



# THE UTKAL DIPIKA.

Cuttack, Saturday the 24th June 1916

ଅଗଷ୍ଟ ୧୯୧୬

ଶେଷପୃଷ୍ଠା ୧୦୦୦

୧୨ ପୃଷ୍ଠା ପ୍ରତି ୧୨

ପତାଣା କାଗଜ ୫

ଏ ପତ୍ରାବଳୀର ଉପର ଦରଦାକରଣ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସରୋଜିନୀ ଦେବୀଙ୍କ ସହାୟତାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ ହେଉଅଛି ଏବଂ ଏହା ଶେଷ ଦେଖ

୧୯୧୬  
୨୪ ଜୁନ

## ବିଶେଷ ଘୋଷଣା ।

ଉତ୍କଳ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ଉପାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ  
ସମାଜର ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସତୀ—

ପ୍ରଥମେ ଉପାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଘୋଷଣା କରାଯାଇଥିବା ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସତୀଙ୍କ ଉପାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷତା ଶୁଭାକାଂକ୍ଷୀ ଭାବେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇଛି । ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସତୀଙ୍କ ଉପାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷତା ଶୁଭାକାଂକ୍ଷୀ ଭାବେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇଛି । ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସତୀଙ୍କ ଉପାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷତା ଶୁଭାକାଂକ୍ଷୀ ଭାବେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

ଉପାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସତୀଙ୍କ ଉପାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷତା ଶୁଭାକାଂକ୍ଷୀ ଭାବେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇଛି । ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସତୀଙ୍କ ଉପାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷତା ଶୁଭାକାଂକ୍ଷୀ ଭାବେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

ଉପାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସତୀଙ୍କ ଉପାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷତା ଶୁଭାକାଂକ୍ଷୀ ଭାବେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇଛି । ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସତୀଙ୍କ ଉପାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷତା ଶୁଭାକାଂକ୍ଷୀ ଭାବେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

## NOTICE.

No. 285

Wanted a qualified Veterinary Assistant for the Cobden-Ramsay Veterinary Dispensary at Bhawani-pains in the Kalahandi State on Rs 75 P.M. plus free quarters and travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations. The selected candidate will be on probation for 6 months, and have to join in November next. Applications with copies of testimonials and Diploma will be received by the undersigned till 31st July 1916.

Dated Bhawani-Patna 11th June 1916. K. Tripathi Supdt. Kalahandi State.

No. 287.

Wanted a Sub-Assistant surgeon for Dhenkanal State service on a pay of Rs. 30 plus Rs. 5 allowance.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned till 30th June 1916.

Assistant Surgeon, Dhenkanal.

No. 291

On behalf of the Ramkrishna Sevak Sampradaya of Cuttack, the public are informed that "abhi- iswanath mahanty has been appointed as the travelling worker under the Sampradaya for the purpose of visiting different places and collecting subscriptions for the building of a permanent hostel for the needy and guardianless students at Cuttack to be named "The Ramkrishna Cottage."

Ramkrishna Cottage Telenka Bazar Cuttack, 20-6-1916. Gopal Ch. Prabaraj Secretary to the Sampradaya Ramkrishna Sevak, Cuttack.

To. 14

## DR BURMAN'S NERVINE TONIC PILLS



Are the best and most effective preparation in the market to cure all sorts of diseases due to nervous break down, such as (Nervous debility Brain fog, Loss of memory, Indigestion) etc, etc. This medicine is not a thing made by a quack but it is the result of Dr. Burman's vast experience in the field of medicine for a long time and consequently it can be safely recommended for your own case as well as for your friends and relatives.

Will bring energy in every dose. Price Re. 1 a phial of 30 Pills Packing & Postage Annas 5, Dr. S. K. BURMAN, 5, Tarachand Dutt's Street, CALCUTTA.

୧୯୧୬

ସାରାଜ୍ୟ ଚ୍ୟୁପିଟ ଲିମିଟେଡ୍ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ହେଉଅଛି ।



ନିମ୍ନ ଚିହ୍ନ ଏହି ଚିହ୍ନରେ ଗ୍ରହଣ ।

ଏହି ଚିହ୍ନ ବ୍ୟବହାର ଉପରେ ବ୍ୟବସାୟ ବା ଉତ୍ପାଦନ କରାଯାଇ ନାହିଁ । ଏହା ଚିହ୍ନ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରୁଥିବା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କୁ କୌଣସି କ୍ଷତି ହେବାର ସମ୍ଭାବନା ନାହିଁ । ଏହା ଚିହ୍ନ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରୁଥିବା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କୁ କୌଣସି କ୍ଷତି ହେବାର ସମ୍ଭାବନା ନାହିଁ ।

କଟକର ଶ୍ରୀ ରାମକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୈତ୍ୟ ।

କଟକର ଶ୍ରୀ ରାମକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୈତ୍ୟ ।

120 Grey Street P. O. Hatkhola Calcutta

## WHY RATTLE ABOUT

on iron rims and jar your ears with sound  
WHEN WE CAN RUBBER TYRE YOUR GARRIAGE WHEELS and make running smooth without noise besides giving your carriages an elegant appearance.

RUBBER TYRES fixed with the LATEST SCIENTIFIC appliances at moderate rates. Painting and Varnishing upholstery of carriages at moderate rates estimate submitted

Apply—RAVENSHAW STORES Mission Road, CUTTACK.

କଟକର ଶ୍ରୀ ରାମକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୈତ୍ୟ  
କଟକର ଶ୍ରୀ ରାମକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୈତ୍ୟ  
କଟକର ଶ୍ରୀ ରାମକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୈତ୍ୟ

କଟକର ଶ୍ରୀ ରାମକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୈତ୍ୟ  
କଟକର ଶ୍ରୀ ରାମକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୈତ୍ୟ  
କଟକର ଶ୍ରୀ ରାମକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୈତ୍ୟ

No. 291  
Tenders are invited for the construction of the office building with out-houses for the Manager of the DeLang Estate.  
The Plan and Estimates are avail-

able with the undersigned for inspection. Apply before 25th June 1916. Juyabrishna Pattnaik, Estate Manager, P. O. DeLang, Dist. Puri 20-6-1916.







# ଉତ୍କଳ ସାହିତ୍ୟ

## COMMUNIQUE.

The attention of all concerned is invited to the notification appearing in Part I of the *Bihar and Orissa Gazette* of the 21st June 1916 which contains the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as to the procedure to be followed and the dates, times, places, etc., fixed for the different stages in the elections of a Member each to the Indian Legislative Council by [a] the Landholders and [b] the Muhammadan Community in Bihar and Orissa.

The more important dates are summarized below:—

Election by—	Attestation of nomination papers.	Securing of nomination papers.	Recording of Votes.	Declaration of result.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Landholders	1st July 1916	8th July 1916	18th July 1916	25th July 1916
2. Muhammadan community	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto

\*The action here prescribed may be taken on any date previous to the date given in the statement.

We cull the following from the *Ratnakar*.

“Commenting on the honour bestowed by the Government upon Rai Bahadur Gauri Shankar Rai—the late Editor of the *Utkal Dipika*, “Our contemporary the *Utkal Dipika*” in its latest issue writes:— The Oriyas recognised his life long services to their country.”

“May we ask—When?”  
Need the *Utkal Dipika* answer—  
Long long before our contemporary saw light.

### THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL

Readers of papers must have noticed that a Bill as the top line shows is on the anvil. It has passed a second stage in the House of the Lords. If space could allow, we would reproduce the whole of the telegram which appeared in the *“Statesman”* of the 26th May but unfortunately we cannot. We therefore content ourselves extracting the few opening lines to serve our purpose. In the House of Lords, Lord Islington moving that the Government of India Bill be read a second time, drew special attention to the clause enabling the appointment to be made to civil posts and military Commissions of rulers and subjects of Native States and adjacent territories like Nepal. Many of these persons were now serving, and had previously served in the army and done loyal and gallant service to the Empire. He was confident that the proposal would give satisfaction to the rulers of these states many of whom freely employed British subjects in their territories. These states though enjoying a large measure of autonomy, had always been proud to consider themselves component parts of the Empire, and had presented our forces with some of the finest and most reliable of our fighting material. If the Bill is passed it will make an epoch in the history of the British administration of the Indian Empire. It contemplates to open the door of military and civil service to the Rulers of the Native States and their subjects. These states were hitherto considered out of British India. This is an inconsistency hard to be understood. If considered “component parts of the Empire” by what political consideration they have been kept outside the Empire's limit. Be that as it may, the termination of the war will bring in its wake sequences most liberal and far reaching, which British statesmanship alone is capable of

rendering to the Empire over which the sun never sets. An Empire so vast and so rich that at such a time of trial has stood firm as a rock which German intrigue has not been able to move. Is not this a glorious triumph of British justice? We have every reason therefore to hope that the terrible war now eating up the manhood of Europe and of the vast British Empire will end in a victory such as the world never saw. The British Lion, the French Eagle and the Russian Bear will assert their own rights and the rights of the world which will shine independent as not to be overshadowed by faithless and inhuman *kulturs*. “Out of evil cometh good.” This will come to evidence after the end of the war. It will then see the dawn of a new era. In the words of the Prime Minister, “after the war, the fabrics of the Empire would have to be refashioned and the relations between Great Britain and Ireland and also the Dominions would be brought into closely connected review”. More than one English statesman had foreseen and fore told this long long before. First and foremost among them was the great Macaulay. The great Queen Victoria, the greatest of the great, the next after the *satis* of the Hindu Purans had declared equal rights to all her subjects by a Royal Proclamation justly called *the Magna charta* of the Indians. Edward the Seventh, the Christian King of peace had echoed the same and George the Fifth had just made an attempt to give effect to the same when the terrible Armageddon appeared on the horizon to sweep out international Treaty engagements of peace and neutrality at one sweep and to hurl all into perdition. Such diabolical contrivances according to our faith and calculation will end in a catastrophe to the author of this terrible war the Great Kaiser. An unseen hand is working this, and the same unseen power will work out a conclusion which will bring abiding glory, peace and happiness to man-kind. The war has opened the eyes of the British nation and has awakened their sense and conscience. They are now ready to stretch not only a friendly hand but to confer such rights and privileges as an civilized nation owes to another. India will have her share, the indications of which are becoming clearer day by day. No one looks forward for millennium, but there is sanguineness in the Indians hopes and aspirations. If the Indians are ambitious over and above, it is because Great

Britain during her more than a century of the administration of the Indian Empire, has brought up the Indian intellect gradually to soar high and aspire to come to a level after her own traditions. Great Britain true to her traditions is always ready to promote those high aspirations, if bound within legitimate limits. Legitimate limits no doubt, but ambition knows no limit. If one dreams of a royal diadem why should he dream of a beggar's bag as it is after all a dream. The educated Indians of the progressive class are dreaming of the fulfilment of their high ambitions which some times an oriental dream foreshadows. The foreshadow in the present instance points to the Government of India Bill. What will be its fate? It is being opposed, as we see, on account of some of its clauses affecting the interest of the commercial classes, both in India and England. They are not to allow their interest to suffer. We know what powers they wield. Their oppositions are pouring in which cannot easily be ignored. Will then the Bill be swamped? If not, would it be a prelude and precursor of weighty consequence after the conclusion of the war? With a consciousness of the present situation the Oriyas are in a state of trepidation. They are in throes. There is a saying “*Utpadyante bilyante daridranang mnonoratha*” which means that the wished for things of the poor only rise like waves to disappear like bubbles. They therefore are cogitating among themselves whether their interest will find a nook in the Imperial questions now under contemplation? Would it be that, if they give vent to their aspirations, they would be asking for the moon? And they are to be likened into pigmies? We are perhaps misjudging or judging after our own fashion. In the great problem of the refashioning of the fabrics of the Empire, the units are not to be neglected. The whole consists of units and units therefore are no negligible factors. Poor Orissa is one of the units of the Indian Empire. Geographically she existed, politically she was not recognised as she ought to have been. No Viceroy visited Orissa, but Lord Curzon did. He came, not to know Orissa or the Oriyas her people, but for the archeological remains and ruins of Bhavanagar and Khandagiri *en-passant* the great Temple of Jagannath. Like a meteor he came and like a meteor he went. A mere dying visit. But Lord Hardinge came. And he came to see Orissa of his own creation. Whether he saw or not is known to himself but we saw him and liked him and the Viceregal visit was due to the jealous representation of Orissa's interest by the redoubtable Grand Old Oriya Mr. Das and to some extent to that promising young nobleman the Rajan Shaheb of Kanika. The Oriyas have not forgotten the visit. Lord Hardinge has left India but India remembers him. He is there where the Government of India Bill is being forged, and as a member of the House of Lords, will have a hand in it. May the Oriyas therefore lay bare the following issues for consideration.

iv. What about the periodical settlement of the harassed and poverty stricken country like Orissa? Land assessment has already been pitched high and cannot be twisted more. The British Government is now inclined on the expansion of a liberal policy, why then withhold the boon of a Permanent Settlement to the poor Oriya Zamindars?

v. Orissa suffers chronically from draught and flood. As a set off against such calamities and to enable the poor and destitute subjects of his Gracious Majesty to pull through the trying periods need not the salt manufactures which was all their own in the littoral tracts, be restored to them?

vi. Shall the Oriyas hope for a termination of their grievances along with the termination of the great war? The first and foremost is the unification of the Oriya speaking tracts lying apart, though so near to each other. Theirs is a hard lot and they seek for a remedy.

We have outlined the issues to be decided. They are so simple and so easy for solution that the Government can easily lend their powerful hands to dispel and solve the difficulties in the way. By improving the status of the Chiefs in the Hills and on the coasts the men and material at their disposal could with advantage be utilized for Imperial purposes and by conferring certain boons to the Oriyas in whole the Empire could count upon a contented and loyal race.

**ପ୍ରେମପୁର—** ଗରା ତା ୧୦ ରଖିଲେ ଶେଷ ହେବ । ପ୍ରସାଦର ପ୍ରେମପୁରକୁ ପ୍ରସାଦ ଦେଇ ଉକ୍ତ ପ୍ରସାଦର ଉତ୍ତରରେ ପ୍ରେମପୁର ଶାନ୍ତି ସମ୍ପାଦନା କରାଯାଇ ୧୦ ରଖିଲେ ଦେଶରେ ୧୦ ରଖିଲେ ଶେଷ । ପ୍ରସାଦର ପ୍ରେମପୁରକୁ ପ୍ରସାଦ ଦେଇ ଉକ୍ତ ପ୍ରସାଦର ଉତ୍ତରରେ ପ୍ରେମପୁର ଶାନ୍ତି ସମ୍ପାଦନା କରାଯାଇ ୧୦ ରଖିଲେ ଦେଶରେ ୧୦ ରଖିଲେ ଶେଷ ।

**ପ୍ରସାଦ ରଖିଲେ—** ଗରା ତା ୧୦ ରଖିଲେ ଶେଷ ହେବ । ପ୍ରସାଦର ପ୍ରେମପୁରକୁ ପ୍ରସାଦ ଦେଇ ଉକ୍ତ ପ୍ରସାଦର ଉତ୍ତରରେ ପ୍ରେମପୁର ଶାନ୍ତି ସମ୍ପାଦନା କରାଯାଇ ୧୦ ରଖିଲେ ଦେଶରେ ୧୦ ରଖିଲେ ଶେଷ । ପ୍ରସାଦର ପ୍ରେମପୁରକୁ ପ୍ରସାଦ ଦେଇ ଉକ୍ତ ପ୍ରସାଦର ଉତ୍ତରରେ ପ୍ରେମପୁର ଶାନ୍ତି ସମ୍ପାଦନା କରାଯାଇ ୧୦ ରଖିଲେ ଦେଶରେ ୧୦ ରଖିଲେ ଶେଷ ।

- i. Will the Tributary Chiefs, of late converted into Feudatory Chiefs come under the scope of the Bill.
- ii. Will there be any change in their status? We have come across in the leading English papers and periodicals opinions regarding the adjustment of the now existing political status of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs. What part are the Chiefs of Orissa to play in this?
- iii. What about the Chiefs of the Kiltahs on the seaboard extending to the nearest limits of the Madras Presidency? Are not their status an anomaly?

































































































































ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା ପ୍ରକାଶିତ

# THE UTKAL DIPIKA.

Cuttack, Saturday the 15th July 1916

ପତ୍ରର ମୂଲ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତି ସପ୍ତାହ ଟ ୧.୦୦  
ବାର୍ଷିକ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଟ ୧୦.୦୦  
ପତ୍ରର ଦାମ ଟ ୦.୦୫

୧୫  
୧୫

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା ପ୍ରକାଶିତ  
ପତ୍ରର ମୂଲ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତି ସପ୍ତାହ ଟ ୧.୦୦  
ବାର୍ଷିକ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଟ ୧୦.୦୦  
ପତ୍ରର ଦାମ ଟ ୦.୦୫

## ବିକ୍ରୟ ପତ୍ର

ନିକଟବର୍ତ୍ତୀରେ ବିକ୍ରୟ  
କରାଯାଇ ଚାହୁଁ ଯାଏ।  
ପ୍ରଥମକାର ହୋଇ ଲାଭକର ଯାଏ ପ୍ରଭ  
୧. ବୁଲାଇ ଯାଏ ଟ ୦.୫୦  
୨. ଚାନ୍ଦି ଯାଏ ଟ ୦.୫୦  
୩. ଚାନ୍ଦି ଯାଏ ଟ ୦.୫୦  
୪. ଚାନ୍ଦି ଯାଏ ଟ ୦.୫୦  
୫. ଚାନ୍ଦି ଯାଏ ଟ ୦.୫୦  
୬. ଚାନ୍ଦି ଯାଏ ଟ ୦.୫୦  
୭. ଚାନ୍ଦି ଯାଏ ଟ ୦.୫୦  
୮. ଚାନ୍ଦି ଯାଏ ଟ ୦.୫୦  
୯. ଚାନ୍ଦି ଯାଏ ଟ ୦.୫୦  
୧୦. ଚାନ୍ଦି ଯାଏ ଟ ୦.୫୦

No 305 NOTICE  
Wanted two Sub-Assistant sur-  
geons for Dhenkanal state service on  
Rs 35 per month each. Applications  
with copies of testimonials will be  
received by the undersigned till 31st  
July 1916  
Assistant Surgeon,  
Dhenkanal

No 301 Advertisement  
Wanted a Matriculation passed  
Oriya teacher on a salary of Rs 20 per  
mensem. Apply sharp to the under-  
signed with testimonials.  
C. N. Mahanty B. A.  
Asst. Sy. to  
School Dept.  
Seraikeella  
P. O. Seraikeella

No. 304 NOTICE  
Wanted an Oriya or Bengali gradu-  
ate for the post of tutor and guardian  
to the Rajkumar of Ranpur State on  
a monthly salary of Rs 100 (one hun-  
dred) for both works. None need  
apply who is young and has not  
experience in guiding any Raj-  
kumar and is not strong in guardians-  
hip or teaching moral lessons and well  
manners and who will not stick to the  
post at least for three years. Applica-  
tion with testimonials will be received  
by the undersigned up to 31st July  
1916, but the same of old and experi-  
enced man would be most preferable.  
Ranpur P. O. } Rajah and  
District Puri } Feudatory Chief of  
7-7-16 } Ranpur state

No. 265 FOR SALE  
A Bay W. gelding 8 years, about  
16 hands, quiet drive and ride,  
absolutely sound in every respect.  
Also a set of English leather har-  
ness, black, brass mounted. Price  
moderate. Apply Kanjehary Das,  
Radha Kanta Math, Puri

No 299 WANTED  
A Jailer for the Kalahandi State jail  
on Rs 50 P. M plus free quarters.  
Preference will be given to an experi-  
enced man of strong physique and  
active habits, having a fair knowledge  
of English and Oriya. The selected  
candidate will be on probation for 6  
months, and have to furnish security  
for Rs 1000 (Rs 500 in cash or  
Government promissory notes, and  
Rs 500 personal). Apply stating age,  
qualifications &c and with copies of  
testimonials before 15th August 1916.  
J. K. Tripathi  
Superintendent,  
Bhawani-paina, }  
the 27th June 1916 } Kalahandi State

୧୫ ମସିହା, ବିଭାଗୀୟ  
କର୍ମଚାରୀଙ୍କ ଉପରେ  
୩୮, ଚାନ୍ଦି ଯାଏ ଟ ୦.୫୦  
ପ୍ରତି ଶାନ୍ତ ପାଇଁ ଗ୍ରାହକ, ଏ ଶର, ଟି.ଏ,  
ସ୍ଵାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାନ ଯାଏ ଟ ୦.୫୦  
ଏହି ମୁଦ୍ରା ଯେତେ ଥର ମୁଦ୍ରିତ ଯାଏ  
ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣକରି ଦେବା ଏବଂ ଯେତେ ବା,  
କାନ୍ଦି, ଚାନ୍ଦି ଯାଏ ଟ ୦.୫୦, ଏକମୁଦ୍ରା  
ଏବଂ ମୁଦ୍ରିତ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାନ କର୍ମଚାରୀ  
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**ବିକ୍ରୟ ପତ୍ର**  
କର୍ମଚାରୀଙ୍କ ଉପରେ  
କର୍ମଚାରୀଙ୍କ ଉପରେ  
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କର୍ମଚାରୀଙ୍କ ଉପରେ

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# ଉତ୍କଳରାଜ୍ୟ

## Scraps.

In welcoming the Hon'ble Mr. Le Mesurier to Orissa we expressed high hopes which, we are glad to find are being fulfilled. He has belied the tradition that a Commissioner's office is a mere Post office. He has, during the short time he has been here, acquired an insight into the administration of districts and discovered a well known sensational administration scandal which perhaps would have never come to light. We await further developments.

The sensational trial of Mr. Rajanikanto Ghosh and others has at last terminated, and the Sessions Judge has promised to deliver judgment on the 19th instant. The Sessions trial lasted 7 days and what lent great weight to the case was the action of the Government in engaging the Deputy Advocate-general of the Patna High Court to conduct the prosecution. The accused were defended by a Vakil from Cuttack and some local pleaders and the witnesses for prosecution included a number of high officials, such as Deputy magistrates, & the Civil Surgeon. Medical students formed an important element in the case. The trial which was once interrupted by one of the accused having a sudden fit involved in addition to law points, an important question of literature. The learned Vakil for the defence concluded his arguments by quoting Burke's speech on the impeachment of Warren Hastings and laid stress on the glory of British justice. In short Cuttack had not witnessed a trial of this kind since the sensational case of the Rajah of Furi. We understand that both the assessors found the accused not guilty.

Is the sanitation of Cuttack town improving? If not, who is to blame for it? The Municipality has appointed a health officer who so far we are aware has been moving about the town but what result have been achieved? Mosquitoes and flies are now ten fold than they were ten years ago, the drains & cesspits are getting more and more obnoxious and had it not been for the mercy of providence a town with such insanitary conditions would have perhaps been denuded of its entire population in a few years. We think the time has come, if it had not come many years ago, that the question of sanitation should be seriously treated by the Municipality. It is no use pleading financial difficulty in every matter. We have heard enough of that and now we wish to hear something better.

What was anticipated or rather what was known for certain has come to pass. The Hon'ble Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanj Deo, the Raja Shaheb of Kanika has been elected as a member of the Imperial Council. He has been returned uncontested as a representative of the Landholders of Bihar and Orissa. This is an event we say, and an event of no small importance and consequence. The Raja Shaheb has scored a success which is unique and is due entirely to the dint of his own efforts, his own merit, personality and personal influence. Bihar is not wanting in Landholders who are immensely rich and influential and some of them are of considerable light and leading, but still Kanika was returned unopposed, without the least sign of dissension or discord. This is very striking, and is fraught with consequences which if carefully handled would lead to a very lasting cordiality in our relation with our Beharee brethren, who are charac-

teristically a discerning class of people. They had therefore marked him out and when they were approached they responded whole heartedly. The Raja Shaheb is a par-excellent canvasser. Canvassing of the Landholders of Bihar and Chotanagpur is no joke. The voters are so many and so scattered that to get at them is very difficult and arduous. The Raja Shaheb was bidding time and being watchful took time by the forelock and put his never tiring shoulders to work with an energy, zeal and heart that knew no rest till the deed was done or the goal was won. Of what we know, he toured, tramped and trotted unceasingly and incessantly to and fro and from and to from place to place and from people to people till the round was complete in one all round success. Where-ever he went and whomsoever he met, he was promised support, unflinching and unstinted support. Some of his supporters were most influential and powerful and the beauty is, that some of them were quite taken up with his candidature, so much so, that some of them showed for him an amount of interest and sympathy which they would not show for one of their own. So far so good. The time for a crucial test is approaching. We are fully conscious that we cannot adequately show our gratefulness to our Beharee brethren for their such magnanimous show of sympathy and support. They showed it once three years ago and they have shown it a second time. We ought to be prepared to be equal to their goodness and magnanimity, no less to the occasion which is a record one. We need hardly say that the Hon'ble Raja Shaheb is the prize and promise of Orissa and as such we expect him to prove so to Bihar & the Beharees by not abusing their trust which they have so implicitly reposed in him. We would wish him to be Beharee first and Oriya second. It is no personal gain, nor by his translation from the Provincial to the Imperial Council, there is any personal aggrandisement. Far from it. We know the Raja Shaheb better to give place to such unworthy thoughts. All that we wish is, that he will prove true to himself and to his high trust. We wish him bon-voyage.

ଜଣେ ଜଣକ ମାଟ୍ରିକୁଲେସନ୍ ଉପକ୍ରମକର ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ କାଳରେ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ ଦ୍ଵାରା କମଳେ ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ଦେବାପାଇଁ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ସମ୍ଭାରୁ କଲକତ୍ତା ବିଶ୍ଵବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ ପତ୍ର ପାଇଥିଲେ । ଉକ୍ତ ଉପକ୍ରମକର ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ କାଳରେ କଲକତ୍ତାରେ ଉପକ୍ରମକର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପ୍ରସାରିତ ହେଉଅଛି ।  
From  
P. Bruhl Esqr., D. Sc. I. S. O. F. U. S. F. G. S. Registrar.  
Calcutta University.  
To the Secretary, Oriya People's Association.  
Senate house the 26th June 1916

Sir,  
with reference to your letter No15 dated 31st March, 1916 requesting permission to admit matriculated students of ganjam into the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, I have the honor, by the direction of the Hon'ble the Vice Chancellor and syndicate, to inform you that individual cases are to be judged on their merit, but that a general order of the kind suggested in the letter cannot be passed.  
I have the honor to be  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
Sd, P. Bruhl,  
Registrar.

ପ୍ରେମପୁରୁଷ—ପର ଭାବରେ ଶେଷ ହେବା ପ୍ରାୟତଃ ପ୍ରେମପୁରୁଷ ପ୍ରକାର ଶୁଣିବାକୁ ପସନ୍ଦ କରନ୍ତି । ପ୍ରେମପୁରୁଷ ପ୍ରକାର ଶୁଣିବାକୁ ପସନ୍ଦ କରନ୍ତି । ପ୍ରେମପୁରୁଷ ପ୍ରକାର ଶୁଣିବାକୁ ପସନ୍ଦ କରନ୍ତି ।

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