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JUNE.



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Bezyada: 15ht. September 1891.

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To our countrymen, who cannot afford to be deceived, I beg to say, that we have no other object in view, than to do justice to our people, and to give peace and contentment to their souls, leaving gentlemen to protect themselves, as they may see proper, on their behalf.

M. R. Ry.

Tedanki Venkata Narayana Puntulu Garu

Editor, Dr. Mansfield Green, Canada.

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Garu, Plaintiff Sub Court Officer.

Hypasiti Hanumantarew Paatula Garu.

Asst. Master San with High School Quarter.

We beg to acknowledge with warm thanks the receipt of \$5.00 from Mr. J. C. Davis for material published in the last issue of *Pleasant Sun*. Your efforts as annual payment towards support of our paper. This liberal minded gentleman is the list of our supporters and we solicit similar patronage from other gentlemen in position.

public is aware of the existence of a large pond of
out dirty water in the heart of the town on the road
Tottapet to the Post Office. The existence of that
no doubt a standing disgrace to the Municipality
tion has not, somehow or other, been drawn
object in spite of the repeated representations from
de and the Vijayalakshmi. But lately the City
are opened their eyes and ordered it to be filled up.
not with earth but with the town swill, in
night soil is frequently mixed in this Municipality
other places. The result, we regret, to observe is
the foul smell which has been recently causing

Venittings to the passengers by not to speak of

the discomfort of its neighbours. We question as to who is responsible to the public safety at a time when it has not altogether disappeared? Is it the Chairman of the Council, or the Ward Councillor. We beg to the attention of the authorities, *advance* drawn to remedy the evils resulting in wrong order by whomsoever it might be.

Local & General News.

Local & General News.
Krisna subsided for some time but has lately
fresh supply not from the effect of local rains
any down pour on the Eastern Ghats. The cry
suffering from want of timely rains and famines
prevail if the sky continues to feed us with

was Brahmachari. Inspector of girls schools Northern India arrived at Bezwada on the evening of the 4th inst. After visiting the Government girls school at Kolar on the following day she started for Masulipatam. Any school has not examined the two girls not known.

M. R. RY. M. Kameswara Row Pantulu garu Sub. As-
spector of Schools, Bandar Range who has been tempo-
rarily transferred to this place has relieved M. R. RY. C.
Subbarayudu Pantulu garu on the 10th. Inst. Mr. Subbarayudu
Pantulu has been in charge of this Range since its forma-
tion in January 1883. The improvement in the educa-
tional status of this Range is evidently due to his exertions.
He is considered to be very popular.

There is a general talk that the Sub-Court at Ellere will be transferred either to Manipatnam or Bazada. The former place has its advantages, but certain disadvantages. The Court and its officers, being situated at Ellere, are more central to the District and in communication with all the other Taluqs.

(See page 52.)

To Our Subscribers,

This is the seventh time that the "Krishna News" makes its appearance before the reading public and its hope to continue and develop itself as an organ of the enlightened and far advanced District rests with gentlemen, whose patronage, it has already solicited enlisting their names in the list of subscribers. Many of our townsmen have come forward with their liberal support and in consideration of the nominal rate, the gentlemen in other stations, to whom the paper is sent, not, we are sure, mind remitting their subscription at an early date and giving us all the possible assistance for a larger circulation.

THE

Krishna News.

15th Septemr 1891.

Englishmen in England.

We often come across two totally different classes of persons who differ completely from each other in their opinion about the present state of the country. Some people think that our soil is a hopelessly degenerate condition and we despair of its regeneration. They are quite to the bright side of the picture and are alarmingly alive to the blemishes that whitest portions appear grey and the grey to them. Such persons are usually prone to the good features that society in foreign lands is supposed to present. Especially do they fall in odious comparisons and contrasts between our own society and the English—odious because not just. The truth is they seem to judge of the society in England from its few representative in our midst. No greater error could however be committed.

The nation as John Bright said lives in the cottage. So, if you want to feel the pulse of a nation's moral life, you should place your stethoscope right on its very heart. Then alone could you judge whether it is really healthy or not. The few English men that come to our country are generally educated, a few of them belong to the upper classes of society while the majority of them are middle class English men. Thus we have little or no opportunity of observing the dregs and pariahs of their society. But the conduct of some of the English men in our midst, placed as they are in such favourable circumstances, is sometimes far from creditable either to their civilization or to their Christianity. And so

might one feel *a priori* that English society in England is not after all so spotless as some men seem to imagine or as interested Christians missionaries would have us believe. Such a conclusion seems to be warranted not only by the accounts we occasionally receive from Indian travellers in England but also by the news-paper reports of divorce cases which engage so much of the attention of the English Courts and the English Press. The following statistics on the matrimonial state of London prepared by an M. P., indeed disclose a dreadful state of things and may serve to purge the minds of such people of mistaken impressions concerning the moral purity of our white brothers.

"Wives who have left their husbands, 2,428; husbands who have run away from their wives, 2,371; divorced families 4,750; families living in a state of perpetual war 191,028; married couples who live in a state of absolute indifference to each other, 510,512; families happy in appearance, 1,050; families relatively happy, 1,102; families really happy, 6".

Truly such a state of affairs is shocking. While this is enough to correct the views of the class of persons already referred to it would only tend to make worse the other class, did we stop here? After having described the first class, we feel it unnecessary to characterize the second. It is needless to say that they are prone to place their microscopes on whatever is good amongst us and whatever is bad amongst English men and view our own bad customs through a diminishing glass. Perhaps they would feel reassured about the justness of their views by the above statistics. We however differ from them as completely as from the opponents. If the statistics on the matrimonial state of the Indian London (Calcutta) were taken to-day we should indeed expect to find few or no wives that have left their husbands nor half so many husbands that have left their wives. Nor perhaps should we have a considerable number of divorced families. But we are not aware that all this will not be more than made up for by the incredibly large number of families to be found living in a state of perpetual war and the married couples who live in a state of absolute indifference to each other. The particular concerned in these family wars are often the mother-in-law and the daughter-in-law instead of the husband and wife as we fancy to be the case in London and surely they are none the less destructive of happiness on that account. And then what shall we say to that alarmingly increasing number of unhappy women who will be found to be unhappy like their English sisters, with their husbands without them,—to the fearful number of the girl-widows whose parallel the statistics of our country—let us at least hope so—will furnish are we sure that we shall be able to show

result of our imaginary census, a greater number of families really happy than has been found in London.

Human nature is very much the same all the world over; only the conditions, geographical as well as social, under which we live are different. In fact we should expect to find few or no English couples living unhappily, were we to judge from the constitution of their society. In the first place marriage in England depends much more on the consent of the parties concerned than on anything else, whereas here it depends on anything else than such consent and a man realises that he is married perhaps years after his marriage rites have been celebrated. In the second place, the divorce system being unfortunately so common there, matrimonial ties are snapped with an appalling ease, the moment either party feels the conjugal yoke ever so heavy. And so we shall be justified in observing that the sacredness of family life is more regarded here in India—at least outwardly—than in England or France. You will hardly find a Hindu lady washing her linen in public; nor shall the Hindu husband ever lose his native sentimentality to the fearful extent of taking filthy lucre as a fit equivalent and compensation for dishonour; ay, of taking perhaps a five hundred pound note from the pocket of the very thief that has for ever robbed him of the priceless pearl of his wife's virtue and left her but the living coffin of her dear soul. Yet we will do well to remember that the fact that we have no public proof of the immoral state of our own society is but a poor proof that its superior excellence is a fact.

We have so far compared the two societies with reference to one important vice; but there are many other aspects of the question which ought to be considered and we regret we have no space here. We may however resume the subject in a future issue.

Free Education Bill.

What the ancient princes of India failed in their object to found a system of education for the advancement of their subjects, the British Parliament has realized it by a single stroke of benevolence. Though it has reached the highest mark among the middle and higher classes of the English nation, which prides in having possessed, the best talent and the rarest virtue, yet the attention of Government is directed towards the amelioration of the lower strata of the society, and the parents hail the coming of the day when their children have no longer to pay for what they learn. A large sum of money, out of the revenues of the country, is to be set apart for the purpose and if the attendance of children is not voluntary it may be assumed that the knowledge of the three Rs

sounds beneficially in every home. Great is the credit to the prime movers of the bill and the philanthropy of England is not silent when there is the least chance of her people being served.

A glance at the ancient history of India will convince the reader, that the reigning princes in their times, cared as much if not more, than other nations in providing for the education of their subjects. They founded several seats of learning and amply endowed each with lands and money. Not only did the students receive a free education but were fed and clothed sumptuously. Time has defeated the object of the founders and in the confusion that followed the overthrow of Hindu monarchies the endowments became the personal property of the holders. Multiplied have been the families from the date of revolution, that the landed property was split into pieces among the members, many of whom now seem to live from hand to mouth. Most of the Agraharams and Khandrikas, scattered over the country, may be said to be the relics of the original grant and the gradual reduction to zero of certain endowed lands besides transfer by sale or gift cannot but give room to affirmation that vast and varied were the expedients to cultivate letters in ancient India. It was some four hundred years ago that Muhammadans established their rule in India. Wars, bloodshed and a line which marked the reign of almost every Muhammadan sovereign drove the people to look to the safety of their lives than to education. Sooner had the English acquired supremacy in the country than a system of popular education was devised and brought to perfection. Schools and colleges sprang up in every direction and the result in the moral and material progress which the country has made. But what is spent upon education is, though to a slight extent, recoverable by fees. And this closes the door against the poor. The rich and the middle classes have generally an aversion to study, while the masses thirst for knowledge but without means to pay for what they receive. While Great Britain with its inexhaustible stores of wealth and learned aristocracy offered a free education to the subjects, what must be the case of India for a similar boon. From financial considerations we do not mean to advocate that colleges and High Schools should be opened to the non-paying poor but the boon should be confined to the primary Education which seems to be the only way through which the masses can be reached.

The Local and Municipal Acts have already effected some improvement in this respect, but it is only shared by the favoured few. Both the enactments profess to meet with the wants of the people in cases for which the imperial funds are not enough. The levying of School fees does not contribute a large

quota to local taxation and in some instances it is said to fall below 25 per cent of the total cost of each Primary school. Among the manifold advantages which people enjoy under the British Government the charge for education took the form of an indirect taxation which adds heavily to what the people pay directly. It is a matter for serious consideration that a large percentage of school-going children is lamentably illiterate and the sacrifice of few lacs of rupees will assuredly change the aspect of the country.

BEZVADA AND MASULIPATAM RAILWAY.

It is gratifying to learn that Mr. A. T. ARUNDAL, the able and energetic Collector of our District, is expected to return shortly from his forlough. The District owes to him a deep debt of gratitude for the several reforms introduced into every branch of administration specially for the encouragement shown to graduates and to men of Arts and learning. With the fresh vigor and spirit which he has acquired from the racing climate of Europe he will effect many more changes for the good of the District and the long-cherished hope of the ancient town of Masulipatam now coming in contact with the Railway system of the District may become a reality.

The Commercial and political importance of the District does not seem to have as yet received the due consideration of the authorities concerned. Masulipatam is the nearest port to the Nizam's dominions and a large importation of the mines and manufactures from Burma and China.

The line as settled by the survey runs through the producing and fertile tracts which in the event of a famine in other parts of the country stand foremost with the unfailing and inexhaustible supply. The Civil Engineering in one of its issues is said to have announced that the Government of India decided to construct the line of a mixed gauge. When the work will actually begin and by whom it is to be done are a mystery. But it is hoped that the subject will engage the consideration of Mr. Arundal on his return, as he is the founder and originator of the scheme and it is not too much to expect that he will give the satisfaction of seeing at least a material train running between Bezvada and Bandar about this time in the next year.

GIRLS SCHOOLS.

All the schools hitherto supported by Local Lords have been handed over to Government with effect from 1st April last who will bear all the charges. The executive control to be exercised by the Department will put them on a high state of efficiency and discipline. There are only a few schools of this kind in the District and we hope that efforts will not be wanting on the part of those concerned to open some more schools where there is a desire for the education of girls. Bezvada stands sadly in need of one and so are some of the Taluk stations. The change is a

great boon to the cause of female education and we trust that people will not be slow to appreciate the benefit.

(Continue from page 49)

The *Madras Mail* announces that a direct line from Madras to Bezvada via Nellore is recommended for the sanction of Government of India. The construction may be entrusted to the Madras Railway company. Bezvada will shortly become the junction of 5 Railway lines which will have their stations in a convenient centre near the Nizam's line.

The *Hindu Prakash* states, on the authority of a correspondent, that the Swamy of the Goud Brahmins has decided that a Goud Brahmin's widowed girl may be remarried if she has not arrived at maturity, and if she be under 12, years of age.

Government have sanctioned the Board's recommendation to transfer the head quarters of the general Deputy Collector Kristna Dt from Vinukonda to Narsaraopeta.

The Zamindarnee of Munagala Estate is now being prosecuted for an offence under the provisions of the Abkary act viz illicit distillation of toddy arrack.

It is a rumour that Mr. Wynch will revert to his former appointment as the Head asst. Collector Kristna. We hope the rumour may not prove a reality.

From the beginning of next year all the Board Normal Schools in the Presidency except the one at Madura will be taken to Provincial charge. The change will surely benefit the Primary Education. We wish the other Middle and Primary Schools for Boys managed by Boards will be placed under the direct control of the department as divided authority over these schools cannot place them in a satisfactory footing.

Acknowledgements.

We beg to acknowledge with thanks the following subscriptions up to 15-9-91.

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THE KRISHNA NEWS.

Bezvada 15th September 1891.

INCOME TAX.

రాబడి పన్ను.

ఈ పన్ను శేర్షరుచుటకు గాను చట్టముకడ ౧౮౮౬ సం॥ జనవరి నెలలో అంగీకారముపొంది అదే సంవత్సరము ఏప్రిలు నెలనుండి ఆముఖ లోనివచ్చినది. సంవత్సరము ఒకటింటికి ౫౦౦ రూపాయలు రాబడిగలవారికి ఈ పన్ను విధించబడును అంతకొకవత్సరముకంటె, తక్కువ రాబడుగలవారికి వేయబడుచట్టమువల్లకొనదు. ఆస్తినియల్లరకును ఈ చట్టవిబంధనలు దానివిబంధనలు. వ్యవసాయములన ఎంతలాభమువచ్చినను అనగావారికివందైన పంటగలదుదెచ్చి బహులో ఆముఖని ఎంతలాభమువచ్చెనోకొనను వారికియుదాహరణగాని వారువర్తకముమాత్రముచేయుట. ఇదియుగాక మతసంబంధమున గాని, ధర్మసంబంధమున గాని సంబంధించియుండు ఏర్పాటులనలవంతలాభమువచ్చినవకన్నెక్కువచూడవలెను. ఈ మేరకు ఆస్తులనుచూచున అధికారులచేతికి ఆస్తుగలవారిమించుచున్నది. గొర్నమంటువారిజీతములన్ని న్యాయపరిశీలన చేయవలసినదిగా అధికారులనునియమించినారుగాని తమయధికారములను దుర్వినియోగపరచుటకుగాను మనలో న్యాయాన్యాయములుకాని పరిశీలించుటెరిగితేలుతేక “ఎవ్వనిదన్న గాటకట్టువను” చందమున వ్యవహరించుచుండవలెను, మనలనుకుండుకుండించుచున్న చట్టము దినశ్చేతములు లేమనె యధికారములుచలాయించుచున్నది. వారేమనవలెనుదల మననల్లదొరలకు చట్టదగ్గముండవుగా? ఒక నేటిపు మేజిస్ట్రేటు శివవేణ, వైసఆస్థీలుఅనికారి దొరగారే కాకుండిన వారికున్న అధికారమంతయుదెబ్బలుచెందగనుటకు మేముమెరుకతీరుచుము. ప్రత్యేకముగావేసికడుపులో బెట్టుకునిముద్రాయెసాక్ష్యమునుబలపరచుకొనువేయచున్న యధికారులమేము స్వయముగాగుర్తించుచును. ఆ కేసులుఆస్థీలులో కొట్టివేసిన, మేముకళ్ళతోనేచూచితిమి. ఆట్లనియందరునట్టివారేయని గూడచెప్పవచ్చును. తెల్లముఖమువారిలోగొందరుండినట్లుచూడవలెముఖమువారిలోను గొందరుకడింభరులున్నారు. ఇంతకుమనలో అనుకమత్యమునదినన్నము, శైర్యసాహసములగుంటి, తనుబులవతనె పైవారిబుద్ధులందుకునకొన, ఏమిచేసిన, వారెగారికిఏమికోపమువచ్చునోయది తలచియు గొర్నమువారికి ఏవిధముననయిన, యాదానగునది ఆర్థికములతోకలను ని, లేకున్నది, యునుచు

పాయిలుప్రమోదనుగాని పొందవలయును, నిజముగాజనులకున్న ఆదాయప్రయములను కనెట్టునెరక ఇష్టమువచ్చినట్లెట్టి జీతనిర్దుగపన్నులను వేయచున్నాను. దేనినెట్టి, ఏతక్కువదాఖలాను యారాబడిపన్నుకట్టుచున్నారో పరమేశ్వరునకే తెలియవలయునుగాని పరులకితెలియదు. పోనిండు మొదటపదిరూపాయలుగట్టినను, మరుసవత్సరముయరువదియగుచున్నది. క్రిందటిసంవత్సరముకన్న ఏర్పాడారముపొచ్చును, ఎంతరాబడిరాబట్టి- పది, యరువదిగడెదగినవోతెలియరాదు. ఆస్తునందుమాత్రము ఈక్రిందకనుపరచినరీతిగ పన్నువిధించవలసినదని నియమింపబడియున్నది.

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|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| ౫౦౦ రు. మొదలు | ౭౫౦ లవరకు | ౧౦ లు పన్ను |
| ౭౫౦ | " ౧౦౦౦ | " ౧౫ |
| ౧౦౦౦ | " ౧౫౦౦ | " ౨౦ |
| ౧౫౦౦ | " ౧౫౦౦ | " ౨౫ |
| ౧౫౦౦ | " ౧౭౫౦ | " ౩౫ |
| ౧౭౫౦ | " ౨౦౦౦ | " ౪౫ |

గాబడిరెండువేలకు మించినదల పుకీరూపాయికి ఆయుపముసలు రొప్పన వుచ్చుకొనవలసినదిగా విధించియున్నది. దీనినిబట్టియొదింకగా పాటికాలవలన తక్కువుచ్చుకుని దానివలనపన్నువేయవలసియున్నున్నది. ప్రస్తుతపురాడికమాత్రమట్లుగాక అధికారులది ప్రవారిభాగ్యముగనున్నదిని ప్రెతివియంతిమిగదా? కొన్నిచోట్లతాళాలోని పొడగుమాటలుమొదలగువారు చక్కనినిగొతోయొకబాకునుతమయలోవన కడ్డమువచ్చినవార్లకేర్రతోనింపి, తహశీలుదాన్యయటబెట్టుగా వారుయక్రయక్రము తెలియకబోవుటచే, నోటిసలుపంపజలయు వాడు, కుయ్యోమొర్రోయనియెట్లుచూ చెంబో, తప్పెలోజిలంతోవండుకునువారైన పెళ్ళాముమెళ్ళోమంగళసూత్రేగ తాకట్టుట్టి ముడుపుచెల్లగట్టి యిక్కనప్పీలుకుప్రారంభించుకొనవలెను. పిమ్మట యప్పుచేసినపుకూడుయనునట్లు” అప్పుచేసికొని భార్యముచేతపుకుని కచ్చేరిచట్టు ఆస్థీలుకొరకు తిరుగసాగును. ఇంతతంటాలుపనను, మొదలుమొదలుపన్నుగట్టిరో వారేవిచారించవలసి యున్నది. గాన్యముమొత్తగనుండునా చదవరులేయాపింపవచ్చును. పోనిండు గ్రయములుగచేయుకొగకే విచారణచేయుదురుగనుక ఒకప్పుడు న్యాయ కలుగుననుకొందము. విచారణ ఏమేరగుగనుండునగా? పైమి తెక్కలుతెనిభిచేసెదరు, పిమ్మటపాటికతరపున, గ్రామముననధుకలు, యింకాకాంతమేమి సాక్ష్యమునుకచారించెదరు. ఇంతవిచారించినను, విచారించ, ఆతక్కులగుగాని సాక్ష్యమునుగానినవ్వేదనిజెప్పి ఆస్థీలుకొట్టివేసిన, యింటివద్దపాడైనపనులుపోగా యిన్తోజలు కోటుకాచట్టువారిగినది సొమ్మువ్యయపెట్టుకునినది, వ్యర్థముగుని ఇన్నిదృష్టాంతములుపోన వారిమనస్సాక్షికినమమే తెలియకుని. ఒకప్పుడువిచారణాంతమున పన్నుతీసివేయబడుచును. మొత్తము, మున్నాటిక- మువ్వీసము, ముక్కాని, మాడుభిరులుభాయమే

గూడప్రాంతములలో చాలితెంతకులము (విభవలకు) గలన
వత్తుముల, తోపుగాది, సమతాళాడః పూర్వముగాని తిరిగిరావము
చేయఁచునని వారిసావములవారు అనఁజ్ఞుచున్నవారు. "గుడ్డితో క
ల్లతెక్కిము" మనసావములవారు న్యాయమందెలపట్టియుండగూడదో
లిరుక్కది.

CORRESPONDENCE.

అయ్య ?

నాకు కొన్ని సంవత్సరములుండి మీ పత్రికారత్నము వ్యాసా నివారించుచున్నాను. మనమేజస్త్రి టుగార్లోనాకరు తమకొద్దుకువచ్చు పాటికలను "యేమిరా" యని, "యేదుపు" మని "ఒరేయని" యిక్కాదిమాటలు తిడుచున్నారట. ఒకగొప్పవర్తకుడు యిట్టి అత్యుచాసమునహింపలేక యీమేజస్త్రి టుగారి అధికారహద్దులనుండి వర్తకముచాలించుకునిపోతానని, నిజముగాకళ్ళపిళ్ళకాచుమానానను, మరి కొందరు పెద్దమనుష్యులతోను చెప్పకొనెను. పాటికలను అత్యుచాసించితిట్లు, పితాచమయీమేజస్త్రి టుగారికేగాక, యింకమరికొందరి అధికారనుగూడపట్టి దాధించుచున్నది. ఈ అధికారులచలాయించుచు నాదాపనులలో యిట్లు పాటికలవద్దెరాలనుతిట్లుట, ఆపమానించుట, కూడకరాగమని, వీటయెంచుకొనుచున్నారేమి? గొప్పమెంటువట్టుచు లోపట్టియధికారము వీరికికలుగజేసినట్లు కానమే, ఈ అధికారులు మరి యొకరివద్దకి పాటికలుగా పోయినపుడు వారివలన యిట్టియవమానము పొందిరేసినామనరా? అధికారముకలుగనే మనుష్యులముకామనుకొందురేమి. ఇంకకనుకతరములు తమపత్రిక చదువువారి తవ్వలైన నవ్వగోరెదను. లేకనడదుపముజరిగించునట్టి యధికారస్థులభావబలిమి యెయినితలచరేని యాయక్రమముబదిష్టుకొనుటకు తగుదురుగదానోరెదను.

దిత గింపుడు,

ఇట్లు

య దా ధ వా ది.

మాయ దాధవాదిగారు పాటికలను తిట్టిరందులకే యిటు లవ్రాయుచున్నారు. వర్తయుందు గుమాస్తాలను తిట్టువారి నీ మేము స్వయముగా గుర్రెలుగుదుము. గనక యిట్టివెల్ల గ్రతి కాముఖులున వెల్లడించుటవలన ఏమియుగలుగబోదు, నీ యాముగితే వలలేదనుచందంబున, మేవరంలేలక్ష్యములేని మొండి శిఖండంగొందరున్నారు. కావున యిట్టి అవమానములనగాని అక్రమమునుగాని, పొందినవారందరు అధికారపాఠ్యటికి ఆలోచించక అభియోగము(ఫిర్యాదు)చెచ్చిన అయ్యగారపుడేమందురో ఆలోచింపవలసియున్నది. ప్రకృతభవ్యవహములలో ఫలితమునుపొందినవారు ధయిర్యమువహించితెగువిధమున నాలోచించి యీమేజస్త్రి టుగారివిషయము పయిఅక్రార్ల సత్యముపరిచిపరాభవముకలుగునట్లుజేయవలెను. ఇట్లతడు చుట్టు కొందరుండి మహారాణిగారిఖ్యాతికి యెంతహానికొచ్చుదుండెరి- అరబడలుధారవారుతిరిగిమనదీస్త్రీకువచ్చుచున్నారనుకాతమరచిరావేమి- పాటికలునిలచినచో ఇట్టివారిలకొన్ని వెల్లడించుటకుమాకుచాలావ్యముకలదు.

(పరి కా ధికు రి.)

Advertisements.
FOR SALE.

1. Landam (big) with hood worth about Rs. 300. requires slight repairs.
 2. Landam (small) with hood worth about Rs. 250. in good order.
- Purchasers are requested to stirke out bargain with the undersigned at Brahmayalingam's house door No. 2267 and may examine them.
- Bezavada, }
Agastya Devarajam,
Hd. Assistant Collector's Office

3-9-1891.

నోటిసు.

నాకుగవర్తకులుగల కొడుగుజ్జాలబళ్ళు 2 లోపిలునుమహారురుగలగు వెలగలది. కావలసినవారు బ్రహ్మయలింగం దోరుగంబు 1. 3. 3. 2 గల యింటివద్దవుంచబడిన నడరుబళ్ళను తనికీచేయవచ్చును. ఖరీదువిషయము యాత్రొందడస్కతుచేసినవారిని కనుక్కోవలెను.

జెజవాడ, }
ఆగస్త్యం దేవరాజం,
3-F.F.O. }
హ. అ. క. అధీశు.

An Infallible Antidote for Scorpion Sting.

No house should be without this usefull Medicine. వృత్తి విషవ్యంసీయనునీయోషధిమహత్తు తెలుగుజ్జిబాధపడుతాటి వేసినయడలకాతెచ్చగలదు. ఉపయోగించువిధము బొషధపుడబ్బాదులకాగితమునందుదహరింపబడియె. అంచెకాలిగాకడబ్బా గిరి రు. 0-3-0 చొ॥ జెజవాడమిషకాస్కూటుచరు కె. అది నారాయణగారివద్ద బొక్కను- 02 వకపర్యాయం కొంటె వెల రు. 2-0-0.

నోటిసు.

1891 సం॥ ది 15

సెప్టెంబరు తారీఖున ప్రసవించిన జెజవాడలో కాపరం శున్నెటువంటిన్ని మాలకులకుడైనది వంటిన్ని నరూకుమారుడైన సాధూకు నడరుసాధూ భార్యయైన మైనాయిదుమూలముగా తెలియపరచేదేమనగా న్నువివాహముచేసుకున్న యెనిమిదినవత్సరములనుంచి నీతోనేవుండి నీయింట్లోనే కాపరముచేస్తూవుంటిని అయితే నీకుల్లి షశ్వము లేకపోయినప్పటికి లోకమునకున్నూ అపుమానమునకున్నూ వెరచి యింతవరకూ వుపేక్షించియున్నప్పటికి నీకు ప్రతిదినమునన్ను నిష్కారముగా కొట్టిబాధిస్తూవుండుటవల్ల నున్నూ యిఖమనుష్యసుఖములు వదిలిపెట్టి వుండలేకనున్నూ నీవర్తవుండుటకు యిష్టములేదుగనుక యీలేదీలగాయకు కాక మరోజులలోగా నన్నువదిలిపెట్టినాననిన్ని నాతోజోక్యముచేదనిన్ని మొదలయినసంగతులతో చెల్లుచిటి క్రాసియవ్వకలనీనది అట్లు యివ్వనియడల నాయుష్టప్రకారముగా అన్యత్రానివాహముచేసుకొనగలదానను నీవునాపైనగాని నేనువివాహముచేసుకున్నవారిమీదగాని యేవిధమైనతగాదా నీవుచేయుటకు అరుహుడవుకావు.

copies of
... regarding the use of
... Royal Court of ...
... (under copy of the ...
... put up)

... submitted for the ...
... Royal Court of ...
... submitted for order.

(9th) 1891
3/11

It does not matter a
... Royal ...
... times ...
(10th) 1891
4/11

On regarding the use of
... Royal Court of ...
... put up

Madras Times was the
Krishna. But about it is
In England the use of it
is jealously guarded and
the London Times the only
newspaper that has it.
- Received special permission
to do so, it is believed, about
100 years ago. May the
Director be asked whether there
is any act or ruling on the
subject? It is submitted that
the Royal Coat of Arms
should be used only on official
publications.

(Sd) D. W. P.
6/11

Re: for the C. A.

I don't think the matter
is really bothering anyone.

What is the price of the
Royal arms? I have Government
publications fly it but I do
not know what a price an
individual might not display
it on a newspaper. I know
if it is not possible to
use the Madras Times use it?

(Sd) J. S. P.
6/11.

For the C. A.

Begging your pardon
I should look at the matter
in an entirely different way.
You say "It does not matter
a stream about the Royal
arms" This seems so very
much a question of opinion!
It is true that the matter

don't care about the Royal
Arms. Equally many & more
don't care about their own
heralds. But on the other
hand there are certainly thou-
sands who do care about their
heralding and many hold
that this and many other
relics of past civilization
have perished and that not
having perished the next
best thing is to do away
with many ^{the} ~~the~~ stubborn fossils
remains that they have
perished and that those who
are entitled to use them will
not do away with them.
Her Majesty has reversed
my inference to these arms
and it is submitted that many

Government of her should be
jealous to the last degree to
maintain this inheritance in
honour.

The Royal Arms are
apart from the question of
the beaver) in the same
category as any other arms.
The "Fishers Arms" has no
more right to use them than
it has a right to give an
illustration to use the Prince
Charles and spear heads

On some notes written
G.O. No. 217. I write down
22/2/88
the cases in which by custom
the Arms were used by person
other than the sovereign.

My guess that the present

for heraldsman was from the
Royal Household and meaning
the achievement as a badge
of heraldsman.

I think that as a
specimen copy has come up,
the printer might be told
that he must explain to
his publishers that they must
adopt another design.

As to the address
given, there is nothing for
Government and it does not
seem necessary to move in

the matter.

As to the London Times
I don't know the origin of
the use of the arms. It may
have been by grant as Mr.
Bird says - it may have
been connected with the
origin of the paper. I will
ask into the point, but it
does not affect the present
question. Doubtless there is
good authority for this, at
least right singular, custom
in the case of the London
Times.

W. A. P.

The printer might be told
that - officially that the printer
is before the printer.

Royal Arms Club - 100

Not this should not be done.

well known the Oration of the

Honorable Member,

(95.) 9 5 1

Submitted for
the orders of the Honor-
able member.

! ~~And~~ ^{Am} myself not converted, but
perhaps the many hold different
views. Of the Krishna Paper
23/11 4 Come down upon, why not
the leader, Times also?

8
24 hr

Wey ant. induci?

Influence in Kinkar news and
 the Madras Times told us to go
 hang, as they probably would,
 what a dignified position we
 should occupy! There is violence
 against the revolution ^{of} against these
 or any other arms, unless they
 are necessary means of fraud &
 to do it.

25th

I think W. P. is right &
that we ought to take the
proposition of the Wisconsin State
for the new system to the
the Royal Commission on education.

* Giving her & this be
late 20, for 6-10, as
admitted in her case
- same case 11/12/91

The Hittow News was not sub-
mitted to us for a review. A speci-
men copy was sent by the editor in
1881 for inspection. Sanctioning
came was dependent, because he applied
for sanction. I think the matter
has been settled since.

1100
500

A specimen copy sent to
us of the Lib. is a copy
sent for our criticism
& approval or disapproval.
It may not have been sent to
us direct by the Manager -
but it is not worth taking exception
to this action involving
the Royal Arms, for by
implication, sanctioning this

we can't move in the matter, until we know what our rights & powers are. I would ask the proper authority in the Gov. of India whether it is allowable or not. I understand that this is a new paper, and the collector of the district sends it up to us for our ~~approval~~ information. As our attention is drawn to the fact that it uses the Royal Arms, there can be no harm in ascertaining what the law on the subject is. As soon as we get this information, we shall know what to do, which, I for one, certainly do not know.

W
20 Dec.

Use of the Royal Coat
of Arms.

ag. 5/12
Hon: Mr. Stokes. C.S.D.

6.12.12
8.11.12

Note for the C.S.

Before India is ^{in accordance with the} ~~advised~~ ^{in accordance with the} ~~may~~ ^{the} ~~following~~ ^{the} ~~be sent to the~~ ^{be sent to the} ~~Govt. Solicitor?~~ ^{Govt. Solicitor?} There may be some law on the point, & if so, the local authorities can point it out as well as the Govt. of India.

10.8.92
My dear Barclay,

Will you kindly let me know at early convenience whether there is any act, law or order ^{in exchange} prohibiting the use of the Royal Coat of Arms except on official publications or with special permission.

Yours sincerely,

30 B.
6/1/92

Fort Saint George }
8th January 1892

To E. Barclay Esq. dtd 8/1/92

Madras 9th January 1892

My dear Sir

Yours of yesterday.

By 46 and 47 Vict. c. 57 Section 106, it is provided that any person who, without the authority of Her Majesty or any of the Royal Family or of any Government Department, assumes or uses in connection with any trade, business, calling or profession, the Royal Arms, or arms so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, in such manner as to be calculated to lead other persons to believe that he is carrying on his trade, business, calling or profession by or under such authority as aforesaid, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

So far as I can make out, however the Statute does not apply to India. The Statute is the "Patents Designs and Trade Marks Act 1883" and provides for

8/1/92 D.O. No. 10

Public DEPARTMENT.

Hon: Mr. Stokes. C.S.D.
Hon: Mr. Garstin C.S.D.

Submitted. It is
proposed to address the
Govt. of India as sug-
gested by H.E. the Govr.
in his note of the 20th ult.

From E. Barclay Esq,

38B
1/2/92

Very much

16/1/92

At 24/1/92

D.O. No. 7.

Dated 9
Received 9 } Jan'y. 92
Ry " "
Enclosures

SUBJECT.

Re use of the Royal Arms of Arms
without permission.

Public

A 177

The Secretary to the Government of
India,

Home Department.

Sir,

At times the Royal Arms
appear on newspapers or are made
use of by individuals. Two instances
of the former practice have
recently been brought to notice.
In one case the "Krishna Kavi"
published in English in Soliga
at Berwada, was declared under
Act XXV of 1867, and a
specimen copy was forwarded to
Government. This has the
Royal Arms at the head of
the first page. The "Madras
Times" has similarly appeared

them for years past.

2- The Government is not aware that any means of prohibiting the use of the Royal Arms in such circumstances are open to it, but I am directed to enquire whether there is any authority under which His Excellency in Council could regulate or prohibit their display - 346 and 47 Vic. Cap 57, which is believed to be the only provision in the English law which in any way bears on the Subject, ^{of the use of the Royal Arms} does not to the knowledge of ^{this} Government apply to British ~~possessions~~

8 March

No. 1380

From

F. J. Melitus, Esq.

Offr. Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Gen. Secy.
(Public)



Signed the 6th June 1892.

Sir,

am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 177, dated the 18th March last, and in reply to say that the Government of India are not aware of any law under which the display of the Royal Arms in cases such as those referred to in your letter can be prohibited or regulated in India.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. J. Melitus

Offr. Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

13/7

Public
Judicial

16/3/92 No 177 2nd Phil
8/1/92 D O 24 10

CHIEF SECRETARY
26 JUN 92

Fun. and Circ.

Order 20 June 92 A 441

to
10 June

Recorded.

From
G. S.

20/3.
13/6.

8
14 June

Copy to the Govt:
Solicitor. 3

Supplementary
two spare copies
21-1-92
6 June 1992
10.1.92

No 1580

56 } June 92
12 11 }

The Law for the
display of Royal Arms.

WITH ORDER

C. 1576
R. 27/6

441 Pubc

Press _____
Miscellaneous No. 144, dated 28-6-1892
~~Routine~~ _____

[illegible]

| Date taken out. | FOR WHAT PURPOSE. | | | Initials of clerk taking the paper or of attender. | Date returned. | Initials of attender. |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------|---------|--|----------------|-----------------------|
| | Department. | C. No. | Year. | | | |
| 27-1-41 | 1116/41 | 1116/41 | 1116/41 | | | |
| 3-2-41 | 1301/41 | 1301/41 | 1301/41 | | 27-2-41 | |
| 15/8/41 | 1301/41 | 1301/41 | 1301/41 | | | |
| 9-12-41 | 1301/41 | 1301/41 | 1301/41 | | 21-12-41 | |
| 6-7-41 | 1301/41 | 1301/41 | 1301/41 | | 31-7-46 | |
| 31-5-47 | 1116/47 | 1116/47 | 1116/47 | | 2-6-47 | |
| 5-1-48 | 1116/48 | 1116/48 | 1116/48 | | Vide 5/4/48 | |
| 25/6/73 | 6043 | 6043 | 6043 | | 25/7/73 | |

28/6
8502

16-7-15
23-3-81
22-5-20 B
23-8-27 U
28-4-22
11-10-28
30-6-32
21-4-33

Public
20-6-92
441

MADE IN INDIA

20-6-92

Returned to sender

Despatched to printer

[Despatched Abstract.]

Royal Arms.

Receiving letter
from the Govt of India
stating that it is
not aware of any
law under which
the display of the
— can be pro-
hibited or requested
in India—