

। ମୌ । ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀଙ୍କା ରକାରେ ସୁବା ଧାରକ ବନେ ବା, । ନ ଜୀବ ସି ୪ ଏ ୦୦୯୨ ଟଙ୍କା ରକାରେ ବାଯାଶ୍ରି ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ତହିଁର କାଯାଶ୍ରି ଜମା ଟ ୦୦୯୨ ପାହି ଅଟେ ତହିଁର ମୟକୁ ପ୍ରତିବାଦର ଅଣ୍ଟ । କ । ଟଙ୍କା ୩୦-୧୦୦ କଞ୍ଚକ ତହିଁର ମଥୋଟ ଜମା ୩୦୨୦ ବେଳେମୁଛ ଉକ୍ତ ୩୦୧୦ ଟଙ୍କା ତେଣୁ ଅଧିକ ଭାବରେ ସୁବା ତାହିଁ ବୁଝିବା ପର ଏବଂ ବନ୍ଦ ମାତ୍ର କରାର ତଥାକାଠ ଓ ଦେଖାରେ ଆମାରା ବା ଏହି ସହିତ ସଙ୍କଳିତ ୧୫୮ ମହିନା ଜୁଲାଇ ମାତ୍ର ତା ଏହି ରଜେ ନିଜମ ହେବ ତହିଁର ଅକାଶକୁ ମୂଳ୍ୟ ଟ ୩୦ କାଣ୍ଡେ ।

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ନ ୧୫୯ ମର ତତ୍ତ୍ଵିଜ୍ଞାନ ସଳ ୧୫୮ ମରୀହା
କଟକ । ମୁ । ସଦ୍ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ

ମୂଲିକା ମହିନର ଅବଦୂଲ ମନାନ ତତ୍ତ୍ଵିଜ୍ଞାନ
ପ୍ରକୃଷ୍ଟାତ୍ମନ ପତି ଓ ଗେର ଦେଖଦାର
ଏ ମୋକବକମାର ପାଉଣ୍ଡା ଜ୍ଞାନ ଅଧାର ସକାଶ
କଲଲିଖିତ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ତତକ ସନ କୁଳିଲ ମାତ୍ର
ତା ଏହି ରଖ ଦେଲ ସ ୨ ଟଙ୍କା ସମୟେ ନିଜମ ହେବ ।

ରପରିଲ

। ପ୍ର । ଧାରନଗର କ ୩୫୯ ମର ଗରୁକ
ମାହାଳ ପ୍ରକୃଷ୍ଟାତ୍ମନ ଜୀବିଦ୍ଵାରା ବି ତହିଁର ସଦର
ଜମା ଟ ୨୨୫୫/ ଅଟେ ନିଜମ ହେବ ଅଣ୍ଟ ୨୫
ଟ ୧୦୦ ଟଙ୍କା ।

ନ ୧୬୦ ମର ତତ୍ତ୍ଵିଜ୍ଞାନ ସଳ ୧୫୯ ମରୀହା

କଟକ ସବଜଳର ଅଧାରତ

ମୂଲିକା ମହିନର ଅବଦୂଲ ମନାନ ତତ୍ତ୍ଵିଜ୍ଞାନ
ପାର୍ଶ୍ଵମଣି ମାଧ୍ୟମ ଓ ଗେର ଦେଖଦାର
ଏ ମୋକବକମାର ପାଉଣ୍ଡା ଜ୍ଞାନ ଅଧାର ସକାଶ
କଲଲିଖିତ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ତତକ ସନ କୁଳିଲ ମାତ୍ର
ତା ଏହି ରଖ ଦେଲ ସ ୨ ଟଙ୍କା ସମୟେ ନିଜମ ହେବ ।

ରପରିଲ

। ପ୍ର । ଧାରନଗର କ ୩୫୦ ମର ଗରୁକ
ମାହାଳ କୁତୁମ୍ବିଶ୍ୱର ଜୀବିଦ୍ଵାର ସଦର ଜମା
ଟ ୨୫୫୦/୩ ଅଟେ ଗାହା ନିଜମ ହେବ ଅଣ୍ଟ ମାତ୍ର
ଟ ୩୦୦ ଟଙ୍କା ।

ନ ୧୬୧ ମର ତତ୍ତ୍ଵିଜ୍ଞାନ ସଳ ୧୫୯ ମରୀହା

କଟକ ସବଜଳର ଅଧାରତ

ଜୀବା ମହିନର ଅବଦୂଲ ମନାନ ତତ୍ତ୍ଵିଜ୍ଞାନ
ଉତ୍ସେନ ଦେଖଦାର ଓ ଗେର ଦେଖଦାର ଅଟେ ।

। ପ୍ର । ମୋକଦ୍ଦମାରେ ପାଉଣ୍ଡା ଜ୍ଞାନ ଅଧାର
ସକାଶ କଲଲିଖିତ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ତତକ ସନ କୁଳିଲ
ମାତ୍ର ତା ଏହି ରଖ ଦେଲ ସ ୨ ଟଙ୍କା ସମୟେ
ନିଜମ ହେବ ।

ରପରିଲ

। ପ୍ର । ଧାରନଗର କ ୩୫୨ ମର ଗରୁକ
ମାହାଳ, ରଧାଶ୍ରୀମୟର ଜୀବିଦ୍ଵାର ସଦର ଜମା
ଟ ୨୫୫୫/୬ ଅଟେ ଗାହା ନିଜମ ହେବ ଅଣ୍ଟ
ମୂଳ୍ୟ ଟ ୫୦୮ ।

ନ ୧୬୨ ମର ତତ୍ତ୍ଵିଜ୍ଞାନ

ସଳ ୧୫୯ ମରୀହା,

କଟକ । ମୁ । ସବଜଳର ଅଧାରତ ।
ମୂଲିକା ମହିନର ଅବଦୂଲ ମନାନ ତତ୍ତ୍ଵିଜ୍ଞାନ
କାହା ରଧାଶ୍ରୀମୟ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଦେଖଦାର
ଏ ମୋକବକମାର ପାଉଣ୍ଡା ଜ୍ଞାନ ଅଧାର ସକାଶ
କଲଲିଖିତ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ତତକ ସନ କୁଳିଲ ମାତ୍ର
ତା ଏହି ରଖ ଦେଲ ସ ୨ ଟଙ୍କା ସମୟେ ନିଜମ ହେବ ।

ରପରିଲ

। ପ୍ର । ଧାରନଗର କ ୩୫୩ ମର ଗରୁକ
ମାହାଳ ରଧାଶ୍ରୀମୟର ମେଟ୍ ସଦର
ଜମା ଟ ୨୭୫୫/୨ ଅଟେ ଗାହା ନିଜମ ହେବ
ଅଣ୍ଟ ଟ ୨୫୦ ଟ ୧୦୦ ।

ନ ୧୬୩ ମର ତତ୍ତ୍ଵିଜ୍ଞାନ ସଳ ୧୫୯ ମରୀହା

କଟକ ସବଜଳର ମହିନର ଅଧାରତ

। ପ୍ର । ଧାରନଗର କ ୩୫୪ ମର ଗରୁକ
ମାହାଳ କୁତୁମ୍ବିଶ୍ୱର ଜୀବିଦ୍ଵାର ସଦର
ଜମା ଟ ୨୮୫୫/୩ ଅଟେ ଗାହା ନିଜମ ହେବ ଅଣ୍ଟ
ଟ ୨୦୦ ଟଙ୍କା ।

। ପ୍ର । ହରଭର୍ପୁର ନ ୩୫୮ ମର ର ୫
ବା, ୫ଲ ୫ ବାବେଲ । ମୌ । କିମରେ ସୁବା
ପ୍ରତିବାଦ ନାମର କ ୩୮ ମର ଜୀବା । ବା, । ପ୍ରତିବାଦ
ନାମ ପାହି ୧୦୨୨ ତାଣେ କୁଜମା ଟ ୧୦୦
ଆଟେ ତହିଁର ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ସବ ନିଜମ ହେବ ଅଣ୍ଟ ମୂଳ୍ୟ
ଟ ୫୦ ଟଙ୍କା ଅଟେ ।

। ପ୍ର । ବରଦରପୁର ମହିନର
କଟକ । ମୁ । ସବଜଳର ଅଧାରତ ।
ମୂଲିକା ମହିନର ଅବଦୂଲ ମନାନ
କାହା ରଧାଶ୍ରୀମୟ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଦେଖଦାର
ଏହି କୁତୁମ୍ବିଶ୍ୱର ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ସବ ନିଜମ ହେବ
ଅଣ୍ଟ ଟ ୨୦୦ ।

ନ ୧୦୩ ମର ଟଙ୍କା ଜୀବା ସଳ ୧୫୯ ମରୀହା

କଟକ । ମୁ । ବ୍ରିଜୀ ମନ୍ଦିର ଅଧାରର
ଶାକ ବାବୁ କଟକ ବାବୁ ମହିନର
ଅର୍ନ୍ତ ସାନ୍ତୁ । ବା । ଭଗାସୁର । ବା । ତମପଢ଼ା
ପ୍ରତିବାଦ ହେବ

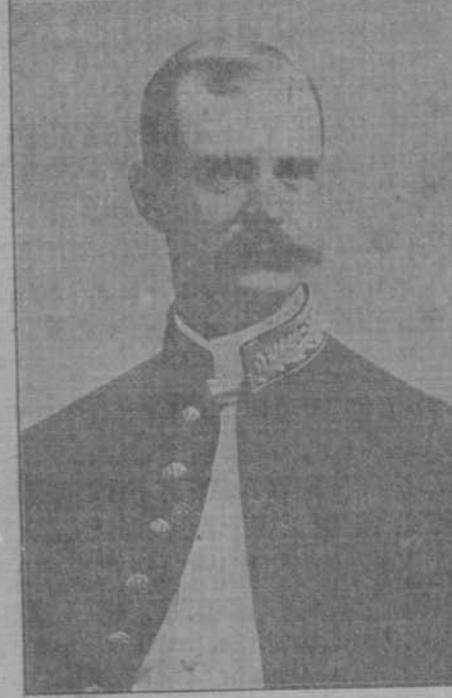
କଟକ ଭଗାରକାର କରତକୀ ଓମେର
ଟ ୧୫୫୫/୩ ଅଧାର ସକାଶ ଦେଖଦାର
ନିମୁଲିଖିତ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ସନ ୧୫୯ ମରୀହା ଜୀବାମାନସ
ରାୟ ଉତ୍ସବେଳେ ଟ ୧୦୦ ମାତ୍ର ସମୟେ ନିଜମ ହେବ ।

ରପରିଲ

ୟୁଗ୍ମେଖ ବାଜା ଓ ଏହି ରେଣ୍ଡ ମାତ୍ର କଟକ
ସଦର । ବା । ତମପଢ଼ା ନ ୩୦ ମର ଗରୁକ । ମୌ ।
ଶାକବାବ ରକାରେ ସୁବା ପ୍ରତିବାଦ କେବ ବାରର
ଭେଟନାଳ ପାହି ୧୦୨୫ ତାଣେ କୁ ଜମା
ଟ ୩୦୦ ଟ ୧୦୦ ଟଙ୍କା କାଠର ମାତ୍ର ରାଜା ନମର ଓ ଦୋହର
ଅନ୍ଦପାରେ ନିଜମ ହେବ ।

ନ ୨୫୫ ମର ଟ ୧୦୦ ଭାଗାମାନାର ଦଶ୍ୱତବ
କ ୩୫୫ ମର ଟ ୧୫୭ ରେଣ୍ଡ ମାତ୍ର କେବଳ
୨୦୦ ଟଙ୍କା ଏମାନ୍ତର ଟ ୧୫୫ ରେଣ୍ଡ ମାତ୍ର

ଓକୁଳଦୀପିକା ।



THE HON'ORABLE
SIR CHARLES STEUART BAYLEY
K. C. S. I.

The past forty eight years, during which we have tried to serve the public and the Government in our humble way have welcomed several Lieutenant Governors in this little town. But on no occasion was the public mind agitated with mixed feelings of hope and fear as it is on the occasion. The creation of the new province has been an earthquake not unlike that which geologists believe tore asunder Southern India from the Continent of Africa. A child's feelings during its first sea voyage may furnish a key to the study of educated public feelings on the present occasion. The administrative change means political dislocation with Bengal. The people do not know what that means so far as Orissa is concerned. The object of the change, as announced in the despatches, published for the information of the people, is to give the Hindi speaking people a separate administration. Does it mean that Orissa is to be converted into a Hindi speaking tract? This is not an unlikely calamity judging from the experience of the Uriya race.

The Uriyas were unfortunately placed under three separate Provincial Governments. They formed a minority under each Government. Their powerful partners in the political union under each Government, for obvious reasons, developed into an intermediary ruling race. Attempts were made by the Bengalees, Marhattas and Telugus to replace the Uriya language by the language of the intermediary ruling race, The Bengalees made the attempt in the sixties of the last century, but the attempt proved unsuccessful. The Marhattas successfully carried out their purpose, but the groans of a people deprived of their tongue with which the child hisped the sacred word "ma" arrested the attention of the Supreme Government, and the result was the transfer of the Sambalpur District to Orissa, in Madras the contest is keen at the present moment. The Calcutta University had among its senators one man who knew the Uriya language. He was removed and the recent appointments to the senate show an increase of gentlemen from Bihar. There is no one now in the senate who knows Uriya. Probably this is the first step to ignore ultimately the claims of Uriya to recognition in the University as one of the Sanskritic languages.

What part is Orissa to play in the constitution of a separate administration for the Hindi speaking people, or what use is to be made of Orissa in this political architecture? Is Orissa to play a part? or is simply a use to be made of her? These and questions of a similar nature exercise the mind of thoughtful men.

Orissa does not possess the spirit of public agitation. The people have not yet learnt the importance their rulers attach to agitation. There are no rolling swells on the surface; but there is an undercutting deep below the surface. Hope the offspring of ancestral faith in British sense of justice still prevents this undercutting from growing into surface swells. The principles of Hiran al Rasheed are necessary to know the feelings of the people. Those principles have found favor with His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor of Bengal.

When unveiling the statue of Sir Steuart Bayley, Lord Elgin said:— "I have been struck by the fact that there is much stress laid at every turn on one characteristic, and that is his unfailing personal kindness and sympathy, his accessibility, and his evident desire to assist any one who required his assistance."

We have no doubt that a family having such long and intimate connection with the administration of India know the value and importance of kindness, sympathy and accessibility to a ruler in India,

WELCOME LOYAL AND CORDIAL.

We accord to His Honor the first Lieutenant Governor of the new Province our cordial welcome. It is the welcome of loyal Orissa—Orissa which remained loyal during the mutiny,—Orissa which

remained loyal during the great famine of 1866,—Orissa which remained loyal during the recent unrest in the neighbouring tracts. Orissa cannot accord the same welcome which our Lieutenant Governor received in East Bengal and elsewhere in the new Province. Orissa does not possess the wealth necessary for impressive demonstrations of loyalty. Sometimes the powers of demonstration developed during unrest are utilized to serve a contrary purpose. Orissa is poor. Ancient Orissa laid all her wealth at the altar of religion. The temples of Orissa bear testimony to this spirit of sacrifice. When the British first came to Orissa, the priests of the temple of Juggernath placed in their hands the temple of Juggernath.

That was the key to the province. That was the treasure of the nation. Orissa has been blessed with a healthy climate by God. That is what Orissa has received in return from God. Orissa of the present day has inherited the spirit of loyalty to the British nation which inspired the priests of Juggernath in 1803. The soil and atmosphere of Orissa are pure and healthy. No plague bacilli exist in the soil. There is no malarial in the air. There is no unrest in the political atmosphere. But in these days uniform loyalty has no value with some people. Orissa does not value the loyalty which can be bought, whether the price be an honor conferred or a boon conferred in compliance with the demands of violent agitation. Loyalty which can be secured in exchange for a price is no better than the faithfulness of a dog. The dog is faithful to its master in expectation of a delicious morsel. Loyalty to be a tower of strength to a Government should have its foundation on an appreciation of the principles on which its political constitution stands and unflinching faith in the inherent power of those principles to secure the highest good to the largest number of people.

Our nazar to his Honor is a cordial welcome to a healthy and loyal country. The association of the Bayley family with the British administration of India dates from 1799. In that year William Butterworth Bayley a distinguished Civil servant of the East India Company arrived in India. After having distinguished himself in various departments of the service, he was raised to the exalted office of the Governor General of Bengal in March 1828 and after a short period of service there he retired. A short time after his retirement he was elected a Director of the East India Company. Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, who was the Lieutenant Governor from 1887 to 1890 was the youngest son of the Governor General of Bengal. From Belvedere Sir Steuart Colvin went to the India office as the Political Secretary. He was afterwards a member of the India Council. Sir Charles Steuart Bayley is the first Lt. Governor of the new province—Bihar and Orissa. During a considerable period of his official career he filled the most important and responsible offices under the Government of India. In early days he was Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal. He was Political Agent in Bikaner; Agent to the Governor General in Central India and before he became the Lieutenant Governor of East Bengal and Assam he was the Resident of the largest and the most important Native State Hyderabad. He was also for some time the General Superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thagi and Dacoity.

No Lieutenant Governor of Bengal possessed such varied experience or laurels earned by a versatile intellect in diverse fields of administration. The Tributary and Feudatory Chiefs of Orissa have ample reason to congratulate themselves on having a Governor who has practical experience of the limits of interference by the paramount power in the administration of Native States.

In his comment on the relations between the Government and the native States Sir George Campbell remarked "It is impossible to give a definite explanation of what matters we do meddle with, and what we do not". Precedents, important official documents, and the interpretation of the Government policy in official announcements, have cleared the subject which was called "mysterious" in the days when Sir George Campbell wrote the words above quoted. His Majesty the King Emperor during his stay illuminated the subject in a manner worthy of His Majesty's exalted dignity and intelligent grasp of the principles which can bind the East to the West—India to England—with gold chain forged by the grateful and loyal hearts of millions.

In no sphere of administration has the policy of British Government undergone more frequent changes than in the enunciation of their relation with the Native States. It is not easy to deduce any definite inelastic principle from the action of Government in particular cases. Precedents are not wanting to support the most unwarrantable interference, for the precedents are found scattered through the whole period of British connection with India. This period embraces the various policies of Government—policy of annexation, the policy of ring-fence, the policy of subordinate union, and the policy of subordinate union.

But however elastic the power of interference which Government have reserved in their hands, that power should be exercised so as to bring the administration of the native States on a line with the demands of a progressive administration of the surrounding British territory. The hand of the iconoclast

raised against approved progressive measures should be arrested.

When Sir Steuart Colvin took in hands the reins of Bengal Government, there was violent agitation in Orissa. The wave of agitation had travelled beyond Orissa and reached the remotest part of the vast Indian empire. The cause of this agitation was a civil suit instituted by Government to improve the management of the Temple of Juggernath.

The object ought to have enlisted the sympathy of the Hindu Community. The management of the Temple was unquestionably in need of improvement. Yet there was violent agitation when the suit was instituted. The priests of the temple, whose ancestors in 1803 invited the British Commander Col Harcourt to take over the management of the temple, took a prominent part in the agitation at Puri.

The contrast between the faith in British Justice as manifested in 1803 and in 1887 when the suit was instituted, is worthy of note. The procedure adopted and the personell of the trusted agents of Government in the pursuit of their desire to preserve an institution which had made Orissa "the holy land of India", robbed the measure of its claim to the gratitude of the people. People felt that it was a covert attempt to deprive the Uriyas of their control over the temple and transfer it to the hands of Bengalees. On assuming the reins of Government Sir Steuart Bayley directed the withdrawal of the suit and by tactful advice and interference introduced a scheme under which the management of the temple has given satisfaction alike to pilgrims, and Government officials.

But quite recently fresh difficulties arose. An attempt was made to disturb the arrangement (which was the outcome of Sir Steuart's policy) by a suit in the Civil Court. It is believed in well informed quarters that the old race question underlies the present attempt. The records ought to throw some light on the subject.

We hope that the importance of this question and the association of Sir Steuart Bayley's name with the existing management will induce His Honor during his stay in Orissa to give to this matter his personal attention.

We wish His Honor and Lady Bayley a pleasant time of it during their stay in Orissa, and we do sincerely hope the people will do they can to give them what may be called pleasant recollections of their first visit to Cuttack.

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ADDRESSES TO HIS HONOR.

MUNICIPALITY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR,

We the Municipal Commissioners of Cuttack, representing all classes and communities in the province of Orissa, beg most respectfully to present this humble address to Your Honour and bid you and Lady Bayley a hearty welcome.

We thank Your Honour for paying a visit to this town so soon after your assumption of the high office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa which unmistakeably shows an earnest desire on your part to know the people of Orissa and their wants, so that the difficult and important questions of administration which will come up before you, may find a ready solution.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity of expressing our deep and sincere loyalty to the Throne and person of His Most Gracious Majesty, the King-Emperor of India.

We shall be grateful to Your Honour and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, if the Council Regulations are so framed as to afford adequate representation of the Municipalities of Orissa in the Legislative Council of the Province, soon to be constituted.

Cuttack being the Chief Town of the Province of Orissa, has steadily increased in importance but we regret that the funds at our disposal are too limited to enable us to meet its pressing wants.

We have every hope that now that this new administration has been formed the Province of Orissa will receive more attention and will make more rapid and steady progress under Your Honour's guidance.

In conclusion we again thank Your Honour for the visit, and wish you and your family long life, happiness and prosperity.

DISTRICT BOARD.

May it please Your Honour,

We the members of the District Board of Cuttack beg most respectfully to approach Your Honour with this humble address of hearty welcome to Your Honour and Lady Bayley on the occasion of your first visit to Orissa, an important factor of the New Province of Bihar and Orissa which has been placed under your charge.

We feel it our duty to express our heartfelt thanks to Your Honour for paying this visit to Orissa at the very outset of your administration of the New Province, which evinces an earnest solicitude on your part to acquaint yourself with the educational and economical conditions of the people of Orissa. We feel confident that an all-round amelioration in these conditions will result from your administration of the New Province.

My Honour's Reply

We, the members of the Central National Muhammadan Association, Cuttack Branch, for ourselves and on behalf of the Muhammadan Community of Cuttack, in General, beg most respectfully to approach Your Honour with this, our humble address of welcome, greeting Your Honour as the Administrative head of the Local Government on the *Misnad* of the new Province of Bihar and Orissa, and to express our feelings of sincere loyalty and deep devotion to the August Throne of His Most Gracious Majesty, the King-Emperor, whom Your Honour represents in this Province.

We are deeply grateful to the British Government for the kind concern it has all along evinced in the welfare of the Muhammadan Community here and for the assistance the Community has received from the Government in its efforts and undertakings to ameliorate its social and political status in the Province.

We further feel it our bounden duty to express our heartfelt gratitude for the concession our benign Government has been pleased to shew us by appointing most of our graduates, however small their number may be, to the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service and the Subordinate Civil Service as well as for the kind support we have received at the hands of the local authorities in this connection.

We cannot express in words how deeply attached the Muhammadans of Orissa are to Government for having recently, on the representation of our Association, granted a boon by enjoining "that the claims of the Muhammadan candidates from Orissa who may not be strictly eligible according to the rules for administration in to the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service and the Subordinate Civil Service but who possess special qualifications will be duly considered by the Commissioner and that the Government will be guided by his recommendation.

In conclusion we desire to express our heart-felt thanks to your Honour for having visited Orissa at the outset of your administration of this new Province and we pray to Almighty God for Your Honour's and Lady Bayley's long life and prosperity.

HIS HONOUR'S REPLY.

Members of the Cuttack Municipal Committee, of the Cuttack District Board, of the Orissa Landholders' Association, of the Orissa Association and of the Central Muhammadan Association.

GENTLEMEN, — I have received your addresses with great pleasure and I thank you cordially for them. No Lieutenant-Governor coming among you for the first time could fail to be gratified at knowing that you are prepared to welcome him kindly, but I regard your expression of your sentiments as having a special and much deeper significance than that of a mere personal welcome, however, hearty. I take it to be a manifestation of your wish to show your pleasure at receiving the head of the new province which has been created by the express command of his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor himself. Orissa has always been conspicuous for its loyalty, and, as you members of the Landholders Association point out with just pride, you are continuing to-day the tradition established more than a century ago, when your ancestors handed over the administration of the country and of its most sacred spots to the then representative of the British Government. You know well and evidently appreciate with gratitude the object with which his Imperial Majesty commanded that Bihar and Orissa should henceforward be a separate Province—that people should be brought into close touch with a local Government which, having a smaller area to administer, would be better able to devote its close attention to its wants. I seem to detect here and there in your addresses what I may perhaps term a note of apprehension, lest even in the new arrangements your own position of the province should be to some extent overshadowed. Of this I must candidly tell you that I do not think there is the slightest chance.

The tree is, of course, known by its fruits, and Government, like other people, can only claim to be judged by its actions. I ask you to judge it in this way, and not to be influenced by rumours that reach you from others less well informed than yourselves. So far it is true the time for action has been short, but still it has sufficed to give you fairly plain indications of the intentions and objects of Government. Take first the name of the province of which Orissa forms one half. Then consider the composition of the Executive Council which I am to have the honour of inaugurating on August 1st. Is there any one here who believes that your old friend Mr. Levinge, who has been specially selected for his unique knowledge of the Province, would allow the needs of Orissa to remain unvoiced? Lastly, I would ask you to accept my own presence among you to-day on the very earliest opportunity after the creation of the province as an earnest of my determination, and that of future colleagues, that Orissa shall not be left without a very full measure of attention. You ask in more than one of your addresses that the Local Government should spend a portion of each year in this part of the Province. Speaking for myself, and I doubt not for

my successors also, I can safely say that this wish will be fulfilled. One of my chief objects in coming here is to see how best to secure its fulfilment. I trust that what I have said will have sufficed to show you that there is no chance of Orissa being forgotten and neglected. Indeed, I could forget or neglect it without doing violence to my wishes, without quarrelling with an esteemed colleague, and without disobeying the special injunction laid on me by His Excellency the Viceroy himself as long ago as last January. — One or two matters are mentioned in your addresses in regard to which I am not yet in a position to give you definite answers, because they are still under the consideration of higher authorities. Of these, one of which I fully recognise the importance is the position of Orissa with respect to the High Court. I can, however, assure you that this will not be decided without full deliberation and that should it be determined to constitute a separate High Court for Bihar and Orissa, every care will be taken to obviate inconvenience to litigants from the south of the province.

Another question in regard to which I can give you no answer is that of the inclusion in Orissa of all tracts in which Uriya is spoken. I fully sympathise with your wish to see all Uriyas united in one province and under one Government, but the question is a very large one, and now that I am in your attractive country I can also sympathise a little with those who may be unwilling to give up any portion of the holy land of India. All I can promise you in this stage is that your wishes shall be brought to the notice of those with whom the decision will rest.

As you all know the question of the land law of Orissa has been occupying the most earnest attention of Government for a very long time, and that it has now been left to the new Government to deal with it. It would be premature for me to make any announcement regarding it and I could not do so consistently with the respect due to the future Legislative Council and to your own representatives on that council before whom it will shortly come. I have, however, noted your strongly-expressed and apparently unanimous wish that the proposed provisions regarding the maintenance of the record of rights should be dropped when the Bill is again introduced. A matter of great importance in this connection, and in many other respects, has been discussed in some of your addresses, namely, the constitution of the Provincial Legislative Council. Before the inauguration of this Province the District Boards and Municipalities of Orissa and Chota Nagpur had to be content with a kind of joint representation, for the simple reason that it was impossible to provide for separate representative of these four important electorates. In the new Council this difficulty will no longer exist, and I greatly hope that all four bodies will be fully represented. I notice, however, that you gentlemen of the Orissa Association ask for more than this, and would like to see not only an additional electoral body formed to represent all payers of income-tax and University graduates, but a reduction in the vote qualifications for land holders. This last request is not apparently endorsed by the landholders themselves and the effect of the former would, I am afraid, involve in practice the addition of a third member to the two whom it is proposed to allot to Municipalities and District Boards and thus to deprive the landholders, whose stake in the country is larger than that of any other class, of a great deal of their weight and influence in the Council. I infer from their request that two representatives should be granted to them that they are very unlikely to relish the proposal. I have, I think, now dealt with the most important political matters on which your addresses touch, and if I have failed to give you definite promises as you might like, I can only ask you to accept my assurance that in refraining from doing so I have been actuated not by want of sympathy with your wishes, but by anxiety to avoid holding out hopes which it does not rest with me to fulfil.

You gentlemen of the Cuttack District Board have put forward four requests of which I have already dealt with the first and last. There remain two of your prayers for improved railway communication between Orissa and Patna and the raising of the status of the Ravenshaw College. As to the former, I can only say that I am as anxious as you are to see Patna and Cuttack brought into the closest possible connection, and that I believe the matter is receiving the attention of Railway authorities. What we should, of course, all like is to see a new line running north and south; but of this I understand that the amount of traffic which such a line would probably carry is sufficient to justify its construction. All that can, I fear, be done is to improve the existing train service, and I hope that this will be possible at an early date.

The extension of the sphere of utility of the Ravenshaw College is a matter which is already receiving earnest attention, and one in which you have all my sympathy. When you say that you would like to see it equipped on an equal footing with the Presidency College in Calcutta you are probably not aware of the enormous addition to the establishment which such a measure would involve, but I understand you mean that you wish that the College should be placed on the thoroughly efficient basis suitable to the requirements of Orissa. I readily admit that the college falls far short of this standard at present, and the Local Government will certainly do

its best to bring about the necessary improvement. I should be ready to do this in any case, because I consider it of the utmost importance that ample provision should be made to place the best possible educational facilities within the reach of the rising generation of this part of the province, both for their own sake and to lead to the ultimate goal of manning the public service of Bihar and Orissa with men of the Province. I have, too, a strong personal interest in the college, which will I think appeal to you, for I am one of the few officials now left in India, who had the honour of working under Mr. Ravenshaw, and I received an amount of kindness at his hands which I feel I cannot better repay than by doing my best for the institution which bears his name and in which, I understand, he only recently showed his abiding interest by a liberal donation.

Gentlemen, I thank you all once again for your kind addresses and for your good wishes for Lady Bayley and myself, good wishes which we most heartily reciprocate.

ସାଧାରଣ କମାତ୍ର ।

ସେ ପେଟରା ଏବେଳ ଯାରୀ ଶେଷତା ଗଢ଼ି ହୋଇ କଲେବେ କାନ୍ଦିବାରୁ ଅନ୍ତରେ ।— ଶେ ଶୁଣ ।

ସମ୍ମର୍ଦ୍ଦୀ ମିଶିଥ ଓ ପାଠ୍ୟକର୍ତ୍ତା ପରେବେ ଏବେଳେ ଲୋକୀର୍ଦ୍ଦ୍ର ଏବଂ ହେଠାତେ ଏବଂ ଶାଖା ଶାଖା ଅନ୍ତରେ ପରେବେ ହେଠାତେ ଏବଂ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ପରେବେ ।— ଶେ ଶୁଣ ।

ବାହ୍ୟ ପରିବାର କମାତ୍ର ଏ ଦେଇବେ ଦୂର ପରାମର୍ଶୀ ଏବଂ ବିଦ୍ୟାକାରୀ ଏବଂ କାମକାରୀ ଏବଂ ପରିବାର କମାତ୍ର ଏବଂ କାମକାରୀ ଏବଂ ପରିବାର କମାତ୍ର ଏବଂ କାମକାରୀ ଏବଂ ପରିବାର କମାତ୍ର ଏବଂ କାମକାରୀ ।— ଶେ ଶୁଣ ।

କଲେବେଳ ଦେଇ ବରମାନ ବେଳପାଇବ ଦିନମରାତ୍ରି ।— ଶେ ଶୁଣ । କାମକାରୀ ଏବଂ କାମକାରୀ ଏବଂ କାମକାରୀ ଏବଂ କାମକାରୀ ଏବଂ କାମକାରୀ ଏବଂ କାମକାରୀ ଏବଂ କାମକାରୀ ।— ଶେ ଶୁଣ ।

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