27-1-04

Go NO 1078
dl 8.7.1895

RUNNING

Serial number. (1)	Number and date of G.O. (2)	A. M. A. and M. C. (3)	Miscellaneous G. copy for A. and C.F. (4)	N.F
29/7/71	57 For Rs Ry 8 [illegible] 8/7			

[L. & M. 8,000-3-3-96.]

Local & Munl. (1895) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G.O., No. 1078 L.M

DATED 8th July 1895

[Despatch Abstract.]

Petition.

Recording, with reference to G.O., quoted, petition from L. Papia Charyalu and others of Rajahmundry praying that the Rajahmundry Municipality may be allowed to have an elected Chairman and that three fourths of the total number of councillors may be elected by the rate-payers.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

INDEXED.

Miscellaneous.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPT.

G.O., DATED 8-7-95

No. 1078 M

When given for copying.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Petition

Recording with reference to G.O. quoted petition from L. Papia Charyalu & others of Rajahmundry, praying that the Rajahmundry Municipality may be allowed to have an elected Chairman and that threefourths of the total number of Councillors may be elected by the ratepayers.

Read again Order of Government, dated
189 , No. , Miscellaneous

Back Paper, No.

Further Paper, No

Enclosures.

Current No.

Statement with ditto.

Order of Government

Statement with ditto.

Papers not filed up, being meant for despatch in original (not paged).

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

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Code Class. D.P

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS

Monthly Number. 1102

To (Office) Ootacamund				From (Office) Rajahmundry
Words. 46	Day. 20	Hour. 17	Minute. 18	Official Instructions. Dfd. Readdat Ms.

Current No. 371 M

To (Person) Chief Secretary To. govt. of madras

From (Person) President Viswabrahma Samaj

Chief Secretary
22 APR. 1895

We Viswabrahmin artisans pray not to stop chairmans election and privileges of artisans as requested by a few disappointed Candidates pleaders school masters Komalies of this place our memorial follows

W Samuel
Telegraph Master.

ed. from LN. Hrs. Mts. by

Sent to LN. At Hrs. Mts. by

OOTACAMUND 20 4 95

C. G. P.—No. 39 T—35-5-94—40,0,0000

To lie over pending receipt of
the memorial

CGT

22.11.

[9]

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 1371 M

Telegram

From The President, Viswabrahma Samaj
Rajahmundry

No.

Dated 20-4-95

Received 24-4-95

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Requesting that the election of the Chairman of the Rajahmundry Municipality may not be stopped as requested by some disappointed candidates and stating that memorial follows.

Orders within

Besides, the importance [illegible] acceptance of Vakultanamas on other and legal considerations cannot be overrated. A Vakil is required to denote his acceptance by means of an endorsement on his Vakultanama. The word "accepted" which he writes on the Vakultanama is therefore an endorsement and as such it must be dated and signed. Further the Vakil's authority to act for his client, it seems to me, only commences from the date of his acceptance and not from the date of the Vakultanama. That being so the date of the execution of the Vakultanama is not enough and it is therefore absolutely necessary that a Vakil should give the date of his acceptance of a Vakulat.

A Vakil of Mr. Somayajulu's standing and intelligence cannot but be aware of the importance and necessity of dating the acceptance of Vakultanamas. That the Vakalutanama in question and the acceptance thereof were not dated, must no doubt be due to some inadvertance. He was asked to supply the omissions and he only gave the date of the Vakultanama. If he persistently refuses, even after full opportunity was given him by court, to obey the order of the court I have no other alternative than to reject the Vakalutanama. Even if it be supported for the sake of argument that the date of aceeptance of Vakalutanama is unimportant, the Vakil would lose nothing by complying with the order of the court.

The Vakaltunama is accordingly rejected

(Signed) K. RANGAMANNAR,
District Munsiff.

Bezawada Municipality.

(From Sanitary Commissioner's Notes.)

The chief defects noticed both by the Sanitary Commissioner, and the Government in the sanitation of Bezawada Municipality are : 1, that the lanes are used as private latrines; 2 the latrines at the base of the Bezawada hill are being scoured through by flood-water from the hill; the sewage flows from the Sappers lines and the neighbourhood into the canal.

As to the first defect, it may be said it would be of immense practical use, to appoint sub-commities for different localities each consisting of five members (ward Councillors and private gentle all belonging to the said lanes, in order to super-

---

[illegible] been organised to [illegible], some 200 miles beyond the Indian frontier; and if so, whether the expedition was being sent under instruction from the Secretary of State; whether he would inform the House what action on the part of Umra Khan had rendered this expedition necessary; and whether the expenses of this military operation were being defryed from the revenues of India; and if so, whether this was being done in accordance with the provisions of section 55 of 21 and 22 Vic., c. 166.

Mr. G. Russell for Mr. Fowler.—The facts are approximately as stated in the first clause of the hon. member's question, but the distance is less than 200 miles. Chitral is a State under British protection, being tributary to Kashmir, and is the residence of a British Agent. In consequence of recent troubles in Chitral, and in response to a request for recognition from the *de facto* ruler, Dr. Robertson, the political officer at Gilgit, was sent in January to Chitral to inquire and report. Since then, Umra Khan, the ruler of some neighbouring Pathan States, has invaded Chitral with a large force, and is believed to be now investing Dr. Robertson and his escort in the Chitral fort. Considering the urgent necessity for relieving Dr. Robertson without delay, the Government of India have summoned Umra Khan to evacuate Chitral by April 1st; and in view of the possibility of his refusal are preparing a force a march from Peshawur on that date. The Government of India state that they consider no other method of relief to be possible; they have duly notified to the Secretary of State the measures which they propose to take, and they have been informed by him that the steps which they deem necessary for the relief of Dr. Robertson and his party have his full approval. The expense of these preparations is being defrayed by the Government of India, and the Secretary of State is advised that nothing has been done in controvention of section 55 of the Act for the better Government of India.

[illegible] opion in this country [illegible] thoroughly aroused to the whole baneful and hopeless policy of which the Chitral business and the Waziri business are but the most recent examples. Everybody will agree that if Dr Robertson is in danger he must be rescued. But the mischief of it is that we cannot know with certainty whether he is in danger or not, and, therefore, the impoverished Indian taxpayer has to pay for the dispatch of a series of expeditions on the [illegible] chance that they may be necessary. The question is? What business has Dr. Robertson in Chitral at all, and how came he to be by way of receiving an invitation to go there? It is all part of the same game—the ruinous, the discredited and, we do not hesitate to say, the unconstitutional game which during the past twenty years has squandered the resources of our Indian Empire in the barren and inhospitable mountain regions far beyond its frontier. What had Lord Roberts to say of this folly? What had Sir A. Colvin and Mr. Ilbert to say of it in their famous minute? What has every competent critic of Indian affairs to say of it from the time of John Lawrence down to Sir Richard Garth's admirable article in the current *Law Magazine and Review!* They condemn it root and branch, alike in purpose and in result. The *Times* writes that "we" "we" "we" are doing so and-so. We—or our ambitious military servants—may be calling the tune, but the Indian taxpayer is paying the piper. What has Mr. Fowler to say of the hateful business—Mr. Fowler who had to defend the cotton duties the other day? What had Lancashire to say of it—Lancashire which finds those duties a fresh burden upon a languishing trade? Sir J. Westland's present Budget, of which a telegraphic summary has appeared, shows that the situation in India has been saved, and barely saved, for the present by the cotton duties. Yet the Budget includes Rx. 185,000 and anticipates a further sum of Rx. 90,000 for the Waziri expedition, and estimates the cost of the Chitral business at Rx. 150,000. Everybody knows that these will be enormously exceeded. We cannot wonder that the Indian taxpayer is discontented, but we do wonder that Lancashire constituencies and Lancashire members sit still and watch this procession of ruinous extravagance.

—*The Star.*

To
His Excellency the Right Honorable

when it was under Kashm[illegible] was a difficult thing but after the annexation of the latter country, the Government gave *carte blanche* to the British officers to go in and come out of Chittral as they please. And so it happened that Lieutenant Gurdon, Assistant to the British Agent at Gilgit was present at Chittral with an escort of ten men, when the other d[illegible], the late Mehtar, Nizam-ul-Mulk was murdered.

Lord Elgin assures the Indian public that the Government declined to sanction the presence of a British officer permanently at Chittral, because, to quote His Excellency's words, "they did not wish to increase more than necessay the unavoidable risks of their position." His Lordship further says that "it was foreseen that in case a British officer was in Chittral and should Nizam-al-Malk come to an untimely end, in spite of his presence, his position would be one of extreme danger." We thank the Viceroy for the candour he displayed in giving utterence to the above statements. The Government of India were perfectly aware of the danger of the presence of a British officer in Chittral. The question that naturally presents itself to us, at this stage, is did Lt. Gurdon go to Chittral with or without the permission of the Government of India. We must, from looking at the Viceroy's utterances, conclude that he went there without the permission of the Government. For the imprudence of one man, it is not just that the whole country should be made to suffer. If Lieutenant Gurdon went to Chittral without the orders of the Government, —and we must presume that it was without such orders,—he must risk the consequences. But Lord Elgin is of a different opinion. "For the present" says his Lordship, "we have befoee us a single issue; the claim of brave men, British and Indian, who have not flinched in the performance of their duty, to the support of their countrymen in the

[illegible] with a vengeance.

—:o:—

People talk of progress and marching forward at the fag end of this boasted nineteenth century. "The old order changeth, yielding place to new," is the motto of the present generation. Nevertheless there are some gentlemen in Rajahmundry, who have for the motto of their conduct—the new order must change yielding place to old, who desire reform, but a reform of a backward character, and who justify by their conduct the nickname the presidency has received- 'benighted.'

We hear that some gentlemen of this town have sent in a memorial to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council with reference to our local Municipality. We have not the memorial before us and hence our remarks on the memorial must be more or less vague. We have tried our best to get a copy of the memorial but we have hitherto failed to obtain one. No wonder that we did not succeed, seeing that the memorial was drafted by a Vakil in his own house assisted by a few of his staunch and faithful Lieutenants who were ever in the habit of concurring most heartily with their venerable leader and that the *cabal* took good care to have the memorial circulated for signatures with as much privacy and caution, as closed doors would permit. We know not where this secret chamber of retrogression is but we do know that the fundamental conditions of admission into that Chamber are silence, delegation of all intellectnal activity to the leader, unthinking submission to that gentleman's mandates and more or less perfect ignorance of the matter to which they acquiesce. Though we found it impossible to get a copy of the mysterious memorial of this *cabal*, we have good authority for saying that the said memorial was signed only by the little-minded clique of those disappointed in getting themselves or their nominies elected

elected C[illegible]

We are sorry [illegible]arn, and we *hope our information* is incorrect, [illegible] he honourable member for the Northern Group [illegible]e prime-mover in this matter. We shall continue the discussion of this memorial in our next and future issues, and hope to be enabled to get a copy of this memorial prepared in the Secret Chamber of retrogression.

Need a Vakil date the acceptance of his Vakalat?

The other day the District Munsiff of Rajahmundry had to decide this point. Mr. N. Somajulu Government Pleader filed a written statement and a Vakalatnama without dating the acceptance of the latter. The Vakalatnama was rejected, though the written statement was accepted neither the party nor his authorised agent having presented it.

The following is the verbatim order.

In the Court of the District Munsiff of Rajahmundry.

Original Sutt No. 535 *of* 1894.

Nidadavole Peddirazu of Nidadavole...... ...*Plaintiff.*

versus

Collector, Godaveri District Cocanada for Secretary of State for India in Council and others ... ...*Defts.*

Order.—In O. S. 535 of 1894 Vakil Somayajulu Garu presented on 30th January last Vakalutanama on behalf of the 1st Defendant. As the Vakalutanama did not contain the date of its execution as well as the date of its acceptance by the Vakil it was returned on the 31st January for the omissions being supplied in a week. The Vakil re-presented the Vakalutanama on the 7th instant with a request that he required 15 days time to write to the Collector for the date of the execution of the Vakalutanama. The signature of the Vakil under this request bore date the 7th February 1895. He was accordingly allowed two weeks time. To-day he presented the 1st defendants, written statement with the Vakalutanama in which the date of its execution was given but not the date of its acceptance by the Vakil—with the following note:—"The date of execution has been filled. "There is no rule or practice that the acceptance of "the Vakalutanama should be dated. Re-presented.

(Signed) N. V. SOMAYAJULU,—20-2-95.

It is probable that results of al[illegible] University Examinations (Entrance, F.A. & B.A.,) [illegible]ll be out by the next week.

* * *

Sir A. P. Macdonell has resigned his seat in the Imperial Legislative Council, on taking furlough for six months.

* * *

After a short visit to Simla, Mr. Skrine takes up his appointment as Collector of customs, Calcutta on the 29th Instant.

* * *

On Saturday last His Highness the Maharaja ef Durbhunga and suite left Calcutta by the mail train *via* Bankipore.

* * *

The Bishop of Calcutta left Bombay on Tuesday last, Captain Hext conducting him on board the steamer by which he sailed.

* * *

A large contingent of telegraph signallers, attached to the local office has been warned for immediate service with the Chitral field force.

* * *

Mr. Eggar officiates as agent to Governor-General for the affairs of the late King of Oudh and during the absence of Mr. L. Upton, on leave.

* * *

It is satisfactory to learn that over five hundred rupees have already been subscribed in aid of the Small-pox ward in Campbell hospital.

* * *

Babu Kally Nath Mitter, Attorney of the High Court is a candidate for election as a member of the Bengal Council by the corporation of Calcutta.

* * *

A Gazette extraordinary announces, that Sir Alexander Mackenzie has assumed office, under the usual salute, of the post of Home member of the Viceroy's Council.

* * *

In an ordinary meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University held yesterday the members recorded with deep regret the death of Dr. J. N. Mitra the President of the Faculty of Law.

on Saturday last. Pundi[illegible] Bhudeb Kaviratna, Panchcory Roy delivered lectures successively on *Bhakti*. *True Virtuous life* and *God of India* at Bangabusi, Ripon and Albert colleges respectively. Babu H. C. Rukkit read an essay on "Duty towards mother" at Khalat Chundra's school for the occasion.

* * *

The Hon'ble Sir John Lambert K.C.I.E,. Commissioner of Police Calcutta is allowed special leave for six months with effect from the 1st May 1895. Mr A. H. James Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police Hourah is appointed to act as commissioner of Police Calcutta during the absence on special leave of the Hon'ble Mr. Sir John Lambert. It is more than probable that before Sir John Lambert goes home he will order the removal of the prohibition against smoking in the public Gardens.

* * *

The following gentlemen have been added as members of the Anti-Vivisection society, Calcutta:—H. H. Rajah Sir Sudhal Deo Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Bamrah Sambhalpore; Pandits of Benares:—Mahamahopadhya Kuner Datta Tripaty, Head Pandit, Dharma sabha of H. H. Maharaja of Benares; Mahamahopadhya Sudhakur Devivedi, Professor, Government Sanskrit College; Kailash Chundra Sarma, Professor Philosophy, Government College; Rajah Ji Jyotishe;—Pandits of Lahore:—Mahamahopadhya Shiva Dutta, Head Pandit, Oriental College; Nitta Nanda Sarma; Durga Dutta; Sitaram Jwal Dutta; Mukundram; Gopinath; Rev. Geo. Kerry Esq; Frederick W. May Esq, Proprietor, *signs of the Times*; Babus Shivanarayan and Joti Kumar Mukerji Zemindar, Uttardara; Ekkary Banerjee, Dewan to H. H. Maharani of Burdwan &c.

* * *

The annual meeting of *Hahnemanu Society*, in commemoration of the 31st anniversary of Hahnemu's birth-day was celebrated in the theatre of the Indian Association for the cultivation of science No. 210 Bow Bazar street, on Wednesday, the 10th April at 5-30 P. M. Dr. Younan presided. The president of the society, Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, was absent from illness at Baidyanath. Among those present, we noticed Mr. N. N. Ghosh, Mr. J. Ghosal Dr. Bipin Bhari Maitra and several other gentlemen. Dr. Younan called upon the Honorary Secretary to read the report

power is astonishing. Improvement is sure within a week. It is an infallible remedy of Aneamia due to any causes, all kinds of Skin diseases and Mercurial poisoning &c. Sinuses of any description, Syphilis and Gonorrhœa either acquired are congenital, Urinary diseases and Seminal debility; in women's diseases such as Dismenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa and puerperal debility. Eminent physicians examined and declared that it is the best Sarsa ever [illegible]actured. It really gives tone to the general system after removing the disease and purifying and enriching the blood. However chronic and incurable the disease be, no patient needs take more than once the medicine marked No. 3, 2 and 1 serially. Price per bottle No. 1, Rs. 3, No. 2, Rs. 2. No. 3, Rs. 1-8.

Tooth Powder.

This is a sovereign remedy for all cases of tooth ache. It sweetens the breath, whiten and beautifies the tooth. It cures swelling of the Gum and any Ulcer there in. It hardens the spongy Gum and thus prevents bleeding and accumulation of Pus. It gives new flesh to the receeding Gum and makes the tooth healthy and durable and thus enables us to chew hard substances with ease. Price large pot lasting for 6 or 7 months As. 8. Small pot As. 4.

For Rajahs, Jamindars and Baboos a special sweet scented preparation is always kept in store for Rupee 1 per phial.

Sweet Scented Snuff.

Warranted to cure Head ache, Mergrine, Coryza, irritation of the nasal mucous membrane, coldfever and Giddiness of the head &c. &c. are the diseases in which its efficiency can be tested. Relief can be obtained within half an hour. It is most benificial for the School boys in increasing their brain power and memory. It arrests Hysteric fits. Price per phial As. 8.

Trial solicited. For the purity of the preparations, words are superfluous. If any body can detect mercury he will get the above reward. Packing and Postage will be charged extra.

N. BANERJEE,
49/2, Harrison Road, or High Court
Vakil Liabary, Calcutta.

to do what we can in getting up of such Association in this town.

To the promoters of this mov[illegible] we would say "courage"; it is not that non-brahm[illegible] cannot achieve what Brahmins have but it is that they don't try. To every non-brahmin of Southern India, we would point out the late P. Ranganada Mudaliar, M.A., the late Rai Bahadur Salem Ramaswami Mudaliar, M.A., B.L., and last not least, Rai Bahadur Jhambulingam Mudaliar B.A., M.L., of whose intended arrival in this town, we have apprised our readers in another column.—Ed.

MASULIPATAM.

Dear Sir,

Evidently the feeling is gradually spreading in these parts that the education and the official condition of the "*Masses*" is far from what it ought to be, in proportion to their numerical strength and their increasing capabilities. It is being more and more keenly felt here on all hands that the *non-brahmins* (using that term in its *widest* application) are not on the one hand being encouraged to acquire educational attainments proportionate to their latent capacities, or on the other hand being advanced to official positions adequate to their many qualifications or to their relative importance in the Society. Education is, in this intellectual age, one valuable accessory to true worth, and in all civilised and well-governed countries the acquisition of official power and influence is one sure index to the progress of a community; and it is painful, indeed, to find that in both these respects the non-brahmins are very backward. What with poverty that, notwithstanding all appearances, largely prevails amongst them and what with the indifference to self-improvement born of generations of ignorance and degradation, very many non-brahmin youths are woefully wasting their precious time, and their innate worth remains buried out of sight; while the want of impartial recognition of fitness and the adoption of one uniform system of selection not suited to the varied interests and the diverse requirements of the country, have been keeping back the few who would otherwise have deservedly come to the fore-front. It is, therefore, a solemn duty that every educated son of India owes to his fatherland to devise and employ all legitimate means for the promotion of sound and liberal education and for a larger and more discerning distribution of Government

Assoc[illegible] are worthy of [illegible] approval, and its "ways and means" irreproachable. But gigantic is the task before us; and success greets only honest and earnest action. We are, therefore, very desirous that unanimous and wide-spread exertions should be put forth throughout the Presidency, and that general uniformity and co-operation should mark our efforts at all times. We are, at the same time, extremely anxious (and we invite *special* attention to this all-important fact) that none of our brethern should ever fancy that any the remotest idea is entertained of injuring the prospects or encroaching upon the rights of any section or class of the great Indian Nation, or that any the slightest ill-will or disregard is meant to those who are not included within the scope of this Association. Our sole object is to assist the backward or the less-favored classes in bettering their condition, by reconciling the seeming opposition in interests and by securing to all their due share in the culture and enlightenment and the powers and positions of a civilised nation; and thus to promote that feeling of mutual regard and good-will which is begotten only of uniform efforts for improvement and a judicious allotment of privileges. Hence, we ardently ask, as we devotedly pray, for smooth united, thoughtful and disinterested work, all tending to the formation of a homogeneous whole out of the present heterogeneous elements; and in this sacred though up-hill task of realising the revived greatness of our nation, your kind sympathy and cordial co-operation will be thankfully welcome and extremely valuable.

Eagerly awaiting your reply,
We remain,
Dear Sir,
Yours very sincerely,
(Signed) S. NAGANAH,
President.
(Signed) V. RAMANUJAYYA,
Vice-President.
(Signed) J. D. SAMUEL,
(Pleader, District Court.)
(Signed) R. VENKATARATNAM,
(Lecturer, Noble College.)
Joint Secretaries.

the contrary, we cannot find a better filtered water and one more protected against infection. The only difficulty is to bring this perfectly purified water into consumption without its being later on again contaminated and infected. In this respect great errors are still most inexplicably made everywhere.

If the sub-soil water is raised by means of an iron conduit pipe, the possibility of contamination is avoided. The soil is so close to the pipe that no real disturbance of the filtering layers of the soil are produced by the boring. All liquids, even those most strongly contaminated, must, before reaching the depth from wich the water is raised, pass through thick and efficient filtering layers, by which they are renderd absolutely free from infectious matters. Especially is this the case if the boring goes through an upper impermeable layer into deeper sand or gravel layers containing the water. Water coming from such depths will certainly nearly always contain some iron, but this is, in the case of a single pump, as also in the case of large filters no reason for rejecting the water. It will only be necessary to free the water from iron according to the methods above described, *i.e.*, by exposure to air and filtration, in order to obtain quite excellent water in no way inferior to the best spring water. For this purpose the method given by Piefke is to be recommended, as it has proved itself to be excellent at Hamburg in the case of a number of pumps giving water containing iron.

The most rational way of obtaining sub-soil water is undoubtedly by the use of iron pumps. There is, it is true, the objection against it that the pumps gradually bring up less and less water. But it has been observed that this has nearly always been due to the fact that the metal sieve, which is intended to protect the pipe at the lower punctured end against sand, has been stopped by mud and become encrustated. But it will be easy to find a means of avoiding this by giving such a construction to the lower end of the pipe as to enable the metal sieve when stopped up to be removed and to put a fresh one in its place.

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manifest and true that [illegible] working behind the scenes and we shall not at all be surprised if the hon'ble member referred to moves the matter in the Legislative Assembly. There are hundred and thirty five signatoties to the memorial and of this number a great many are illiterate folks. We find among others four of the signatories to be Marwadies. We should very much like to know if they understood one tithe of what they were subscribing to. There are a few of the signatories who live outside the Municipal limits and who have as much to do with the Mnnicipality as the proverbial man in the moon. There is a Mahomedan gentleman who can boast of a name with an *alias* like the names that are generally seen in a Sessions Court cause list. Of the pleaders who have signed the memorial, one is a candidate who failed to get a seat in the council at the last election, and another is a pleader that was obliged to withdraw from his candidature at the last moment in that he had no chance of succeeding. There are a few more pleaders who have signed the memorial simply because they could not say, "no, thank you," to the gentleman who circulated the memorial for signatures. Another of the signatories is a graduate who failed to get in to the Council more than once and who exerted his utmost to oust a rival candidate sometime ago on mere technical grounds, but who, thanks to the sense of Justice of Mr. Lefanu, failed in his attempts. This gentleman's brother and a few of his relatives have as a matter of course followed his example. One or two Komiti Sowcars have also signed the memorial and these are in the same boat as the aforesaid graduate. What interest the few College teachers that have signed the memorial have in the Municipality is difficult to guess. Another curious feature of the memorial is that it is more or less a family concern in that members of various families have signed the thing *enmasse*. Of the two Mahomedan pleaders that have

comments on those [illegible]

Need a Vakil date the acceptance of his Vakalat?

With reference to the Rajahmundry District Munsiff's recent decision on the above question, published in your last, I beg to make a few remarks, which I hope you will kindly publish in your impartial paper.

The facts which gave rise to the necessity for a judicial decision on this question are briefly these:—Mr. N. V. Somayajulu the local Government Pleader filed a Vakalat on behalf of the Collector without dating his acceptance. The District Munsiff ordered the Vakalat to be returned for supplying that omission. Mr. Somayajulu saying that there was no rule or practice that the acceptance of a Vakalat should be dated re-presented the Vakalat in Court without supplying the omission. The District Munsiff thereupon passed an order rejecting the Vakalat.

As the District Munsiff himself observes in the order rejecting the Vakalat, Mr. Somayajulu would have lost nothing by complying with the order of the Court and dating his acceptance. Personally I think that a pleader acting on behalf of his client should not run the risk of injuring his client for a trifle like this. Nor do I think Mr. Somayajulu would have persisted if he had been aware that his Vakalat would be rejected when there is no law or rule having the force of law, which lays down that acceptance of a Vakalat by a Pleader should be dated.

However the real question at issue is not whether the Pleader would lose anything but whether there is any such rule of practice laying down that a Pleader should date his acceptance and if there is none such whether the District Munsiff can make such a rule himself and enforce it. I have gone through the civil rules of practice and do not find any such rule. The rule relating to Vakalatnamas is silent as to the dating of the acceptances. The District Munsiff himself implictly concedes in his order that there is no such rule by observing that no rule is necessary in matters like this as commonsense tells us that when we bind ourselves in writing to do an act, we should not only sign but also date the writing.

The order further goes on to state that the rules of practice nowhere lay down that plaints or written

[illegible] Bannerje[illegible] all other Judges expressed their regret at the su[illegible]d untimely death of Dr. Mitra. The Barristers, [illegible]gh Sir G. Evans the Advocate general and Vak[illegible] through H. C. Bonnerjee and S. C. Mitter expressed their heart felt and sincere regret at the sad occurence. In short the Bench and the Bar were unanimously sorry at the loss of such an eminent Indian as Dr. Mitra. Babu Trailokhya Nath's career was uniformly bright from the beginning. He was a Master of Arts, and Doctor of Law, Tagore Law Professor President of the Faculty of Law of the University.

He was a Law Professor in the Presidency College. As Chairman of the Serampore Municipality he won high opinions. He was a man of retiring disposition else he would have been a Member of the Legislative Council long ago. The Doctor's career as a Vakeel is too high to be mentioned. Commencing with a life of precarious struggle for existence he left nearly 10 lacs of rupees on the occasion of his death. In him the Bengalee loses a giant of intellect. We fully agree with the Chief Justice of Bengal about his private and public life. His Lordship said:—

Mr. Advocate General and Babu Hem Chundru Banerjee.—We heard with great regret on arrival at Court thismorning of the death of this gentleman and of the sudden character of it, which makes the death more terrible. I am sure, speaking for myself, and I think for all the Judges with whom I have had an opportunity of speaking, that we entirely agree in the expression of respect for his memory for the way in which he always did his work and for his character, both as a public man and as a professional man. His loss as Babu Hem Chundru so justly said, is one which will be felt and his place will not be easily filled.

A District Magistrate Censured.

Some time ago, an application was made by Mr. Willie Grant before the High Court, for the transfer of a criminal case pending before the Sub-Magistrate of Yadiki in the Anantapur District, on the ground that the Magistrate had received bribes from the complainant and the support of the application three affidavits were put in containing several allegations of misconduct against the Sub-Magistrate. The High

THE BHĀRATA.

SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1895.

Retrogression with a Vengeance.

—:o:—

II.

OFFICIALDOM WON OVER.

We have given in our last issue an analysis of the signitories of the so-called memorial which has been submitted by the public (?) of Rajahmundry. We have challenged the prime-movers of the retrogression to submit their memorial to a public enquiry, but we have received no reply to our challenge. We have every reason to believe, on the best possible and most reliable information, that the leaders of the movement are ashamed of their retrogressive action; and we are glad that they are so. We would have been much more glad if they did not take this step at all. But repentence never cometh too late. They knew perfectly well that the young India of to-day, of which they are not only members, but zealous partizans and advocates, would cry "shame" to their folly and, if not on principle, they ought to have abstained from this backward movement, out of self-respect. We are ever sorry for having to say anything harsh about our countrymen; but in our editorial capacity, we must strive to be impartial. It is true their folly surpassed all limits but, as repentence absolves all sins, and as the lost wandering sheep that have been led astray have come back into the fold, as they have come to learn that they have done things that they ought not to have *done and* not done things that they ought to have done, in a word, as they are penitent, let us pass over their ignominious folly.

We are now concerned with a gentleman who lent himself to the evils of these our erring and penitent friends. We allude to Mr. A. C. Tate, our late Sub-Collector and *ex-officio* Chairman of the Rajahmundry Municipality. It is the duty of the executive officers to keep themselves aloof as much as possible from local factions and local intrigues. They ought not to be the willing instruments of a factious spite but be the dispensers of justice irrespective of all factions. We are sorry to record that, in our humble opinion, Mr. Tate was a little too much inclined to listen to any one who would demean himself by telling tales. We know for a fact that he was made to believe that during the administration of the late Chairman, that is to say, of the Chairman, who has now been reelected, that the Municipality was anything but flourishing. It is human nature to look microscopically into other people's errors and telescopically into one's own. And yet with the best magnifying glass of imagination, one cannot perceive any improvement made by Mr. Tate during his Chairmanship. We understand that Mr. Tate in forwarding the memorial to the Government went out of his way to remark that the Manager of the Municipality appointed by the late Chairman is unfit for his work. We know not on what ground the late Sub-Collector formed this opinion, unless it was that the Manager was appointed by the late Chairman and that the said manager is a fearless exponent of the foibles of some who shall be nameless. The present Manager was a clerk in the District Court and has also acquired a little literary eminence by the conduct of an Anglo-Telugu Jounal. He has been in office for only three months and yet Mr. Tate judges him unfit for his appointment. We believe we can shrewdly guess the source of Mr. Tate's inspi ration. The late *exofficio* Chairman is further said to have remarked that the Chairman now elect, being a le ading pleader of the place and having a lot of prac could not find time to attend to the duties of Chairmanship. Apparently Mr. Tate would desire the Chairmanship to be filled by some nonentity—for the latter would have ample time, though proportionately less brains, at his command. We shall not be so unjust to our late Sub-Collector as to suppose for a minute that he really meant this remark to be considered seriously by the Government. Let us hope that much extraneous and influential pressure brought forth that remark.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We are sorry that we could not continue the Second Act of "The Poor Vydeeki" in this issue as promised in our last. We shall, however, publish the same in our next issue.

Our Collectors.—Both Mr. Brodie and Mr. Elphinstone are on tour for the Jamabandi work.

Rai Bahadur Jambulingam Mudaliar b.a., m.l.—This gentleman who was unsuccessful at the last election for the Legislative Councillorship is coming to this District on a canvassing tour. He is an advocate of the Madras High Court and has been an examiner for the last few years for the b. l. and m. l. examinations. He is the Vice-President of Bellary District Board. Without any dispartgement to the present member for the Northern Group we must say that Mr. Jambulingam will prove a far more useful member of the Legislative assembly if he is elected. We have every reason to believe that unlike last year there will be a keen contest at the next election. We wish this gentleman every success.

Mr. Carmaicheal.—In our last issue we said that the present Superintendent of Police, Mr. Carmaicheal will prove a chip of the *old block*. We did not think then that our *prediction* would so soon be fulfilled. The Railway robbery case which we reported in our last issue, has been, thanks to Mr. Carmaicheal and his able subordinates, detected and the thieves are now in custody, The missing property to the value of Rs. 4000 and odd consisting of silver and gold has been found buried near the Central Jail at a place called Sarangathara Metta. Two Railway porters and a Warder of the Jail are implicated in the affair. The Sowcar whose property was lost gave up every hope of seeing the colonr of his property, but he now may thank his stars and Mr. Carmaicheal for the recovery of the stolen property.

Another Conversion.—Scarcely had the Madanapalle conversion case finished, there is another news of the conversion of a Brahmin lad that reaches us from Masulipatam. The boy was studying in the F. A. Senior class. The father filed a suit in the Local District Munsiff's Court and obtained a temporary injunction restraining the Missionaries from baptizing the boy. The Missionaries moved the Court to set aside the injunction. The learned Munsiff found the boy to be a minor under the Indian Majority Act but nevertheless possessed of a mind to think for himself and to understand what he was doing and thus following the ruling of the Madras High Court, in Reade *vs.* Krishna 9 Madras 391, removed the temporary injunction. A minor is incapable under the Majority Act to enter into the smallest contracts but nevertheless under this decision he is fully competent to enter into an everlasting contract with his God. Truly, the ways of this world differ from the ways of Heaven.

Mr. Gully, q. c.—This gentleman has been finally elected to the speakership of the House of Commons, which falls vacant by the resignation of the Right Honourable Mr. Peel. He has been a very successful member of the bar. He is reported to be a skilful cross-examiner. We were present in Court ourselves when the Colin Campbell divorce suit was heard and we remember Mr. Gully appearing for Captain Shaw, the co-respondent. Our impression then was that he, though a skilful cross-examiner, was not much of a speaker. At any rate we remember a conversation which two friends of ours had with each other, we being unwilling listeners thereto. As we do not like to give the surnames of our friends, we shall call them Jack and Jim.

Jack.—Let us go and see how Gully gets on!

Jim.—Dash Gully! Let us go and see Lady Colin Campbell.

But we are afraid that our friends saw Lady Colin only with her thick veil on, for they being rather too much laticudinally inclined could not find room in Court.

Madanapalli Conversion Case.—Judgment was delivered in this case by the learned Munsiff, on the 29th of last month. The decree is for the plaintiff with costs and the boy is to be handed over to his legal guardians. The Court is of opinion that the boy is a minor, and not a free agent being under the influence of the Missionaries. One curious feature which we are really sorry to record does not bring out the Rev. Defendant in bright colours. The Plaintiff's pleader in the course of his argument referring to the issue about the age of the boy requested the Court to carefully note the suspicious nature of the date affixed to the declaration by the boy in respect to his age; and the Missionary's pleader admitted that the declaration was antedated, the 20th October 1894 not having been entered on that date but on the 18th [illegible]ary 1895. Mr. Chamberlain was warned by [illegible]rt as to the probable result of his admission. [illegible]*vertheless he could not go* [illegible] least this looks [illegible]. If souls are to be converted at the cost of st[illegible]h and probity, it would be much better to g[illegible]p converting.

Disabilities of Municipal Councillors.

The Madras Government made a rule some time ago prohibiting Municipal Councillors from voting on questions in which they are personally interested. It has now thought fit to make an addition to this rule by further prohibiting them from voting on any question which "affects otherwise than in its general application to all properties situated within the Municipality, any property belonging to him or his relatives or in which he is interested, or of which he has the supervision or management." The Bellary Municipal Council is the only local body that has rightly called this additional rule "too-wide, unnecessary and unworkable." All the other Municipal Councils having held their peace, the Government is unable to agree in this opinion. Is the Government growing more jealous of the powers of individual Councillors or has it found out that educated natives are after all not fit for self-Government?

Social Intercourse between Europeans and Natives.

In the course of a lecture on Social intercourse between Europeans and Natives, delivered the other day in Madras, Mr. S. Satianadham of the Presidency College made the following pertinent remarks which we quote with approbation and hope our educated men will ponder over and digest:—

Was it not Rudyard Kipling who said that the Ten Commandments ceased to be binding on an Englishman on the side of Aden? Whether he meant that this statement of his should be taken seriously or not, we do not need a Kipling to tell us that the conditions of life in India of an Englishman are entirely different from those in England. I have referred to the innate sense of superiority of the Englishman and his natural reservedness. These features of his character have their ugly side as well. Too much of self-consciousness often degenerates into swagger; and there is no human infirmity so melancholy as British swagger. We see it manifesting itself in so many ways. I am also afraid that the conditions of life in India of an Englishman are such that they tend to foster and nourish this questionable side of his character, namely, race conceit. An Englishman arrives in India and finds to his utter astonishment that he is made more of than ever he was before; and if he is one who holds any position of official influence and draws a high salary, there will never be wanting a circle of natives who treat him almost as a demi-god. Not only are the lower classes given to cringing and fawning; but even the educated classes have the same weakness. There is a great deal of false hero-worship in India,—worship of mere pelf and power and this trait in the native character, combined with the innate sense of superiority in the Englishman, is a serions hindrance in the way of bringing the two races together on any footing of equality.

The Masses *versus* The Classes.

We have received the following letter and we fully sympathise with the objects the promoters of the movement have in view. It is true that Brahmins have had a greater share of "the loaves and fishes" than the non-brahmins. But seeing that they have been the custodians of the Indian literature from time immemorial and that the non-brahmins were practically their slaves, no one can wonder that even to-day Brahmins excel in intellectual achievements the non-brahmins. But the time has come when The Masses *versus* the Classes should die out. This is an age of equality. We would therefore advice our non-brahmin countrymen to raise themselves up to the level of the brahmins and we would urge equally up on our brahmin countrymen to lend a helping hand in raising their unfortunate and down-trodden countrymen to their own le[illegible] We perfectly agree with the leaders of this movement in thinking that there ought to be branch associations, at least in

and other appointments amongst a community that forms the bulk and back-bone of the nation, and upon whose prosperity the ultimate welfare of the country so largely depends. We believe that this question may have attracted your attention also and that you feel similarly on the point. Hence, with the hope of finding brother-workers in yourself and your friends, we take the liberty of addressing this letter to you.

Moved by this pressing duty, several of the leading gentlemen of this place have formed themselves into a society, with the designation of "An Association for the Masses," and with the threefold object of—

(*a*) promoting education among non-brahmin youths;

(*b*) safe-guarding the rights, and representing the wants, of the non-brahmins;

(*c*) advancing generally the welfare of the non-brahmins.

The "Ways and Means" proposed by the Association to be adopted are—

(1) to open branch Associations—one in each district, with sub-branches in the important towns in each district;

(2) to establish a central Association at Madras;

(3) to raise funds by subscriptions and donations;

(4) to publish a journal to popularize and promote the objects of the Association;

(5) to offer scholarships and similar other helps to deserving young men with a view to promoting high school and collegiate education.

Occasional representations, as necessity arises, to the powers-that-be about the objects of the Association will, of course, be one of our means; but being of a periodical nature, they need not be included in the usual programme of work. A large and thoroughly representative Committee, consisting of most of the leading members of the various sections of the "non-brahmin" community, has been formed; and all that is legitimate and practicable will be done in this earnest endeavour to elevate the main-body of our nation. It will, we hope, be obser[illegible] objects of the

Management of Sub-soil Water and Wells.

The following extract from a paper by Professor Koch (translated by Arbert Bull, R.A.) is published for general information:—

For domestic filtration, *i.e.*, for the use of family or of one house, there are small filters of a most varied construction at our disposal Of these, there are not many which can keep back micro-organisms, and therefore infectious matters, from the water, and those which can do so, *e.g.*, those made of silicious marl, aluminous clay, asbestos and celluloid, remain only a few days impermeable to germs, and very soon fall off as regards the quantity of water they supply, and require a very careful handling. I am not aware of any small filters which suffice for practical wants for any length of time, and I should not advise depending upon small filters in times of cholera.

Far better are the results of natural filtration. Rain water, when it sinks into the ground, and ultimately becomes sub-soil water, passes through far thicker layers and with far less rapidity than river water when passing by artificial filtration through sand filters. If the soil is only sufficiently granulated, we have in soil filtration a much more perfect process than is at our disposal in artificial filtration. As a rule the soil is of a material much more finely granulated than the comparativoly coarse grained sand of the filter, and it is fair to expect that the sub-soil water, after passing sufficiently thick layers of this finely-granulated soil, will be either very poor in micro-organisms, or quite free from them. This is confirmed by the investigation of C. Fraenkel, who has shown that sub-soil water, even in a soil which has been much and for a long period contaminated, as in the case of Berlin, is quite free from germs. In other places the same results have followed from investigations made on this point. We have, therefore, no reason to keep out of consumption the sub-soil water, which can be found nearly everywhere. On

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[illegible] Baron Wenlock Governor in

NOTICE.

Owing to some of our staff having stopped away for some unaccountable reason of their own, the issue of our paper has been somewhat irregular. We have now brought fresh men into our staff. We have likewise increased our editorial staff. We beg to apologise to our subscribers for the unpunctual delivery of the last few issues.

THE BHĀRATA.

SUNDAY, APRIL 21 & 28, 1895.

Retrogression with a Vengeance.

I.

Interested Conservatism *versus* Disinterested Liberalism.

We have after all succeeded in getting a copy of the bogus memorial sent to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council in respect of our Local Municipality. We have to thank our own ingenuity for our success. The purport of the memorial is the same in substance as what we have described in our last issue. It is true that the honorable member for the Northern group is not a signatory to the memorial [illegible] signed the memorial, we are sure that one at least pays no contribution to the Municipality either by way of professional tax or any other tax. One or two names among the signatures strike us to be the names of those who are permanent absentees from Rajahmundry. We are sure that the wire pullers of the movement took any amount of trouble, but alas! even then they could not get more than 135 signatures in a town like Rajahmundry and an analysis of this number shows that we are perfectly justified in our christining the memorial as Bogus. The few intellegent men that are at the bottom of the memorial have been great advocates on public platforms and otherwhere of the extension of elective franchise and champions of the National Congress reforms; but alas, for the frailty of human nature when self interest conflicts with a principle, off disappears the latter. The liberalism of these people plays a prominent part so long as it tallies with their self interest. These gentlemen are no doubt disinterested liberals but in this particular instance they have become interested conservatives. We challenge a public enquiry and if these gentlemen choose to take up the gauntlet we shall not withdraw from our offer of proving the memorial to be a bogus one. We are confident that Lord Wenlock's Government or as for that matter any other Government would not seriously consider the contents of this retrogressive memorial signed by a few disaffected, disappointed and unthinking men of Rajahmundry, a memorial hatched in secret and sent out with such suspicious privacy. We hear that Mr. Tate the late Sub-Collector in his capacity as *ex-officio* Chairman of the Municipality has passed certain remarks in forwarding the memorial to the Government.

statements should be dated but that they are dated as a matter of course. It is true that they are generally dated but I think they need not be dated at all and if a plaint is not dated there is no provision of law under which it can be returned for amendment In fact the dates given in these papers can never be relied upon as in most cases the date given would not be the date of presentation but some anterior date. In fact when we want to ascertain the date of presentation of a paper in court we would see the date-seal of the court and not the date given in the paper.

Rule II of pleadings in the Civil rules of practice lays down that petitions should contain the date. This shows that in other cases where no mention of the date is made the intention of the rules is that no date need be given.

It being clear that there is no rule having the force of law which lays down that the acceptance of a Vakalat should be dated, the next and most important question is whether a District Munsiff can make such a rule, and enforce it, in other words, whether he can legislate. I think that no court except the High Court can make such a rule. If the view taken by the Munsiff is correct the Vakalat before the acceptance is dated is an invalid document and does not confer on the Vakil authority to act on behalf of his client; and any papers presented by the Vakil could not be taken to be valid. Consequently, the statement filed by Mr. Somayajulu should not have been accepted by the Munsiff, for the sake of sheer consistency. The other side Pleader might very well object to its being taken on record.

A. Vakil.

Death of Dr. Trylokhya Nath Mitra, a Vakeel of the Calcutta High Court.

It is with deep regret we announce the death of Dr. Trailakhyanath Mitra of the Calcutta Bar. The *melancholy event took place on the evening of Thursday* the 18th April. The Chief [illegible] with M

Baron Wenlock Governor in

THE BHĀRATA.

SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1895.

Chitral Mess.

—:o:—

Who is responsible for involving the already-poverty stricken India into a fresh expenditure with reference to the Chittral affair and what is the *quid pro quo*, India is to get in return to her loss of men and money? The Maharajah of Kashmere was the Suzerian of Chittral, the inhabitants whereof are a set of barbarous and turbulent people. The Czars of Russia are said to be constantly in dread of being murdered but for the chiefs of Chitral, it seems to be an uncommon thing to die in their bed. The reigning Mehtar, as the chief of Chittral is called is certain of being assassinated by a rival of his and the latter in his turn is sure of being sent into another world by a rival claimant. Before the annexation of Kashmere by Lord Lansdowne, the Maharajah of Kashmere cared very little who cut whose throat, as long as the reigning Mehtar, whoever he may be, it was just the same for the Suzerian, paid his tribute. But after the annexation of Kashmere, the British Government would not follow the old *quita non movare* policy of the Maharajahs and would not let the succession in Chittral to depend upon the might of him who can cut the reigning Metar's throat. The policy of the British Government is no doubt humanitarian; but, in the interest of the British-Indian taxpayer, it would have been well, if the Govern[illegible] let the Chitral fas[illegible] alone hour of their need." We fear his Lordship is travelling out of the line. His Lordship's words do not answer the query, why Lieut. Gurdon went to Chittral. If he did not go there, then there need have been no necessity for sending him a reinforcement from Mastuj, Dr. Robertson, the political agent at Ghilgit need not have followed suit, to rescue Dr. Robertson an army need not be sent, war on the frontier would not have become a *common parlance* of the day and finally the Indian taxpayer who is already groaning under the heavy burden of taxes which he has to pay need not fear that he will have to forego, some of the bare necessaries of life in order to pay an additional tax for a purpose which, even when successful will not in the remotest way benefit him or his progeny.

But even now there seems to be a way for the Indian Government to withdraw honourably from the field. Umrah Khan, the Pathan chief is said to be treating his British prisoners with lenity and it is reported that he will desist from fighting if the Indian Government would abstain from invading his territory. For once the Anglo-Indian and the native journals agree in advocating a peace policy and we hope that the Government of India, having due regard to the unanimous public opinion of Natives and Anglo-Indias, will take the necessary steps to come to an understanding with Umrah Khan. Already up to 4th of April, if we can rely upon a Telegram in the *Englishman*, the British Indian casualities were forty including killed and wounded. We hope to hear no more of casualities in Chittral. Since writing the above we learn from circumstances that the war will come to a speedy end and we congratulate the Indian Government, on accouat of this spe[illegible] issue.

as counsellors and by some of those who were disaffected with the Municipality for having increased the tax on their cesspools under orders from Government. We are even prepared to state that some at least of the signitories knew not what they were subscribing to. We know at least of one instance where the signature was obtainted on the pretence that the said memorial was being sent to the Government for a decrease of the tax on cess-pools. If the principal actors, who got up the memorial were really honest and straight forward, if they had the interest of Rajahmundry at heart, if they were certain that their cause was just and proper, if they were the friends of the people, if they believed that their memorial could stand the brunt of criticism and if they had the courage of their convictions, why did they not convene a public meeting to discuss the *pros and cons* of the points mooted in the memorial? Why did they not allow the inhabitants of this town to hear the other side of the question? Why did they hide their light under a bushel? It would have been more manly if they had adopted their memorial at a public meeting.

From what we could glean on second hand information the signitories in that memorial desire that their town shall be partially disenfranchised. They want more nominated Councillors and a nominated Chairman. They practically confess that Rajahmundry is not fit for Local Self Government. If Rajahmundry is not fit to elect its full *quota* of Municipal Councillors, much more therefore is the town not in a position to select a member for the Legislative Council. Nevertheless it is a wonder that the member for the Northern group hails from Rajahmundry.

We further learn that the late Chairman is represented in t[illegible] memorial to be incompetent for his office. We know not on what grounds this *allegation is* [illegible]*ade. We know, for a fact, that the* late Chairm[illegible] an active and end[illegible] mem-

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Court thereupon directed the affidavits to be forwarded to the District Magistrate, and asked that officer to investigate the charges contained in the affidavits, recording evidence that might be adduced in support of them and submit the same to the High Court with his report. On the receipt of this order the District Magistrate, Mr. Nicholson, sent for the parties concerned, examined them, recorded the evidence they had to adduce in support of their allegations and submitted the same to the High Court, but without his own opinion thereon. When the application for transfer came on for disposal yesterday before the High Court, their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Parker remarked that the evidence as recorded and submitted was perfectly useless to them inasmuch as the District Magistrate had not thought it his duty to express his own opinion on the statements recorded by him. The learned Judges expressed their surprise that an officer in the position of a District Magistrate, the Head of a District, should have displayed such an absolutely ridiculous want of common sense in construing an ordinary order and, as they were not in a position to dispose of the application on the bare statements recorded by that officer without the assistance of his opinion, sent back the case with a direction that the District Magistrate should remedy the defect by expressing his opinion.—*The Hindu.*

CALCUTTA NEWS.

21st April 1895.

Mr. R. M. Dane is to be appointed Deputy Secretary to the Government of India Vice Mr. Bake.

* * *

The weather of the city is tolerably better. Small-pox is falling off but cholera is raging furiously.

* * *

On Sunday last Sir Alfred Croft, the Honor'ble Mr. Cotton and Mr. Risley left Calcutta for Darjeeling.

* * *

Mr. P. O'Kincally Barrister has been appointed [illegible] Counsel in the room of Mr. A. Phillips [illegible]

During the absence of Mr. A. Macdonell, Mr. J. H. Gilliland Professor Presidency College is appointed to act as Professor in the Civil Engineering College, Sibpore in addition to his own duties.

* * *

The Lieutenant Governor accepts the registration tendered by the hon'ble Sir Gregory Charles Paul K. C. I. E., of his seat in the Council of Leiutenant Governor of Bengal for making laws and regulations.

* * *

Mr. A. U. Faushawe, Director General of Post Office will arrive in India by the next Mail Steamer, relieving Mr. Kisch, who will revert to the Postmaster-Generalship of Bengal for some weeks thereafter proceeding on furlough.

* * *

W. C. Graham, Esq. Barrister-at-law makes up the full complement of Government commissoners on the Calcutta Municipal board. He comes with a great name and is himself a worthy man with a lively sympathy with the people of his country. We give him a cordial welcome.

* * *

Mr. K. C. Dey I. C. S. Assistant Magistrate and Collector Chittagong has been posted to Nadia and will have charge of the Ranaghat subdivision of that District, Babu Nobinchundra Sen Deputy Magistrate and Dy. Collector Ranaghat being transferred to the head quarters station of the 24 purganas District.

* * *

The Annual meeting of the society for the Higher training of youngmen was held yesterday under the presidency of the Hon. Sir. C. Pethram, the Chief Justice of Bengal. Among those present were Honorable Dr. Resh Behari Ghosh, Hon'ble Dr. Justice Banerjee, Dr. Heetor and others. The financial position of the club is a success. Still it seeks the aid of *the public* for the opening of a play ground for its members.

* * *

The second anniversary of the Hindu Dhurma Prochar sanity of Bowbazar commenced on Tuesday the [illegible] of the last meeting. The report was accordingly read by the Honorary Secretary, Dr. Majumdar and confirmed. The President then read an interesting paper on the small-pox epidemic in Calcutta and vaccination. He remarked that the true Homœopathic treatment of small-pox is far superior to all other systems of medicine. A little discussion followed. Dr. Bepin Behari Chatterji proposed a vote of thanks to the chair which was seconded by Dr. Chandra Sikhar Kali, and carried with acclamation. The meeting then dispersed.

Mr. Balfour was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Bimetallic League, held on the 3rd instant at the Mansion-House under the presidency of Alderman Sir J. Dimsdale, and in supporting the adoption of the Report, said the cause they advocated was the cause of a stable and uniform standard of value, which in their belief could be most nearly attained by bringing into a common circulation the two great mediums of exchange. Bimetallism was no longer spoken of as a mere fad, and it would be strange if it were, for they had in its favour a cooperation of theory and experience such as probably no other economic doctrine ever received. He proceeded to discus some of the arguments of the monometallists, contended that the existing British system of currency was manifestly absurd, and urged that it was the height of folly to attempt to pursue a policy of isolation in the one particular of the medium in which our great, commercial transactions with other countries were conducted.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Highly spoken of by **Dr. G. C. Bezbarua L. R. C. P.** *(Edin) and* **L. F. P.** *and* **S.** *(Glasgow) of British Guina.—George Town, South America and many other eminent physicians and private Gentlemen.*

Sanjibani Sarsa.

1813 M

THE BHARATA, SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1895.

When the Vakil has thought fit to date his signatures underneath his request and note of the 7th and 20th instant respectively it is very strange that he should have thought that his signature underneath the endorsement of his acceptance need not have contained any date and it is still more surprising that he should have persistently omitted to give the date in spite of the order of the Court. He quotes no authority in support of his conduct. On the contrary he says that there is no rule or practice that the acceptance should be dated. In matters like this no rule is necessary. Commonsense tells us that whenever we bind ourselves in writing to do an act we should not only subscribe our signatures to it but also give the date thereof. Hence when we execute a document we date it and sign it; similarly when we write an endorsement on a document we date it and sign it. In fact it has become a common practice with us to give the date whenever we affix our signature to any paper be it a legal document or an ordinary note or chit. That the Vakil is himself conversant with and observes such a practice is clear from the fact of his having dated, as above shown, his request and note of the 7th and 20th Inst. And yet he asks the court to quote chapter and verse. Under what provision of law he dates plaints, written statements and other papers he files in court under the various provisions of the C. P. Code? As regards Plaints, written statements and certain applications the code simply provides that they shall be signed and verified. It is nowhere stated that they should also be dated. And yet they are dated. As for the practice of the court, it is incumbent on the court to see that all papers received are dated and if any paper containing no date is at any time allowed to be placed on record through oversight or some such reasons that can be of greater importance than that Vakalatanamas should give the dates of their acceptance by Vakils. It was only the other day that the court foundnot that a Vakalutanama was signed and authenticated before any stamp was affixed to it, and such a thing could not have been detected if the Vakaltanama and the verification thereof were not dated. In putting a stop

vise the sanitation of the lanes and submit reports once a week if practicable.

2nd defect: The Sanitary Commissioner says that the latrines are, as a rule, kept clean." "Some of the latrines along the base of the hill liable to be scoured through by flood-water from the hill." On this the Government orders that "steps should be taken to prevent the latrines at the base of the Bezawada-hill from being scoured through by flood-water from the hill." This shows there is no defect in supervision but the Council, as seen from the chairman's remarks, is still unable to provide funds to effect the necessary works to prevent pollutions. This is a very important thing and more important than the repairing of the main road" as ordered by Government. If the council has, at present, no sufficient funds to spend for both, the Government may be asked which should be done first.

As to the 3rd defect pointed out, the chairman says that "unless main canal wharf and boat stand is removed to some other locality the nuisance complained of cannot be stopped." In such matters as these it is highly desirabe that special orders be issued to the European magistrate of the places to attend to the remarks at once, personally and remove the defect without any delay. So long as the drinking water is not protected from pollution in any Muuicipality, the very existence of such a body is of no earthly use. The first thing that every Municipality every councillor, public officer, and Magistrate (Europeon or Native) should attend to is the purity of drinking water. Where there is no care shown towards this, there is, it must be proclaimed, no true education, or enlightenment, fitness for holding the priveleges of local self Government. Boat peoplemoor boats, close to the shore at the places where people take the water for drinking and other purposes, drop fecus, urine, rubbsish, dirty water and what not, from the boats. If there is any particle of sense of duty in any person the first thing he ought to do is to insist on having the drinking water kept pure.

India in Parliament.

What we Think.

HOW WE ARE RUINING INDIA.

On Wednesday last, before our contemporaries had begun to realise the gravity of the matter, we called attention to the projected expedition of British Indian troops into Chitral against Umra Khnn. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* had suddenly changed the tone and the substance of his despatches, and whereas, so recently as 11th March, he declared that he had "the best authority for asserting" that rumours of serious developments in Chitral were "entirely devoid of foundation," he gave four days latter precise particulars as to the mobilisation of a division against Umra Khan. On Thursday questions were put on the subject in both Houses of Parliament, but the answers only explained, what was already known, that the ostensible object of the projected expendition was to relieve Dr. Robertson in Chitral, and that Dr. Robertson had been sent to Chitral in response to a request for rocognititn from the *de facto* ruler. Yet there was no suggestion that Dr. Robertson was in danger, and indeed the *Times* correspondent, who admitted that the expedition was almost unanimously condemned by the Indian public and the PRESS, asserted that Dr. Robertson was perfectly safe. To day there comes a piece of news which, although it is obviously exaggerated and may prove false, wears on the face of it a rather serious look. It is reported from Calcutta that some of the men who were supposed to be with Dr. Robbrtson have been attacked by the tribesmen, though not in Chitral, and it is reported from Lahore that Umra Khan has been very active since he received the news that a British expeditionary force was being organised against him. Commenting on this intelligence the *Times* says:—

The repulse is of no great significance in itself, even if the report of it is in all respects correct. It may, however exercise a certain injurrious efiect on our prestige until it has been avenged. . . . Umra Khan is hardly likely to submit now, and unles he does so we shall be forced to march into his territories

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To

His Excellency the Right Honorable
Bedby Baron Wenlock Governor in
Council
Madras

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE
5 JUN 1895

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 1813 M

May it please your Excellency

The humble memorial submitted by the Viswabrahmins of Rajahmundry showeth that your Excellency's memorialists hear that a memorial was submitted by some pleaders, schoolmasters and Komaties of this place stating that artizans (goldsmiths, blacksmiths and others) are illiterate, ignorant of the benefits of Local Self Government and that as the franchise has been extended to those classes also, they are not electing proper persons and praying that the privilege of electing Chairman may be withdrawn and half the members of councillors inclusive of Chairman be nominated by Government.

2 That the gentlemen elected by your memorialists are well educated just and respectable. There is no defect in their administration. Signatures of the owners of private latrines cesspools and of those who live opposite to lanternposts are daily taken into registers to see that sanitation and lighting are properly managed.

3 That your memorialists pray, that a panchayat be formed consisting of Collector, Sub Collector, Superintendent of police, District Surgeon and Chief Engineer in order to examine your memorialists and those Komaties and pleaders who state that your memorialists are illiterate.

4 As for respectability the Government has already published in Census report volume 13 at page 464 that your memorialists are Viswabrahmins and they perforom all cermonies like Brahmins and they do not allow Brahmins to officiate as priests but they have their own castemen to officiate.

5 Of the members elected by your memorialists one is M. R. Ry. N. J. D. Prasadarayudu garu a Graduate and First grade pleader that has been chairman for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years up to recently, another is V. Venkatramayya garu 2nd grade pleader that has been a councillor for a long time and the third is a merchant.

6 That therefore there has been no mistake in elections or defect in the Municipal administateon.

7 That the council in obedience to the orders of the Government raised the cesspool rates and some people who do not like the chairman and who have caste prejudices against your memorialists instead of informing the people of the real facts, misrepresented cesspool owners and got up that memorial; that they misrepresented facts to Muramalla Singarayya one of your memorialists and had his signature.

8 That if your memorialists are favoured with a copy of that memorial, they will surely prove who with what selfish motives have signed that memorial. That memorial was got up to deprive your memorialists who have been trodden down by other classes and who are now just rising under the impartial rule of British Government of the privileges given them and to prevent them from becoming Councillors and chairman.

9 That they therefore pray that some of your memorialists be made Honorery Majestrates, Councillors and the other memorial be desmissed and that exemplary ~~punishment~~ check be imposed upon those who got up memorial

10 That why those memorialists pray for nominated Councillors will be clearly seen. If those nominated Councillors Honorery Majestrates, members of Local Boards of this District are simply enquired who they are and what they are.

11 That your excellency may be pleased to examine them (nominated persons) and your memorialists and see in what respects the former are superior to the latter. If the privilege of electing Councillors be lessened and the nominations are increased, only those that have influence with Government officials will be nominated but not those whom people like.

12 That they therefore pray that there may be always $\frac{3}{4}$ elected and $\frac{1}{4}$ nominated Councillors of this town and always an elected chairman.

13 The three issues of the Bharata containing remarks on that memorial are herewith submitted, the remarks being marked with blue pencil, for your excellency's perusal.

14 This memorial was adopted in the meeting of the Viswabrahmins on 10th instant.

Your excellency's most humble and obedient
Servants

మహారాజరాజశ్రీ మద్రాసు గవర్నరుగారైయు వానరేబిలు జీఫ్ - బ్యారన్ - దెస్లాక్ - సి - ఐ - ఇ - ప్రభువుగారి సముఖానకే —

రాజమహేంద్రవరపు కాపురస్థులు విశ్వబ్రాహ్మణసమాజము వారు వ్రాసుకునే మనవి యేమనగా —

బంగారము - వడ్రము - కంచరము - కమ్మరము - మొదలయిన చేతిపనులు చేసి జీవించువారు - విద్యావిహీనులనియు, పామరులనియు, స్వయంపరిపాలనము యొక్క లాంఛనములను తెలియనివారనియు, అట్టివారికి మోఁటయి యెలెక్షను స్వాతంత్ర్యము ప్రాపింపచేసినందున వారు క్రమమైన యెలెక్షనులు చేయుదురు కారనియు, ఆయా వృత్తులవారికట్టి స్వాతంత్ర్యము నియ్యఁగూడదనే కోరికతో, మహాజరు నొకదానిని, ఇక్కడి కొందరు ప్లీడర్లున్ను, స్కూలుమేష్టరులున్ను; కోమట్లున్ను పంపించినట్లు వినుచున్నాము — వైశ్యను యెలెక్షను మీఁద ప్రకైర వేదనిన్ని, సగముమంది మెంబర్లును గవర్నమెంటువారే యేర్పరచవలసినదనిన్ని మీఁదవారు కోరినట్లు వినుచున్నాము —

2 ఇందుకే మేము మనవి చేసేదియేమనగా మేము యేర్పరుచుచున్నవారు గౌరవముగల కుటుంబములలోనివారున్ను; విద్యావంతులుగానున్ని; న్యాయవంతులుగానున్ని ఉన్నవారుగానున్నారు - పరిపాలనమునందు ఎంతమాత్రమయి లోపము లేదు - మరుగుదొడ్లు; లాంతర్లు; మురికికుండ్లు - విషయములలోనే పని క్రమముగా జరుగుతూ వున్నదో లేదో తెలియగలందులకు ఆయా మరుగుదొడ్ల యజమానుల వద్దనున్ని; మురికికుండ్ల యజమానుల వద్దనున్ని; లాంతరుల దగ్గరనున్న [illegible] వద్దనున్ని; సంతకములు చేయుచున్నారు - లోపములు యేమైనా వున్నట్లు యెవరైనా రిపోర్టు చేసినాకే మేము ఆయా బుక్కులు పరీక్షింపవచ్చును - విద్యావిషయములలో మహాశయులు వ్రాసివేసిన కోమట్లనున్ని; ప్లీడర్లనున్ని; స్కూలుమేష్టర్లనున్ని; మమ్మును; తెనుగునందును, సంస్కృతమునందును పరీక్షింపగలందులకే ఈ జిల్లాలోనున్న; కలెక్టరు; సబుకలెక్టరు; పోలీసు; సూపరింటెండెంటు; డాక్టరు; చీఫ్ ఇంజినీయరు; వీరిని కమిటీగా యేర్పరచి పరీక్షచేయింపగలందులకు కోరుచున్నాము —

ఇక గౌరవము విషయములో మాకు బ్రాహ్మణులవలెనే శోడశ సంస్కారా
ధికారము కలదనిన్ని బ్రాహ్మణులను పౌరోహిత్యమునకు [illegible]
మనిన్ని. మావారినే పౌరోహి~~త్య~~తులుగా ఏర్పరుచుకొనుచున్నామనిన్ని
విశ్వబ్రాహ్మణులమనిన్ని గవర్నమెంటువారు ప్రచురపరచిన ఆర్డరు
అనగా సెన్ససు రిపోర్టు (Census report) 13 వాల్యూము, 464 పారగ్రా
ఫు మూడగలందులను కోరుచున్నాము —

స్వాతంత్ర్యముల విషయములో చిత్తూరు జిల్లా అదాలతు కోర్టు తీ
ర్పు - సేలం జిల్లా తీర్పు మూడగలందులమే కోరుచున్నాము —

[illegible] జరిగినయెడల దేవ
లము ఏర్పరచిన మెంబర్ల విషయములో ~~ఈ~~ [illegible]
లలో బియ్యే ప్యాసు అయి; ఫస్టుగ్రేడు ప్లీడరుగా నుండె, యిదివ
రలో రెండు సంవత్సరములన్నర నుంచి పైర్తినుగానున్న నిడమర్తి
చెలమర్తి ప్రసాదరాయుడుగారినిన్ని; ఫస్టుగ్రేడు ప్లీడరై ఇ
దివరలో పాలకొల్లు నుంచి కౌన్సిలరుగానున్న వేలూరి వెంక
ట్రామయ్యగారినిన్ని యెలెక్షను చేసినాము —

కాబట్టి యిదివరకు యెలెక్షను చేయబడినవారిలోగాని; పరిపాల
నమునందుగాని లోపములు లేవు -

గవర్నమెంటువారి ఉత్తరువు ననుసరించి [illegible] మెంబర్ల విషయములో
అయ్యవార్లు యావత్తు [illegible] యజమానులు
[illegible] కోవలసినదని [illegible] యిమ్మనవలె
సినారు - సదరు గవర్నమెంటువారి ~~బి~~ [illegible] ప్రజలమీ [illegible]
[illegible] అయిష్టమున్నవారున్ను (~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~) మాయందు [illegible] ద్వేషము గలవారున్ను [illegible]
[illegible] యజమానులు [illegible] పోని మాటలు చెప్పి యా ప్రకార
ముగా [illegible] వేయించినారని తోచుచున్నది
[illegible] సింగరయ్యగారితో [illegible] పోని మాటలు చెప్పి
మా సభలో [illegible] వేయించినారు —
వట్టి కాగితము మీద దస్తతు వేయించినారు

ఈ యజమానులకు యేదియెలా లేనిపోని మాటలు చెప్పి
యీ ప్రకారముగా మహజరు చేయించినారని తోచుచున్నది
మా సభలో మురమళ్ళ శింగరయ్యగారితో లేనిపోని మాట
లు చెప్పి వట్టి కాగితము మీద దస్కత్తు చేయించినారు—

కాబట్టి సదరు మహాజరు కలనకలు మాకు దయ
చేయించే యెడల దస్కత్తు చేసినవారిలో యెవరెవరు
ఎవరెవ్వరు లాంఛముల కారణకు చేసినారో మేము చెప్పగలము—
ఇదివరకు దీర్ఘకాలమునుండి యున్న జాతిద్వేషము చేత
మాకు కంసిలరు అధికారమున్ను చైర్మను అధికారమున్ను
లేకుండా చేయవలెనని యీ మహజరు యిచ్చినారు, మావి
షయములో నిందాగర్భముగా వ్రాసినారు—

కాబట్టి సమస్త ప్రజలను, నిష్పక్షపాతబుద్ధితో
చూచి పరిపాలించుచున్నారు మా విషయములో కరుణించి,
బెంచి మేజిస్ట్రేటు పనులున్ను, యికముందు ప్రతి మ్యునిసిపాలి
టీలో మావారిలో ఒక్కొక్కరిని కౌన్సిలరుగానున్ను ఏర్పరుపగలం
దులకు కోరుచున్నాము—
మరియు వారి మహాజరునుతోసివేసి, దానికి యెవరు కారణ
కారకులో వారిసంగతి కనుగొని దరియాప్తు చేసి, యిక
ముందు యిట్టి జాతిద్వేషములను వృద్ధి చేయకుండగా ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ చర్య జరిగించగలందులకున్ను, యిందు
తో పంపిన భారత పత్రికలను చిత్తగించగలందులకు ప్రార్థిం
చుచున్నాము—
మరియు చేరను యెలెక్షను మానివేసి గవర్నమెంటు వారే
నామినేషను చెయ్యవలసినదని మహాజరుదారు కోరినప్రకారము మెయి
కో యింజిల్లాలలో గవర్నమెంటు వారు నామినేషను చేసిన కౌన్సిల
రు, మెంబర్లు, బెంచి మేజిస్ట్రేట్లును, పరిశీలించిన యెడల తమ
కే విదితము కాగలదు— (ఆ టీవారందరున్ను) మాకంటె యేయే
విషయములలో అధికులైతే వారే విరారే పరిక్ష చెయ్యవచ్చును
గవర్నమెంటు వారే నామినేషను చేసే యెడల ఆయిలాంటి ద్వేష
సత్తుతో చనువు మానవమున్న వారికి మాత్రము తప్ప
~~లోకాపవాద ప్రకారముగానన్ని~~ వారికి అధికారములు ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ లభింపక - మా పట్టణములకు ప్రజలు కోరుకవనే

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

మెంబర్లు ఘూండు నంతులు వ్రండ వలసిన దేవాని సగ
ఘు రెప్పు దూం వ్రండ కూండు దుఉలం గు వ్రండే రెడల
ప్ర జలకు నష్టలు తే సంభవించును—

చిత్రించవలయును—

3/1813

1 లక్ష్మీబు వెంపయ రామశాస్త్రులుగారు
2 పెనుమత్స వీరయ్య చంద్రశాస్త్రులుగారు
3 వరదా విశ్వనాథాచార్యులుగారు
4 లక్కోజు జగ్గాలయ్య బాంధర్యులుగారు
5 లక్ష్మోజు వీరాచార్యులుగారు
6 గొల్లి లక్ష్మీనరసింహాచార్యులుగారు
7 శింహాద్రి వీరాచార్యులుగారు
8 శింహాద్రి [illegible] శాస్త్రాచార్యులుగారు
9 కెల్లూరి వీరభద్రుడుగారు
10 కెల్లూరి గంగయ్యగారు
11 లక్ష్మోజు పెదలింగాచార్యులుగారు
12 కొండూరు అప్పలనరసయ్యగారు
13 మండలపు అప్పలనరసయ్యగారు
14 కొండూరు గోపాలయ్యగారు
15 వెంకటి శేషాచార్యులుగారు
16 మండరపు అప్పలనరసయ్యగారు
17 మండరపు అప్పిగారు
18 తొరాంగి వెంకప్పగారు
19 మండరపు సూర్యనారాయణగారు
20 మండరపు పైడిలింగంగారు
21 కొష్టూ హరి శింహాచలంగారు
22 రోసు సన్యాసిగారు
23 ~~[illegible]~~ రోసు చెల్లయ్యగారు
24 [illegible] గారు
25 [illegible] వెంపయ్యగారు
26 లక్ష్మో బగున్నయ్యగారు
27 కొడమంచిలి చిట్టి వెంకటరత్నంగారు
28 పొన్నాడ గురుమూర్తిగారు
29 తరిమెళ్ల నరసింహాచార్యులుగారు
30 కొడమంచిలి మల్లయ్యగారు
31 వాడపల్లి వీరభద్రయ్యగారు
32 [illegible] గారు
33 [illegible] గారు

34 మెరుగుపర్తి వీరంగా వ్రాలు
35 వరదా సూరయ్య వ్రాలు
36 మాణేపల్లి సత్యలింగం వ్రాలు
37 మానెపల్లి వీరయ్య వ్రాలు
38 [illegible] వ్రాలు
39 మాడిశెట్టి రామమూర్తి వ్రాలు
40 మానేపల్లి రామలింగేశ్వరరావు వ్రాలు
41 [illegible] వ్రాలు
42 చిప్పాడ వీరశైలింగం వ్రాలు
43 సింహాద్రి విశ్వనాథం వ్రాలు
44 [illegible] అప్పలస్వామి వ్రాలు
45 సింహాద్రి బుచ్చన్న వ్రాలు
46 [illegible] వ్రాలు
47 [illegible] వ్రాలు
48 అన్నాబత్తుల [illegible] వ్రాలు
49 [illegible] వ్రాలు
50 గంగలకుర్తి పాపయ్య వ్రాలు
51 [illegible] వ్రాలు
52 [illegible] వ్రాలు
53 [illegible] వీరభద్రయ్య వ్రాలు
కోసూరు అయ్యన్న వ్రాలు
54 [illegible] వ్రాలు
55 [illegible] లింగం వ్రాలు
56 [illegible] వ్రాలు
57 [illegible] వ్రాలు
58 నల్లబాటి అన్నయ్య వ్రాలు
59 దేవు గంగన్న వ్రాలు
రావి వెంకటేశ్వర్లు వ్రాలు
60 [illegible] వ్రాలు
61 [illegible] వ్రాలు
62 [illegible] పాపయ్య వ్రాలు
63 [illegible] సూర్యనారాయణ వ్రాలు
64 [illegible] వ్రాలు
గొల్లి బుచ్చి [illegible] వ్రాలు
65

97 [illegible] అప్పన్న వ్రాలు
[illegible] వ్రాలు
98
99 కాకరపర్తి పల్లయ్య వ్రాలు
100 కాకరపర్తి వీరభద్రరావు వ్రాలు
101 [illegible] భగవానులు వ్రాలు
102 [illegible] వ్రాలు
103 [illegible] వ్రాలు
104 [illegible] సుబ్బారావు వ్రాలు
105 [illegible] వ్రాలు
106 మాచర శ్రీశైలం వ్రాలు
107 లక్ష్మణ అప్పయ్య వ్రాలు
108 వీరవల్లి మల్లయ్య వ్రాలు
109 [illegible] వ్రాలు
110 నక్క వీరభద్రలింగం వ్రాలు
111 కోటిపల్లి సుబ్బారాయుడు ఆచారులు వ్రాలు
112 కొప్పిశెట్టి వీరభద్రుడు ఆచారులు వ్రాలు
113 వానపల్లి వీర్రాజు వ్రాలు
114 దొండ్ల గంగాధరుడు వ్రాలు
115 దొండ్ల [illegible] వ్రాలు
[illegible] వ్రాలు
116
117 పెద్దిరాజు మూర్తి వ్రాలు
118 కట్టా వీరభద్రుడు వ్రాలు
119 [illegible] అప్పన్న వ్రాలు
120 G atuala Venkatar atnam
121 [illegible]
122 [illegible] వ్రాలు
123 [illegible] వ్రాలు
124 బొల్లోజు నాగమల్లయ్య వ్రాలు
125 శ్రీ [illegible] సత్యనారాయణ వ్రాలు
126 [illegible] వ్రాలు
127 [illegible] వ్రాలు
128 [illegible] వ్రాలు
129 [illegible] వ్రాలు
130 [illegible] వెంకటస్వామి వ్రాలు

66 [illegible] శివశ్రీవారలు
67 కణితి పసన్నశివలింగంవారలు
68 కణితి గవిరయ్యవారలు
69 మొరవేపల్లి చిదంబరలు [illegible] వారలు
70 మురమళ్ళ నగరయ్యలు
71 [illegible]
72 [illegible]
73 కొమ్మూరు రాజలింగంవారలు
74 కొత్తపల్లి వీరయ్యవారలు
75 [illegible] వీరయ్యవారలు
76 మునిసోడు గురుమూర్తివారలు
77 కొమ్మజు రామయ్యవారలు
78 పొనుగంటి అప్పలస్వామివారలు
79 [illegible] వారలు
80 పట్టుల వీరాచార్యులు
81 పెలాల సన్యాశిలింగవారలు
82 కాడ పిన్ని పుల్లయ్యవారలు
83 కరంబ సన్యాసిలింగంవారలు
84 బందర వీరభద్రుడువారలు
85 మం. శరభవీరేశలింగంవారలు
86 అవిలతోట్ల చిట్టియ్యవారలు
87 [illegible]
88 కోమెట్ల వీరేశలింగంవారలు
89 ఆవుల [illegible] వారలు
90 గాడేటి రామయ్యవారు
91 [illegible] వారలు
92 [illegible]
93 దాలస బుచ్చన్నవారలు
94 ఆకుల [illegible] రత్తయ్యవారలు
95 పేలూరి అప్పన్నవారలు
96 [illegible]

131 దాసరి అప్పలరాజువారలు
132 లక్ష్మోజు చిదంబరమువారలు
133 వానపిల్లి [illegible] వారలు
134 బంగారు వీరభద్ర స్వామివారలు
135 [illegible] వారలు
136 కందికొప్ప సంగన్నవారలు
137 [illegible] వారలు
138 [illegible] అప్పయ్యవారలు
139 కొనకొక్ల రామయ్యవారలు
140 [illegible]
141 [illegible]
142 [illegible] వారలు
143 [illegible]
144 [illegible]
145 [illegible]
146 [illegible]
147 [illegible]
148 [illegible]
149 [illegible] వారలు
150 [illegible]
151 [illegible] వారలు
152 దేవ వెంకటేశ్వరులు
153 [illegible]
154 [illegible]
155 దేవపైడియ్యవారలు
156 [illegible]
157 [illegible]
158 కొసరాజు గంగాధరుడువారలు
159 [illegible]
160 [illegible]
161 పసుపులేటి వీరలింగంవారలు
162 పుగళువెంకన్నవారలు
163 [illegible]

164 [illegible]

165 [illegible]

166 K.V. Linganarayana Achari Photographer

167 [illegible]

168 [illegible]

169 [illegible]

170 [illegible]

171 [illegible]

172 [illegible]

173 [illegible]

174 [illegible]

175 [illegible]

176 Darvu. Lingamoorty Tally Clerk at G.V.N

177 [illegible]

178 [illegible]

179 [illegible]

180 [illegible]

181 [illegible]

182 ద్వారపూడి అప్పలనరసయ్య [illegible]

183 వింజవరపు శంకర శాస్త్రి [illegible]

184 [illegible]

185 [illegible]

186 [illegible]

187 పేరూరి పాపయ్య [illegible]

188 [illegible]

189 [illegible]

190 తాళ్లబత్తుల రామన్న [illegible]

191 [illegible]

192 [illegible]

193 [illegible]

194 [illegible]

195 [illegible]

196 కొండూరు అప్పలస్వామి [illegible]

197 [illegible]

198 [illegible]

199 తణుకు [illegible]

200 పెట్ల అప్పలస్వామి [illegible]

201 [illegible]

202 [illegible]

203 [illegible]

204 [illegible]

205 [illegible]

206 [illegible]

[9] LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Local & Municipal Dept.
CURRENT No. 1813 M

Petition

From

L. Papia Charyulu & other
Viswabrahmins, Rajahmundry

C.S.
~~W~~
Musl

Cur. 1371 L 1813 M

order

Recorded with reference to G.O. dated 27th June 1895. No 1029 M.

V.R. 29/6/95
3-VII
6/7/95

No.

Dated

Received 7-6-95

Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Praying that the Rajahmundry Municipality may ~~always~~ be allowed to have 3/4 elected and 1/4 nominated councillors and an elected chairman. and that three-fourths of the total number of councillors may be elected by the ratepayers.

/written order/

1/8 19/6 a/20/6

When given for copying
When copied
When examined
When signed
189

READ AGAIN G.O., No. 189 DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.

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