

ନୂତନ ପତ୍ରିକା ବିକ୍ରୟ ପରାଶ ।

ଅତ୍ୟୁତ୍ତମ ଶୁକଳ ପତ୍ରିକା ଉପରେ ଉପର ଶୁକଳ ପତ୍ରିକା ପ୍ରକାଶ ପ୍ରକାଶ ଏଥିରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର ହେଉଛି ପ୍ରକୃତ ସମସ୍ତ ଅବଶ୍ୟକତାକୁ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ସୁବଳ ସମ୍ଭାଳିବାରେ ସକ୍ଷମ ହୋଇଅଛି । ଏହାକୁ ଅଧିକତରୁ କିଛି ଓ ପାରିଶିଳ ଲେଖକ । ଅଧିକତରୁ କିଛି ଓ ପାରିଶିଳ ଲେଖକ ଯାହା ଦେଖିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ ପାଇଁ ଅଧିକତରୁ କିଛି ଓ ପାରିଶିଳ ଲେଖକ । ଅଧିକତରୁ କିଛି ଓ ପାରିଶିଳ ଲେଖକ ।

ଶିବ ପରାଶ ।

ଶିବ ପରାଶ ଉପରେ ଉପର ଶୁକଳ ପତ୍ରିକା ପ୍ରକାଶ ପ୍ରକାଶ ଏଥିରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର ହେଉଛି ପ୍ରକୃତ ସମସ୍ତ ଅବଶ୍ୟକତାକୁ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ସୁବଳ ସମ୍ଭାଳିବାରେ ସକ୍ଷମ ହୋଇଅଛି । ଏହାକୁ ଅଧିକତରୁ କିଛି ଓ ପାରିଶିଳ ଲେଖକ । ଅଧିକତରୁ କିଛି ଓ ପାରିଶିଳ ଲେଖକ ଯାହା ଦେଖିବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ ପାଇଁ ଅଧିକତରୁ କିଛି ଓ ପାରିଶିଳ ଲେଖକ ।

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।

Notice.
THE HINDU RESTAURANT
CHOUDHURY BAZAR, CUTTACK.
A golden opportunity for the gentry.
A long full inconvenience removed.
Please come and try our dishes
and be satisfied with their
relishes and varieties.
We can assure that we do not
adopt any sort of foul means either
in preparing dishes or in dealing
with our customers.
N.B.—Special orders supplied if
lodged with us before 12 A.M. that
day.

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।

No. 318
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
RADICAL CURE OF ASTHMA.
Notice is hereby given that Asthma
is permanently curable. Only 2 doses
of medicines are to be taken and the
marvellous efficacy of the same will
then be manifest. It is altogether
free from the baneful effects of the so
called permanent cures now in the
market, as this is a simple drug, alto-
gether harmless and is the "Gift of a
Saint". No rigid rules are to be
observed. Charge depends on the
circumstance of the patient. Experi-
ment and trial solicited.
Jogendra Nath Mukherjee,
1B-7-17 Jailor, Cuttack Jail.

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।

ବିକ୍ରୟ ପରାଶ ।



ପଞ୍ଚାନନ ପତ୍ରିକା

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।

No. 20 ବିକ୍ରୟ ପରାଶ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।

MESSR S. MADHAV JEE, LAVJEE & BROS.
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।

CUTTACK
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।
ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ପତ୍ରିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ୧୦୦୦ ।

ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ

INDIAN REFORMS.

The "Gazette of India" Extraordinary publishes the following notification:

The following announcement is being made this day by the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons and is published for general information.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SECY. OF STATE FOR INDIA

The policy of His Majesty's Government with which the Government of India are in complete accord is that of increasing the association of the Indians in every branch of administration, and gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to progressive realisation of responsible Government in India, as an integral part of the British Empire. They have decided that substantial steps in this direction should be taken as soon as possible, and that it is of the highest importance, as preliminary, to considering what these steps should be, that there should be a free and informal exchange of opinion between those in authority at Home and in India. His Majesty's Government have accordingly decided, with His Majesty's approval, that I should accept the Viceroy's invitation, to proceed to India, to discuss these matters with the Viceroy and the Government of India; to consider with the Viceroy the views of Local Governments and to receive with him the suggestions of representative bodies and others. I would add that progress in this policy can only be achieved by successive stages. The British Government and the Government of India, on whom responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of Indian peoples, must be judges of the time and measure of each advance, and they must be guided by co-operation received from those upon whom now opportunities of service will thus be conferred, and by the extent to which it is found, that confidence can be reposed, in their sense of responsibility. Ample opportunity will be afforded for public discussion of the proposals which will be submitted in due course into Parliament.

GRANT OF COMMISSION TO INDIAN OFFICERS.

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary publishes the following notification:

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State for India and is published for general information:—The Secretary of State for India has announced in the House of Commons the decision of His Majesty's Government to remove the bar which has hitherto precluded the admission of Indians to the commissioned rank in His Majesty's Army and steps are accordingly being taken respecting the grant of commissions to native Indian Land Forces who have served in the field in the present war and whom the Government of India recommended for this honour in recognition of their services. Their names will be notified in the "London Gazette" and in the same Gazette they will be posted to the Indian Army. The Secretary of State and the Government of India are discussing the general conditions under which the Indians should in future be eligible for commissions. In due course the Army Council will be consulted with a view to the introduction of a carefully considered scheme to provide for the selection of candidates and for training them in important duties which will devolve upon them.

THE PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE SERVICE.

This is the season for nominations to go for the selection of candidates for the Provincial Executive Service and the Subordinate Executive Service. For the last three years the Oriyas have gone point blank with *carte-blanche*. What waits their fate this year? We do not complain though we murmur at the decisions for the special claims which ruled the selections of the last three years. If there are no qualified and eligible Oriya candidates, selection must go elsewhere and it would be preposterous to put forward a claim because one is an Oriya. If otherwise, the claims of the Oriyas ought not to be ignored. We appeal to our District and Divisional heads.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION OF OUR PROVINCE.

We are thankful to Government for having been favoured with a copy of Administration Report on the Jails of Bihar and Orissa for the year 1916. The Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel B. J. Singh I. M. S. Inspector General of Prisons was in charge of the Department throughout the year. The report shows that to the already existing number of jails three new subsidiary ones were added during the year under report, one of them being at Bargarbh Subdivision of the Sambalpur District. Owing to a demand for sweepers with the expeditionary force at Mesopotamia, the Government of India called for volunteers from the jail population or sweepers or criminal tribes offering liberal scale of remuneration and promising remission of unexpired sentence in case of approved service and 175 men in response volunteered and were taken over by the military authorities. The report shows that the number of crimes shewed a decrease which the officer in-charge attributes to improved agricultural condition of the province and to there being less scarcity during the year. The number of females imprisoned during the year was 712 only one of whom was able to read and write and 1 to read only. The total number of youthful offenders admitted during the year was 655 of whom 161 were from the Orissa Jails. 31 of these were sent to the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh. Some were also transferred to the juvenile jail at Monghyr. The latter seems to have done commendable progress during the year under report though the Inspector General regrets that nothing more useful could be done owing to overcrowding of population and shortness of period of reformatory treatment. The Inspector General proposes to submit a plan to Government regarding arrangement for after care of boys on their discharge from jail. The directors of the Peninsular Tobacco factory of Monghyr offered employment to some boys while one was offered a clerical job at the office of the Beharce through the kindness of the Magistrate of Patna. Although there was difficulty in finding out suitable convicts to work as prison officers, still some prisoners appear to have been employed as warders, night guards and overseers. The conduct of the warder guards were more unsatisfactory than in the previous year obviously owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable recruits and to the unsatisfactory nature of their pay and prospects.

The statistics of sickness and mortality shews very unsatisfactory results. It appears from the report that while during the past two years the death rate among the free population has increased by about 17 p. c., only the death rate among the prisoners has almost doubled. The Inspector General attributes this unsatisfactory state of affairs to the weakening of the Medical Administration of the Jails owing to recall of permanent Medical Superintendents to military duty on account of the war and to the appointment in their place of officers who had no previous experience of jail medical work. The Government however does not accept this view so eloquently put forward by the Inspector General. Moreover, hard facts will go to prove

that the Inspector General's view is wrong. It may be that the death rate increased during the year under report and surely it is regrettable that this would be so where sanitation is so keenly watched but to attribute it to the decrease of Commissioned Medical Superintendents seems to us too fat-tetched. The commissioned officers not only of Bihar and Orissa but of all the Provinces of India were recalled to military duty in October 1914 and their place was occupied by Assistant Surgeons and statistics would shew that the mortality was not so high in 1915 as would have been the case if it were due to the appointment of Assst. Surgeons as Jails Superintendents. Moreover, every one is aware what portion of jail sanitation is supervised by the jail hospital Assistant and what by the Superintendent personally. It is superfluous to add that the Jail staff is overworked, indeed it is even admitted by the Inspector General and the Government that it needs complete overhauling. The Jailor is now hard pressed with his heavy clerical duties and has hardly any time to look to actual Jail management. The appointment of a special Jail auditor has made the work of the Jailor more onerous and necessarily cumbersome having to attend to more technicalities about which the auditors are so particular. The account work of the Jails has increased tenfold and it is absolutely necessary that the Jailor should be relieved of this duty and a special clerk or accountant appointed to keep jail accounts. The primary duty of a Jailor is to look to Jail discipline but hard pressed as he is at present he has hardly any time to do this. We are however glad to find that this has come to the notice of Govt and an increase of staff has been recommended. We cannot conclude our observations without referring to the fact that the causes of high mortality in some Jails should form the subject of an independent inquiry. Cholera, Dysentery and Tubercle of the lungs were the prevailing diseases in some jails and we trust Government will adopt measures to ascertain their causes and take preventive measures. The general remarks made by the Inspector General with regard to the hard worked Assistant Surgeons appear to us to be unjustified.

ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ—ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ
ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ—ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ
ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ—ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ

ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ—ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ
ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ—ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ
ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ—ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ

ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ—ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ
ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ—ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ
ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ—ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ

ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ—ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ
ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ—ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ
ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ—ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ

ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ—ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ
ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ—ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ
ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ—ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ

ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ—ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ
ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ—ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ
ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ—ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ

ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ—ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ
ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ—ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ
ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ—ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ

ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ—ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ
ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ—ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ
ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ—ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦ



THE UTKAL DIPIKA

Cuttack, Saturday the 1st September 1917

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ସମ୍ବାଦ ପତ୍ରିକା

ଗୁରୁବାର ୧୯୧୭ ମସିହା ୧୨ ମଇ ୧୯୧୭

ବିଶେଷ ଘୋଷଣା

ଉତ୍କଳ ସମ୍ବାଦ ପତ୍ରିକାରେ ବିକାଶ

ଉତ୍କଳ ସମ୍ବାଦ ପତ୍ରିକାରେ ବିକାଶ... ଉତ୍କଳ ସମ୍ବାଦ ପତ୍ରିକାରେ ବିକାଶ... ଉତ୍କଳ ସମ୍ବାଦ ପତ୍ରିକାରେ ବିକାଶ...

ଉତ୍କଳ ସମ୍ବାଦ ପତ୍ରିକାରେ ବିକାଶ

ଉତ୍କଳ ସମ୍ବାଦ ପତ୍ରିକାରେ ବିକାଶ... ଉତ୍କଳ ସମ୍ବାଦ ପତ୍ରିକାରେ ବିକାଶ... ଉତ୍କଳ ସମ୍ବାଦ ପତ୍ରିକାରେ ବିକାଶ...

ଘୋଷଣା... ଉତ୍କଳ ସମ୍ବାଦ ପତ୍ରିକାରେ ବିକାଶ... ଉତ୍କଳ ସମ୍ବାଦ ପତ୍ରିକାରେ ବିକାଶ...

No. 345 WANTED Expert Shikaris for the killing of a man-eating tiger...

No. 346 WANTED A clerk for the P. W. D. of this State on a pay of Rs. 25 per mensem...

No. 347 WANTED A passed compounder for the Kendrapada Dispensary on Rs. 15 per month...

No. 348 WANTED for the Reformatory School, Hazaribagh, an Uriya Master on Rs. 20 a month...

No. 351 NOTICE Wanted a Sub Inspector of Police on Rs. 50 (Rupees Fifty only) per mensem...

No. 350 Wanted for the office of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi-Secretariat...

No. 32 Wanted appointment by a Retired Provincial Civilian who is an M. A., LL.D., Barrister of aristocratic family...

No. 353 NOTICE Government of Bihar & Orissa has sanctioned a subsistence allowance of Rs. 20 a month...

No. 354 NOTICE Wanted a Record keeper on Rs. 70 a month for the Settlement Office of the State...

No. 32 Wanted appointment by a Retired Provincial Civilian who is an M. A., LL.D., Barrister of aristocratic family...

କମଳ ପ୍ରଭାତ ।

ଅଳ୍ପକାଳ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଦାମ୍ଭ ଓ ପ୍ରମଦ
କୋଟିଏ ବିଧାନ ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ । ଏଥିରେ ପ୍ରମଦର
ଦ୍ରୁଣତା ପ୍ରଭୃତି ପ୍ରକାଶନାଦି ପ୍ରକାର ସୁନ୍ଦର
ସରଳତାରେ ଲିଖିତ ହୋଇଅଛି । ଏହାକୁ
ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଅପଞ୍ଚିତ ଓ ପାଠକମାନଙ୍କ
ନିକଟେ । ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଚିନ୍ତାପତ୍ରରେ
କିଛି କିଛି କିଛି କିଛି ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର
ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର

ଶିବ ପରାଣ ।

ଶିବ ପରାଣ ଲେଖକେର ବ୍ୟାଞ୍ଚନାପୁସ୍ତକ କୁ
ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର
ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର
ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର
ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର

ପ୍ରାଚୀନ କଳାକୃତ୍ୟ । ୧୯୧୫ ଓ ୧୯୧୬
ପ୍ରାଚୀନ କଳାକୃତ୍ୟ ପ୍ରକାର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର

Notice.
THE HINDU RESTAURANT
CHOUDHURY BAZAR, CUTTACK.
A golden opportunity for the gentry.
A long felt inconvenience removed.
Please come and try our dishes
and be satisfied with their
relishes and varieties.
We can assure that we do not
adopt any sort of foul means either
in preparing dishes or in dealing
with our customers.
N.B. - Special orders supplied if
lodged with us before 12 A.M. that
day.

ହିନ୍ଦୁ ଭୋଗାଳୟ ।
କଟକ, ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରଧନୁ ଗଳିରେ ।
ଘଣ୍ଟଘଣ୍ଟରେ ଉପକ୍ରମିତ ।
ହିନ୍ଦୁ ଭୋଗାଳୟ ଓ ଉତ୍ତମ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ।
ଶିଳ୍ପୀମାନଙ୍କ ଅନୁକୃତି ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର
ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର

RADICAL CURE OF ASTHMA.
Notice is hereby given that Asthma
is permanently curable. Only 2 doses
of medicine are to be taken and the
marvellous efficacy of the same will
then be manifest. It is altogether
free from the baneful effects of the so
called permanent cures now in the
market, as this is a simple drug, alto-
gether harmless and is the "Gift of a
Saint." No rigid rules are to be
observed. Charge depends on the
circumstances of the patient. Experi-
ment and trial solicited.
Jogendra Nath Mukherjee,
12, 17, Jailor, Cuttack Jail.

ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର
ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର
ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର

କିଛି ପଦ ।



ପଞ୍ଚାକ୍ଷରୀ ପଞ୍ଚାକାଳୟ ।

ଏହି ପଞ୍ଚାକ୍ଷରୀ ପଞ୍ଚାକାଳୟ ନାମରେ
ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର
ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର
ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର

ଶ୍ରୀ ମାଧବୀ ମାଧବୀ ।
ନିର୍ଘଣ୍ଟିତ ।
କଟକ, ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରଧନୁ ଗଳିରେ ।
ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର
ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର

ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର
ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର
ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର

ଝାଣି ମୁଖିନୀ (ଦେବୀ)
ଏହା ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ପୁସ୍ତକ ପାଠକମାନଙ୍କ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର
ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର
ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର

କାନ୍ଦନ ପୁସ୍ତା (ମାଲ୍ୟା)
ଏହା ଦେବୀମାନଙ୍କ ପ୍ରକାର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର
ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର
ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର

MESSRS S. MADHAV JEE, LAVJEE & BROS.
ନେସାଦକ ମାଧବୀ ଜି. ଲାଭଜୀ ଏଣ୍ଡ ବ୍ରଦର୍ସ. ଯମୁନା ଏଣ୍ଡ ଅଭିଭାଷ୍ୟ



CUTTACK
ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର
ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର
ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଅଧିକାରୀମାନେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର

ପତ୍ରିକା ବିବରଣୀ ।

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

The following Press Communiqué is issued by the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

In the most recently published list of the Subscriptions made to the war loan in the different Provinces, a sum of Rs. 47,05,100. was shown as having been subscribed in Bihar and Orissa, exclusive of sums subscribed through the Post Office. This figure, however, represented only subscriptions made through the Treasuries and Banks of Bihar and Orissa, and as many persons who reside in this Province bank in Calcutta and elsewhere outside the Province, it was clear that a considerable sum must have been subscribed through outside channels. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council therefore caused enquiries to be made into the matter. The information obtained was necessarily incomplete, as many such subscribers were not known, while others were unwilling to disclose the amount of their subscriptions, but it has been definitely ascertained that sums aggregating Rs. 47,21,314 were subscribed in this way. Prominent among the subscriptions so made are the following :-

The Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur Sir Ramesvara Singh, G. C. I. E. of Darbhanga ...	12,00,000
Maharaja of Mayurbhanj ...	8,36,800
Employees of the Tata Iron and Steel works at Sakchi ...	5,20,795
Bettiah Estate ...	2,57,000
Maharaja of Sonpur ...	2,00,000
A. H. Forbes, Esq. (Parsia) ...	1,50,000
Baba Siba Prasad Singh (Jharia) ...	1,00,000
Messrs. F. F. Chretien & Co. (Hazaribagh) ...	1,00,000
G. Richardson, Esq. (Muzaffarpur) ...	1,00,000
E. W. C. Moore, Esq. Receiver of the Estate of Mussamat Mukrani Kaur deceased of Sursand ...	80,000
Mr. L. W. Macdonald for Pertabpur Factory (Saran) ...	73,500
The final figures for Bihar and Orissa, so far as it has been possible to ascertain them, are as follows :-	
Subscriptions through Treasuries and Banks in the province ...	54,89,400
Subscriptions through Banks, &c. outside the province ...	47,21,314
Subscriptions through the Post Office (including Cash Certificates) ...	34,02,434
Total ...	1,36,13,148

The figures for the Post Office Section of the loan are for the period ending on August 7th and those for Cash Certificates for that ending on July 31st.

These figures are still, no doubt, very incomplete, and they do not of course take into account subscriptions made on account of Coal Companies and other important industrial undertakings of the Province by the Managing Agents practically all of whom have their offices at Calcutta or Bombay.

The Conference of Dist. officers for the selection of candidates for the Provincial and Subordinate executive service was held on the 28th August. We are in the dark as to the result of the Conference. In our last issue we appealed for the Oriyas and we hope our appeal has not gone for nothing.

ORISSA AT LAST

Recruitment for the University Corps.

A meeting was held at the Cuttack Ravenshaw College Hall on Saturday the 26th Ult., under the presidency

of Principal Lambert for enrolling recruits for the Calcutta University Corps. The spacious college hall was full and great enthusiasm prevailed both among the students and the staff. Bimal Chandra Ganguli a student of the 2nd year class read an article on the India Defence Act and two other students of the 4th year class Jagmani Mangraj and Bishram Dabe also addressed the meeting. Rai Bahadur Jogash Ch. Ray then exhorted the students to respond to the call and asked them to remember that the privilege which has been given might be taken away any time and they must not neglect the opportunity. Prof. Mohini Mohan Senapaty and Gopal Chandra Ganguli then addressed the meeting and explained the advantages of military training, referring to the past heroic spirit of Orissa. The Principal in bringing the proceedings to a close emphasised on the importance of military training and discipline and loudly explained the rates of the India Defence Force. In response to his fervent appeal 27 students gave their names and as each student came to the platform to give his name he was loudly cheered by those present.

A second meeting was held on Monday last to enrol fresh recruits for the Corps. Prof. Gopal Ch. Ganguli presided. 10 more students were enlisted amidst loud cheers. Considering the fact that the number of students now in the College is about 350, the number enrolled cannot be called unsatisfactory. Had there been sufficient time we think more might have been recruited. We thank the members of the College Staff and our Principal Mr. Lambert for their kind interest in the matter.

VILLAGE SANITATION.

Our District Board met on the morning of the 25th last month. Amongst other subjects, the appointment of Sanitary Inspectors with their emoluments was settled. An Inspector for each Sub-division of the District has been proposed with remuneration of Rs. 60 per mensem as initial pay, rising to Rs. 100 with a Travelling allowance of Rs. 25 plus Rs. 5 as house allowance. He must be a Sub-assistant Surgeon and after appointment will undergo sanitary training and must obtain a certificate of competency. After this they will join their posts at their respective Sub-divisions. So far so good. Sanitation means salvation as all Hindus know it. "Sarita mahyam khalu dharmo Sadhanam" which means that the well keep of the physical body is of the first consideration, then the attainment of virtue or the chief aim is certain. Other religions of the world hold the precept good and as an indispensable necessity of the first importance. Even the wild tribes of hills and deserts obey and observe certain rules of sanitation, elementary though they may be. Even beasts and birds follow the same instinctively. So therefore sanitation is a necessity which cannot or ought not to be ignored, much less neglected. Different races and societies have their respective standards and notions of the principles of sanitation, maintained by long practice and custom in which habit constitutes the prominent element. What is our Indian standard of habit, and custom? It is not our

object to cast aspersions nor to disparage in any way our social practices which have an intimate connection with sanitation. But we will have to speak out the truth, which if unpleasant, there is no help for it. These Sanitary Inspectors have been appointed, not only in the District of Cuttack but perhaps in Districts all over the Province. Why this arrangement? Because, there was a hue and cry raised. Interpellations were on the Council's unwieldy list. Press and platform joined hands in the hue and cry. This moved our Government. The mandate therefore went forth that the District Boards with their amplified funds must take the initiative in a measure which involves in it the sal-

vation of the body and soul of the thousand and thousands of creatures in God's creation. But how is the salvation to be wrought. An agency is an indispensable necessity. The harbinger or the propaet is the Sanitary Inspector. He appears on the scene by an ordinance described above. But what is his line of action. He is a certified officer like an ordained prophet. He finds heaps of accumulated sins which have grown in quantity and quality as ages have rolled on. Human nature is human nature all over the world. The ordained prophet is our village Sanitary Inspector is set to work but he is no Hercules. He goes to the field, makes a survey which is nothing new to him because he is no other than one of those to whom by an ordinance he has come as a redeemer. He soon finds himself at his wit's end. Because, no line of action is defined to him, as none can be defined. It is all very good to put questions in Legislative Councils and move resolutions, but it is quite a different thing to take things as they are practically. Those who are so very keen to interpellate and move resolutions in and out of session and raise a hue and cry in the name of village sanitation ought to elucidate by facts and figures what sanitary improvements they had introduced with success in their own households and surroundings and what measures they had adopted to initiate their neighbours, and villagers on the principles of sanitation. If truth is to be told, the authors of the interpellations or the movers of the resolutions are sure to be hit upon as the first and foremost sinners. Principle is one thing and practice is another. To talk loud and glib is easy and cheap enough but a little thought would show that village sanitation is not so easy as is deemed or demanded. After all, sanitation is dependent on what the village people eat and drink. We all know of their food and water supply. What about their rabbit warrens known as their houses in which they live and have their being. As we take it no improvement on sanitary line is possible unless and until there are thorough and radical improvements in the style of the living of the villagers. The initiative ought to come from the first. This again cannot be expected unless the simple villagers' knowledge of sanitation is developed and this again cannot be made possible without the spread of liberal education among the masses. Sanitation by which we mean the true understanding of the first principles of sanitation is solely and entirely dependant on the education of the village people. By which means they will be able to make their own endeavours to mend matters. When it is found that they really feel the want and are unable to meet it, they will, of their own accord, look towards the Government and the Government is sure to stretch a helping hand. Otherwise any attempt to introduce elaborate sanitary measures is like putting the cart before the horse and sheer waste of public money.

OUR MUNICIPALITY.

A general meeting was held on the 27th morning. There was some animation in this day's meeting. The Tax Daroga's matter was an item of some importance. He was to go on the 1st and his successor had to be appointed and a successor was appointed. Lt. Colonel Murray always on the forefront in the Municipal and Dist. Boards took up the cause of the applicants from the Municipal office staff as a matter of principle and amongst others Babu Bonomally Behera's claim was taken into consideration. Lt. Colonel Murray's contentions were simply unanswerable, but unfortunately when the proposal was put to vote it was lost and Babu Sarat Chandra Saipathy was appointed by a majority of votes. Then came before the Board two cases of the construction of private privies. Both were very unfortunate ones and had to be disposed of on their respective

merits. But however, in one case, some very ugly things came to light. Interpellations and allegations were found in notes and reports of the Health Officer made in a most glaring and barefaced fashion. We are afraid those ugly tricks may tantamount to something worse. A strong Sub-Committee has been appointed to enquire into the matter. We ask to know who is responsible for such disgraceful state of things. Will the precious "Ratnakar" apply his telepathic means and let us know, so that it may be a stop gap to our "effusions"

THE RAINAKAR

Our dearly esteemed (though cantankerous) contemporary in his issue of the 23rd August was good enough to vouchsafe unto Sudam Babu the following good and gracious lines.

"We understand Rai Bahadur Sudamcharan Nayak is a candidate for the Chairmanship of the Cuttack Municipality. The "Utkal Dipika" effusions in connection with the affairs of the Municipality are intelligible now. For which we have been asked and authorized by Rai Bahadur S.C. Naik to convey his heartfelt and heartfelt thanks, most especially for our contemporary's occult and telepathic pre-science. By the exercise of a high power of imagination the Rai Bahadur is of opinion that the Ratnakar has some social or socialistic spiritual or spiritualistic connection, if not combination, with the unseen Kutumbi Lal Singh of Colonel Olcott and Madama Bladavasky's invocation. If this be so, surely an enlightenment on the source of his information is "necessarily wanted." Needless to say that the Rai Bahadur is breathlessly waiting for the "unless and until", and this is all in all he has to say at present, though he has the mind to administer to the Ratnakar a saline dose of quietus so as to make him go to his repose in spiteful peace in his unenviable aquatic "akar."

ଏକ ଭକ୍ତିକୁରାଣୀ—ପଦ୍ୟ ସଂଗ୍ରହ
ତଥା ସେ ପୁତ୍ର ଭକ୍ତିକୁରାଣୀର ବୁଦ୍ଧି ଶକ୍ତି
ଏବେ ତୁ ମନେ ଧରିବ। ଶୁଭ କାଳ
ପ୍ରମାଦ ହେବ ସ୍ଵାଭାବିକ। ମୁଁ ତୁ
ଭେଦାନ୍ତରେ ହେବେ । ମାତ୍ର ଅନୁମୋଦନ
କ୍ରମେଣ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠୟ ସେ ସେ ସେମାନେ ଅନୁ-
ରାଗୀ ହେବ ପରମ୍ଭରୁ ତୁ ଅନୁ । ତା-
ତାରେ ସ୍ଵତଃ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନେ ନିଦାନୀ ଅନୁ ।
ନିନ୍ଦା ମାତ୍ରାରେ ନିଦାନୀ ହେବ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ
ବେଦାନ୍ତସ୍ଵରୂପ । ନିନ୍ଦା ନିନ୍ଦାରତ୍ନ ଏକ
ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ପ୍ରଦେଶ ସ୍ଵତଃ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନରୁ ।

ସଦ୍‌ଗୁଣ ବ୍ୟବହାର ସର୍ବ—ପଦ୍ୟ ସଂଗ୍ରହ ।
ନିନ୍ଦାର ସ୍ଵଭାବ ସଦ୍‌ଗୁଣ ସ୍ଵଭାବ ବ୍ୟବହାର
କୁ ସ୍ଵୀକୃତ ହେବେ କେବଳ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ । ନିନ୍ଦା
ବଳ ବାକୁ ନେତ୍ରରେ ସ୍ଵଭାବ ପ୍ରମାଦ-
କ୍ରମ ସଦ୍‌ଗୁଣରୁ ନିନ୍ଦାରୁ ବାକୁ ନେତ୍ର-
ନୀଳ ଦାମ ସ୍ଵଭାବର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଦଳ-
ସ୍ଵଭାବ । ସ୍ଵଭାବ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ନେତ୍ରରୁ ବାକୁ
ସ୍ଵଭାବ ସଦ୍‌ଗୁଣ କେବଳ ବଦ୍ଧ ସ୍ଵଭାବର
ରୂପରେ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ କୁହାଯାଏ ।
ସଦ୍‌ଗୁଣ ସଦ୍‌ଗୁଣ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନରୁ ।
ସଦ୍‌ଗୁଣ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ । ବଦ୍ଧ ସ୍ଵଭାବର
ନିନ୍ଦାରୁ ନିନ୍ଦା ସଦ୍‌ଗୁଣରୁ, ବଦ୍ଧ ସ୍ଵଭାବର
ନିନ୍ଦାରୁ ପ୍ରମାଦରୁ କାର୍ତ୍ତ୍ଵ୍ୟ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ
ନିନ୍ଦାରୁ ପ୍ରମାଦରୁ କାର୍ତ୍ତ୍ଵ୍ୟ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ
ନିନ୍ଦାରୁ ପ୍ରମାଦରୁ କାର୍ତ୍ତ୍ଵ୍ୟ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ
ନିନ୍ଦାରୁ ପ୍ରମାଦରୁ କାର୍ତ୍ତ୍ଵ୍ୟ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ।

ସ୍ଵାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଓ ଔଷଧି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ

ଓଷଧି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ

ଶ୍ରୀ ରାମକୃଷ୍ଣ ମଣି ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରୀ

ଓଷଧି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ—ଓଷଧି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ—ଓଷଧି

ସ୍ଵାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଏକ ପ୍ରକାର ଉପାଦାନ ଅଟେ । ଏହା ମାନବ ଶରୀରର ସ୍ଵାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକୁ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ । ଏହା ଖାଦ୍ୟ, ପାନୀୟ, ଉପାଧାନ ଓ ଔଷଧି ଉପରେ ଆଧାର ରଖେ ।

No. 8 SANYAL & Co's Anglo Ayurved Prochariaya, ସ୍ଵାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ

ଏହି ପୁସ୍ତକଟି ଆପଣଙ୍କ ସ୍ଵାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକୁ ସୁସ୍ଥ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ । ଏହା ଓଷଧି ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାର ଉପାଦାନ ଉପରେ ଆଧାର ରଖିଛି ।

ଓଷଧି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଏକ ପ୍ରକାର ଉପାଦାନ ଅଟେ । ଏହା ମାନବ ଶରୀରର ସ୍ଵାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକୁ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ।

ଓଷଧି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଏକ ପ୍ରକାର ଉପାଦାନ ଅଟେ । ଏହା ମାନବ ଶରୀରର ସ୍ଵାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକୁ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ।

ଓଷଧି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ

ଓଷଧି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଏକ ପ୍ରକାର ଉପାଦାନ ଅଟେ । ଏହା ମାନବ ଶରୀରର ସ୍ଵାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକୁ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ।

ଓଷଧି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ

ଓଷଧି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଏକ ପ୍ରକାର ଉପାଦାନ ଅଟେ । ଏହା ମାନବ ଶରୀରର ସ୍ଵାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକୁ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ।

ଓଷଧି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ

ଓଷଧି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଏକ ପ୍ରକାର ଉପାଦାନ ଅଟେ । ଏହା ମାନବ ଶରୀରର ସ୍ଵାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକୁ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ।

ଓଷଧି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ

ଓଷଧି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଏକ ପ୍ରକାର ଉପାଦାନ ଅଟେ । ଏହା ମାନବ ଶରୀରର ସ୍ଵାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକୁ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ।

ଓଷଧି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ

ଓଷଧି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଏକ ପ୍ରକାର ଉପାଦାନ ଅଟେ । ଏହା ମାନବ ଶରୀରର ସ୍ଵାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକୁ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ।

ଓଷଧି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଏକ ପ୍ରକାର ଉପାଦାନ ଅଟେ । ଏହା ମାନବ ଶରୀରର ସ୍ଵାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକୁ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ।

ଓଷଧି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଏକ ପ୍ରକାର ଉପାଦାନ ଅଟେ । ଏହା ମାନବ ଶରୀରର ସ୍ଵାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକୁ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ।

ଓଷଧି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ

ଓଷଧି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଏକ ପ୍ରକାର ଉପାଦାନ ଅଟେ । ଏହା ମାନବ ଶରୀରର ସ୍ଵାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକୁ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ।

ଓଷଧି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ

ଓଷଧି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଏକ ପ୍ରକାର ଉପାଦାନ ଅଟେ । ଏହା ମାନବ ଶରୀରର ସ୍ଵାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକୁ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ।

ଓଷଧି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ

ଓଷଧି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଏକ ପ୍ରକାର ଉପାଦାନ ଅଟେ । ଏହା ମାନବ ଶରୀରର ସ୍ଵାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକୁ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ।

ଓଷଧି ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଏକ ପ୍ରକାର ଉପାଦାନ ଅଟେ । ଏହା ମାନବ ଶରୀରର ସ୍ଵାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକୁ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ।

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ କ୍ରମର ପ୍ରାଚୀ ଉପହାର

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ ଶ୍ରୀ ଦାସରଥ କର୍ମକ୍ରମ

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ କର୍ମକ୍ରମ



କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

National Harmonium & Co (U.K)

10-3 Lowerchitpur Road

Calcutta

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

କର୍ମକ୍ରମ **କର୍ମକ୍ରମ**

ପ୍ରକାରମାନ ।

ପ୍ରକାରମାନ ମତାମତ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖରେ ଦର୍ଶାଏ ।

ପ୍ରକାରମାନ ।

ପ୍ରକାରମାନ ଶିକ୍ଷାପଦ୍ଧତି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଗାନ୍ଧୀଜୀଙ୍କ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ପ୍ରକାରମାନ ଶିକ୍ଷାପଦ୍ଧତିର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରମାନ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

ପ୍ରକାରମାନ ।

ପ୍ରକାରମାନ ଶିକ୍ଷାପଦ୍ଧତିର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରମାନ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

ପ୍ରକାରମାନ ।

ପ୍ରକାରମାନ ଶିକ୍ଷାପଦ୍ଧତିର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରମାନ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

ପ୍ରକାରମାନ ଶିକ୍ଷାପଦ୍ଧତିର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରମାନ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

ପ୍ରକାରମାନ ଶିକ୍ଷାପଦ୍ଧତିର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରମାନ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

ପ୍ରକାରମାନ ଶିକ୍ଷାପଦ୍ଧତିର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରମାନ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

ପ୍ରକାରମାନ ଶିକ୍ଷାପଦ୍ଧତିର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରମାନ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରାଯାଇଛି ।



THE UTKAL DIPIKA.

Cuttack, Saturday the 8th September 1917

୧୯୧୭
୯୨୭

ରବିବାର ୯ ଅକ୍ଟୋବର ୧୯୧୭

ପତ୍ରର ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଏକ ଟଙ୍କା
ପ୍ରତି ବର୍ଷ ୧୦ ଟଙ୍କା
ପ୍ରତି ମାସ ୧ ଟଙ୍କା

ବିଶ୍ୱେଷତ୍ରୁତ୍ୟ

ଉତ୍କଳରାଜ୍ୟରେ ସମସ୍ତ
ପ୍ରଶାସନିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ

ପ୍ରଥମରେ ଏକାକୀ ଚାକିରୀ ଯାହା ପୂର୍ବରୁ
ସମସ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଥିଲା ତାହା ଉପରେ
ଉତ୍କଳର ଚଳା ଚଳି ଥିବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ସମସ୍ତ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ
ପ୍ରଥମରେ ଏକାକୀ ଚାକିରୀ ଯାହା ପୂର୍ବରୁ
ସମସ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଥିଲା ତାହା ଉପରେ
ଉତ୍କଳର ଚଳା ଚଳି ଥିବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ସମସ୍ତ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ
ପ୍ରଥମରେ ଏକାକୀ ଚାକିରୀ ଯାହା ପୂର୍ବରୁ
ସମସ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଥିଲା ତାହା ଉପରେ
ଉତ୍କଳର ଚଳା ଚଳି ଥିବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ସମସ୍ତ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ

ଆଜି ଉପର ଚଳା ପତ୍ର ବେଶରେ ଉପରେ
ସମସ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଉପରେ । ଏପରି ଉପରେ
ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ସମସ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଉପରେ । ଉପରେ
ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ।

No. 345 WANTED
Expert Shikaris for the killing of a
man-eating tiger ravaging certain
parts of this State. A reward of
Rs.100 (One hundred only) will be given
to him who will succeed in shooting
the man-eater.

A. Patel
Nayagarh, Superintendent,
Nayagarh Feudatory State
14-8-1917 } Orissa Division.

No. 346 WANTED
A clerk for the R. W. D. of this
State on a pay of Rs. 26 per mensem.
Only Matriculates with experience in
accounts need apply. Applications will
be received by the undersigned up to
15th September 1917.

A. Khan
Baudgarh, Offg. Superintendent
Baudh State
10-8-17 } P. O. Baudh, Orissa

No. 347 WANTED
A passed compounder for the
Kendrapara Dispensary on Rs. 15
per month. The selected candidate
will be on probation for six months.
Applications should reach the Civil
Surgeon Cuttack, on or before the
15th September 1917.

S. Maqbulali
Secretary

No. 3 WANTED.
A Head Master for the Gupta
Middle English School of this State
on pay Rs 30 and Hostel allowance
Rs 6 per month. None need apply who
has not passed the I. A. or I. Sc.
Examination of the Calcutta University
and has not got at least 5 years'
experience in teaching. Applications
stating age and caste and containing
copies of testimonials will be received
by the under-signed up to the 15th
September next. Pucca family
quarters have been provided for the
Head-Master.

Nayagarh Supdt's Office } Superintendent
Nayagarh }
The 30th Au. 1917 } Feudatory State.

No. 351 NOTICE.
Wanted a Sub-Inspector of Police
on Rs. 50 (Rupees Fifty only) per
mensem including travelling allow-
ance. None need apply who has not
passed from any Government Police
Training College. The applicants
should state their age. No person
will be deemed qualified who does
not satisfy the following conditions.

- (1) That he has no disease, constitu-
tional affection or bodily infirmity
unfitting him or likely to unfit him for
Police duties and that he is up to the
physical standard prescribed by Gov-
ernment circular No. 4485 j of the 9th
July 1892. He must obtain a certi-
ficate of physical fitness.
- (2) He must be of good moral
character.
- (3) He should belong to a respect-
able family.

No 350

Wanted for the office of the
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi-Sec-
retariat, an Assistant on Rs100
to officiate in a leave vacancy
for 2 years with prospect of
being made permanent. Candi-
dates must be Graduates and
must be natives of this Province
or domiciled therein, if not
already under permanent
Government employ in this
Province. Allowance to a
candidate who is already in
Government service will be
regulated under Civil Service
Regulations. Applications stat-
ing age, nationality, native
district etc, should be submitted
to the address of the Inspector-
General of Prisons, Bihar and
Orissa, Ranchi-Secretariat on
or before the 10th of September
1917, with copies of testi-
monials which will not be
returned. Applications from
members of the domiciled com-
munity must be supported by
certificates of domicile.

B. J. Singh.
Lt-Col. I. M. S.
Inspector-General of Prison
Bihar and Orissa.

No. 4 WANTED

A Surveyor on a consolidated
salary of Rs. 50 per mensem
for three months, for making
Theodolite Survey and taking
levels of a tract of country
near Poroda Sankhua Bridge
in Puri District for a Drainage
project. None need apply, who
has no previous experience of
such works and none but
natives of Bihar and Orissa or
domiciled therein, need apply.
Application with copies of tes-
timonials will be received by
the undersigned up to 30th
September 1917.

Executive Engineer,
Cuttack Division.

No 5 NOTICE

Wanted a 2nd master for
the Asuraswar M. E. School
under this Board on a monthly
pay of Rs. 20. None need apply
who has not passed the Matricu-
lation Examination.

The applications will be
received by the undersigned up
to 15th proximo.
Cuttack } Vice-Chairman
31-8-1917 } District Board

No. 1

Wanted a Head Clerk and
Accountant for the Jajpur
Municipality on a monthly
salary of Rs. 30 per mensem
with prospect of increment.
None need apply who has no
experience in correspondence
work and accounts. Prefere-
nce will be given to a passed
accountant. Applications will
be received by the undersigned
up to the 15th September 1917.

Jajpur Chairman

No. 10

Head Assistant-Wanted for the
office of the Legal Remembrancer,
Bihar and Orissa, Salary Rs. 150-160
2/0 Applicants must have thorough
knowledge of work in a Government
office. Preference to graduate in law.
Apply in own handwriting, stating
age, nationality, experience and qual-
ifications and enclosing certificates to
Legal Remembrancer Ranchi, till
15th September.

ଉତ୍କଳ ବିପକ୍ଷ

Scraps.

The result of the final examination of the Cuttack Medical School has been extremely deplorable. Out of 22 only one has been declared as passed. What is this almost wholesale massacre due to? Defect in teaching or deterioration in the efficiency of the teaching staff cannot, of what we know, be the cause. What else could the reason be? Have the examiners anything to do with this very unsatisfactory result? We beseechingly invite the attention of the authorities!

We cannot but notice the awfully obnoxious nature of the Jail drain. We do not know to whose fault it is due but at any rate it is a menace to the health of the students of the Ravenshaw Collegiate School and needless to say is also a public nuisance. We draw the attention of the Headmaster of the Ravenshaw Collegiate School, and of the Superintendent of the Cuttack Jail who, we are sure are very particular about the health of the town and last of all of the Vice-Chairman of the Cuttack Municipality who we hope will take prompt action. We hope the evil will soon be remedied. At any rate a change of site is necessary.

The last June number of the Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society contains a scholarly and useful article from the pen of our distinguished Professor Rai Bahadur J. C. Ray on the "Textile Industry of Ancient India." The Rai Bahadur has not spared any pains to make the article not only interesting but fairly exhaustive. We ask every one interested in the welfare of the country to go through the article.

The Hon'ble Babu S. K. Sahaya of Ranchi is introducing a bill in the Provincial Council of Bihar and Orissa for the enforcement of free and compulsory primary education in the new Province. The Bill has been published in extenso in the 'Express'.

SUNIA AT RAJ KANIKA

The celebration of the New Year's Day at Raj Kanika is a grand and joyous occasion. Ordinarily the occasion is associated with merry-making and festivities in which the gratification of the landlord himself forms the predominating factor, but at Raj Kanika the state of things is just the reverse. The sights that greet the newcomer sink deeply into his heart and he is at once made to realise that if wealth is allowed to accumulate in the hands of a single person it is only for the benefit of the many. Unlike chiefs who seek the attractions of big cities and build for themselves mighty structures there, the Hon'ble Raja of Kanika has spent his time in building a charming and splendid palace in the midst of his tenantry which wears a gala appearance on this auspicious day. From dawn till the small hours of the next morning the festivities and amusements continue, every one of which is for the express behoof of his teneming tenants. The tenants, thousands of them, rich and poor, have free access to the Rajbatti—a sight which does the heart good to behold and is in pleasing contrast with the sight of durwans making their best efforts to keep away ill-clad people from the precincts of a palace! In the morning, religious ceremonies are performed and Brahmins are fed. In the afternoon, at a Khas Darbar, the Rajasahab receives *nazar* from his officers, amongst whom *pan* and *affa* are distributed. In the evening, a grand procession is formed, in which thousands of tenants who have come from the remotest corners of the estate join and the Rajasahab surrounded by his loyal and cheering tenants, proceeds to the temple of his ancestral tutelary deity and the procession after passing through the main road returns to the Rajbatti. Soon after, another

Darbar, which may be described as the Am Darbar, is held in which all the tenants take part, who offer *nazar* to the Rajasahab and amongst whom *pan* and flowers are distributed. In accordance with historic practice, in the Am Darbar, the Rajasahab confers suitable titles upon his deserving tenants and their headmen. This year fifteen titles were conferred upon persons residing within the estate. In view of the prevailing misconception regarding the recruitment of labour for war purposes, the Rajasahab took advantage of the occasion to explain in very clear, eloquent and impressive words to his assembled tenants the real state of things and exhorted his tenants to take advantage of the very favourable terms offered and benefit both themselves and the Government in time of need. If all Rajas were to emulate the noble practical example set by the Hon'ble Raja of Kanika a very great impetus would be given to the recruitment of labour. And then comes the most important and pleasing function of the whole day, the feeding of several thousands of tenants, for which mighty preparations have been made by the Raj officers for many days past. The Raj officers deserve special commendations for the satisfactory and orderly manner in which they conduct the feeding of this vast concourse of people. Magnificent theatrical performances are held in connection with the occasion and the Rajasahab surrounded by his numerous tenants witness them. It is no wonder that the Rajasahab is so solicitous to give his tenants a hearty treat on the New Year's Day, when it is remembered that he annually spends one fifth of his gross income on the public work Dept. of the estate as a protection against flood, tidal wave and drought.

A NOTABLE UTTERANCE.

"I see the great Self-Governing Dominions and Provinces of India organised and co-ordinated with the great Principalities, the existing Principalities—and perhaps new ones—not one great Home Rule country, but a series of Self-Governing Provinces and Principalities, federated by one Central Government. But whatever be the object of your rule in India, the universal demand of those Indians whom I have met and corresponded with is that you should state it. Having stated it, you should give some instalment to show that you are in earnest, some beginning of the new plan which you intend to pursue that gives you the opportunity of giving greater representative institutions in some form or other to the people of India, of giving them greater control of their Executive, of remodelling the Executive—that affords you the opportunity of giving the Executive more liberty from home, because you cannot leave your harassed officials responsible to two sets of people. Responsibility here at home was intended to replace or to be a substitute for responsibility in India. As you increase responsibility in India you can lessen that responsibility at home. But I am positive of this, that your great claim to continue the illogical system of Government by which we have governed India in the past is that it was efficient. It has been proved to be not sufficiently elastic to express the will of the Indian people, to make them into a warring Nation as they wanted to be. The history of this War shows that you can rely upon the loyalty of the Indian people to the British Empire—if you ever before doubted it! If you want to use that loyalty you must take advantage of that love of country which is a religion in India, and you must give them that bigger opportunity of controlling their own destinies, not merely by Councils which cannot act, but by control, by growing control, of the Executive itself. Then in your next war—if we ever have war in your next crisis, through times of peace, you will have a contented India, an India equipped to help. Believe me, Mr. Speaker, it is not a question of expediency, it is not a question of desirability. Unless

you are prepared to remodel, in the light of modern experience, this century-old and cumbersome machine, then, I believe, I verily believe, that you will lose your right to control the destinies of the Indian Empire."—*The Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, at Westminster, in July.*

"Any man who sets himself up to oppose absolute Government incurs great risks. The loss of employment and promotion, petty persecution, even the loss of fortune and freedom; all these you may have to face. In proportion as your sacrifices are great so will your reward be. But keep your hands clean of murder and you will have the respect and honour of all that is best in this country and of millions throughout the world who believe in liberty. I hope the struggle need not be very long. My Nation, which supported the Italian against the Austrian, the Pole against the Russian, which has fought with a single mind in this War, will not long allow itself to remain the oppressor of a Nation that can make sacrifices. But you must not trust others alone; it rests with you to make the sacrifices."

An extract from a message from Commander Wedgwood M. P. to Sir Subramania Iyer of Madras.

**HOME RULE IN SCHOOL
ENGLISH JUDGE'S OPINION**

A correspondent writes from Narail (Jessore):—The District Judge of Jessore came here recently on inspection duty. He paid a short visit to the local H. E. School accompanied by the Secretary and the S. D. O. of Narail. While inspecting one of the classes, the judge asked the Headmaster of the school whether he had appointed monitors in the classes. The Headmaster's answer being in the affirmative the judge next enquired whether the monitors are invested with powers to punish the boys in case they break the rules. This time the answer was in the negative. Thereupon the judge remarked that in England the monitors have powers to punish the boys put under their control whenever they are guilty of any breach of discipline; and advised the Headmaster to introduce that rule in this school. The Headmaster was now in a fix, but the Secretary of the school who was standing near, came to his rescue. Said the Secretary—"But, Sir, there must be some difference between England and India: England is a self-governing country; we are but trying for Home Rule here." Of course the judge relished this remark and ended by saying "let there be Home Rule here in the classes."

A. Patilka.

ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ—ଏକକ୍ରମେ ଉତ୍କଳ ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ବଢ଼ିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ।

ଶାଳକମାନଙ୍କ—ଏକକ୍ରମେ ଶାଳକମାନଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଶାଳକମାନଙ୍କ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ବଢ଼ିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶାଳକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶାଳକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶାଳକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ।

ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ—ଏକକ୍ରମେ ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ବଢ଼ିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ।

ଏହା ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ।

ଶାଳକମାନଙ୍କ—ଏକକ୍ରମେ ଶାଳକମାନଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଶାଳକମାନଙ୍କ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ବଢ଼ିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶାଳକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶାଳକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶାଳକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ।

ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ—ଏକକ୍ରମେ ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ବଢ଼ିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ।

ଶାଳକମାନଙ୍କ—ଏକକ୍ରମେ ଶାଳକମାନଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଶାଳକମାନଙ୍କ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ବଢ଼ିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶାଳକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶାଳକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶାଳକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ।

ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ—ଏକକ୍ରମେ ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ବଢ଼ିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ।

ଶାଳକମାନଙ୍କ—ଏକକ୍ରମେ ଶାଳକମାନଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଶାଳକମାନଙ୍କ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ବଢ଼ିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶାଳକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶାଳକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶାଳକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ।

ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ—ଏକକ୍ରମେ ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ବଢ଼ିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ। ଏହା ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ।

୧୨ ମସିହା ବିକ୍ରମପତ୍ର ।
ଉତ୍କଳ ରାଜ୍ୟ
 ଏକାମ୍ର ସଂସାଧନକୁ ନିଶାଦ ଦେଉ-
 ଅର୍ଥକ ଉପରେ ପଦ୍ମ ଗାନ୍ଧୀଙ୍କ ସମସ୍ତ
 କୁଶଳ ମଠର ସମସ୍ତ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ସମାଜ
 ଦାସ ଓ ନେତା ଦେବେନ ଦାସଙ୍କୁ ଅପରାଧ
 ସୂଚୀ ସଂଖ୍ୟାରେ ଅନ୍ୟାୟରେ ବା ୧୦୧୫୧୫
 ପ୍ରଶାସନରେ ଅନୁଦାନ ଏବଂ ତଦା ଉପରେ ସମ୍ପା-
 ଦକ ଦେଉଥିବେ ଉକ୍ତ ଉପରେ ମନ ଅନୁ-
 ଶୀଳୀ ଅବସ୍ଥା ନ ଥିବୁ ଉକ୍ତ ଉପରେ
 ମନୋହର ନିମନ୍ତାପରାଧକ ଦାସ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧେ
 ଚାନ୍ଦିଶିଳା ରେଭା ଅଫ୍ ଫାକ୍ଟରୀ ସଂସ୍ଥା ନିକେ
 ଅନୁ ସୂଚୀରେ ଉକ୍ତ ଉପରେ ରାଜ୍ୟ ଅଧିକାରୀ
 ଅନୁସନ୍ଧେ ଉକ୍ତ ଉପରେ ରାଜ୍ୟ ଦୌରାଣି
 ଚାନ୍ଦିଶିଳା ରେଭା ନାହିଁ । ତା ୧୦୧୫୧୭ ମସିହା
 ଶ ମସିହା
 ମାନ୍ୟୋକ୍ତ ଦାସ
 ଯୋ
 ଉତ୍କଳୀୟ ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ର ଓ
 ଶାନ୍ତୋପାଧ୍ୟାୟ ଚାନ୍ଦିଶିଳା

୧୩ ମସିହା ନୋଟିସ ।
 ଏକାମ୍ର ସଂସାଧନକୁ ନିଶାଦ ଦେଉ-
 ଅର୍ଥକ ଉପରେ ପଦ୍ମ ଗାନ୍ଧୀଙ୍କ ସମସ୍ତ
 କୁଶଳ ମଠର ସମସ୍ତ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ସମାଜ
 ଦାସ ଓ ନେତା ଦେବେନ ଦାସଙ୍କୁ ଅପରାଧ
 ସୂଚୀ ସଂଖ୍ୟାରେ ଅନ୍ୟାୟରେ ବା ୧୦୧୫୧୫
 ପ୍ରଶାସନରେ ଅନୁଦାନ ଏବଂ ତଦା ଉପରେ ସମ୍ପା-
 ଦକ ଦେଉଥିବେ ଉକ୍ତ ଉପରେ ମନ ଅନୁ-
 ଶୀଳୀ ଅବସ୍ଥା ନ ଥିବୁ ଉକ୍ତ ଉପରେ
 ମନୋହର ନିମନ୍ତାପରାଧକ ଦାସ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧେ
 ଚାନ୍ଦିଶିଳା ରେଭା ଅଫ୍ ଫାକ୍ଟରୀ ସଂସ୍ଥା ନିକେ
 ଅନୁ ସୂଚୀରେ ଉକ୍ତ ଉପରେ ରାଜ୍ୟ ଅଧିକାରୀ
 ଅନୁସନ୍ଧେ ଉକ୍ତ ଉପରେ ରାଜ୍ୟ ଦୌରାଣି
 ଚାନ୍ଦିଶିଳା ରେଭା ନାହିଁ । ତା ୧୦୧୫୧୭ ମସିହା
 ଶ ମସିହା
 ମାନ୍ୟୋକ୍ତ ଦାସ
 ଯୋ
 ଉତ୍କଳୀୟ ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ର ଓ
 ଶାନ୍ତୋପାଧ୍ୟାୟ ଚାନ୍ଦିଶିଳା

୧୪ ମସିହା ବିକ୍ରମପତ୍ର ।
 ଅନୁସନ୍ଧେ ଉକ୍ତ ଉପରେ ରାଜ୍ୟ ଅଧିକାରୀ
 ଅନୁସନ୍ଧେ ଉକ୍ତ ଉପରେ ରାଜ୍ୟ ଦୌରାଣି
 ଚାନ୍ଦିଶିଳା ରେଭା ନାହିଁ । ତା ୧୦୧୫୧୭ ମସିହା
 ଶ ମସିହା
 ମାନ୍ୟୋକ୍ତ ଦାସ
 ଯୋ
 ଉତ୍କଳୀୟ ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ର ଓ
 ଶାନ୍ତୋପାଧ୍ୟାୟ ଚାନ୍ଦିଶିଳା

୧୫ ମସିହା ବିକ୍ରମପତ୍ର ।
 ୧୦୧୫୧୭ ମସିହା ମା ୧୫ ୧୫୧୭ ମସିହା ।
 ରା ପ୍ରଥମ ସୁଦୟା ଦିନ ।
 ଚାନ୍ଦିଶିଳା

ଉତ୍କଳ
 ୧୫୧୭ ମସିହା ମା ୧୫ ୧୫୧୭ ମସିହା ।
 ରା ପ୍ରଥମ ସୁଦୟା ଦିନ ।
 ଚାନ୍ଦିଶିଳା

ଉତ୍କଳ
 ୧୫୧୭ ମସିହା ମା ୧୫ ୧୫୧୭ ମସିହା ।
 ରା ପ୍ରଥମ ସୁଦୟା ଦିନ ।
 ଚାନ୍ଦିଶିଳା

No. 20
ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାପକ ବାଳ ରୋଗର
ଏକମାତ୍ର ମଲ୍ଲୋପାଧି ।
Little's Oriental Balm.
 ଏହି ଉପରେ ଚାନ୍ଦିଶିଳା ରାଜ୍ୟରେ
 କୁଶଳ ମଠର ସମସ୍ତ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ସମାଜ
 ଦାସ ଓ ନେତା ଦେବେନ ଦାସଙ୍କୁ ଅପରାଧ
 ସୂଚୀ ସଂଖ୍ୟାରେ ଅନ୍ୟାୟରେ ବା ୧୦୧୫୧୫
 ପ୍ରଶାସନରେ ଅନୁଦାନ ଏବଂ ତଦା ଉପରେ ସମ୍ପା-
 ଦକ ଦେଉଥିବେ ଉକ୍ତ ଉପରେ ମନ ଅନୁ-
 ଶୀଳୀ ଅବସ୍ଥା ନ ଥିବୁ ଉକ୍ତ ଉପରେ
 ମନୋହର ନିମନ୍ତାପରାଧକ ଦାସ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧେ
 ଚାନ୍ଦିଶିଳା ରେଭା ଅଫ୍ ଫାକ୍ଟରୀ ସଂସ୍ଥା ନିକେ
 ଅନୁ ସୂଚୀରେ ଉକ୍ତ ଉପରେ ରାଜ୍ୟ ଅଧିକାରୀ
 ଅନୁସନ୍ଧେ ଉକ୍ତ ଉପରେ ରାଜ୍ୟ ଦୌରାଣି
 ଚାନ୍ଦିଶିଳା ରେଭା ନାହିଁ । ତା ୧୦୧୫୧୭ ମସିହା
 ଶ ମସିହା
 ମାନ୍ୟୋକ୍ତ ଦାସ
 ଯୋ
 ଉତ୍କଳୀୟ ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ର ଓ
 ଶାନ୍ତୋପାଧ୍ୟାୟ ଚାନ୍ଦିଶିଳା

ନାନାମା ଉତ୍କଳର ।
 ୧୫୧୭ ମସିହା ମା ୧୫ ୧୫୧୭ ମସିହା ।
 ରା ପ୍ରଥମ ସୁଦୟା ଦିନ ।
 ଚାନ୍ଦିଶିଳା

ଉତ୍କଳ
 ୧୫୧୭ ମସିହା ମା ୧୫ ୧୫୧୭ ମସିହା ।
 ରା ପ୍ରଥମ ସୁଦୟା ଦିନ ।
 ଚାନ୍ଦିଶିଳା

ଉତ୍କଳ
 ୧୫୧୭ ମସିହା ମା ୧୫ ୧୫୧୭ ମସିହା ।
 ରା ପ୍ରଥମ ସୁଦୟା ଦିନ ।
 ଚାନ୍ଦିଶିଳା

ଉତ୍କଳ
 ୧୫୧୭ ମସିହା ମା ୧୫ ୧୫୧୭ ମସିହା ।
 ରା ପ୍ରଥମ ସୁଦୟା ଦିନ ।
 ଚାନ୍ଦିଶିଳା

ଉତ୍କଳ
 ୧୫୧୭ ମସିହା ମା ୧୫ ୧୫୧୭ ମସିହା ।
 ରା ପ୍ରଥମ ସୁଦୟା ଦିନ ।
 ଚାନ୍ଦିଶିଳା

ଉତ୍କଳ
 ୧୫୧୭ ମସିହା ମା ୧୫ ୧୫୧୭ ମସିହା ।
 ରା ପ୍ରଥମ ସୁଦୟା ଦିନ ।
 ଚାନ୍ଦିଶିଳା

ଉତ୍କଳ ବିଧାନ ସଭା

LORD GOURANGA AT BENARES.

It has long been a regrettable fact that there was no image of Srikrishna Chaitanya Dev consecrated in a shrine at Benares, the city pre-eminence of Hinduism. It was undoubtedly a sad desideratum that Vaishnavism with all its special learning should have no centre in Benares for its propagation. It appears now that the auspicious moment for the establishment of a centre of this kind has come, in as much as, the learned Pandits of Brindaban, Navadwipa and several other centres of Hindu learning have girded up their loins to remove this want. The hopeful feature of this enterprise of the learned Pandits is that the Native Chiefs, the Zemindars and various other rich men of the country have come forward with their generous donation to make this effort a success. Pandit Gour Gopal Goswami is indeed the life and soul of this movement, who with his almost indefatigable energy has been trying with the help of the generous noblemen of the country to accomplish this end. It is therefore desirable that persons able to befriend it should do it promptly. It is the desire of the learned Pandits who are trying to inaugurate this auspicious religious movement that you should be graciously pleased to extend to your patronage and there by earn for yourself a fame and name that will last for ever.

Contributions for the above noble work may be remitted to the address of Srigut Gour Gopal Deb Goswami, Sri Gouranga Mandir, 15 Baghara, Benares City.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF THE 5th.

The meeting of the Supreme Council on the 5th of this month will be written in letters of gold in the Political history of India when that comes to be written and with it the name of Lord Chelmsford will go down to posterity as a great Viceroy who pronounced and pronounced a policy for the administration of India on lines which till this day was only looming in the distant horizon. A great and remarkable speech it is which brings to memory the one great notable speech made by the late Lord Dufferin in the eighties of the last century at the St. Andrews Dinner in the Calcutta Town Hall. It was after Burmah was annexed and King Thebaw dethroned. It was a great speech which, apart from its post-prandial grandiloquence, was consummately statesmanlike. It was a profound and consoling address to the British people and foreshadowed the line which the future of India's political problem was destined to meet and achieve. The century is passed and gone and the wheel through which or by which time runs, has run through ebbs and tides which has metamorphosed India to be hardly recognizable and even the highest stretch of imagination and memory cannot adjust themselves to present or represent the ideas and ideals which prevailed in the eighties and which now predominate. Viceroys have succeeded Viceroys since Lord Dufferin left India. All or most of them have left their respective records as land marks of the Indian problems which they grappled and determined. But seldom were they found to have pronounced policies as Lord Dufferin did or as now pronounced by Lord Chelmsford whose viceregal speech is now ringing through the length and breadth of India, nay in the whole of the British Empire. India has therefore gone through a process of change during the interval and change, by nature's law, is the conclusive truth. But change must be fitting to suit time, space, and people. It is now so as the upheaval through which India is now passing so posi-

tively indicates. There is an upheaval quite in accordance with consonance with the chorus of the world's cry for readjustment and reformation, and for fulfilment of aspirations and ambitions which after their incubation were lying in a dormant condition handicapped and moribund by circumstances which were waiting for time and opportunity which come only in their fullness. This is preordained. To be brief, the fullness is now a near approach and the signal note has already been sounded. And what is that signal? The great speech of the Viceroy at the Imperial Council on the 5th instant. It is a speech bereft at once of oratorical superfluity and rhetorical flourish. It is not an epoch-making speech, but an epoch in itself. It bristles throughout with facts solemn and solid. Lord Dufferin narrated and described in stupefying eloquence the great panoramas of India's future political issues, but Lord Chelmsford having grasped the situation sets in bold and brilliant relief the political needs and political reforms for which there is such an upheaval and which have been taken up as the shibboleth of modern India not easily to be curbed, nor crushed. His Excellency at the very outset said: "It is one of the accusations which is sometimes brought against the Government that lavish promises are made, and that days and weeks, and months and years pass and that the promises are not honoured. I shall not argue the point, but for myself I shall ask you to judge my administration on work accomplished and not on promises made." As a corollary to the above His Excellency thus delivered himself in the course of his speech: "I hope, Hon'ble members will not regard my advice as suspect, but I would press it on their attention that when Mr. Montague arrives in India, he should find a calm atmosphere, suggested policies carefully thought out and supported by sober arguments and concrete facts, and a spirit of sobriety dominating every one of the issues to be examined." A noble, masterful and statesman-like exposition of the demands to be met on lines not yet fully developed to be outlined in fact; An exposition which has neither duplicity nor diplomacy to mar its effects, clear as crystal and vivid with an earnestness and sincere desire to fulfil what is meant and expressed. Words of great men never flow when they are never meant and His Excellency meant what he said. Weighty are the words and pregnant are the meanings. Seldom, as we have remarked above, a Viceroy delivers himself of a message so far-reaching and of so vast an importance and magnitude. Taken the words of His Excellency, how is India going to meet his wishes and to adjust her expectations? Defined outline of aims and objects are already on the board as given by the now famous memorandum of the 19 elected members of the Supreme Council and since approved by the Congress and the League is set upon. Let therefore in our humble opinion "sobriety" be the all controlling power and all pervading principle to rule over the deliberations of the problems so as to be presented in a crystallized form and shape on the day of trial which is fast approaching. Now is the time for sober reckoning. Let us not be chimerical and eccentrically propositionary. Let not the policy be to ask for a whole something, so that dogged importunity might succeed to take out a morsel or at most a major portion. Every word of His Excellency's speech has its weight, meaning and significance. If perchance, words do not coincide with deeds who is to blame? Not His Excellency for certain.

OUR MUNICIPALITY.

On the 6th morning our Municipal Board met. This was a special meeting called for to elect its Chairman in the place of the outgoing Chairman Babu Jagadish Chandra Roy Chowdhury. In the absence of any other candidate, Mr. E. McLeod Smith was

elected Chairman. Only incidentally the Hon'ble Babu Ganesh Lal Pandit rose up and proposed Babu Suresh Chandra Chakravarty but the latter then and there thankfully declined to stand. We welcome good Mr. McLeod Smith who was once our Chairman before and we hope his experience and ability will readjust the many irregularities which have been existing and have been allowed to creep in for reasons not unknown to him. Autocracy and imbecility both will have to be banished and crushed. In the late Municipal regime both had visible scopes which very nearly brought the Municipality to the verge of serious handling in the hands of the authorities and of what was heard and talked about there was danger ahead. It all depends on the knack and tact of Mr. McLeod Smith to steer clear of the difficulties if any, and re-establish the fair name of our Municipality. He will no doubt find full and loyal support and co-operation from the Vice-Chairman and also from the members of the Board, otherwise history will repeat itself and he will find himself handicapped in many ways and the administration will suffer. Now that the election is over, our contemporaries who exercised their intuitive powers on men and their affairs with regard to the candidature of certain individuals will find this a soothing sop.

ବେଳେ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ବିଧିବାଚକ — ନିଜ ଆପତ୍ତି ସହଜତାରେ ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ କହିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଥିଲେ ଏକ ସମୟରେ ଏକ ସମୟରେ ନିଜ ଦେଶାତ୍ମକତା ଓ ଜାତୀୟତାକୁ ବୁଝାଇବାକୁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ଦେଲେ । ଏ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ବହୁ ମତାମତ ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ ହେଲା । ଏହି ସମୟରେ ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ ।

ସ୍ଵଳପଣାରେ ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ ।

ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ ।

ଏହାକୁ ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦେବାକୁ ସମ୍ମତ ହେଲେ । ଏହି ସମୟରେ ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ ।

ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ ।

ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ ।

ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ଶ୍ରୀ ରାଜକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶର୍ମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ ।

