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2,500-8-3-95.

ORDINARY, MS.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O., DATED 13-6-95

No. 1238

INDEXED.

When given for copying.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording letter from A.V.
Jugga Row praying that
the G.O. No 940 dated March
1895 may be enforced in re-
gard to the will of the late
A.V. Narasinga Row of
Vizayapatam.

BACK PAPER, No. 664 R: 1 June 95 OF 189

FURTHER PAPER, No. 801239-13-6 95 189

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
189 , No. , MISCELLANEOUS.

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

A A

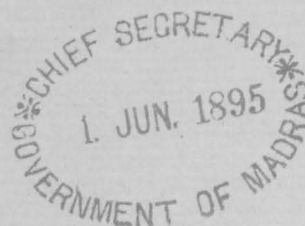
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DETACH
IN ORIGINAL (not paged).

N.B.-

A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.



To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras
Cotacamund

Sir

I beg to state that in spite of the clear terms of G. O. 7th May 1895 No 940, the present acting collector of Viragapatam demurs to give up the securities in the manner therein directed. My mother through her friends, availing of the fact of Mr Morris being a stranger to all the antecedents of the case, has made a fresh attempt to keep me in distress. Government will now realize my motives for having desired to take out the Succession Certificate which had been ordered to be issued by the District Court of Viragapatam and which nothing could have prevented, the order not having been appealed against. In obedience to Government as you are aware, I have taken out a probate from the High Court jointly with another executor, and although Government left me perfectly free as to the agency, I preferred, in order to preclude any cavilling, to employ the Government Solicitor. But all this cannot prevail against the power and influence of my mother's friends - an idea of the way she makes friends may be had from an article entitled "the Virag Club as organized by officials" in the "Virag Spectator," which I beg to enclose. This time however she has not been able to use it.

1. Official, ... If my two sisters who is no longer with her.

2. I understand that objection is now taken to the absence of facilitations to be fixed in the office of the collector, although all that is mentioned in the section is simply optional to the Judge, to be done only if he shall think proper. My mother's friends would dictate to the Government Solicitor, to the High Court and to the Government itself; but I trust they will not be allowed to do so, and that the Government will be pleased to enforce its order already issued with all the facts of the case before it. One would have thought that the securities having been deposited in the collector's treasury merely for safe custody, all that would have been done in the circumstances was to refer any disputant to a Court of Law.

I and my coexecutor wired to you on the subject.

Viragapatam }
28th May 1895 }

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your most obedient Servant

A. J. J. Row

In re. the will of the late Mr. A. V. Varsinga Row of
Viragapatam, praying that the G. O. 7th May 1895
No 940 may be enforced.
With one enclosure.

A. J. J. Row

Judicial Dept

CURRENT NO. 2731

C.?

Wes d/13th June 1895 N^o 1238

From, A. V. Tassarow
Vizagapatam

Recorded with ref^a

to S.O. d/1st June 95, no

161.

S

10/6/95

S
12/6/95

ab. of 6.6.18/95.

no.

Dated 28th May
Recd 1st June } 1895
Regd 5th do

Enc: 1 (7/6/95)

At.

8/6/95

Subst

Praying that the S.O. d/7th May 95
no 940 may be enforced in re
the will of the late Mr. A. V. Narsimha
Row of Vizagapatam.

R 2/6.

ms

Please note

(Recd on 2/6)

has been received

with Encl. Stamp

ds

6/6

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Those who have not paid their subscriptions as yet are hereby requested to remit their subscriptions without further delay.

The Vizag Spectator.

13th May, 1895.

MOFFUSIL SMALL CAUSES.

In our last we tried to show the incapacity and hence the mischievousness if not the utter uselessness of the courts of the Village Munsiffs as constituted at present. For fear of being credited as destructive agents we enter into the discussion of the subject once more and prove to our readers how a salutary reform can be effected resulting in benefit to the poor suitors and amelioration of the District Munsiff's very hard work. All these officers are judges of Moffusil Small cause courts by virtue of their appointment as District Munsiffs. Judging from the Administration Reports of Civil justice for 1892 and 1893 one must come to the following conclusions. Each Munsiff working for 245 days in the year has to dispose of on an average 3.5 original suits and 4 Small cause suits a day. To this has to be added a very large amount of Execution Miscellaneous and Insolvency work. Out of the small causes disposed of in 1892 by all the Munsiffs in the Presidency 48,370 are below the value of Rs. 20 each and in 1893, suits of the same amount to 57,614. These will carry a necessary amount of Execution and Miscellaneous work, along with them. During these two years the Village courts throughout the Madras Presidency have disposed of 61,283 and 61,345 suits respectively of a value below Rs. 20 each. Thus during each of these years more than a hundred thousand suits of this petty nature are being settled by one kind of court or another. That the District Munsiffs are overworked and that the village Munsiffs are not competent for their work do not require a new demonstration from us or from anybody else. We should say they are patent facts. Then, some change to obviate these two defects regarding the conduct of petty litigation seems to be quite necessary. Whether new courts and new officers have to be brought into existence for this reform or whether any of the existing officers can be deputed to effect it has to be decided here. Under the present financial difficulties that are threatened with duties on even betel-leaf, we know that it will be a cry in the wilderness to suggest to the Government to establish any kinds of courts for the disposal of these suits. Some have suggested that Sub-registrars may be given jurisdiction to try these petty suits but we are afraid that with all their high education these officers have got no technical knowledge of civil law even in the substantive branch leaving the adjective out of question. Moreover we have already attempted to show how a great number of these are engaged Morning Evening, and nights on Sundays, holidays and working days in the preparations of returns and statements to enable the all-wise Dewan Bahadur Srinivasa Iyengar to show that this Presidency is still going onward in its path of natural advancement. Again

of these officers are Chairmen of Union Panchayats and a great many are Special Magistrates and all the Treasury officers at times. To burden such gentlemen with Civil work will be unreasonable if not chimerical. Then are there any other set of officers to perform these duties without extra charge? We point out to the Head clerks of all the Munsiff Courts. All these officers have passed the Judicial Test I B or the Civil Law Grade Examination. This involves a careful study of the Civil Proceedings, Evidence Act, Stamp Act, Court Fees Act, Limitation Act and Contract Act. The small cause suits in the Munsiff's Courts and the suits instituted before village Munsiffs do not naturally embrace any claim or dispute regarding immovable property or intricate questions of Hindu or Mohamedan Law. Therefore the knowledge possessed by these Head Clerks will be quite sufficient for their adjudication of these petty suits. They can themselves examine the correctness of the proper Stamp duties and penalties of the various documents that come before them. Their knowledge of the Court Fee Act will be a good source of help to them. As most of these suits are on bonds the Contract Act will materially assist them in properly understanding the meaning and conditions in those bonds and other contracts. The questions of limitation which the court itself may raise can be properly dealt with by these officers. No mention need be made of the great usefulness of their acquaintance with the Civil Procedure which lays down the conduct of the suit of course these have a knowledge of the Evidence Act. Thus it can be laid down without any fear of contradiction that these Head Clerks will be quite competent to be constituted judges of Small

20 Rupees. Now comes the question whether the Legislature has to move newly in the matter of making these ministerial officers judges. We can confidently assure our readers that it is not at all necessary. Acts XI of 1865 and IX of 1887 deal with the Moffusil Small cause courts. In both of these we find provisions that enable the Local Government to appoint these ministerial officers as Registrars of these Small cause Courts. Sections 35 to 43 of Act XI of 1865 lay down in clear terms the power of appointing the Head Clerks or such other chief ministerial officers as Registrars. They set forth their various powers. The most principal among those powers is defined by section 40 and under it the Registrar may be made a judge of Small causes of a value not exceeding Rs. 20. Again the new Act IX of 1887 contains the same provisions in section 12 and sections 18 to 22. Among these provisions clause (3) of section 12 authorises the Local Government to appoint these Registrars as judges of Small causes of a value of Rs. 20. Now there are 117 Munsiff's Courts in the Presidency. If all the 117 Head Clerks are made Registrars and authorized to be judges under section 12 of the Provincial Small cause Court Act they can be given exclusive jurisdiction over this petty litigation without any extra cost to the Government or the suitors. On an average each Registrar will have to go through 4 suits a day contested and uncontested. He will naturally be entrusted with the Execution work arising out of his own Decrees. The District Munsiffs may be given the power of appeal and revision over the Decrees and orders of these Registrars.

S. A. COLLECTORATE,
PARVATIPUR.

We are really glad to announce that M. R. R. K. L. Narasimharow Pantulu Garu has assumed charge of this Division as Temporary Deputy Collector. We are proved of having another townsman of ours as a Divisional officer when we are being treated to the same fortune in the Division of Vizagapatam being placed under M. R. R. R. Govindarow Naidu Garu permanently. It appears a greater period of Mr. Narasimha Row Pantulu's time will be occupied in touring through his Agency and ordinary jurisdiction. Mr. Thornton seems to have been kind enough to plan out the extent and kind of work to be performed by the Deputy Collector during his acting period. There is a vague rumour that during Mr. Wolfe-Murray's absence on leave no new officer will be brought into the District and that an adjustment will be made with Mr. Morris in charge of the District and Mr. Narasimha Row Pantulu at the head of the Parvati-pur Division. We hope this is true.

AN ASSISTANT SESSIONS
JUDGE.

Mr. S. Gopala Chari B. A. B. L. who had been a subordinate judge for a long time has newly been created an Assistant Judge of Tinnevely. This is really a step in the right direction towards the advancement of educated Indians. We most heartily congratulate the Government of Lord Wenlock on taking this forward step in recognition of the rights of the Indians for a greater share in the Administration of their own country. We can assure our readers that Mr. Gopala Chari is not alone in the ranks of capable Indians who can satisfactorily perform the duties pertaining to such posts of great trust and honour.

An Assistant Sessions Judge is empowered to hear cases requiring a punishment up to Seven years rigorous imprisonment; but punishments above three years have to be confirmed by a Sessions Judge.

Mr. Gopala Chari being an Indian has the great advantage of understanding the evidence in original and appreciating it properly. He has the greater advantage of addressing the Assessors in their mother tongue instead of trusting the charge to the care of the Translator and on which the High Court lay so much stress. That even an Indian Judge should have occasion to disagree with the Assessors may go to show that the mode of selecting them is not the best available.

The appointment has given great satisfaction to the public.

OUR COUNTRYMEN IN
NATAL.

In the last session of the Natal Parliament the Christian people of that Colony had the kindness to pass a provision that Indians inhabiting that Colony should not enjoy the benefits of the Franchise of the Colony. Our countrymen in those parts tried their best to prove that it was neither just nor expedient that such a measure should be brought into existence nor will such a change in the law of the Franchise of that Country necessary. They conclusively demonstrated to them that the Indians also were their fellow colonists peaceful and working for the common interest of the Colony. The white men were not satisfied with any of those agreements but went on with grossly ill-treating the Indian colonists and finally passed a law that they should not enjoy any

rights of Franchise. But all the Legislative measures should receive the Royal Assent. Most fortunately for the Indians this Assent we have has not been granted by Her gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. The Ten Commandments to this new measure of the colonial Parliament do not seem to be binding on these European colonists the moment they leave England.

(Communicated.)
THE VIZAG CLUB AS ORGANISED BY OFFICIALS.

It is a known, tried and approved principle that has always been followed by the civil Law to watch and carefully scrutinise all transactions in which there is reason to apprehend that an unfair advantage has been obtained by one party over another in particular dealings between them. It is also known that the most common affairs of human life in which it is found necessary to give effect to this protective rule, are Compacts, in whatever form they may be between parties standing in a fiduciary relationship towards each other as well as to cases of Land owners and other persons who being weak and advanced in years, voluntarily and gratuitously alienate portions of their heritage so large and valuable as to suggest the idea of mental imbecility or a state bordering on it. It is no doubt for much the same reason too that our wise and paternal Government has framed a distinct rule prohibiting public servants of influence and position from accepting gifts of any considerable value from private individuals. Donations and presents of this kind, however disinterested the object, bearing the appearance of evil, are liable to be misconstrued and lead too much complication and unsalutary results and when, therefore, an individual or a body of citizens to induce a sickly and weakly Landlady to make a gift of a valuable piece of property to them to be used as a Club House or a place of amusement and public resort. It is eminently inexpedient, not to say highly objectionable, that servants of Government in high Office should render their assistance in the matter and worse than that if they themselves take the initiative, there is naturally still greater room for more serious surprise.

Vizagapatam has always been a Town of some considerable importance and although each community has been making steady headway in education and social reform in various respects, it is a notable fact that still larger benefits might have accrued had there been greater facilities for more social intercourse between the different more enlightened members of the different communities of the station. It was long felt that a place was wanting where friends could meet to interchange thought and pass a few delightful hours in games and other pastimes of sorts. Hitherto there has been an institution in existence known as "The Vizag Club" the members of which are certainly by no means the least important factors in Vizag Society but beyond possessing ample funds and a Tennis Court which, be it said to their credit, is most religiously taken care of, there is no place of their own to which they can resort after recreation and which can be called "Club House." This desideratum, however has at last been supplied by Mrs. A. V. Narasimha Row, of "Daba Gardens" Waddesville who very generously made a munificent gift to the Club of a large house with its appurtenances to be used as a Club House. The project is at a close approach.

worth about 10,000 Rs. and the recipients of the gift are with much reason rejoicing in the knowledge that the Club now possesses a backbone which will make it a lasting Institution. Their warmest gratitude is due to Mrs. Nursing Row and as the gift is, as it were, for a public purpose there is no doubt that the citizens generally join in expressing their acknowledgments for it. But it would have been more gratifying if the gift was made at some other time and under other circumstances. At present the property is subject to a lease in favor of a tenant for three years of which period only about 6 or 8 months have expired and as the value of landed property is daily rising in the town owing to the advent of the Railway, some difficulty may be naturally expected in obtaining a cancellation of the lease unless heavy compensation is offered. Then again it is a notorious fact that Mrs. Nursing Row and her son have been litigating over the estate for some time past and are on a footing of chronic loggerheads and in view of those relations it is greatly regrettable that his consent or ratification was not obtained before the gift was formally executed. Mr. Jagga Row has always warmly aided, and co-operated in, all movements designed for the public good and there can be little doubt but that he would have cheerfully given his approval to a measure so preeminently calculated to contribute to the pleasure and happiness of so large a section of the educated populace who would naturally resort to the place for recreation and amusement, but it was due to inadvertence probably arising from the fact that Mr. Jaggarow was absent from the station at the time that he was not consulted. Altogether it had been more satisfactory if he was present on the occasion, and yet more satisfactory if less influential Officials or no Officials were present when the deed of gift was signed, attested and registered. All this was done with strange haste one day last month at "Daba Gardens" the residence of Mrs. A. V. Nursing Row, and the Government Officials present at the time were Messrs V. Jagannadha Row Pantulu General Duty Dy. Collector S. Surianarayanarow Pantulu Rai Bahadur Manager Governors Agents Office, P. Kodanda Row Pantulu Collector's Sheristadar and another Magistrate. A deputation so constituted could not but exercise a most persuasive power but ten thousand pities that they assembled at all.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

In our last issue we have informed our readers of the ensuing marriage of the Minor Zamindar of Kurapam with the second daughter of our distinguished nobleman Sree Raja G. N. Gajapathi Rao Garu C.I.E. Our Raja Bahadur is a Parasurama Kshatriya of the Solar race Ikshwaku Line. His noble deeds of charity and generosity fully justify the ancestry to which he belongs, illuminating at the same time his fame far and wide. There is hardly any public institution in these parts that has not been helped liberally by him. We congratulate the Minor Zamindar of Kurapam upon his success in winning the hand of Miss Chinnamm; our venerable Raja Bahadur's daughter. We wish the pair long life and happiness to the delight of all that know them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by our correspondents.

NOTICE.

Journalist in Phenomenon.

the Upper Provinces. I am no lover of Indians or their abilities and aspirations. I wielded my pen rather too powerfully to criticize the conduct of an Indian gentleman. He wanted to establish his reputation in a court of Justice and hauled me up before a Deputy Judge. The Judge whether out of ignorance or of spite towards representatives of my profession convicted me and punished me severely. This was not a kind of thing that I could easily forget. I kept it in my heart of hearts. I lately heard the welcome deeds that my Judge would be leaving my place of business. Since then I was gathering materials to hurl a severe criticism at him when on the eve of departure. My ready wits and readier pen never served me so wonderfully. My readers were astonished with the effect that the criticism produced. I now feel that have fed my grudge fat for the ill feeling that owed the judge.

Is not this an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

C. J.

PERPETUATION OF NAME.

Sir,

There is a subordinate judge Dr. Trylokyanath Ghose in the Lukshimpur District in the Terai Provinces. He did render really useful services for the District. Being inured to a particular kind of society he converted many of that place into his disciples and formed them into a corps with himself as the captain. He found the existing places of recreation being resorted to by people of low qualities and therefore brought one into life for the special benefit of himself and his band. He converted the judge to his own views on many points and especially in matters connected with the Parish council. He found a most willing admirer in Nagendra Nath Doss. The discontented here and there think that the Sub-Judge caused good deal of dissensions. But the latter thinks that these are the reflection of their own disturbed brains. Unfortunately he is required to give the benefit of his abilities to Nishkantapur before fully finishing the self-imposed and thankless task in Lakshimpur and causing some more heart burnings. He is now occupied in effecting large gifts of mother *cere*s but receiving the blessings of *mammon* in return. There is a movement set on foot in the District to perpetuate his name by calling the *municipality* Thrilokya Nath Vilas after the revered appellation of the subordinate judge under his special permission after request. I am unable to see the justice or usefulness of the proposal. It is for you all out siders to judge of this impartiality.

Kashi Nath Chatterji.

A RARE PHENOMENON.

Sir,

While going through the Leader of the *East Coast News* dated the 1st Instant I came across 2 peculiar statements. One is that Mr. V. Jagannadharow Pantulu was first entertained in the Government Service in 1855 and the other is that he is still on the bright side of fifty. This last statement means, I think, that Mr. Jagannadha Row is below 50 years of age. Agreeing with your contemporary and taking his hero's age to be at least 49 now, he must have been about 8 or 7 years of age when he entered Government Service in 1855. Don't you think that such a boy of 7 or 8 to be entrusted with Public duties by Government is a Rare Phenomenon and Mr. Herbert Wigram who took such a responsibility is a Rarer Phenomenon.

A SUITABLE REWARD.

Mr. V. Jagannadharow Pantulu, according to your contemporary, rendered most meritorious service to the Government while serving as Deputy Magistrate and Collector of Vizianagram and before it. He induces authorities for this. I am at a loss to know whether his transfer from Coconada to Kurnool within a comparatively short time of his transfer from Vizianagram to Coconada is a reward for these services. As your contemporary is quite silent on this point I wish he will kindly enlighten me on this.

W. S.

BUILDING WANTED.

Sir,

Can you or any of your readers kindly inform me whether I can get for rent, sale or mortgage, a building with a large compound and near a water reservoir. If the building has a number of halls it will serve my purpose very well. Who ever that can secure me such a house as above described will be allowed a liberal commission. I want this for a tannery.

V. A. S.

SPECIAL TESTS.

Sir,

Will any of you, my valuable readers condescend to bring to the notice of the Secretary to the commission of the U. C. S. Examinations, Madras, the difficulty thrown in the way of candidates for the Special Tests by abolishing the privilege of appearing both for Higher and Lower criminal Examinations. The above difficulty is aggravated during the Current year when we are reminded that 1895 is the last chance available for all undergraduates to appear for either of these Examinations. Did you go through the list of passed candidates at the last Criminal Higher? The list occupies not more than a page and represents only 35 passed candidates out of the hundreds that have appeared. The cause of the enormous failures was due to the difficulty of questions set at the Examination. If the same fate recurs this year, what becomes of the undergraduates applying for the Criminal Higher this year. If they fail now, their chances of success are fore-gone for ever not only at this Examination and also at the Lower.

Will the secretary be pleased to consider the above difficulties and to change the Examination hours of the Special Tests enabling candidates to appear both for Higher and Lower Criminal as a special concession this year. This privilege was granted till 1893.

J. S. P.

PROVINCIAL AND FOREIGN NOTES.

A notification in the Gazette of India announces that cotton Duties will be levied on cotton Umbrellas.

A distinguished Anglo-Indian writer says that if ever Hindustan is to be saved it will be by the virtues of her women.

A new Railway from Africa to India is being projected not through the Euphrates valley but right across Arabia. The distance from Port said to Kurrachee will be 2400 miles and the journey from this latter planets London will be finished in 7 days.

Mr. E. C. Kamp the Editor of the Bengal Times has published his apology to Babu Saradz Prasad Sirkar for having defamed him in his paper.

Decree for Plaintiff is Given in the Madanapalle conversion case.

The boy is to be made over to the guardians. The Court is of opinion that the boy is influenced by the missionaries.

The right of interpellation is being used in the Calicut Municipality. Non official members are asking the Chairman to give information on certain important matters.

The Amir's son, while at Lahore gave Rs. 5000 to a local Mohomedan College and orphanage.

The Pioneer writing about the Hereditary officers Act will involve a task of no little labour and difficulty. This Bill is the handwork of Honourable Messrs. Bliss, Bhashyam Iyengar and Srinivasa Iyengar.

A widow marriage among Audich Brahmins was celebrated in Bombay in accordance with shastras. The bride and bridegroom came to Bombay from Bhownagar.

The President of the Ryots Meeting at Gudivada telegraphs to the Hindu that the Collector is most oppressively assessing the lands. The rates of penal assessment range from 25 to 400 per cent in some of the cases.

In consequence of the great heat in Calcutta the Banks and leading Firms closed on the 29th ultimo.

The Queen read last year no less than 28000 despatches. It is estimated she has signed more despatches than any other monarch.

A large number of astronomers will come over to India in 1898 to carefully observe a total eclipse of the sun on the 22nd January of 1898.

A Lahore paper gives an instance of waste of Public money in the C. I. Expedition. It appears 112 clean cattle are imported to N. W. Provinces from down country the bill showing over Rs. 5000 to similar cattle can be had at a head at Nowshera.

son of the Rajah of Bhinga committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver on the burning ground and died alive for his fathers second marriage.

Men who attempted to wreck the train were transported for life.

The Sessions judge of Jubberpet.

The *Kerala Sanchari* says that the Chairman of the Calicut Municipality is contemplating a tax on cows.

The Maharaja of Ajudhya has paid Rs. 5000 on behalf of the British India Association to help the Discharged Prisoners Society.

The Dacca Bribery case is proceeding against Mr. Fordyce. The case is not defended. Cross-Examination is reserved.

The *Bombay Samachar* is glad to hear that Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. V. S. Caine and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji will be members of the Royal Financial commission.

His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram has given Rs. 400 to the Ootacamund races.

Measures seem to effect the mortality from snake-bite in Bengal.

Orders have been issued to publish the Indian Stamp Act with all its amendments up to the end of 1894.

At a meeting of the central Mohomedan Association letter of thanks has been adopted to Mr. Crole for his able advocacy regarding their education.

A house in Midnapur is set on fire by a crow which carried a number of matches to the top of it and lit them at the red tips of those matches.

In Bellary the usual thermometers registering a reading of 125 degrees have all burst on account of the excessive heat.

A European girl of 19 years assaulted a police man at Bombay with the result that the Presidency Magistrate Mr. Webb fined her Rs. 10.

EST

HEALTH R

THE VIZAG SPECTATOR.

13th May 1895

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SEE THAT THE COMPANY'S

Trade Name "Singer" is upon the Arm of the Machine.

Can be had for Cash or on the Hire System.

They are easy to buy. They are easy to learn. They are easy to work.

They are easy to keep in order. They are adapted for all classes of sewing.

There are singer's Machines in good working order day that have been in use more than 10 years.

Singer's Machines have taken the FIRST PRIZE over all competitors more than 200 times.

THE ANNUAL SALE exceeds HALF MILLION.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

Fort, Viagapatam.

Printed by A. KAMAYYA, at the Imperial Arts Institute Press, and published by SHEKH MOWLA for the Proprietors, Vizagapatam Main Road.

Vizag Spectator

Published every Monday evening.

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VIZAGAPATAM, MONDAY, 13 MAY, 1895.

NO. 17.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The

IMPERIAL ARTS INSTITUTE.

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE MOHAMEDAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.)

Aerated Waters! Aerated Waters!!

COOL, REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME

THE BEST PLACE FOR BEST QUALITY.

WE CAN GUARANTEE THE COMPLETE PURITY OF THE WATER USED,

WE GET IT FROM THE BEST OF THE WELLS OF WALTAIR.

WATCH MAKERS.

We have just entertained in our service a capital workman of 14 years experience from Madras, trained at P. Orr. and Sons. Repairs Clocks, Watches Musical boxes of various kinds Sewing Machines, barometers, &c. &c. with marvellous steadiness at moderate charges.

We pay particular attention to the Soundness, Neatness and Punctuality of the work.

Look sharp; we have on hand a fresh supply of materials required.

TAILORS.

The Tailorin Department of our Institute is under the most careful supervision of first-class skilful Tailors Civil and Military, Junvenile Clothers, Dress-makers and General Outfitters; works of the most fashionable and becoming styles for ladies gentlemen and boys are carried on.

All orders both Mofussil and Town will have our prompt and careful attention.

PRINTERS.

The directors have opened printing with new plants and materials. English and Telugu work of every description—school-Books, Pamphlets, Price-currents. Account Books, all kinds of forms, Notices, Chellans, Bills, Vouchers, &c. &c. and Book Binding are executed at moderate rates and in a superior style with least possible delay.

ELLORE CARPETS.

We have the pleasure to inform the public that we have got on our establishment two specialists from Ellore

who have had 30 and 40 years experience in the business. Carpets of any dimensions and pattern can be made to order.

GILDING AND ELECTRO-PLATING.

Gilding and Electro-plating will be done at moderate charges.

BAKERY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

Having taken over the Bakery and Aerated water Departments of the Imperial Arts Institute from the 1st instant. We are prepared to supply Bread Biscuits &c. &c. at the following rates.

PRICES.

Bread Single Loaves	...at 18 per Re.
" Half Do.	... 36 per Re.
" Quarter Do.	... 72 per Re.
" Double Do.	... 9 per Re.
" Dinner Rolls	... 8 as per doz.
" Twists	... 17 per Re.
Biscuits Sweet	... 4½ lb per Re.
" Butter	... Do.
" Rusks	... Do.
" Ginger nuts	... 3 as. per doz.
Cakes Sponge	... 12 as per doz.
" Macarons	... do.
" Short Bread	... 3 as. do.
" Queen	... 1 Re. per doz.
" Birthday	... 1 Re. per lb.
" Christening	... do.
" Wedding	Rs. 2, as. 8, and Rs. 3 as. 8, Re. per lb.

AERATED WATERS.

Soda Water	... per dozen Rs. 0-10-0.
Lemonade (Large)	... " 1-4-0.
Do. (Small)	... " 1-2-0.
Tonic	... " 1-8-0.
Gingerade	... " 1-4-0.
Pineappleade	... " 1-4-0.

Bottles charged for at the rate of Rs. 3-0-0 per turned.

PEARSE & Co., Main Road, Vizagapatam.

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The best and medium in India. Descriptions of the best advertising.

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0-0 " "

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