक छनि । न श्रवास्थ मिश्राट्म हिल्ल अञ्चनकान क्रिशे (एथ) त्रिशाएक ज्यम माञाएक किना यादात्री मिथादी उठिउ (य. এक्षश (कर ए। यहा धरे वायुमकारन थावर्ड शुक्त का उधास इस। स्थारी युष्त्र निमिख छात्र -अहेश। लिथिलाग (ग, मिघछ बहेशाएए এक्रभ का जिश्र छ। वर्षवामीता (वत्रां क्लिशाशी युक्त मा इहेटल (कान्यानि खात (कर इस नारे। मिठ ना अवर कान्यानित ताजा वाराइएबत ताला यारे त्याव कि रहेशा हिलारा ताला ब्रा अथन नक त्लाई शरम शाजमाती जाहेन जाति इहेज ने स्हेल धक्रथ कर्छात क्लियामार्पत मर्प धक्रथ मना उत वाज-शुक्षिप्रात महम जाशकु देश्ताजगण शतिश्र्म ইত না; ভারতবর্ষ রতাও হইত না, দেশে এরণ क्षेत्र ना, दलदलत कर्ठ। यह अह जहां महख महख कि आहेत इति इहेड ना, उडिश्रिडिङ अर्थ नाडाश (यक्तश व्हेड ना, चूडनार यकि व यानागंड (महे क्रशं इय डाहा गुर्थ बलिएएड्न छ। शामार्ड छार्थ छिनि छात्र। छात्रा एष क्हें। जाकार्ष डेव हें हें जा गार्ष व डेकात ककन। विशाप शिष्याहि देश । माश्यात शोज अंतर्भ माश-खांग्या (यक्षण जाराएम ताति शारेद्रांन गा। विद्रभवजः न्यांत्र भाव देशता एवं एथन छात्र वर्षवानीता थात्र स्थम मिशाली राम दौरक मग्राम करतम এवः छोश्त मक्टलरे हेर्नाक्टम्ब न अहे क्टिंन मानन धांथ পুরকার স্থারপ আমর

क्रदेशक वि

रक्षा प्रभावता ।

पाड़ि। बटन ट्राइनि डिव्हिन वाहेनात

निम्न करमकी का

दिश्वक्ष क्रमारक। । विश्वानी तो हो विश्व नी वर् थाशशस्त । यात्रारमहत्त्व जानके एरेशाईए जोश वना की छ इश्वास त्य कि शर्ता त्क्वल त्याक्षित नदर, नस्म काकुगिन्ध भारत, कानिन्द गांद में भीना भारतान भारतन्त्र कार्यात्रार्थात्र पानिसे रहे। यस एकर कराया, याय द्या द्या है के भविष्य के तिक है । अंक भविष्य की निर्देश की निर्देश की

विवाह को एक बाम श्रेष्ट मुर्ग है है। इस हिंद के किया में राष्ट्र इन्द्र कर कर के जा है का प्रतिकार ने निवास कर मान्या भारत कर निवास कर neath elevision of the an who plands रहेटन । करिनको ठाम प्राचित योग, मास्प्राप्त छ।छ। याःशका कनिक। द्वार कार्याना क मास्मादकार शेरावा सम्बन्ध दक्षियांची शिक्रकारा किवार मिमना ७ यो मिनि शर्याक सामानी महाशन करिएक शीरतन विव जायां निर्मित किया अधिन ति नार्याक्तवत बानांका देशकी एक वार्य नाम रिकास वान-महे बहात नवारको करेग्राप्ति छ। हे (म क ब्रोप् कारन को तर भाषा इस मी जन नायू स्मान का वाष यारेटलरे रहे ज। त्यार्गिटि (रूप त्यायांचेत बारिश्ल (काम क्रांन इहें का ना नवर जारनक ना ए क्रेंक, अक ऐतिना थरह इंड ना. नागिटकात नापांड क्डेड,ना, यक्कन-मिटारेत छाञ्चित्यां इन्ड मां, प्याकियां विमिट्या करो रहेड न।,—(भाराति अज्ञाने ख्या मना रहेत ना, व्यानिक डीशिषिद्राहु हेन्जिय ज्यूथ मन्मा, नंत्राद्रभ मन्मा निज -अमिशा मिशा हे दिला के किया किया किया किया किया है किया के किया के किया के किया के किया है। वाशिक इरेशाएक अवदमन वदमन इरेडिएक, कारात दक माइव यथार्थ बिलग्नाइन य मीलएन विविध वात्रिक इरेशाएं जार्शन अभि यनि शोधि वाशि हरेज लाहा हरेल (ताहाहित भाग शर्गा जाना याहेज। (करल (व महत्य महत्य है।क।त थत्र हरेशाइ अभड नहरू, निनीन आफिमात्रिम ज्यांनक करते रहेशोट । स्मिथानकात बाग्न धान जार्थका धाग् जिन खन जाभिक इहेर्व । व्यथक जाहार उछ मक्त मा जू मत थाना मायवी शाउरा इकर। ভाल ठाल यादा शाउरा यात्र जारा मकरल किनिट भारत मा- এउ छोक। उँ। हो दो काथा लाइट्बन? छोटात्रा माट्टविन्शांत यज २। ७ हाजांत्र होको (वजन लान ना। काहाब ए॰ ना इन ३०० होका त्वजन, जाश जावा शविवादवन जवन ल्यांचन कविद् इय, नाफ़ीटक किছू ३ शाठा ३८७ इय, निष्ण ब्र कि कि जान त्यांद्र थाका हो । जडाव मण्यामक महानग, ১०० होकाश कि इइटिंड शाहित ? मध्या उ (मशास्न नाई विलिए इश, जनगंना उनकावित भाषम याम गा (करत जानूरे यर्थके शिविमाद्य शाख्या यात्र। जानू ভাতে, जानुत (यान, जानुत उतकाती, जानुत्रे मन। किन्छ जांभना दनिष्ठिन, जांभन्न। किन्नद्रभ काना जांभन निर्द्रक्तिया थानिए शार्ति। ध्यो दिएन अ णायानण-वामी मद्शमहरान जान थाहेश थाकि ज भादतन, डाँशामत छो। वा धानिक ना छ। किछ ना मादमत क (तक । या म जानू था ३ दल ३ जां गा भाग कि व। जा गां ना (ताश इहेट्य, जाज्यव आगामित डेशांस ? श्रूमक नीनश लीड श्रिशान ज्ञान, जाकिमदिवा मकत्न हे श्री य श्रिशान (मटम्ब लाक, ग्रज्यार भीना क्व वायु डाइामिट गंत्र शदक. (कान श्रकार्ब स्थायाक्त नर्श

शीशांगे इहेटड मीलट्स वानिसा किसा शंमनाशंगन क्रिटिड शिल्ड ख्यानक व्यस्तिया। अञ्चान रहेट्ड मीनश शांत शक्त जमत । भाई शक्त ज स्थानीत छेशत निता अकती याज बाखा, जाराध ख्वाया नटर्। मक्ते रेजालि धर्मास्ड भीलर वाहर्ड शार्व मा। वाखाव लक्ष्ये मामक धक्री क्षियंन खार्ट्, मिरे शर्या यात्। जाराट्ड शाफी कियां द्वाडाव डेडम तथ वस्त ड नारे। 'दिल्ला मार्किन" ज्यादक, किन्छ दम "दिवाम " "दिवामारे, " ध्वक वादम वा जन त्लाक व्यत्भक्षां व्यक्तिक वाहेटक शांद्र मा। काहांक मुख्न मा मक्टल इं डोट्शं स्छित्। माट्ड व्यामिटल द्विती-(वेद्र जाद जाइ। कदिवाद द्या मारे। धानित्क जादाद त्याहिति इहेटक नीजर शरीख दर्गम नमी माहे दर्गम। ष्यापना वियाद वाहेटन। अध्यान हहेटक योगाम क्षियां वाच श्राकेर ने क हरेगा शारक । यह अ मिर्ने में के वाकिन क्य कर्त्वका अवस्थित हे हैं हो वाहर के इंदरन देश के श्रीप्र

the state of the s साहिता विवास साम, क्या तथा यात्र मान मान व्याद का जेर मोमा नाई। उशह मोनाप्त्र डांका में मन भागी करणात्र जी तमहे जी शाम के लिए

> पि जा जा अधिक स्थानिक इंदेल ता ३ कि जाशकाथ ? होका नाई। किल ज जिल्ह विभिन्न । शब्द स्ट्रिस्, जाराय क्र लेक लेका वासिक छहेल। जात हारे कुलाब बाग्र बरमद्व ७००० छोका माज नाशिक जाइ। हे किए कियानां मार्व मार्व वार्ष्ट्र नाइड कति । विद्नान मा । आमादमते मद्या ध्वद्रात मान काई नाम हिम, जार्ड डाराज (कार्श प्रकिन्त र्माइक्र छेठाइयां (पश्या इरेन। मकत्न जाणा करियारिहन मामाम क्षक किक किमन्नाद्वत भाता नानिक इर्ल कामान भिन्न एडिंड इरेट्स, जाडारमङ की इसि इरेट्स विनेत (मएडेड अ सिने क्यों नियान हिल। जानान यम मिनी क्टेंट विखिन्न नज्ञ। दिन्छ जाम्हार्यान विगन जामानिया ज्यां गुरे थायां क विश्वत मार्ट्स वार्ष्य यागारम् देवित साध्या किन्न व्यक्ति धार्य मर् रार जून के निर्देशी मिल्नन। की जिथान, काजीन मर् र रहा द्वा पक मिन जामायनानीयां जीविङ थाकित्व, उउ किन व छेलकां व्यात्र তाहाता कृतिद्वना, जाहादम्ब महम हेश (ममीशार् यान अहिता कि लिए मार्ट्य अजम । जा द्य दक्षण भी। दिव मर्कनानां करिशाद्वन धक्रण नद्द, नामाद्यक डेज् लिकान ममू लाइलाडेन कतिबाट्चन। शृह्य देशव वागाम अवग्रवा भारता हावाल अने । म कत्रित्न ज्यात्म जानिया जन, जर्मा उपांच भी जिल्ल भी विक किछ धक्तन जादनक छेना घरोन हा जदक राष दल पार्थ साहित काटलएक व वाय जाववर्न कविट जनावता मह ज अने । य शाम कित्रशा है लिया शेषा अनाक्षिन मिट स्थित इहेट इस्।

ज्जीशकः। श्रीनदस्य अभिडेनिसिशानिष्ठ वाजान ठाउँ ७ ज्यानात्याशिका। यश्चात्र, वाल्य यामगा शूनिदम्य जाजातिक इरेया थादक, जिल्ल निर्म मुख्यनाय महत्राहर श्रुलिएमत्र विश्वक्षे में । ज्या विश्व दमक्रिया निष्ठ । जारावां मीन इश्योब र तं इरे हा हि। कथा यलिद्यन मृद्र थाक्क, थूनिग्द्क आप्रक व्याप्ति

श्रीलरमत जारभका भिडेनिमिणानिषित व्यम्दना मार्च शिकाछ कम नश् । द्राष्ट्रा मगूर व्यंभविकात, धरानास शिविश्री, शुक्त अलिय कल विश्वाह, शामाय शिवश्री सिक चिडिनिमिथानिडिन दम मिटक मुखिथां ड अरेरे। डिस किविश्वांत मार्ट्य वामित्नम केश्रित किर्णिम् निर् ज्या जारित है।का " ट्वांते" क्विट्नन । न्युकः व्यापान निर्शंत्र निष्ठिमित्रिशालिकि के भ्रतिवर्ष है।का " क्लिकि क्रिट्ड ज्ङि विहम्मन, यमि शहर क्रिया विहम देव जाराटिक महर्किक रहाम मान अंक अना मिन्नियाबिक छेर न देश लट्क चिद्रेनिमियानिक रेक्क केल क्छि हेश कान् निक हिला। दर्शन छाहा दक्ष छादा ना। जावात्र अनिएक भारे हेरामिटेशंत हरक महत्त्रंद्र and 1 200 के किए कार्यान का एक । अकर्ष के कांडा व्यवस्थित प्रकृतिहरू कर इस दश कर्मा दश विकृति । दिश्हेर द्यहर " आसूर इंडेका नार्शितेन कारेजा। जाराद जार एकान कुन नाई। जावडा रिल, चार्तित (रज, "पूरेवा कि" (रज, "पूरेवा जान धार्यक २ (क्स. क्षेत्रिक कि कि कि इस सम्बंध स्थान स्थान भारत का १ वहात वारमहिक खर खात्रा कामी करणह ग्राक्षारकुछ इ। ब्रह्म (मडम (मडबा साहरक भारत ग्राहरक के देशका सावा कार क र्राज क क्षेत्री क स्था THEOR HINGS THE THE STREET STREET

्र स्थाप्त स्थापत स्थापत स्थाप्त स्थापत स्य THE STATE OF THE मण्डाकार्त कि स्वागा धन छो

विथा। ज जा जा त जा शाहि का जा नकन शकांत एक द्वादशंत हिक्शिक्शक । १ नश दिनित्र लाएड वाहिट थाट किंग नागा उठहा उदेवकारन े। नाभां उ ए छ। शर्षाख्र हि कि श मात्र मगग्न

> जून जिंदकन शांदर्भ। जा निश्त ब्रा करीय शानी वाहिका डेमान व्यदिर्भात नियम।

পোম্বার....../০ यक्नवाताताता तुश्यात्र..... (कवल दम्भत्ववः पांख्याकाती वाङिताई छात्यम कति विक भारित्यम। बुर्म्निविवात। छक्वात.....।० अनि वात। इविवात्र.....॥०

हिट्डान हिटक हे ज्यार ३५११ महन्स ७० जून भागा बुधवात जिल्ला जाना मकल वादत श्रांदाण कात- | इहेदबक। हेजिमन १२४० माल १७ हे काल्छन। नाज निद्किते।

क्विन ही कि अश्वा नाही, वाषा कि हातिया श्राद्यमा कित्रवात किः, यश २० हे। का

(कवल ही कहे था इडा (बाएंश हिं इरा कि शनिया शादमा कतिवात किः। यर ३७ টाका।

वुधवात (कवल (भन्नत व्यर्श या शाता वक नाज ों जा मान क्रियाट्चन ध्वर (डानाव बाहावा धक महत्र दोका जान कित्राद्दन তार्गित्रत जन। क्ड थाक्रिक्र

हान्मामाञा ভिन्न बाङिमिरगंत गांडी अ हिका वानि थाछि यः ३ हाका ध्वाङा थाछि। जाना धवः भ निक প্রতি ॥० जाना অভিরিক্ত কিঃ দিতে ब्रह्द्य ।

कम (थाला श्रेशां छ। हानानां जा वा किता कि, पर 3 होका कि जिल्ला श्रादिक कति उ शाहित्वन। श्चिमत्रदाछे अर्था ६ विलाम जत्रगीत छ। छ। छ।

भक्तांत अक छोका गर् ১

इडेटअशिय जबर जन्मशीय वाङिनिधात गाश्वामि क्रिवात गृश् (थिला श्रेशां छ।

यश्रत এवर (छानात व्यश् माजवाकाती (वनना अ त्यां के गान वजीर् इंडानिन ां क्या था छ। स्था त्रा विष्य । विष्य । किः वाजिज धादानां कति जाति शाहित्वन।

> H. M. Tobin Hon. Secretary.

बिठीस जाग! विडोस जाग!! विडोस जाग!!! के जिस् भिक तस्मा।

थिशुङ वातू तायनाम (मन थानी छ। "अ थकात अन् अरे थायम नामना छाषात्र थागातिक इहेल।" वजनभीन।

The collected Essays of Ram Dass Sen well

erve a translation into English.

Max Muller

धरे शुखक किनकां छ। नहराकां त २४३ मध्त के। म-श्री सद्यः मश्कृष सद्यत शृखकानद्य ७ ०० मध्य मिक किंग्रे कालिश लाहेर अहिरा हर का हर एक इ सूला २१ अक होका जाक्या छन । इरे जाना।

छेरात क्षयंय जाग मूना ३ है।को जाक माछन हुई ामा। छेभतिषेखः शाल भावता सात्र।

> श्वामाश्व स्य राया ।

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वागाते जिगिनाति (जना मिनाजभूतित वाशीन भाः मानवाषीत অखःगंड मिनाजभूत इरेट धक क्लिक वावधान वावां जाकां वाकारम प्रवादन कि ध्याना वागांगी एहे छि इहेट ३० (म रेड ब शर्याख इहेदक। जे मिलांस इसी दिशा उ वर्णा श्रामि क्त विक्त थवर शृंदकाशलदक वक् वत रत्या नमागम इरेटवक । ज्यूदा यम राति मनाविध श्वा जवा ववश कार्रा हो । विनामा उ विविध था हू निर्गिष्ठ वांमन उ शेखत जवर मर्कश्वात थांना जवा धछावछ वछ्विश क्या. विक्य इहेदक छाछ धव मर्का थकांत्र वानमाग्नीभाग थां जिन्दिम या कोन जन्भाम लहेश। (यनांश উপश्वित इहेर्वन जाहानिगदक माकान उ वामा कतियांत घत विना मूरला श्राम इ इहरवक। विश्र माश्या कतिवा शरुख व्यामानियात स्वित्र जाज नूजन (कान त्रकम छेट्क्र जिल्ला प्रवा उ डेखिजानि लहेशा (यलाश भारति श्रकात लाड

> প্রকাশক बीतांत मिलावहां न नाहात। वाराञ्त जांगमात णाजीयशञ्जा ।

श्रीकिं गरशेष्य । निम लिখिত ऐयथ कलिकां जा बामाशूक्त २৮ नश बीयुक वायू मानिज्यन (मत निकंडे व्याखना।

3। शावन नाव मश्रमाधक जानार्शं हुन। इशरज भंत्रीदित्र शादमङाङ वा श्वावित्र शोड़ाटि मृविङ त्रकः, পারদ ফোটন ৰা ঘা হওন ইত্যাদি আরোগ্য হয়।

> २०० जाना। यूना

२। তোপচিনি মদলার অরিমট। थाज भोषा, डेशनश्य द्याग, बाज, शूबाजन कानी छ शानी श्रञ्ज छे९क छे भोड़ा ममू इत अक्षि जागार्थ मदशेयभ ।

२१० है। का

०। णञ्जभीषात्र गत्शिषा हेश विविध णञ (द्रार्शित खेयभ स्थाः—जञ डेम्नांत्र अ व्या, भाडे ज्ञाना

নুলা দুক্ত আৰা

8। इहर हिममांगंत्र टिला। इहाट नांत्र शिख (त्रांग, निवः भोज।, गाज जाना देगानि जारेत्रागा र्स। गुला ३०/० जाना

ए। वांडबां देडा दिश शिकां ब वांड

व। कर्नभीषा देखना इशास्य कर्नन श्रुष्ण छ विधित्र छ। जादिशाशा इत्र । गूला ॥/३०

७। (कण कम्पर्भ टेना। इंशांट जकारन दक्षा शक्टां ७ (कण मून विनिष्ठं इस्र। मूना ५/३० जाना।

৯। छेशनश्म (त्रांश अ घात जाजि छेल्म मलम। हेश (७ शत मद्र या ७ जाना या जारवाशा इया

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नो बिनान मन्।

मिडि, मिर्गाता एक्ट्रेंस, रेग्नातिश, वाजावाकण, विद्रा शामात्रक कृतित जाम ती थाकृति विक्रिक।। नर ১८०। २८८ हाधाराजात ।

ध्योदिन मर्किशकात क्रक, अग्राठ घड़ि, छ। इमिशिका (क्यमं (यदक्रवं स्मानांत्र क्यांत्र वरश (क्यमं यदत्र वरश जाना२ (नकादत्रत्र अग्रांठ क्रक (हर्न अवश् वाका वकन इंश्वालि गहला हेजानि (भानद्रनेन अवर विदेशन अवि स्मान गुरन्ता विकास हम धनर (मन्नाय क्रा ।

अस्ति व्याह यदि अव अक अव हेर्द्ध स्त्राह विकासित कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य है। जारी है। इस इस कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य

दिक्छत नागक श्रधान्छ

व्यति जिनाल निविल जुतिय जाए। णानिय (मः उशानी विकादक मान प्राथित मानिय मिल करम अथं १६ के अन्य का मार्टलं २८७ गार्ठ उ णिकि १४९७ माल्यत इ ख थन म ख ध्वश लाहा है शांन निर उ न त्र ल छेक छिकि अञ्गादत नि विक्र कता इहेर्व, यथ --- क का का मन

मान्त ऐ फिन (नन नांगक है। निर्मिष्ठ छेशदत्र कृष्ट्रेति सह **डेक** का दो वो ध्वर हेन । का दो वा वा धवर धरे ममूलम (य जिमि । । । । । । । । । । স্থাপিত তাহাও বিক্যু হয় বি (मथा शिशांद्र था, डेक -माटफ नश कांछ। इहेटव, कट्या बर्शक वा वा का का इहेल अ शास्त्र किष्ठ कम इहें। हैं । यह शासा कि स्वार्थ क्षि (कत भीषा निध्य निधि नार्ता छे । **डेशंत मिक्टिंग किएक कर्माचंड उत्तर्ह**, व्यथं रेड वार्गियात श्रेषा अब जिल्ला जार जार जारा निংহের প্রজা শুদ্ধ জিমি । मिटक तांग लोल वानियांत वजादह, जन्द छहात शुक्त -म्निम मनत डिफिटनत लिन निह, बनर डेखदर किट्न

२! — महत किलागक गवरियकित गनि ममत डिम्बन लान नामक भी जोत छ। इनि म नि धंजा अब व्या जिल्ला व्या जार नियं का व्या जार नियं व्या मकल जारह जारा मगूनस कि जिन ये अ अ क्रिया (मथा शियादि (य खेटे रहता इहेट्या क्रिए) क्त ७। त्मायां इयं काषा, के जीव शत्य (वनी इहेटन 3 शादत कि इ उद्य हेहा व्यव्यक्ता कि उद्देश हर्द्धिकत मीयानिक इद्देश शादता वशं ९ पिक्ट नं किटक गंदनी कि निधं इंटिंड इंटेंड इंटेंड रेशांड विद्या हिन्दीक मिलि उ मिर्मियां दक्षि किर्फ किरि लिन उ द्या विद्या कि एवं वाहर, श्री विश् किः वाज्जि धवर जाशत माधातन वाजिता भारतक धवर धाजू श्री इन्दिक। जाधकल, नेना (मन, जिल्हा नाथ माजत वाजित वाजित बाछि, ध्रवः शिंश्टरमत फिर्क के अ विकिस्तात वगड

७ ।---गइत किन मनत छेन्निम ल्लान नीमक क्ष्मां जाता जाता जाता मान निट्ड कूड़े हो गई था बाड़ी जिल्हा ३५ नवत आत गृह मकल धवः धहे मगूणवादि छेश्त नागाः ज्ञि यर अत डेशंत आशिजा या जिम जा म इहेर्न। अधित्य कित्रा जाना जाना करता , ङ्गि थएखत शित्रगांन कलात्मा निर्शितिहरह, छ छ ভবে ইহা অপোক। কিছু বে । ।।।।। ।।।। काहि। कम ब्रेट्न अशादता छेशात नी ब्रेट्न अशादत कि तारगंत्र मर्छिष्य। मूना ५०% जाना निष्ठ हरेल, ज्याँ उँ हो हजू किर्णे मार्ग निष्ठ हरेल, ज्याँ उँ हो हजू किर्णे मार्ग निष्ठ हरेल, ज्याँ उँ हिंद मार्ग निष्ठ मार्ग निष्ठ हरेल ज्या निष्ठ मुन्न श्री हजा जाता है। मूला ५०% जाना भिल्य हिंद हिंद मिर्गे ज्या मार्ग जाना निष्ठ ज्या निष्ठ प्रकार निष्ठ प् नित्क हिन्न सियात वाणी अवश्वाहर, छेराह महिन्द महित्त थाजा अब अबि। अब कि के बाद्य विक दश्र निश्य गकन।

क्रिमिक्मन व्यश्र ध्यान वार्षिकार वार्षिकार विजादगंत दर्गक्रिकोत जाक्षिण निकातानद्यम जानिय वारेशी वाबू नागनन धन मरखड़ म किया वानी गरनंत शृत्सं दच दक्षान नित्न दम्या व्यापित्य प्रिक्ट्य विकत्यत मगरां उ छेशा मकत्न । साइट भारत प्र

दमिष्टिं शाद्यम् । B. बाद दबलदुष्ट्याद्वम् Belchambers,

भागमाधन पड । वानीगटनत व्याहिनी। कलिकां डा इंट्रिकां है। क्रांब्रिक्नान विचारा। ३४११ मालिक १२८म ए

धक्क वह भाराका क्रिकाक। विविद्यात अनि र सर निति हो जो भाग माथ यात याता धाकाः