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NARRATIVE OF THE CELEBRATION
OF
The Jubilee
OF HER MAJESTY
Queen Victoria, Empress of India
IN
THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.

16th FEBRUARY, 1887.



HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN EMPRESS.

NARRATIVE OF THE CELEBRATION

OF

The Jubilee

OF

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY

Queen Victoria, Empress of India

IN THE

PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS

COMPILED BY

SIR CHARLES LAWSON

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P R E F A C E .

WITH a population almost as numerous as that of the United Kingdom Madras may yield in importance to other portions of the British Empire; but in respect to the grateful appreciation of the blessings which have, under Providence, flowed from Her Majesty's beneficent sovereignty, she claims to be second to none, and her people have rejoiced at being afforded, by the auspicious completion of the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign, an opportunity for giving enthusiastic expression to the feelings towards Her Majesty which animate all their hearts.

Not, however, by race, by creed, or by caste, but as a great multitude united by a touching emotion, have they done what they could to pay homage to Her Majesty; and they cherish the hope that it will be a source of gratification to Her Majesty to possess the assurance which this Volume affords of the affection of Madras for the Mother of her People.

Never before, perhaps, was an Address of loyal congratulation to a Sovereign adopted by one hundred and ninety-one towns on behalf of thirty-one millions of subjects. The harmony which produced this result in the Presidency of Madras is attributable to the amiable characteristics of the people, the diffusion of education, and the sympathetic administration of the country during Her Majesty's reign.

It was proposed to introduce into this Volume a comprehensive survey of the progress of the Presidency since 1837, but the addition would have increased the bulk of the book so inconveniently that the Compiler reluctantly refrained

from utilising the abundant materials which, with the aid of several friends, he had collected for the purpose.

The narratives of the celebration were in most instances communicated by the Honorary Secretaries of the Jubilee Committees whose proceedings are recounted. The exigencies of space have necessitated condensation, but the reports in their present form give a faithful account of the measures which were taken throughout the Presidency to observe the Jubilee in a way that would impress the significance of the event on the minds of the present, and on the memories of the rising generation. The collection of details was not quite complete at the date when the Delegate left Madras, but it was the earnest wish of the Presidency, that the Address, accompanied by this additional record of loyalty to Herself and Her Throne, might be placed at Her Majesty's feet with the least possible delay.

LONDON, *June*, 1887.

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THE MADRAS PRESIDENCIAL ADDRESS

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY,

Victoria,

OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
IRELAND, QUEEN: EMPRESS OF INDIA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY :



WE, the undersigned, representing Your Majesty's subjects of every race and every creed throughout the Presidency of Madras, do unanimously desire on the auspicious occasion of Your Majesty's Jubilee, to approach Your Majesty with our loyal congratulations.

Your Majesty's assumption of direct Sovereign supremacy over the Empire of India is accepted as the most glorious event in the annals of this ancient land. In Madras it heralded the dawn of a new era of progress and prosperity. Education has been encouraged and sanitation promoted; roads have been made, rivers bridged, railways opened, telegraphs constructed, and irrigation extended; a system of local self-Government has been introduced, industries have been stimulated, and the resources of the country largely developed.

During the fifty years of Your Majesty's reign the Presidency of Madras has conspicuously enjoyed the blessing of tranquillity, the result of the wisdom and impartiality which have pre-eminently characterised Your Majesty's Government.

The even tenour of events in this Presidency was disturbed in 1877 by a famine of unprecedented severity, which evoked from Your Majesty's subjects in the United Kingdom a response, unparalleled in its munificence,

to the appeal made for help in our great extremity. Your Majesty's personal sympathy on that occasion is not the least of Your Majesty's many claims on our gratitude.

In profound thankfulness for the noble words of Your Majesty's Proclamation that in our prosperity is Your Majesty's strength, in our contentment Your Majesty's security, and in our gratitude Your Majesty's great reward, we earnestly pray for the long continuance of Your Majesty's beneficent reign, and for the welfare of Your Majesty and the Royal Family.

With sentiments of the deepest loyalty and attachment we subscribe ourselves,

Your Majesty's most obedient and devoted subjects:

TOWN

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- Kalahastrri** (*North Arcot*).—Rajah Muthoo Venkatappah Naidu Behadur Varoo ; Mysore Tiruvenkata Charlu ; Rajah D. K. Thimmanayanin Bahadur Varoo ; D. Ramanayanin Varoo ; P. Sashachellapathe.
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- Ramnad** (*Madura*).—P. Rutnaswamy Daver; P. Sivagnanaswamy Daver; T. Rajaram Row; G. Pandithorey Daver; Spencer A. Shutie.
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- Srirangam** (*Trichinopoly*).—L. Kristniengar; S. Kristniengar; S. Kristnama Charry; T. R. Kuppasawmy Iyengar; C. Thirumallay Naidu, &c.
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| Udamalpet (<i>Coimbatore</i>).— | T. Ramasawmi Iyer ; K. Vencatakrishnier ; Syed Deavan ; Syed Fakurdeen Sahib ; V. Moonea Pillai ; Ramier ; Ramasawmy Pillai ; Ramasawmy Chetty ; &c. |
| Udayarpalaiyam (<i>Trichinopoly</i>).— | Zemindar of Udayarpalaiyam ; K. U. Kalakka Thola Udayar ; Chidambara Reddiar ; &c. |
| Udipi (<i>South Canara</i>).— | A. Butterworth ; K. Ganapaiya ; K. Krishna Row ; G. Gascoyne ; K. Santappa ; G. Ritter ; Haji Harum Shet ; Manki Hassan Sahib ; G. Mohedin Sahib ; Purna Acharya ; &c. |
| Usalampatti (<i>Madura</i>).— | T. Panchampigasier ; S. Krishnasawmy Aiya ; P. D. A. Andaperumal Pillai ; T. Thyriam Pillai ; Ally Hussain Khan ; Venkatapathi Aiyar ; Chockalingam Pillai ; &c. |

TOWN

SIGNATORIES.

- Uttenkere** (*Salem*).—V. Munisawmy Pillai ; M. Sevarama Iyer ; D. Narasinga Row ; K. Vithiya Natha Iyer ; Varatharajulu Chettiar ; A. Ellappa Mudeli ; T. Paul Pillai ; Balagi Singh.
- Uttramallur** (*Chingleput*).—T. Alwar Pillai ; T. Tulasinga Mudalliar ; A. Rangaiyar ; M. Kasthuri Aiyangar ; V. Govindarajulu Naidu ; U. A. Thirumalai Aiyangar ; A. S. Krishnasawmy Reddiar.
- Vallum** (*Tanjore*).—T. Raja Row ; N. Subba Row ; Mahommad Abdul Hie ; Baksha Routhur ; Venkataramier ; Ibramsa Routhur ; Travaman Chettiar.
- Vanyambady** (*Salem*).—C. Suriyappa Charri ; M. Sayilaputheri Saib ; Hajee Abdul Hamed Saib ; B. Narasinga Lala ; N. Jaffer Saib ; T. M. Suvesesha Muttu Pillai ; Syed Adam Sahib ; &c.
- Vayitri** (*Malabar*).—W. E. Underwood ; V. Bathur ; S. Ananta Pattur ; P. Damodaran ; C. V. Sankara Menon ; P. Theagaraja Moodelliar.
- Vedarniam** (*Tanjore*).—D. Jaganatha Pillai ; W. J. Woodhouse ; P. Narainasawmy Sastri ; J. R. Wilson ; V. Veloyudham Moodelliar ; K. Nuturaja Pillai ; &c.
- Velanganni** (*Tanjore*).—Deva Sarguna Nadar ; Manicam Mudelly.
- Vellore** (*North Arcot*).—G. W. Fawcett ; V. Subramania Moodelliar ; G. Narasimha Charriar ; K. Abdul Rhyman Sahib ; V. Dorasamy Moodelliar ; R. Pemberton.
- Venukonda** (*Kistna*).—Rednam Sooria Row ; P. V. Narasimha Row ; W. Subbaroyadu ; V. Venkataroyadu ; G. Lakseminarayana ; M. Lakshim Narasimham ; J. Subbaramaya.
- Virdachellam** (*South Arcot*).—R. Franklin ; C. Murugisem Pillai ; M. Murugesu Modeliar ; C. Sreenevasier ; R. Govendaraju Aiengar ; Nataraja Pillai.
- Vizagapatam** (*Vizagapatam*).—John Kelsall ; G. N. Gajputtee Row ; H. G. Turner ; C. Runga Row ; R. Ramalinga Sastri ; N. C. Narisimhuloo ; F. G. M. Pascal ; P. Jagannadham ; T. Ramamurti ; &c.
- Vizianagram** (*Vizagapatam*).—P. Jaganath Row ; H. G. Puckle ; V. Jagannadha Row ; B. Narayana Murti ; U. V. O. Gopolaraju ; C. Chandrasekharam ; M. V. L. N. Somayajulu ; K. Venkanna ; and others.
- Wallajapett** (*North Arcot*).—V. V. Bashika Charlu ; S. Swaminatha Aiyar ; V. Subbarayien ; C. Venkatakrishna Moodelly ; A. Pathwoothina Saib.
- Walwanad** (*Malabar*).—V. M. Ramavarma Rajah ; K. K. Kasi Ayar ; K. Ukkandunni Muppil Wariyar ; O. M. Paramaswaram Nambudripad ; T. Coonjambu ; K. V. Chappuni Nair.
- Wandiwash** (*North Arcot*).—T. Ramaswami Aiyar ; T. Vencoba Row ; Thamboo Chetty ; Vinayaga Moodelliar ; Mirakhader Sahib ; Vellaya Mercayer ; K. Moideen Sahib ; Alla Pechai Routhur ; &c.
- Wynaad** (*Malabar*).—G. Romilly ; W. F. Gooding ; V. Puenzicex ; E. Trollope ; E. A. Tanqueray ; A. Malcolm ; J. W. Little ; E. C. Mitchell ; R. Lamb ; M. D. Taylor ; E. J. Winterbotham ; &c.
- Yercaud** (*Salem*).—J. Shortt ; C. F. McMahan ; C. G. Lechler ; F. D. H. Shortt ; E. A. Smith ; K. M. Cherry ; B. R. Bowes Daly ; A. G. Nicholson.

PRESENTATION OF
THE MADRAS PRESIDENCIAL ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY
 THE QUEEN EMPRESS.

On the 30th June, 1887, Mr. Charles Lawson was graciously permitted the honour of making a personal presentation of the Madras Presidencial Address to Her Majesty the Queen Empress, at a Court held by Her Majesty in Windsor Castle.

At three o'clock the Queen Empress entered the Green Drawing Room, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and her Grand Ducal Highness Princess Alix of Hesse.

Her Majesty was attended by the Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Robes; the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady in Waiting to Her Majesty; the Hon. Evelyn Moore and the Hon. Harriet Phipps, Maids of Honour in Waiting to Her Majesty; the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord Steward; the Earl of Lathom, Lord Chamberlain; the Duke of Portland, Master of the Horse; General Viscount Bridport, K.C.B., Lord in Waiting; Viscount Templetown, Gold Stick in Waiting; Lord Burghley, Groom in Waiting; General the Right. Hon. Sir H. F. Ponsonby, G.C.B., Private Secretary and Keeper of the Privy Purse; Major-General Sir F. I. Edwards, K.C.B., Major-General C. T. Du Plat, C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. W. Carington, Equerries in Waiting; Colonel Sterling, Field Officer in Brigade Waiting; Colonel R. A. J. Talbot, Silver Stick in Waiting; the Hon. Sir S. Ponsonby Fane, K.C.B., Comptroller in the Lord Chamberlain's Department; Sir Albert Woods, Garter; Lieutenant F. C. Fredericks, Adjutant in Brigade Waiting. Maharaj Sir Pertab Singh, K.C.S.I., Aide-de-Camp to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, was on duty with Her Majesty.

Viscount Cross, G.C.B., Secretary of State for India, and Mr. Seymour Vesey

FitzGerald, C.S.I., Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India, were also present.

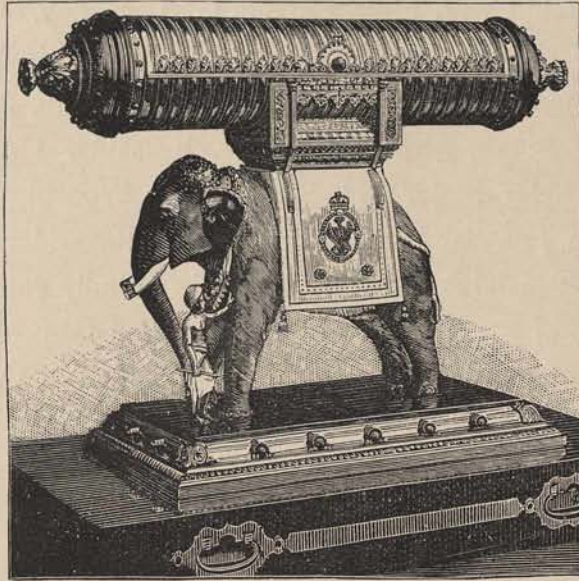
The following officers of the Indian Contingent were on duty in the Green Drawing Room :—Captain C. W. Muir, Captain G. A. Money, Subadar Sheik Imdad Ali, Ressaldar Major Nurul Hussun, Ressaldar Lall Singh, Ressaldar Hafiz Muhammad Nawaz Khan, Ressaldar Major Nadir Ali Khan, Ressaldar Major Isri Singh, Ressaldar Sher Singh, Sirdar Bahadoor, Ressaldar Major Zafar Ali Khan, Sirdar Bahadoor, Ressaldar Major Moozuffer Khan, Woordie Major Lena Singh, Subadar Ibrahim Khan, Jemadar Kanchan Singh, and Ressaldar Muhammed Ruksh.

The Madras Presidential Address had been beautifully engrossed on vellum by Mr. Alexander Barren, of St. Thomé, Madras, a retired Government official. The elaborate border was of an Indian pattern, somewhat after the style of the ornamentation at Tirumal Naick's palace in Madura ; the outer filigree border was worked in gold, on a pale pink ground ; and the heavier foliage of the adjoining border, on a pale blue ground. The style of the lettering throughout was Church text. The central word "Victoria" looked very beautiful in gold on a pale blue ground. The words "Empress of India" were also in gold, interspersed with filigree lines of delicate blue ; while the word "Queen," in gold, was thrown up with pink ornamental lines circling about it. The body of the Address was worked up in black, red, and gold, the first word in each paragraph being ornamented, and between each paragraph an elaborate dash was inserted.

Mr. Lawson having been announced to Her Majesty by the Political Aide-de-Camp, placed the Address in Her Majesty's hand, and was invited by Her Majesty to show to her the Casket which had been made in Madras for its reception, and which had been placed on the opposite side of the room.

This Casket had been manufactured by Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, from the design of Mr. R. F. Chisholm, late Madras Government Architect. The chief feature of it is a very beautifully modelled and well-proportioned oxydised silver elephant, standing ten inches high. The elephant is richly caparisoned, with jewelled frontlets, breastplate, and howdah cloth. On the lower part of the howdah cloth the badge in gold of the Order of the Crown of India is shown. The elephant bears a richly gilt embossed howdah, that supports a very handsome cylindrical, fluted, beaded, and jewelled silver-gilt casket, decorated with mythical three-headed cobras, and richly embossed end pieces. The elephant, and a finely modelled mahout, or keeper, in oxydised silver, at its side, stand upon a richly gilt silver case, seventeen

inches long by ten inches broad, decorated with embossed corner pieces, and set with malachite, bearing the inscription, "Jubilee Address from the Presidency of Madras, 1887." This again rests upon a slab of Malabar rosewood.



Her Majesty having expressed her admiration of the Address Casket, was then shown the casket of sandalwood, overlaid with silver, which had been prepared in Madras for the Memorial Volume by Mr. Framjee Bhaumgara, from a design prepared by himself and Mr. Lawson. The upper side of the lid of this Casket shows the badge of the Order of the Crown of India in the centre; the lotus and the rose in medallions at the upper left and right hand corners respectively; the rose and the lotus at the lower corners; and very artistic details. The under side of the lid is most tastefully carved, and bears in the centremost position an ivory tablet, encircled by a chased silver frame, bearing this inscription in black and gold characters:—

*Presented, with a
Narrative of the Celebration
of Her Majesty's Jubilee in Madras, to
Queen Victoria, Empress of India,
on behalf of the Thirty-One Millions of Her
Loyal Subjects in that Presidency.
June 1887.*

The sides and bottom of the Casket are lined with pale blue satin, puffed.

The Memorial Volume is bound in scarlet and blue morocco, lined with pale blue moiré silk, and illustrated with a photographic portrait of Her Majesty as a frontispiece, and thirty-four large photographs of towns, buildings, and Princes in Southern India. The book as it reposed in the Casket was covered by a thin quilted pillow, illustrative of Madras needlework, made for the purpose by the girls of the Gordon Refuge, Madras, under the superintendence of Mrs. E. J. Firth, the Honorary Secretary. This pillow repeated on one side, in an exquisite manner, the general features of the design on the lid of the Casket and on the cover of the Volume.

Her Majesty exclaimed as she examined these tokens of the fidelity and regard of her people in Southern India, "Most beautiful! Most beautiful!" She then returned to the position in the room from which she had advanced with Mr. Lawson, and gave to him the following gracious reply to the Address which he had presented :—

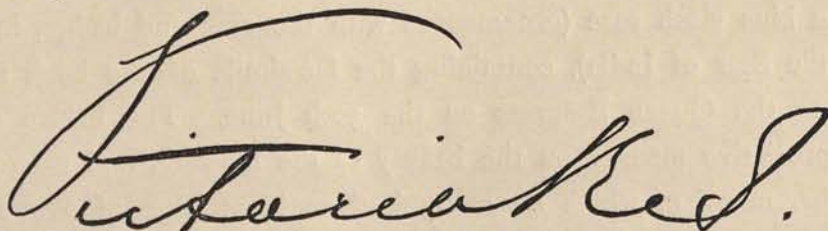
" It gives me great pleasure to receive this expression of the sentiments of loyalty and attachment from my subjects in the Presidency of Madras.

" That Presidency, as stated in the Address, has been blessed with peace throughout my reign, and I am rejoiced to know that it has made steady progress in prosperity, and in the happiness of its people.

" The famine which visited the Presidency in 1877 was a source of deep grief to me; but my officers did all in their power to mitigate its effects. I pray that it may please God to avert such another calamity from my people."

Mr. Lawson was now requested by Viscount Cross to kneel, and Her Majesty was pleased to confer upon him the honour of Knighthood. Sir Charles Lawson then kissed Her Majesty's hand, arose, and withdrew.

On the 7th of July Her Majesty intimated to Sir Charles Lawson, through the India Office, that she wished to sign her reply to the Madras Address, and upon the document being returned to her she was pleased to inscribe at the head of it her sign manual of

A large, elegant handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Victoria R. S." with a decorative flourish at the end.

PRESENTATION OF
A COPY OF THE MEMORIAL VOLUME TO H.R.H.
THE PRINCE OF WALES.

On the morning of the 4th July Sir Charles Lawson received a note from Sir Francis Knollys, K.C.M.G., C.B., Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales, stating that it would afford His Royal Highness "much pleasure to accept from you in person" a copy of the Narrative of the Celebration of the Jubilee in the Presidency of Madras. Sir Francis Knollys proceeded to say that if Sir Charles Lawson would call with the book at Marlborough House at 3.30 P.M. "His Royal Highness will have great satisfaction in receiving you."

The Madras Delegate obeyed the Royal command, and having arrived at Marlborough House, was met by Sir Francis Knollys, and conducted to the Prince's private room. Sir Francis Knollys mentioned Sir Charles Lawson's name, and His Royal Highness immediately rose from his chair, and accorded to the Delegate a cordial greeting. His Royal Highness said that he was glad to have an opportunity of personally assuring the Delegate that he had derived much pleasure from hearing of the liberality with which the Presidency of Madras had responded to the invitation to support the scheme of the Imperial Institute. Sir Charles Lawson in reply adverted to the ceremony of the laying, by Her Majesty, of the foundation stone of the Institute three hours previously, and respectfully offered His Royal Highness congratulations on the success that had so far rewarded his efforts. After some further conversation His Royal Highness opened the blue cloth case (ornamented with the star and badge, in gold, of the Order of the Star of India), containing the fac-simile of the book that had been presented to the Queen Empress on the 30th June. The Prince commented in a very appreciative manner on the beauty of the binding, and then examined the photographs, many of which he recognised as illustrative of towns of Southern

India that he had visited in 1875. He came to the picture of Ootacamund, and said it must be a beautiful place, and that he was sorry that he was unable to see it. The Delegate explained that the book was devoid of literary pretensions, but that it would probably interest His Royal Highness, since it was devoted to the record of a demonstration of loyalty which for unanimity and extent was probably unparalleled. The Prince said he was very glad to receive the book, and he would be happy to place it in his library. He was good enough to speak in complimentary terms of the Delegate's services: and after the Delegate had suitably acknowledged His Royal Highness's kindness in receiving him, the Prince shook hands, and the interview terminated.

The copy of the book that was presented to the Heir Apparent contains the following inscription:—

Presented to His Royal Highness Albert Edward, the Prince of Wales, &c., on behalf of His Excellency Lord Connemara, G.C.I.E., the Governor, and the Public of the Presidency of Madras.

Charles Lawson.

London, 4th July, 1887.

NARRATIVE OF THE CELEBRATION
OF
The Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress
IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.

INCEPTION OF THE CELEBRATION.

ON the morning of the 16th September, 1886, a Public Meeting was held at the People's Park, in the City of Madras, to inaugurate a Christmas Fair for 1886-7, the ninth of the annual series. After various preliminaries had been arranged, Mr. C. A. Lawson suggested that the Queen's Jubilee might be appropriately celebrated on the 1st January, 1887, the last day of the Fair, which would be the tenth anniversary of the Proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India. He submitted that the demonstration of loyalty might be made by the capital in conjunction with the whole Presidency; that Collectors of Districts might be asked to convene meetings at their head-quarters, for the adoption of a uniform Address of Congratulation to the Queen; that such Address might be signed by representative persons at each meeting at which it was adopted; that one unanimous expression of loyalty to the Queen might thus be made in Southern India; and that a subscription list might be opened for the purpose of obtaining a suitable Casket for the reception of the Address. The meeting expressed its cordial approval of these proposals.

At the first meeting, on the 23rd September, of the General Committee of the Fair Committee, Mr. Lawson complied with the invitation to submit the

outlines of the scheme which he had sketched at the previous meeting. Having reminded the meeting that there were insuperable climatic objections to the celebration of the Jubilee in India on the 20th June, the anniversary of Her Majesty's Accession, and having mentioned the advantages offered in India by the 1st January, he again urged that arrangements should be made for the adoption of one Address to Her Majesty throughout the Presidency. He also proposed that a Volume, containing a narrative of the celebration of the Jubilee in the City and Provinces of Madras, interspersed with photographs illustrative of the people, the scenery, and the edifices of the Presidency might be prepared, and offered for Her Majesty's gracious acceptance. The meeting thereupon unanimously requested the following gentlemen to form themselves into a Sub-Committee for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee throughout the Presidency of Madras on New Year's Day, viz. :—The Honourable Mr. Justice Brandt, the Honourable Mr. J. A. Boyson, Rajah Sir T. Madava Row, K.C.S.I., the Honourable Mir Humayun Jah, C.I.E., Colonel H. McLeod, R.A., Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Scharlieb, M.V.G., Mr. B. H. Chester, M.A., Mr. P. S. Ramasawmy Mudelliar, C.I.E., Mr. Vijiarangam Mudelliar, Dr. Moideen Sheriff, and Mr. Lawson as Honorary Secretary.

This Committee held its first meeting on the 28th September, and resolved to address a circular letter to the Collectors and Judges, inviting them to co-operate in concerting measures for the celebration of the Jubilee in their Districts. This initiative was cordially responded to at Salem, Ootacamund, North Arcot, Pennukonda, Cumbum, Mangalore, Kurnool, Trichinopoly, Chittoor, Mercara, Trichengode, Nellore, and elsewhere. The Committee was led, however, to apprehend, from communications which reached it from various quarters, that the 1st of January would not be as convenient a day for the celebration in the Mofussil as it would be in the City of Madras, since numerous public functionaries would then be absent from their Districts spending the Christmas vacation elsewhere; and, at its second meeting, it was resolved that, before proceeding further with the scheme before the Committee, it was desirable to ascertain the wishes of the Government of India as to the choice of a day for the celebration. A communication was thereupon made to H.E. the Right Honourable Sir M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., Governor of Madras, who expressed cordial approval of the Committee's objects, and undertook to make the proposed

reference to H.E. the Earl of Dufferin, G.M.S.I., &c., Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The Madras Government accordingly enquired by telegraph whether it would be in accordance with the wishes of Her Majesty, and the intention of the Government of India, that the celebration should take place on the 1st January. The Government of India replied that it knew nothing about the date fixed for the Jubilee, but "thought it very doubtful that it would be so early as January 1st." Shortly afterwards the Municipal Corporations of Calcutta and Bombay resolved that the question of celebrating the Jubilee in those Cities was a proper matter to be taken up by the local authorities. The Committee therefore invited the Municipality of Madras to move in the matter ; and that body agreed to do so.

PROCLAMATION OF THE JUBILEE DAY.

About the middle of January the following letter was addressed to all local Governments and Administrations by the Government of India :—

" His Excellency the Governor-General in Council having taken into consideration the loyal desire of the people of India that, in the fiftieth year of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, their devotion to her person and Throne should be manifested throughout the Empire on a specially appointed day of public rejoicing, and having regard to the conditions of the season, which are adverse to the selection for this purpose of the anniversary of Her Majesty's birth, or that of her Accession, is pleased to designate Wednesday, the 16th of February, for adoption throughout India as the day of Her Majesty's Jubilee. The 16th of February will be observed as a holiday in all public offices. The official ceremonial by which the occasion will be distinguished will be separately notified. In other respects His Excellency the Governor-General in Council confidently leaves to the discretion of the local Governments and Administrations, acting in concert with the people under their charge, and more especially to the deep and unaffected loyalty of Her Majesty's subjects, the measures which shall be undertaken to celebrate the day of Jubilee with appropriate honours. His Excellency in Council is assured that the executive authorities may on this occasion safely yield the initiative to the spontaneous action of Municipal Councils and of the community at large, and that the unanimous voice of the Empire will gratefully tender to Her Majesty the Queen Empress a homage worthy of the noble charity of her life, and the justice and benevolence of her reign."

Shortly after the publication of this letter the President and Members of the Municipal Commission, and about two hundred other citizens of Madras, addressed a requisition to the Sheriff, asking him to convene a Public Meeting to concert measures for the celebration. In pursuance of this requisition the Sheriff convened a Meeting at the Banqueting Hall, which was held on the 24th January, and was very largely attended. His Excellency the Right Honourable Robert Bourke,

the new Governor of Madras, having complied with the invitation to take the chair, said :—

“Sir Madhava Row, my colleagues, and Gentlemen :—It gives me very great pleasure to see so numerous an assembly on this occasion. I am quite certain that there is but one feeling in the hearts of all present, and that is that Madras should show her loyalty to Her Majesty, and should celebrate the Jubilee of her reign in a befitting manner. (Cheers.) Madras, though by no means the wealthiest of the communities in India, though she cannot, I am sorry to say, vie with the great wealth of Bombay and Calcutta, yet Madras has always shown herself in the van in the promotion of every object connected with education and charity, and we know that those two objects have always been most dear to the heart of Her Imperial Majesty. (Hear, hear.) Now, gentlemen, I am quite sure that we have only one object in view, and that is that in celebrating this event, we should do so in a way which will not only be pleasing and satisfactory to ourselves, but also pleasing and creditable to the great body of people in this Presidency. (Cheers.) We also wish to show, not only to India, but to foreign nations, to the Colonies, to the United Kingdom, and to the Queen herself, that we are acting in a manner worthy of this great occasion. (Hear, hear.) This is not an occasion when the chairman need descant on the great progress that has been made in India by the British during the reign of Her Majesty. This is not an occasion for entering upon any discussion of that kind, because what we are anxious to show upon this occasion is, that it is not only of the public works that have been done during Her Majesty’s reign that we are so proud, but that we are proud of being ruled by a Sovereign who, by her own personal virtues, has recommended herself to her subjects. (Loud applause.) And therefore, gentlemen, it would be rather inappropriate, I think, on this occasion, to speak of those great advances in civilisation which have marked Her Majesty’s reign. Gentlemen, I observe that in one of the Resolutions I shall have the honour of putting to you presently, mention is made of a Committee which will be appointed. I hope you will appoint a thoroughly representative Committee, so that every person who has an opinion on the subject of the celebration of the Jubilee will have an opportunity of making his influence felt. (Hear, hear.) I trust that the deliberations of that Committee will be harmonious, and that it will apply all its energies to extracting from the pockets of its friends as much money as possible. I hope that its labours, in that direction, will be as diffused as possible. If you begin with a poor Governor, I beg you will not forget the rich Vakil ; and if you do not spare the rich Vakil, you must not spare the liberal Zemindar (laughter). I have no doubt, however, that very little persuasion will be necessary ; but if any is needed, I am sure there will be on that Committee men who, being noted for their eloquence, will be able to charm out of the pockets of the most penurious more money than we anticipate. (Hear, hear.) I shall now call upon your old friend Sir T. Madhava Row to move the first Resolution. (Prolonged applause.)”

Rajah Sir T. Madhava Row, K.C.S.I., in moving the first Resolution said :—

“I agree with His Excellency that it is gratifying to see so large an assembly in this Hall on such an occasion. That is a circumstance which testifies to the full appreciation of the importance of the present occasion. (Hear, hear.) The Jubilee to be celebrated is that of a Sovereign lady, who holds the sceptre of a mighty Empire—an Empire which is one of the largest, the most populous, and the most prosperous that the world has seen. (Hear, hear.) It is an Empire that enjoys the blessings of peace, order, liberty, and security beyond the dreams of antiquity. British rule has been the salvation of India, and India is the brightest gem in the British Crown. (Hear, hear.) Everybody is aware of the immense progress India has made during the last fifty years of Her Majesty’s beneficent rule. His Excellency has well said that the present occasion was not the occasion on which to recount the history of

that beneficent reign, and I may venture to say that any one who undertook to write a history of that reign would have to fill volumes. It is no wonder then that we regard our Empress with feelings of profound loyalty, love, devotion, and gratitude for the many benefits of incalculable value that have come to India during her rule. In the whole of the world's history, there has not been found a ruler proclaiming, as Her Majesty has done, to the people of India, that her security and peace, and reward, lies in the happiness, and well-being, and good of her subjects. The people should therefore greatly rejoice now that they are afforded the rare opportunity of giving expression to the feelings which they cherish towards their beloved Empress, and they should generously vie with each other in celebrating the Jubilee with the utmost enthusiasm. (Hear, hear.)”

He concluded by moving:—“That the 16th of February, having been designated by the Viceroy as the day to be observed throughout India in celebration of the Jubilee, a subscription list be opened for the purpose of celebrating the event on that day, and in any other manner in which the Committee may determine.” Mr. E. Norton seconded the Resolution, which was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., moved the next Resolution:—“That the following gentlemen do form themselves into a Committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions, &c.”:—

H.E. the Governor, the Members of Council (Executive and Legislative), the Judges of the High Court, the Heads of Departments, the General commanding the Eastern Division, the Officers commanding Corps in Madras, the Judges of the Small Cause Court, the Presidency Magistrates, the Commissioner of Police, the Municipal Commissioners, the Members of the Board of Revenue, Chamber of Commerce, Trades Association and Port Trust, the Maharajah of Vizianagram, Bishop Gell, Archbishop Colgan, Rajah Sir T. Madava Row, the Honourable Mr. Subramania Iyer, Dr. D. Duncan, Messrs. Gould, C. W. Wilson, Kristnama Chariar, W. R. Robinson, H. R. P. Carter, Moss, E. Norton, Willie Grant, W. T. Morgan, Soondaram Sastriar, Bashvam Iyengar, Mr. Chentsal Rao, the Editors of the *Madras Mail*, *Madras Times*, *Madras Standard*, and *Hindu*, Messrs. Michie Smith, J. Adam, G. L. Chambers, H. A. Stewart, R. G. Orr, B. H. Chester, B. Lavery, J. B. Salisbury, G. D. Coleman, Appasami Chettiar, Abboy Naidu, Abdul Raman Sayyad, Balaji Rao, Batcha Sahib, Gopal Nayar, Govinda Chetty, Haji Ismail Sayet, Iyava Iyer, Jugga Rao Pillai, Kistnasami Chettiar, Kuppusami Naidu, Kistna Doss Balamensudra Doss, Sashachellam Chetty, Mahadeva Chetty, Haji Alarak Sayet, Kusal Doss Khan Doss, Numberumal Chetty, Pulney Andy, Permananda Doss, Ananda Doss, Bajarathna Chettiar, Ramalinga Pillay, Ramachendra Row Saheb, Rangiah Chetty, Sankara Nair, Sankara Menon, N. Subramaniam, Somasundram Chettiar, Thukkiah Chetty, M. Veraraghavah, and Waljee Laljee Sait. (*Subsequently added*), Captain H. D. Love, Messrs. E. B. Havell, the Editor of the *Muslim Herald*, Mahomed Monavarkhan Bdr., Haji Moulvie Zohoorooden Khan Bdr., Nizamoden Khan Bdr., Nazar Alikhan Bdr., Mahomed Ebudullah Khan Bdr., Anwarudin Khan Bdr., Ahmed Mohideen Khan Bdr., Abdul Ali Khan Bdr., Abdul Ghani Khan Bdr., Hussain Alikhan Bdr., Mahomed Mahan Khan Saib Bdr., Sherfood Dowlah Bdr., Mirza Feroze Hoosain Khan Bdr., Haji Patcha Saib Sayed, Hajee Abdullah Patcha Saib Sayed, Messrs. F. G. R. Branson, J. Carr, D. Grant, T. W. Laing, A. Champion, J. Short, S. Ramasawmy Mudelliar, J. D'Rozario, Manickam Moodelly, Mandayam Singara Charry, Moorogasa Moodely, Krishnasamy Naidu, Pragasa Moodelly,

Arokiasawmy Moodelly, Beaumont, Veeracotti Pillay, Rajah Eswara Doss, Bunsee Laul, Gopal Doss, Dhunnulal, Augurchund, Vullaba Doss, Kristna Doss, Bulamoogandu Doss, Nawab Nazaimood Dowlah, Roostoomjah Bdr., Muhd Moonawar Khan Bdr., Ghulam Ghouse Khan Bdr., Muhd Mahmood Khan Bdr., Nahammad Ishay Sahib, Abdul Jhanu Khan Bdr., Hafiz Sudrat Islam Khan Bdr., Mohideen Ahmed Sahed Bdr., Haji Ghulam Ahmed Saheb Bdr., V. Muhd, Ghouse Sahib, Vellae Abdul Rhyman Sahib, R. M. Khajah Mohideen Routhier, Ibrahim Sait, Haji Mahdi Isphahani, Abdush Shukoor, B. Badsha Sahib, Haji Mahmood Namazi Sherazi, Mullah Zafferjee Sahib, Abdul Kareem Sahib, Shivajee Nawaji, Abdul Rhyim Saheb, Nanuazi Shivazi, Haji Khader Mahideen Saib, and Haji Shaik Mohideen Sahib Bdr.

The Honourable Mr. J. A. Boyson, of Messrs. Binny and Co., seconded the Resolution, which was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram moved the next Resolution, "That a vote of thanks be passed to the Sheriff for kindly convening this meeting, and that another vote of thanks be passed to His Excellency the Governor for kindly presiding on the occasion." The Honourable Sir Arthur Collins, Q.C., Chief Justice of Madras, seconded the Resolution, which was carried unanimously with applause.

Mr. P. S. Ramasawmy Mudelliar, C.I.E., the Sheriff of Madras, said that in honour of the Jubilee he would give a treat to a large number of Poor Schools and institutions in the Madras Municipality, and would build a Female Medical Ward, to be called the Victoria Ward, at the Monegar Choultry, and endow it with Rs. 25,000. His Excellency then proposed:—"That this meeting records its grateful thanks for the munificent donation which the Sheriff has been kind enough to announce to us on this occasion." Mr. J. H. Garstin, C.S.I., Second Member of the Board of Revenue, seconded this Resolution, which was carried unanimously. Three hearty cheers were then given for Her Majesty the Queen Empress, and the meeting dissolved.

The General Committee held its first meeting on the 27th January. His Excellency the Governor presided, and the following Executive Committee was appointed:—

The Honourable Mr. C. G. Master, the Honourable Mr. P. P. Hutchins, Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, Rajah Sir T. Madava Row, the Honourable Mr. J. A. Boyson, the Venerable Archdeacon Browne, B.D., Mr. V. Ramiengar, C.S.I., Colonel C. J. Gunning, Mr. C. A. Lawson, Mr. J. W. Handley, Colonel T. Weldon, Colonel Carter, His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram, Mr. Hajee Mahomed Abdulla Badsha Sahib, Mr. V. Krishnama Chariar, Mr. C. Yetherajulu Naidu, Mr. P. S. Ramasawmy Mudelliar, Mr. R. G. Orr, Mr. G. L. Chambers, Mr. J. Adam, Mr. Teagaroya Chettyar, Mr. Ramasawmy Chettyar, Mr. Mir Ansuruddin Saib, Mr. P. Ananda Charlu, Mr. P. Somoosondarum Chettyar, Mr. B. H. Chester, Dr. Mohideen Sheriff, Mr. E. Oakshott, Mr. S. R. Turnbull, Mr. P. Runganahda Mudelliar, Dr. D. Duncan, Mr. P. Vijiarunga Mudelliar, Mr. W. M. Scharlieb, the Honourable S. Subramanya Iyer, Mr. Soondram Sastry, Mr. J. A. Jones, Mr. C. Michie Smith, and the Rev. P. Rajagopaul.

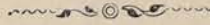
His Excellency indicated three objects for which the money subscribed might be appropriated, namely, the local celebration, a Presidential Memorial, and the Imperial Institute of London. He announced that the Government of Madras had resolved to subscribe Rs. 10,000 towards the Imperial Institute, and he expressed the hope that the Government might be able to subscribe to the Presidential Memorial that was selected. Mr. Lawson then alluded to the tentative steps which had been taken in September to carry out the idea of the adoption of one Address for the whole Presidency, and proposed:—"That the Executive Committee do place itself in communication with Mofussil Committees, and do act as a Central Committee for an Address of loyal congratulation to Her Majesty from the Presidency of Madras." The Honourable Mr. Justice Muthusawmy Aiyar, C.I.E., seconded the proposition, and it was carried unanimously.

The Executive Committee met immediately after the General Committee meeting had dissolved, and unanimously invited the Honourable Mr. Hutchins, the junior Member of Council, to accept the office of Chairman, and Mr. Lawson that of Honorary Secretary. It was resolved that the Presidential Memorial should take the form of a Technical Institute for the benefit of the entire Presidency, and be called the Victoria Technical Institute. A Sub-Committee, with Mr. G. L. Chambers as Honorary Secretary, was appointed to give effect to this resolution. Another Sub-Committee, with Mr. B. H. Chester, M.A., as Honorary Secretary, was appointed to arrange for the local celebration. A third Sub-Committee, with Mr. Lawson as Honorary Secretary, was appointed to draw up an Address to Her Majesty.

On the following day the Chairman addressed a circular letter to the Collectors and Magistrates of the Districts, inviting their co-operation. The officers addressed lost no time in communicating with the chief towns in their Districts, and a large number of Jubilee Committees in the Mofussil immediately signified their intention of accepting the Central Committee's proposals, and of making a contribution to one or more of the objects for which that Committee had invited subscriptions. These Mofussil Committees subsequently communicated reports of their proceedings to the Central Committee.

The Technical Institute, the Local Celebration, and the Address Sub-Committees had meanwhile been at work. The draft of the Address which was submitted by the last named Sub-Committee to the Executive Committee was approved, and it was accepted by the General Committee on the 4th

February. It was then telegraphed to the more distant Collectors, for communication to local Committees, and despatched by post to the Districts comparatively near to Madras. It was eventually adopted by one hundred and ninety-one Committees in as many towns, as an expression of the loyalty of the thirty-two millions of Her Majesty's subjects in the Presidency of Madras.



THE OBSERVANCE IN THE CITY OF MADRAS.

The site of the City of Madras was ceded in the year 1639 to Mr. Francis Day, Chief of the East India Company's settlement at Armagon, by the Rajah of Chandragiri. The factory which Mr. Day founded was made subordinate to the Chief of Bantam in Java; but in the year 1653, it was made independent, and named the Presidency of Fort St. George. The Fort was blockaded by Daud Khan, a general in Aurungzebe's service, in 1702; and again in 1741 by Mahrattas. In 1746 it was bombarded and captured by the French under La Bourdonnais. Two years afterwards it was restored to the British by virtue of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1758 it was besieged by the French under Lally. After two months the beleaguered garrison was relieved by a British fleet. Hyder Ali threatened the town in 1769 and 1780. The town, with its suburbs, now covers an area of twenty-seven square miles. It contains a population of 405,848, occupying 48,286 houses. Of Hindus there are 315,527; of Mohammedans, 50,298; and of Christians, 39,631. The Europeans number 3,205, and the Eurasians 12,659. There are 493 males to 507 females. The town is the seat of the Government of Madras during the cool season. It is the head-quarters of the Eastern Division of the Madras Army, and of many military and civil Departments. The High Court of the Presidency is permanently located there. The garrison usually numbers 3,000 men, of whom one-third are Europeans. The City Police includes a Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner, and 980 subordinate officers and constables. The Municipality includes a President, appointed by the Government, and thirty-two Commissioners, of whom one-fourth are nominated by Government, and three-fourths are elected by ratepayers. It possesses a good water-supply, obtained chiefly from a reservoir or lake at the Red Hills, seven miles from the town. Madras has one Anglican Bishop, one Roman Catholic Archbishop, and one Roman Catholic Bishop. There are fifteen Anglican places of worship, including one Cathedral; four Roman Catholic places of worship, including two Cathedrals; three Scotch churches; eight Nonconformist chapels; and numerous meeting-houses, mission schoolrooms, &c. There are 495 educational institutions in the town, with 26,234 pupils. Over twenty-four per cent. of the total population can read and write. The death-rate and the birth-rate average about 40 per mille per annum. The former has declined considerably since the blessing of an abundant supply of good water was conferred upon the town. Madras holds the third place in commercial importance in India. The annual value of its imports and exports amounts to about nine millions sterling. The serious drawbacks to trade of an open roadstead are being overcome by the construction of an enclosed harbour, which will cost about one million sterling when completed. Madras is the eastern terminus of the Madras and South India Railways; and the trunk roads of the Presidency converge upon it.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL.—At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 16th February, there was a Celebration of the Holy Communion, at which portions of the Office appointed for the Anniversary of the Queen's Accession were used. At 11 o'clock there was a grand Choral Service, when a large congregation assembled. Among

those present were His Excellency the Governor and Lady Susan Bourke, C.I.; Major General A. C. Johnson, C.B., commanding the Eastern District, several of the Judges of the High Court, and numerous representatives of the Civil and Military Services, of the Mercantile Community, and others. The service commenced with a Processional Hymn, "Now thank we all our God," which was sung with great heartiness by the choir, numbering about thirty voices, and congregation. The Canticle, "O Lord, our Governor," took the place of the *Venite exultemus Domino*, and Psalms xx. xxi. and ci. were chanted in place of those for the day of the month. The Lessons were Joshua i. 1-10, and Romans xiii. Garrett in F was the Service selected for the Canticles, and the Suffrages and Collects appointed for the 20th of June were used. The Venerable Archdeacon J. F. Browne, B.D., preached from Eccles. x. 17. In the course of his sermon he said :—

"On the 8th July 1837 there was laid to rest in the Royal vault of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the mortal remains of William IV., known since in history as 'England's Sailor King.' And before the great officers of the Royal Household broke their staves of office, and the vast assembly left the Chapel, the Deputy to Garter Principal King of Arms pronounced over the grave an address, of which these were the concluding words :—'Let us humbly beseech Almighty God to bless and preserve with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happiness, the most high, most mighty, and most excellent Princess, our Sovereign Lady Victoria, now, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, and Sovereign of the most noble Order of the Garter. God Save Queen Victoria.' Nearly fifty years have passed away since then, and the graceful maiden of eighteen has drawn close to the three score and ten years of the days of man; passed through a long life, in which the purest joy and bitterest sorrow have had their allotted part, and yet withal the prayer has been answered, and we, my brethren, assembled in God's house on this morning of Jubilee commemoration, are here to acknowledge the goodness and mercy of God; and to raise our *Te Deum* of grateful praise, that the fierce light that beats upon a throne has been bright with the rays of Divine favour, which from that as a centre has shone forth far and wide. Those whose duty it has been to attend upon the Queen in matters of business have noticed that Her Majesty, as a person well versed in the conduct of affairs, is wont to keep closely to the point at issue, and to speak of nothing but what is directly connected with the matter before her. But whenever there is an exception to this rule it arises from Her Majesty's anxious desire to make some inquiry about the welfare of her subjects, to express her sympathy with this man's sorrow, or that man's bereavement; to ask what is the latest intelligence about this disaster, or that suffering, and what can be done to remedy or assuage it; thus showing, unconsciously, that she is indeed the mother of her people, feeling the deepest interest in all that concerns them, without respect of persons, from the highest to the lowest. Our Queen's reign must for all future history be the symbol of progress. There have never been fifty years in which progress was so vast as it has been under her. Come what may, the progress which has been made in the last half century must be regarded as the key and symbol of whatever progress may be in store for us in the future; and the Queen herself is one who stands almost alone in the whole line of English Sovereigns—and some of them have been revered and great—for the extraordinary personal affection which has clustered around her Throne and herself. Still more, she has identified herself so much with the social, moral, and religious progress of the nation that almost every great movement has been carried forward under the shadow of Her Majesty, and she has herself, occasionally by word, and occasionally by her presence,

here or there given a great stimulus to it. And any lasting memorials which will remain from this Jubilee commemoration will be memorials of marvellous activity and blessings during the reign of a Queen whom the Church and nation loves and honours more than any other Sovereign who has ever ruled. 'Not unto us, not unto us, O Lord, but unto Thy name give glory, for Thy mercy and for Thy truth's sake.' 'By Thee Kings reign and Princes decree justice.' God Save the Queen."

At the conclusion of the sermon the Collect for the Queen, the "supreme Governor" of the Church, was read, followed by the Benediction. The choir and congregation then united in a very impressive rendering of the National Anthem. The Hallelujah Chorus from the *Messiah*, performed on the organ as a concluding voluntary, brought the service to a close.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—Pontifical High Mass, at which the Most Rev. the Archbishop Colgan officiated, was held at 7 A.M., in the presence of a very large congregation. The Deacons of Honour were the Rev. Messrs. Temme and Walsh, and those at the altar were Rev. Messrs. de Silva and Mitchell, the Very Rev. T. Mayer having the duties of Assistant Priest assigned to him at the Throne and Altar. A Special Mass prepared for the occasion was effectively sung by the Cathedral choir. At the conclusion of the Mass the Benediction of the Holy Sacrament was given; and after the Gregorian *Te Deum* intoned by him and taken up by the choir had concluded, he sang the Versicles, and brought the service to a close with the Special Prayer assigned in the Roman Ritual for Her Majesty.

ST. THOMÉ CATHEDRAL (Portuguese Catholic Mission at Mylapore).—At 7.30 A.M. a Solemn High Mass was celebrated in the St. Thomé Cathedral by the Very Rev. J. B. Gonsalves, assisted by two other priests, at which all the clergy were present. It was followed by a *Te Deum* sung alternately by the clergy and the choir, and by the Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament. At the conclusion of the service the choir sang "God Save the Queen."

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, FORT ST. GEORGE. — The first Jubilee Service of Thanksgiving in this the oldest Protestant Church in India (completed in 1680), was held on the evening of the 15th February, at 6 o'clock, and was numerously attended. Major General A. C. Johnson, C.B., commanding the Eastern District, Colonel Westby, commanding the Bedfordshire Regiment, other officers, and a large number of soldiers, were present. His Excellency the Governor's Band played orchestral accompaniments to the Hymns, the Anthem, and the Chants, the Psalms alone being sung to the organ accompaniment. The Service commenced with the Processional hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," sung by the choir, who marched from the vestry to their seats followed by the band and the Chaplain. The opening sentences,

suffrages, &c., from the Accession Service were then read, the special Psalms being xxi. and cxlv. The First Lesson was taken from 2 Samuel xxiii. to v, 6, and the Second Lesson from Romans xiii. That was followed by two special prayers for the Queen, a Prayer for India (by the late Bishop Cotton, Metropolitan of India), and a prayer for Unity (from the Accession Service). Hymn 166 (Ancient and Modern) was then sung, followed by a short Anthem—"O Lord, save our Queen Victoria; and hear us in the day in which we call upon Thee." A Prayer for the Queen Empress (from the Prayer Book) was then said, and the remaining part of the Accession Service was proceeded with. The next hymn was "God Save the Queen," which was taken up very heartily by the whole congregation. The Rev. A. C. Taylor, the Chaplain, then preached a short sermon, taking for his text, 2 Tim. ii. 1-2—"I exhort therefore, that first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks, be made for all men: for Kings and all that are in authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty." A hymn, "Now thank we all our God," was next sung, after which a *Te Deum* was sung by the choir to the band accompaniment.

A second special Service of Thanksgiving was held in this church on the morning of the 16th, at 11 o'clock, when the same form of service was gone through, but there was no sermon. The Holy Communion was celebrated chorally, and the *Te Deum* was sung at the end of the service. Another Service of Thanksgiving was held at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, when special prayers for the Queen were used.

THE KIRK.—A Jubilee Service was held at 11 A.M. on the 16th. The service opened with a Jubilee hymn, by the Dean of Wells, and closed with a Jubilee version of the National Anthem by the same author. The *Te Deum* and Psalms xxix. and xxi. were also sung. The Rev. J. N. Ogilvie delivered an address on the life of the Queen Empress in relation to her home, the British nation, and the Church. There was a large congregation present.

TUCKER'S CHURCH.—There was a Special Jubilee English Service at 7.30 on the 16th, conducted by the Rev. J. W. Foley, M.A. It was followed at 8.45 by a Tamil Service, which was conducted by the Rev. Samuel Paul, who preached a short sermon. Several of the prayers for the 20th of June were used. The service ended with the chanting of the *Te Deum*. At 10 A.M. a Children's Service was held, when all the school children, about 290 in number, attached to the church, were

present with their banners. The service began with an opening hymn. The Litany was sung, and the Rev. S. Paul preached. The service ended with the singing of the *Benedictus*. Immediately after the service the children were marched to the church compound with their banners, and sang a song composed for the occasion in honour of the Empress, the Viceroy, the Governor, the Bishop of Madras, the Church Missionary Society, &c. After that sweetmeats, &c. were distributed. Three hearty cheers were then given by the children.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH.—At 7 A.M. the Rev. Father T. Doyle celebrated a Special Mass in honour of the Jubilee, at the conclusion of which a *Te Deum* was sung. The church was well filled. At noon the Eurasian school children attached to the church were treated to a dinner. The native children attending the Native Convent School of the church were also treated to a dinner of curry and rice, fruits, &c., under the superintendence of the native nuns. The children then gave three cheers for the Queen Empress, and three more for the Governor.

PERAMBORE RAILWAY CHURCH.—At 7 A.M. there was a celebration of the Holy Communion with special Collect, Epistle, and Gospel. The service opened by the singing of hymn 165, "O God, our help in ages past;" and after the Prayer for the Church Militant, the Prayer for "Unity" was offered. Hymn 166, "All people that on earth do dwell," was sung at the close of the Communion Service; after which, at 7.45, Matins, as appointed for the 20th day of June, was said, and was followed by a sermon preached by the Chaplain, the Rev. C. N. Bazely, who, taking for his text Rom. xiii. 1—"Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers; for there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God,"—dwelt on the subject of loyalty, and alluded to the most notable events in the reign of Her Majesty.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, NEW TOWN.—A Jubilee Service was held at 10 A.M. The service was conducted by Mr. R. E. Mackenzie, one of the Deacons of the Church, who preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The South India Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church recorded the following Resolution:—

"The South India Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled at Madras in February, 1887, under the presidency of Bishop Ninde, are reminded that this year is the fiftieth of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's reign, the year of Jubilee, and deem it incumbent to place on record, and to express to Almighty God, their profound sense of the extraordinary blessings enjoyed under this reign by the widely-

extended realms and peoples over whom Her Majesty has sway. We feel specially called upon to make mention of the enlarged measure of civil and religious liberty, the political and social reforms and amelioration, the diffusion and promulgation of knowledge, the multiplication of educational facilities, all tending to further the opportunities of making known the Gospel of the grace of God to mankind. We leave it to others to dwell upon the marvellous expansion of commerce, the still more marvellous application of the powers of steam and electricity in binding together the remote nationalities of the Empire of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, so that the means of inter-communication between the members of the Empire equal, in the year of Jubilee, those which united the Kingdom of Great Britain in the first year of Queen Victoria's reign. We recognise the fact that by the superintending Providence of God these unprecedented material advantages have conspired with the development of the evangelistic spirit to place the priceless gift of salvation within the reach of all classes and conditions of this magnificent Empire. We recommend, therefore, that at all stations embraced in the South India Conference meetings be held on the day appointed for the celebration of the Jubilee, for the public recognition of these blessings of Divine Providence with the thanksgiving and prayer for the greater diffusion and appreciation of the blessings bestowed, and for the safety, health, and happiness of Her Gracious Majesty herself, and of all the members of the Royal family."

THE JUBILEE PARADE.

The troops in garrison, including the Governor's Body Guard, the Madras Volunteer Guards, and the Madras Railway Volunteers, paraded in review order on the Island at 6.45 A.M. on the morning of the 16th of February. The force was drawn up in line at open order with twelve paces intervals, in the following order:—The Body Guard on the extreme right, with the wing of the Second Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, under the command of Colonel Westby on its left; then came the wing of the 4th Madras Pioneers, under the command of Colonel Blenkinsop; the 9th Regiment Madras Infantry, under the command of Colonel Richmond; the Madras Railway Volunteers, under the command of Colonel F. H. Trevithick, Locomotive Superintendent of the Madras Railway; and the Madras Volunteer Guards, under the command of Colonel J. McMullin, M.S.C., with the Mounted Company on the extreme left. Major-General A. C. Johnson, C.B., commanding the Eastern District, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Shelley and several other officers, arrived on the ground shortly before 7 o'clock. The General rode up and down the line and inspected the troops, after which an Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired by the 4-1st N. I. Division Royal Artillery from the Saluting Battery. A *feu-de-joie* was fired by the Infantry and Volunteer Corps. The troops then presented arms, and the colours of the several corps were lowered. Three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen Empress were called for by the General, and were heartily given by the assembled troops. The Battalion formed up into quarter columns, and marched past in column of companies. They were then marched back

to their quarters. The review was witnessed by an immense crowd of spectators. Both the Volunteer Corps mustered strong, the Madras Volunteer Guards having six companies, while the Railway Volunteers were about 500 or 600 strong. The march past was very creditably performed by all the troops.

The Royal Standard was hoisted at the flagstaff of Fort St. George at sunrise, and continued flying until sunset.

THE FEEDING OF THE POOR.

About 15,000 adult poor of various nationalities were fed at Vepery, Royapooram, and Triplicane, in honour of the Jubilee. The old parade-ground at Vepery was used as one of the principal centres for the purpose. From an early hour large numbers of people commenced to assemble, and by 11 A.M. 5,032 Hindus had been fed in the spacious shed attached to the long building formerly used as an armoury. The authorities of the Church of the Assumption, situated in Portuguese Church Street, Black Town, gave a dinner to about 300 poor people at noon; and in the evening, at 5 o'clock, sweets were provided for the Sunday School and other poor children of the district. At 5.30 P.M. a grand procession, with a banner, bearing the portrait of the Queen Empress, marched through the streets of the town singing an appropriate hymn, composed by S. M. T. Murrian Pillay, the Churchwarden; and at 7 o'clock there was a display of fireworks. The church compound was very tastefully decorated for the occasion. The poor of the Mohammedan community were fed in the grounds of the Grand Mosque in Triplicane. 4,000 persons sat down in groups of 700 at a time. The meal consisted of *pillau* with curries, in the preparation of which there were used 28 maunds of rice, 22 maunds of ghee, and 8 maunds of vegetables, &c. Sixty-five sheep supplied the mutton, and three tons of fuel were used. Of the number of people fed, 100 were gosha women, whose portions of food were sent to their houses, as well as those of 50 other persons who, being infirm or blind, were unable to leave their residences. About 4,000 members of the Hindu community in Triplicane were fed in Parthasarathy Covil Garden, Ice House Road. They sat down 400 at a time. In the preparation of the various dishes there were used 1,000 measures of rice, 20 maunds of potatoes, 20 maunds of sweet potatoes, 100 green plantains, 100 calabashes, 20 pumpkins, 150 cucumbers, 150 bundles of greens, 125 measures of tyre, and 6 maunds of ghee. In addition to this there were prepared 4,000 cakes, 4,000 uplams, and wheat confectionery, in which were used 50 measures of milk,

10 viss of cashua-nuts, and 5 maunds of sugar. Three tons of fuel were used in cooking. Five thousand leaf platters were supplied with an equal number of leaf cups. At the conclusion of the meal each recipient was presented with a packet, containing betel nut, spice, &c.

From 4,000 to 5,000 of the poor of all classes were fed at the Robinson's Park.

In addition to their usual daily subsistence allowance, the inmates of the Friend in Need Society's Home, received at noon a substantial meal of rice and curry, roast meat and roast duck, vegetables and fruit. At 7 P.M. pudding, bread, coffee, and cigars were served out. The building was illuminated, and music having been provided, a large number of the younger folk enjoyed themselves by dancing.

At the New Town Prayer Meeting Hall over 100 adult poor were fed at 2 P.M.

A repast was given by Sir P. S. Ramasawmy Mudelliar, C.I.E., the Sheriff of Madras—who received the honour of knighthood on this day—to the paupers of the Monegar Choultry, the patients of the Native Infirmary, and the Leper Hospital. To the paupers of the Monegar Choultry this gentleman distributed cloths. The European and Eurasian patients of the Leper Hospital were also remembered. At the close of the entertainment three cheers were given for the Queen Empress, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, the Governor of Madras, and Sir P. S. Ramasawmy Mudelliar respectively.

TREATS TO SCHOOLS.

15,990 children attending educational institutions in the City of Madras were entertained by the Celebration Committee, and 5,820 children attending poor schools were treated at the expense of Sir P. S. Ramasawmy Mudelliar.

PRESENTATION OF THE PRESIDENCIAL ADDRESS.

The hour fixed for the ceremony of the presentation of the Presidential Address at the Banqueting Hall was 5.30 P.M., but long before that time carriages were seen hurrying along towards Government House, and very large numbers of people wended their way in the same direction. Before 5 o'clock the compound of the Government House in front of the Hall was crowded. The northern flight of steps to the Hall was covered with scarlet baize. The members of the Executive Committee were assembled at the top of the steps. Seats were arranged in the open space immediately in front of the Hall, while the space beyond looked like a sea of heads. A guard of honour, consisting of

100 rank and file of the Madras Volunteer Guards, under the command of Captain F. G. Heaven, with band and colours, was drawn up in review order immediately in front of the steps. His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor with Lady Susan Bourke, C.I., Lady Eva Quin, and the Government House staff arrived at the foot of the steps at 5.30 P.M. His Excellency wore the scarlet and silver uniform of the Deputy Lord-Lieutenant of Lothian; while the Members of Council, the Chief Secretary, and a few other officers of Government appeared in diplomatic uniform. Among the Native Princes present were His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram, the Prince of Pudoocottah, the Kumara Rajah of Pittapur, and the Minor Zemindars of Ramnad. His Excellency and Lady Susan Bourke ascended the steps, and took the seats of state provided for them. The Honourable Mr. P. Hutchins, Chairman of the Executive Committee, then stepped forward, and said:—

“YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The deputation before Your Excellency comprises nearly all the members of the Executive Jubilee Committee for this City, which has also appointed a Central Committee to concert measures with our fellow subjects in the Provinces for the due celebration of Her Majesty’s Jubilee. From the first it has been our anxious endeavour to enlist co-operation from every part of the Presidency, and our invitations have been received with the utmost cordiality everywhere. The Address which we prepared has been accepted and signed by every District or Local Committee of which we are aware, certainly by every District Committee, and by close upon 100 Committees of various subdivisions or towns. I therefore claim to be the mouthpiece on this great day of rejoicing, not merely of this deputation, nor yet of the 400,000 citizens of Madras alone, but of the 32,000,000 forming the entire population of this great Presidency. This unanimity indeed may be regarded as the distinctive feature of our Madras celebration. With Your Excellency’s permission I will now proceed to read the Address in which we have sought, however feebly, to give expression to the ardent devotion with which these 32,000,000 regard their Most Gracious Sovereign Lady, the Queen Empress Victoria.”

Mr. Hutchins then read the Presidential Address:—

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:

“We, the undersigned, representing Your Majesty’s subjects of every race and every creed throughout the Presidency of Madras, do unanimously desire, on the auspicious occasion of Your Majesty’s Jubilee, to approach Your Majesty with our loyal congratulations.

“Your Majesty’s assumption of direct Sovereign supremacy over the Empire of India is accepted as the most glorious event in the annals of this ancient land. In Madras it heralded the dawn of a new era of progress and prosperity. Education has been encouraged and sanitation promoted; roads have been made, rivers bridged, railways opened, telegraphs constructed, and irrigation extended; a system of local self-government has been introduced, industries have been stimulated, and the resources of the country largely developed.

“During the fifty years of Your Majesty’s reign the Presidency of Madras has conspicuously enjoyed the blessing of tranquillity, the result of the wisdom and impartiality which have pre-eminently characterised Your Majesty’s Government.

“The even tenour of events in this Presidency was disturbed in 1877 by a famine of unprecedented severity, which evoked from Your Majesty’s subjects in the United Kingdom a response, unparalleled in its munificence, to the appeal made for help in our great extremity. Your Majesty’s personal sympathy on that occasion is not the least of Your Majesty’s many claims on our gratitude.

“In profound thankfulness for the noble words of Your Majesty’s Proclamation that in our prosperity is Your Majesty’s strength, in our contentment Your Majesty’s security, and in our gratitude Your Majesty’s great reward, we earnestly pray for the long continuance of Your Majesty’s beneficent reign, and for the welfare of Your Majesty and the Royal Family.

“With sentiments of the deepest loyalty and attachment we subscribe ourselves, Your Majesty’s most obedient and devoted subjects.”

Mr. Hutchins continued :—

“Trusting that Your Excellency will be pleased to telegraph to Her Most Gracious Majesty the purport of what has been said, we now tender this Address to Your Excellency as Her Majesty’s representative, and pray that it may be forwarded as soon as we can provide a suitable Casket, so as to reach Her Majesty’s own hands on or about the 20th of June next.”

A copy of the Address, enclosed in a small box, was then presented to His Excellency, who, after accepting it, replied as follows :—

“LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :—I deem it a great honour that it has fallen to my lot as Governor of Fort St. George to receive this remarkable and memorable Address. It has been my wish to do so in such a way, and in such conditions that all classes of the community can participate in the ceremonial. In the name of our Gracious Sovereign, the Queen Empress, I beg to thank the people of this Presidency, European and native, of every caste and creed, for the hearty expression of loyalty which their Address contains. It has been unanimously agreed to by the people of this Presidency from the Chilka Lake to the Coast of Malabar. It is a worthy portion of that joyous and harmonious chorus of Thanksgiving which this day resounds from the Khyber Pass to Cape Comorin. It is in thorough accord with those prayers which since sunrise this morning have been offered up from church, mosque, and temple, throughout the Indian Empire, for the welfare of our Sovereign. It will be my duty to transmit it to the foot of the Throne, enclosed in a Casket, which I believe will be an exquisite specimen of Indian art and industry. It is not for me to presume to interpret the sentiments of Her Majesty upon receiving this respectful token of the homage of her Madras subjects. But the record of Her Majesty’s daily life supplies striking and ample proof of the interest she takes in everything which affects the progress, prosperity, and security of her people. (Hear, hear.) I am therefore confident that Her Majesty will be gratified to learn that the people of Southern India are convinced that her reign has been distinguished by that glorious advance of civilization which your Address so eloquently describes. It will be pleasing to her heart to know that the people of this Presidency remember with gratitude the efforts which her subjects at home made to alleviate suffering when this land was visited by a severe famine. Rest assured that these acknowledgments on your part will cement more closely than ever the hearts of the British people to their fellow-subjects in India. Your Address alludes to the peaceful triumphs of the past which have marked the reign of Her Majesty. Depend upon it the triumphs of the future will be no less conspicuous. The progress of the Victorian Era is not ephemeral. Great as the benefits are which that reign has conferred upon India, they are not only valuable in themselves but are valuable also for the wide foundation they have laid for future prosperity. Education, railroads, telegraphs, sanitation, water-supply are prolific parents, and will be productive of numerous blessings yet unborn. But if our prosperity here is still to increase, if the

condition of the millions who are still very poor is to be ameliorated, the loyal people of Madras know full well that this can only be attained by the maintenance of that Paramount Power whose just and vigorous rule in India is the only guarantee the people have against the recurrence of the strife, misery, and oppression which the page of History painfully records. May those whose duty it is to serve the Queen Empress in India, both in high as well as subordinate office, ever remember this Jubilee day. May we recollect the devoted loyalty displayed upon this occasion by our native fellow-subjects, and may this thought inspire us all to do our best to promote their welfare, knowing that in devoting ourselves to that object we are fulfilling the wishes of our august Sovereign. (Hear, hear.) It is a great pleasure to me upon this occasion to acknowledge the munificence of many individuals, not only in Madras, but throughout the Presidency—who have subscribed large sums both to the celebration in their different localities, and to various useful objects which they have at heart, and which they wish to associate with the name of our Sovereign. I think we may well be proud of our Presidency, not only for the munificence of their gifts, but also for the sentiments by which that munificence was prompted. Large sums have also been collected, and have been given in feeding the poor this day. We are all the happier for knowing that their wants have been supplied; and while the benevolent have not forgotten the poor, the Queen on her Throne has not been unmindful of the prisoner and the captive. She has determined to exercise in a liberal spirit her prerogative of mercy—that attribute ‘which becomes the throned Monarch better than his crown.’ That great attribute will be exercised in this Presidency with no niggard hand, and I am glad to inform you that orders have gone out to-day for the release of more than 2,800 prisoners. (Hear, hear.) It has also been determined to partially remit the sentences of more than 2,200 others. (Hear, hear.) Her Majesty has also not forgotten the poor debtor—a class with which we all sympathise, and I am happy to say that all civil debtors owing Rs. 100, or less, will be released this day throughout the Presidency, and the decrees under which they are confined will be satisfied out of the public funds. There is another prerogative of the Queen that has been exercised on this occasion; and I am sure you will all be glad to hear that one of the first names I have to mention is the name of that distinguished Maharajah whose family and property have been for so long a time connected with the Presidency. The Maharajah of Vizianagram does not depend on his own merits alone for recognition by the British Government, but he inherits loyalty to the Throne through a long line of ancestors, and in announcing that he is appointed a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire, I can say that the honour has been worthily bestowed. (Applause.) The next name I have to mention is that of an old friend to all who have lived in Madras for many years. I mean Mr. Master. (Hear, hear.) I am sure it gives you as much pleasure to hear, as it does me to announce, that Her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon him the Companionship of the Star of India. There is one more name I should like to mention, because he is a very old friend of yours, and a friend of all who have taken part in the administration of this Presidency during many years. I mean the name of Mr. Chentsal Rau Puntulu, which has now become a household word among you (Hear, hear), and from what I have heard of him I can say most truly that there is no more devoted servant of the Crown in this broad land—European or native. I have not quite exhausted the list. There is one gentleman known in Madras who has subscribed most munificently to its charities for a long time, and who has come forward on this occasion with his usual liberality. He has not only fed the poor, but has subscribed a large sum of money both to the Imperial Institute, and to that Technical Institute that we hope to establish in Madras. I am happy to be able to announce that in future Mr. Ramasawmy Mudelliar will be known to us as Sir Ramasawmy Mudelliar (applause), he having received the title of Knight Bachelor. There are native titles, all of which will be gazetted to-morrow, but I need not detain you this evening by going through the names; I will only mention that one gentleman has been made a Rajah, three have been made Dewan Bahadurs, thirteen Rao Bahadurs, and three Khan Bahadurs. Her Majesty has also thought it well to introduce a system of giving literary titles to those persons who have done good service to the cause of literature in India. There will be four gentlemen in this Presidency to whom will be given the title of

Mahamahopadhyaya, and three others the title of Shams-ul-Ulema. I propose now, with your permission, that we shall sing that great National Anthem which conveys to every British subject, no matter what his creed or race may be, in beautiful and expressive words, the sentiments of that loyalty to the Throne which we are met here to celebrate." (Loud applause.)

The National Anthem was sung by a special choir, under the direction of Mr. St. Leger, Organist of the St. George's Cathedral, accompanied by the Governor's Band, under Mr. Stradiot. The second verse was sung as a solo by Miss Edith Lawson. Three enthusiastic cheers were then given for Her Majesty the Queen Empress, and three more for His Excellency the Governor.

At the conclusion of the ceremonial of the presentation of the Presidential Address, Lady Susan Bourke planted a mahogany tree in the Park of Government House, near the Hall, in the presence of a large assembly.

His Excellency the Governor gave a State Banquet at Government House at 7.30 P.M. in honour of the Jubilee. Lady Susan Bourke, C.I., and Lady Eva Quin were present. The guests included the Honourable the Chief Justice and Lady Collins; the Most Reverend the Archbishop Colgan, the Honourable Mr. C. G. Master, C.S.I. Senior Member of the Council, and Mrs. Master; the Honourable Mr. P. P. Hutchins, Junior Member of the Council, and Mrs. Hutchins; the Honourable Mr. Justice Kernan, Q.C., and Miss Kernan; the Honourable Mr. Justice and Mrs. Brandt; the Honourable Mr. Justice Parker; the Honourable Mr. R. W. Barlow, Collector of Sea Customs; the Honourable Mr. J. A. and Mrs. Boyson; the Honourable Mr. H. J. Stokes, Acting Chief Secretary to Government; Mr. H. S. Thomas, First Member of the Board of Revenue, and Miss Thomas; Surgeon General Irvine, Army Medical Department; Surgeon General G. Bidie, C.I.E., Madras Medical Department, and Mrs. Bidie; Major General A. C. Johnson, C.B., commanding the Eastern District; Mr. J. H. Garstin, C.S.I., Second Member of the Board of Revenue; Mr. J. Grose, M.A., Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue and Mrs. Grose; Mr. F. Price, Acting Revenue Secretary to Government, and Mrs. Price; Colonel A. R. Kenney Herbert, Military Secretary to Government; Colonel C. J. Smith, R.E., Consulting Engineer and Local Secretary to Government Public Works Department; the Venerable J. F. Browne, B.D., Archdeacon of Madras, and Mrs. Browne; Colonel C. A. Carter, Controller of Military Accounts, Madras; Colonel T. K. Guthrie, Inspector General of Police, Madras, and Mrs. Guthrie; Mr. H. O'C. Cardozo, Acting

Superintendent Madras Surveys, and Mrs. Cardozo; Major G. M. J. Moore, President of the Madras Municipal Commission; Mr. W. A. Willock, B.A., Acting Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, and Mrs. Willock; Mrs. David Duncan, wife of the Acting Director of Public Instruction (absent on tour); Mr. C. A. Lawson, Honorary Secretary Madras Central Jubilee Committee, and Mrs. Lawson.

THE DECORATIONS AND ILLUMINATIONS.

During the day the Mercantile Houses and Government Offices along the North Beach Road exhibited a brave display of bunting. The ships in the harbour were also gaily dressed, the *Wivenhoe*, *Manora*, *Clan Drummond*, and *Goalpara*, being decked out from stem to stern, the last-named being especially noticeable with her flags in a "rainbow" from her foremost awning stanchion, over her mast-heads, to her taffrail, right aft. The Royal Standard floated from the Master Attendant's flagstaff; and the offices of the Messageries Maritimes and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company looked especially gay, the former with the tri-colour arranged around the balcony, and the latter with the well-known flag of the Company flying from the mast-head, and at each yard-arm, surrounded with other flags. The flags of the various Consuls added to the attractiveness of the scene, while the Sailors' Home was appropriately decorated with the Mercantile Marine ensign and Jack surrounded by commercial code flags. The Custom House was adorned with the flags of all nations; the Union Jack flew at the head of the Pier; and the titan cranes on the breakwaters were gaily decorated. The Chamber of Commerce and the *Madras Mail* Office were tastefully decorated with flags, festoons, and rosettes.

Shortly after 7 P.M. the beach illuminations commenced, the Post and Telegraph Offices bursting into bold relief with red, blue, green, and white lights burnt on the portico, and at the various windows of the two central and side towers. The front of Messrs. King and Co.'s premises was lit up with brilliant white lamps, and the Stamp Office was tastefully illuminated, the building being outlined. The central space between the columns of the verandah displayed a medallion transparency of Her Majesty, with a Malta Cross and double triangle on either side, each forming a very effective star. The lamps used gave a mellow light that was very pleasant to the eye. An hour later the High Court, Custom House, Harbour Board Office, and Harbour Works buildings were

illuminated, the three last named with plain white lights, outlining the buildings. The general effect along the beach was at this time incomplete, the mercantile firms (which had been munificent donors to the Jubilee fund) having decided not to illuminate for prudential reasons connected with fire insurance. There was, however, one exception to this rule. Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe & Co.'s office was most tastefully decorated with festoons of Chinese lanterns, pendant from the various pillars of the upper and lower verandahs, their rich colours and soft subdued light giving a most charming effect. Several of the Dubashes' godowns were also illuminated, and the Government Workhouse at Royapooram made a brilliant display. In the Harbour the *Clan Drummond* exhibited lights at her mast-heads and yard-arms; and the *Manora* was illuminated in the most approved nautical manner, the whole of her masts and yards being clearly defined, while red and green side-lights were displayed at her mast-heads and in her tops. The electric light, brightly shining along her rail, revealed the long outline of her hull to great advantage. The steamer *Clan Matheson* was illuminated from stem to stern with coloured and electric lights. For nearly an hour rockets, Bengal lights, &c., followed each other in quick succession. Not the least interesting of the various fireworks was the "Holmes' Patent Water Signals," an improved life-buoy appliance for saving life at sea at night.

At 8.30 P.M. a red light burst forth from the titan crane, on the north break-water. It was answered instantly by another at the south, and a third from the wave-breaker near Clive's battery, whilst others simultaneously burst forth from the whole length of both arms of the Harbour. The effect was marvellous, and the view from the T end of the Pier was very beautiful. A fresh breeze threw a considerable surf on to the beach, and this, reflecting back a warm roseate hue, was lovely. The ships stood out in clearly-defined relief, each rope and block being distinct. The Beach Road which, but a moment before, presented dark gaps, contrasting strongly with the brilliant appearance from the Pier of the illuminated buildings, leapt into view clear and bright; and from Carlton House at Royapooram on the north, to the Fort on the south, each building was defined in every detail with a delicate pink hue, while the illuminated buildings sparkled as though covered with myriads of fire-flies. Suddenly blue lights took the place of red along the arms of the Harbour, and the pink was

turned to an appearance as of brilliant moonlight. Each house now stood out like a white marble palace, cool and calm ; then the lights on the illuminated buildings grew dim, though still sparkling ; and the Telegraph Office, distinct in every detail, re-assumed its commanding prominence. The surf sparkled snow-white ; while the waves, as they rolled in before breaking, reflected the most delicate shades of green.

Upon the Mount Road, Messrs. Simpson and Co. exhibited three transparencies, one, the Royal Coat of Arms, flanked by the Mayo and the Dalhousie Coats of Arms, with the names "Mayo" and "Dalhousie" beneath. Messrs. Franck and Co.'s buildings and gateways were illuminated with white and coloured lanterns. Messrs. Nicholas and Co. exhibited a fine transparency, which occupied the whole frontage of their premises ; in the centre was a full-length portrait of Her Majesty, with the motto "Vivat Regina" in large characters ; and underneath the transparency was a row of lights. Messrs. T. Owen and Co. illuminated their premises with lamps and Chinese lanterns. The arrangements for the illumination of Messrs. P. Orr and Sons' artistic building by gas made on the premises were very elaborate, but the gas disappointed expectations. Messrs. Moses and Co., Syed Cassim and Co., and Syed Esack illuminated their premises with lamps. Messrs. W. Hawes and Co. displayed monograms of the Queen Empress, with the Prince of Wales' plumes above, in transparencies. The Oriental Bakery was illuminated with lamps and Chinese lanterns. The Moothi Mahal, the residence of the Kumara Rajah of Pittapur, were illuminated with lamps ; and blue lights were burnt at intervals on the roof. Messrs. Duff and Co. illuminated with lamps, and decorated with foliage, the motto, "God bless our Empress." Messrs. C. Ponoosawmy Moodelly and Co.'s premises were well illuminated. Mr. Ebrahim Adamally used tumbler lights of various colours, besides Chinese lanterns. The East India Art Manufacturing Co. showed an arch of lights. Mr. Framjee Pestonjee Bhamgara had lamps distributed over his premises, and the front of the building showed the words "Inform Empress we are happy." The *Guardian* Press had a portrait of the Queen, and lights. The proprietor distributed copies of the Jubilee version of the National Anthem, printed in gold. Messrs. Misquith and Co. exhibited two transparencies, with the Royal Coat of Arms, and a Crown. The *Hindu* Press and *Andhraprakasika* Office, on the Mount Road, was brilliantly illuminated with lanterns, and blue lights were burnt at intervals. Messrs. C. Appacooty Pillay

and Co. illuminated with lamps, and had a motto, "God bless the Empress of India." Messrs. Rodgers and Co. had a transparency of the British Lion, foliage decorations, and a string of lights. Messrs. Vest and Co. had a transparency of the Royal Arms, and the motto, "God bless our Queen: long may she reign." Messrs. Deschamps and Co.'s illuminations were very effective with lamps and Chinese lanterns. The building was decorated with French and English flags, and Roman candles were burnt at intervals. The building occupied by Mr. G. D'Angelis was excellently illuminated, and showed a transparency of the Royal Coat of Arms, with the motto, "*Salutè e pace a te Grande Regina!*"

At each gateway of Messrs. Spencer and Co.'s premises was erected a castellated arch, with two towers to each, surmounted with six bannerets, and a string of flags across, with the Union Jack in the centre. At the apex was a large star with a portrait of the Queen Empress, and each angle of the arch was furnished with a Britannia shield. Each archway had a motto in large white letters on a red ground, one being "May Her Glory never wane," and the other "She reigns in our hearts." A crimson and gold curtain, or valance, ran the whole length of the building, with flags and bannerets at every point. Surmounting the whole there were planted two large flags with the name of the firm in the centre. The verandah of the upper floor was hung with a curtain of red, white, and blue. Coloured lamps were profusely used for illuminating purposes, and in addition lamps were placed in the margins of the two large mottoes on the arches. On the second parapet of the main building was a large festoon of lamps. On the portico were two sun-lights of great brilliancy, and three others in the gables of the adjacent store. In the compound there were erected two large beacons, and on the summits of these structures blue lights were burnt at intervals. At the top of the building was the motto "Long live Victoria the Good."

Messrs. Waller and Co. illuminated their premises with lamps, and displayed the motto "God bless the Empress of India." Messrs. Barrie and Co. had lights, and the words "The Royal Jubilee, 1887—God bless our Empress," painted on their windows. The Madras Stable Co.'s gateway was decorated with foliage and flags. Mr. Chendra Khan Lallah illuminated his house with lamps of various descriptions. Messrs. Higginbotham and Co.'s illuminations were very effective. As the premises stand away from the road, only the gateway and bindery portion were illuminated, for which purpose white and coloured lamps were liberally employed.

Across the gateway in large letters were the words "Royal Jubilee Year." Over this was a transparency of the Royal Coat of Arms, and underneath was a transparency of the name of the firm. To the right, and a little below, was a portrait of the Queen Empress, and to the left that of the Prince of Wales. There were also two large flags over the gateway. Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co. exhibited a transparency of the Royal Coat of Arms with the motto "God bless our Queen Empress." White and coloured lamps were used for illuminating purposes, and the premises were decorated with flags. Messrs. Norton and Co. exhibited an oil-painting of Her Majesty. The premises were illuminated with lamps, and decorated with flags. Mr. C. Chamberlain had lights, and the motto "The Queen Empress: Constitution and State for ever." On the top of the Eastern Castlet Messrs. Addison and Co. had placed a large flag of the Waterbury Watch Company, formed of a combination of the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. The frontage of the building was illuminated with small lamps, and there was a string of lights along the boundary wall. Mr. Hughes exhibited two transparencies, one a likeness of the Queen, and the other a likeness of the Maharajah of Vizianagram. Coloured lamps were artistically used in the illumination of this building.

Messrs. Runganathum and Co., and Garratt, Camille and Co., conjointly illuminated their premises with a very pretty effect. A large number of lamps were used, and numerous flags, including the Royal Standard, were planted on the top of the building. The pillars were draped with flags. In the verandah was an oil painting of the Royal Coat of Arms, at the left upper corner was the Star of India, and at the right the Royal monogram. On the shield were the words, "Queen Empress of India;" and above, "May peace and happiness surround her in life." Groups of foliage plants were arranged with Chinese lanterns. Messrs. Rungee Laul and Co., Mootha Pillay and Co., Ostheidier and Co., and Archer and Co. decorated their buildings with flags and illuminated them with lamps. The gateway of Nawab Mira Hoossain's residence was very prettily illuminated with devices picked out with lights, and on the compound wall Chinese lanterns were placed at intervals. Plants were also placed on the walls contiguous to the gates. The Begum's residence opposite was also illuminated. The Ameer Mahal Palace, the residence of the Prince of Arcot, and the Shadee Mahal, on the Triplicane High Road, the former residence of His Highness's ancestors, and now occupied by His Highness's nephew, Ghulam Mohummed Ghouse Khan Bahadur, were beautifully

illuminated. The entrance of the Agri-Horticultural Gardens had a transparency with the words "Vivat Regina!" The gateways of some of the private residences in Teynampet were also illuminated.

Many places of business and private residences on the Poonamallee Road were decorated and illuminated. At each of the two gates of the Survey Office, opposite the Kirk, was erected a handsome triumphal arch, at the top of which was placed a crown of white lights. The house of Sir P. S. Ramasawmy Mudelliar, C.I.E., was decorated with flags and bunting, and some thousands of lamps were used in the illumination of it. The boundary walls were covered with small lamps, and the compound looked bright with Chinese lanterns suspended from the branches of trees or placed on the ground. Mr. V. Ramiengar, C.S.I., also illuminated his house in a very tasteful manner.

Looking towards the town from the summit of Government House Bridge the view was charming. The road was defined on each side by strings of lamps, and in the distance were to be seen several brilliant beacons, and the illuminations of the Central Station, and the Madras Medical College. The Chemical Examiner to the Government had the letters "V.I." and a Star of India worked in gas jets placed at the top of the Medical College Building on the south face. The roads round the Fort and Esplanades were lit with small lamps on bamboo poles at intervals, and all the approaches to the Island were illuminated. Turning into the Esplanade Row a bright avenue was entered, with strings of lanterns on each side. The illumination of the fine Grecian frontage of Pacheappah's Hall was seen to great advantage. Messrs. West and Co. had their premises well illuminated with many lamps; a triumphal arch was erected at the gateway, on which was exhibited a transparency, which showed a portrait of the Queen, and the letters "V.I." Messrs. Fisher and Co. showed the words "God bless our Empress" in a transparency. Mr. Macartoom had a transparency showing the words "God bless our Queen Empress." Some of the shops in the Broadway were also illuminated. The *Madras Times* Office had an attractive transparency of the Royal Coat of Arms. Several of the native residents in town had their houses lit up, and several religious processions passed through the streets at night, in honour of the Jubilee.

The Government made a grant for the illumination of each of the Railway termini in this Presidency, but in consequence of there being very little time for preparations, the Madras Railway authorities decided upon devoting all their attention to illuminating the Central Station. A ball of light, four feet nine

inches in diameter, was placed above the top of the centre tower of the station, with a crown of yellow lights at its base. The centre tower was outlined in white lights, and all the architectural details of the building were picked out in coloured lights. The green lights at the base of the building gave way higher up to red lights, which were surmounted by white lights. Besides the illuminations, the building was decorated with over 500 flags. Large flags were placed on the summit of the central tower, and on the tops of the side turrets, and to each pillar along the upstairs verandah flags were fastened.

On the eastern portion of the Island, within the fireworks arena, a magnificent arch, about 40 feet in height, and bearing many lamps of all colours, had been erected. This was lighted up at 8 P.M. The arch was surmounted by a richly-jewelled crown, below which was the word "Jubilee"; and immediately underneath this was the inscription, "God bless the Empress." The letters "V.I." and the dates "1837—1887," were shown on each side.

THE FIREWORKS.

The eastern corner of the Island was reserved as the site for the fireworks. The immense *maidan* afforded accommodation for the parking of over a thousand carriages in such a way that the occupants obtained a good view of everything that took place. More than 50,000 people found standing room in front of the carriages. The South Beach and Marine Villa Roads were also covered with spectators. His Excellency the Governor with his guests viewed the scene from the roof of Government House. The Island is reached by three bridges—one near Government House, another near St. Mary's Cemetery, and the third opposite the Wallajah Gate of Fort St. George. Each of these bridges was brilliantly illuminated by beacons towering to a great height. The summit of each was encircled by hundreds of lamps, and long lines of light ran from top to bottom. To add to the effect blue, red, and green lights were burnt continuously from dusk to midnight, on the tops of the beacons, and on high poles placed in conspicuous places. The Mount Road, from the Wallajah Gate Bridge to the Mount Road Bridge, was lined on each side with poles 30 feet high. These were surmounted by the flags of all nations; and festoons of lamps extended from post to post, so that the whole roadway was flooded with light. The other roads on the Island were marked off by lamps at short intervals,

which not only served as guides to the crowds of spectators, but also added considerably to the general effect. A novel feature in the evening's illuminations was the lighting up of the Cooum river by a fleet of catamarans, whose owners burnt lights of various colours while paddling round the Island. The countless lamps that bordered the river were reflected in the water.

Although the hour for the commencement of the pyrotechnic display was fixed for 9 P.M., a very large crowd assembled at an early hour in the evening, and in order to keep their attention occupied several large fire balloons were sent up at 8 o'clock. At 8.45 P.M., an Imperial Salute of 101 detonating shells was fired. Shells were first exploded, followed by a *feu-de-joie* of crackers; then 34 more shells, and a second *feu-de-joie*; and thirdly, the remaining 33 shells, followed by a third *feu-de-joie*. The display of fireworks now took place. The set pieces were divided into sixteen sections, and the firing of each division was simultaneous with the discharge of maroons. When the set pieces were concluded there was a grand simultaneous burst of maroons, immediately succeeded by the discharge of a large number of Roman candles. The words "Good Night" were then suddenly displayed in letters of fire from the top of an arch, and the crowd gradually dispersed.

CONCLUDING PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The concluding meeting of the General Committee was held on the afternoon of the 23rd March, 1887, in the Banqueting Hall, Madras, and was largely attended. His Excellency the Right Honourable R. Bourke, the Chairman of the Committee, presided. The proceedings were marked throughout by great enthusiasm. They commenced by the Honourable Mr. Hutchins, Chairman of the Executive Committee, requesting the Honorary Secretary to read the Report of that Committee. Mr. Lawson then read the following Report:—

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE CHAIRMAN, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS GENERAL JUBILEE COMMITTEE.—The duty of receiving and publishing narratives of the celebration of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Jubilee in the provinces of the Presidency of Madras having now been fulfilled, it devolves upon the Executive Committee to submit a Report of the manner in which it has obeyed the instructions it received on the 27th January from the General Committee, to 'place itself in communication with Mofussil Committees, and to act as a Central Committee for an Address of loyal congratulation to Her Majesty from the Presidency of Madras.'

“Immediately after the first meeting of the General Committee had dissolved, the Executive Committee addressed itself to the task assigned to it, and its earliest act was to unanimously invite the Honourable Mr. Hutchins to accept the office of Chairman. It was then agreed that the Presidency Memorial should take the form of a Technical Institute for the benefit of the entire Presidency, to be called the Victoria Technical Institute; and that subscriptions should also be invited for the Imperial Institute of London, as well as for the expense of the local celebration in Madras. On the following day, the 28th January, a circular letter was addressed by the Chairman, on behalf of the Committee, to the Collectors of Districts, soliciting them to make it known to District Jubilee Committees that the objects which the Executive Committee desired to promote included local rejoicings; an Address of Congratulation to Her Majesty from the whole Presidency; the provision of a suitable receptacle for that Address; the compilation of a Narrative of the celebration of the Jubilee for Her Majesty's information; the Victoria Technical Institute; and the Imperial Institute. The District Committees were at the same time invited to communicate to the Executive Committee accounts of their proceedings for publication in Madras previous to their being placed on record in the Memorial Volume.

“The features of the celebration at the Presidency town must be so well known to members of the General Committee that there can be no occasion to make more than a passing allusion to them. The appropriations that were made for special purposes by subscribers to the Jubilee Fund afforded the Executive Committee a safe guide to the wishes of the public as to expenditure of an ephemeral character, and justified the reasonable outlay that was incurred. The demands on the resources at the Committee's disposal were diminished by the liberality with which many firms and private individuals illuminated their premises; and the charge for school treats and for feeding and clothing the poor was reduced by the contribution of the Government, and the liberality of Sir Ramasawmy Mudelliar, Mr. Cunniah Chetty, and other gentlemen. Thus it was that 5,820 school children were entertained, and 15,000 poor people were fed in this city on the Day of Celebration. A pyrotechnic display suitably concluded the proceedings, which owed their success in a very great measure to the indefatigable energy which was displayed by Mr. B. H. Chester, the Honorary Secretary, in carrying out the wishes of the Local Celebration Sub-Committee.

“The response of District Committees to the overtures of the Executive Committee was gratifying in the extreme. The interval that elapsed between the receipt of the circular letter and the date fixed for the celebration was very brief, but the Districts vied with one another in the energy of their preparations, and in the cordiality of their co-operation with the Madras Committee. The Collectors of Districts gave their hearty support to the local efforts that were made to honour the occasion; but, in conformity with the wishes of the Government, they scrupulously abstained from the exercise of an official influence that might detract from the spontaneity of the proceedings.

“The modes of acknowledging Divine blessings, and of showing homage to the Sovereign, that are time-honoured in India, were followed in most of the one hundred and seventy-six towns¹ which have been placed in communication with the Executive Committee. Houses and streets were decorated; salutes were fired; public prayers and thanksgivings were offered in places of worship; the poor were fed and clothed; children were feasted; mass meetings were held; processions were formed; marks of honour were shown to Her Majesty's portrait, or to her Standard; odes were composed, and recited; and the festivities concluded with illuminations and fireworks. In every instance, so far as the Executive Committee is aware, all classes of the community waived traditional differences, and associated in the most friendly manner in contributing to the success of the day.

“It is not possible to arrive at even an approximate idea of the number of people who took part in the celebration throughout the Presidency. Some towns have communicated rough estimates of the crowds that were attracted by local proceedings; but quite as many have omitted to do so, and have confined

¹ The number amounted eventually to 205.

themselves to very general statements. It is, however, abundantly evident that unusually large numbers were collected, alike in small as in great towns, and that the aggregate must have been enormous. Yet from all quarters has been received the assurance that the proceedings were conducted in the most orderly, as well as in the most enthusiastic manner, and that not an accident occurred to mar the happiness of the celebration.

“The acceptance by one hundred and twenty-nine¹ District, or local Committees, of the Address of Congratulation which the Executive Committee proposed for adoption, has conferred upon this Presidency the unique distinction of having united in an expression of grateful homage to Her Majesty. In now submitting that document for ratification by the General Committee, the Executive Committee may be permitted to say that it is proud of having been instrumental in concerting so remarkable a testimony to the loyalty and harmony that prevail among the thirty-two millions of Her Majesty’s subjects in Southern India.

“The District Committees have not been content with contributing towards the carrying out of the Presidential memorials mentioned in the programme of the Executive Committee, but have, in a large number of cases, resolved to secure a permanent local memorial of Her Majesty’s reign and Jubilee. These local memorials include thirteen Chuttrums, or Choultries; nine lamps; eight wells; eight reading-rooms; six town halls; six scholarships; five hospitals, or dispensaries; five tanks; four technical institutions; three libraries; three museums; three water pandals; two markets; two school prizes; two tablets; two fountains; a playground; a tope; a temple; a Jubilee House; a Victoria Lodge; a portrait of Her Majesty; an Agricultural College; a provident fund; a clock tower; land for a poor-house; a garden; a flight of steps; a temple door; the diversion of a river to bring water to a town; the improvement of the water supply of another town; a memorial tree; a tennis court; a Badminton court; a gong; &c.; and six schools, one club, and one public hall have been re-named in honour of Her Majesty. His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore has subscribed Rs. 50,000 for a memorial at Trevandum which has yet to be selected, and has been a generous contributor to the Madras Jubilee Fund. His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram made a princely donation to the Madras and the Imperial Institutes; and, in further celebration of the occasion, devoted a large sum towards the maintenance of temples, the support of poor families, and the embellishment of both temples and mosques on his estate, besides remitting nearly four lakhs of arrears of revenue due by his ryots. With similar munificence His Highness the Rajah of Venkatagerry has contributed Rs. 10,000 to the Committee fund, to be divided equally between the two Institutes.

“The cordial co-operation of District Committees was so largely conducive to the success of the celebration, that the Executive Committee desires to record its grateful acknowledgments of the assistance it has received from the Chairmen, Honorary Secretaries, and other Members of those Committees, as well as its warm appreciation of the support that the demonstration met with from the public at large. The knowledge that on so memorable an occasion the Presidency of Madras acquitted itself in a manner worthy of its reputation for loyalty, will, the Executive Committee believes, be a source of universal satisfaction.

“It is with much pleasure that the Executive Committee announces, both that the Presidency of Madras is now in a position to make a substantial contribution to the Institution in the Metropolis of the British Empire which has commended itself to Her Majesty as a peculiarly appropriate memorial of her reign, and that the occurrence of Her Majesty’s Jubilee has bestowed upon the Presidency the nucleus of a fund for supplying a great want in the educational system of the country. The Committee entertains the confident expectation that the selection as a Presidential Jubilee Memorial of the scheme for a Technical Institute will be peculiarly agreeable to the General Committee. The development of this important undertaking was delegated by the Executive Committee to a Sub-Committee, which has recently been

¹ The number increased to 191 in the three weeks that followed the presentation of this Report.

greatly enlarged, and the acceptance of the office of Honorary Secretary of that Committee by Mr. G. L. Chambers is a guarantee that no pains or experience will be spared to speedily make the Victoria Institute an accomplished success.

“The Presidential Casket, which has been designed by Mr. R. F. Chisholm, late Architect to the Government of Madras, will be executed by Messrs. P. Orr and Sons of Madras. Every effort is being made to complete it by the 15th May, in view to its being tendered for Her Majesty’s gracious acceptance by the 21st June, the date on which the Jubilee will be celebrated in the United Kingdom.

“The Memorial Volume will be very handsomely printed and bound by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., of London, and will be enclosed in a silver and sandal-wood box of much artistic beauty, now being made by Mr. Framjee Pestonjee in Madras. It will commence with a copy of the Presidential Address; then will come the narratives of local celebrations; and the book will conclude with an Appendix, containing a retrospect of progress in the Presidency of Madras during Her Majesty’s reign, and other matters of interest to the student of the history of Madras. It will be illustrated by photographs. A facsimile copy of this Imperial quarto Volume will be presented to the Secretary of State for India, to H.E. the Viceroy of India, and to H.E. the Governor of Madras; and other copies, without photographs, will be presented to each of the Jubilee Committees in the Mofussil that has contributed not less than Rs. 50 to the funds of the Central Committee. As many gentlemen who have taken an interest in the recent celebration of the Jubilee may be glad to possess a record of the event, it is proposed to instruct Messrs. Macmillan and Co. to publish the same matter as will appear in the large volume in an octavo edition, moderately priced. Any profit arising from the sale of this edition will be given to the Victoria Technical Institute, Madras.

“The subscriptions that have been made to the Fund of which the Executive Committee has had charge amount to the very handsome sum of Rs. 1,48,023, to which additions are likely to be made. The appropriation to the Imperial Institute has been Rs. 62,428; to the Victoria Technical Institute Rs. 56,824; and to the Victoria People’s Hall Rs. 1,005. The expenditure on the local celebration was Rs. 11,579, and Rs. 3,000 are held in reserve to be applied to rejoicings on the 20th June. The cost of the Address, Casket, and Memorial Volume is estimated at Rs. 8,000. The office charge for stationery and stamps is Rs. 328, and for clerical assistance Rs. 60. The Sheriff’s bill for advertisements, the use of chairs, stationery, and postage is Rs. 265. The *Mail* Press has declined to make a charge for printing. A balance remains of Rs. 4,534, the appropriation of which will be duly notified.”

The Honourable P. P. HUTCHINS then said :—

“YOUR EXCELLENCY AND GENTLEMEN,—There is one point which could not be touched upon in the Report which was compiled, and had to be read by the Honorary Secretary, but which I, as Chairman, find it a pleasing obligation to bring prominently before this Committee. Every one who reads his *Mail*—and who does not?—can bear testimony to the persistent energy and ability with which Mr. Lawson has, during the past two months laboured to sustain our enthusiasm, and to promote unity and co-operation throughout the Presidency in reference to the Jubilee. (Hear, hear.) No one can know, as I do, how much we are indebted to him. The Volume is entirely his own idea, and his own performance, and I trust it may prove a gratifying success, as I am sure he deserves it should be a success in every respect (applause.) From within twenty-four hours of the first meeting of the General Committee when he enabled me to send round circulars to all parts of the Presidency, down to the present moment of his reading the Report, I have found his assistance invaluable. He has grudged neither his time nor his talents; neither the columns of his paper, nor the resources of his establishment; but has lavished them all freely on the great objects we have had in view. (Cheers.) He certainly deserves, and I am sure he will receive, your very cordial thanks, and hearty approbation. (Applause.)”

Mr. H. S. THOMAS proposed, and Mr. P. RAMASAWMY CHETTY RAI BAHADUR seconded, that a hearty vote of thanks be given to the Executive Committee for their labours, accompanied by congratulations on their success. The proposition was put to the meeting by His Excellency, and carried amid applause.

Mr. ADAM proposed that a hearty vote of thanks be given to Mr. Hutchins, for his personal efforts as Chairman of the Executive Committee in carrying out the various portions of the Jubilee demonstration. Mr. RUNGANADHA MUDELLIAR RAI BAHADUR seconded the proposition, which was put to the meeting, and carried with acclamation.

Mr. HUTCHINS moved, "That the cordial thanks of the General Committee be given to Mr. Lawson for his great and valuable services." The proposition was seconded by Colonel Guthrie, and carried with much enthusiasm. The compliment was acknowledged by Mr. Lawson.

In compliance with the proposition of Mr. ADAM, seconded by Mr. ANANDA CHARLU, it was unanimously resolved to invite the following gentlemen to form themselves into a Committee for the celebration, on the 20th June, of the conclusion of the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign, viz. :—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. J. Moore ; Sir P. S. Ramasawmy Mudelliar, C.I.E. ; Messrs. J. Adam ; E. Norton ; R. G. Orr ; W. M. Scharlieb ; B. H. Chester ; P. Somasundrum Chetty ; C. Tetheragooloo Naidu Rai Bahadur ; P. Ananda Charlu ; C. V. Sundrum Sastri ; M. Veraraghava Chamar ; M. Abboye Naidu, &c. (*Subsequently added*) Messrs. P. Rungiah Naidu ; P. Theagaroya Chetty ; Hajee Mahomed Ismael Sait ; Cowasjee Edulgee Pandey ; C. V. Cunniah Chetty ; and G. Mahadeva Chetty.

Sir P. RAMASAWMY MUDELLIAR proposed that the Report of the Executive Committee be adopted. The Honourable S. SUBRAMANYA AIYAR having seconded this proposition, it was put to the meeting by His Excellency, and carried *nem. con.*

His EXCELLENCY then said :—

"GENTLEMEN,—The Executive Committee have crowned their work upon this occasion by bringing to the notice of the General Committee all they have done. If you look back at the proceedings since we last met in this Hall, I do not think that anybody can help feeling that the proceedings have been most remarkable, and that they will make a considerable mark in the history of Madras. The Report which we have heard has dealt with the whole subject, and it will therefore be unnecessary for me to go over the subjects dealt with by them. The Committee and the Report will go down to history, fortunately in a way which will be agreeable to all, and well worthy of the occasion. I am sure that it must be very gratifying to us in Madras to find that we have reflected the general opinion of all the Executive Committees throughout the Mofussil. It is unique in the history of this Presidency, and in the other Presidencies as well, that one hundred and twenty-nine Executive Committees in the Mofussil should have agreed to every word of an Address on such an occasion as the present. It is highly creditable to the Mofussil Committees that they have all united, and followed the lead of the Presidency town. You have

all been so unanimous with respect to the exertions of Mr. Hutchins and Mr. Lawson, that I think I would be carrying coals to Newcastle if I were to say anything more with respect to those exertions. I wish, however, as Governor of this Presidency, to offer those gentlemen my most sincere thanks for the great amount of labour they underwent. They have acted not only like business men, but like prudent men in all the details of the arrangements, and as such they did what business men and prudent men should do. They have gauged public opinion very well and accurately. It is clear from the first meeting down to the last that they have carried the public opinion of thirty-two millions of Her Majesty's subjects heartily with them. I think also that I ought to acknowledge the great munificence of a vast number of private individuals; and as we represent the whole Presidency of Madras, I think we ought not to forget to acknowledge the munificence of a great number of natives in the Mofussil, who have shown munificence of a very great character. I observe that they have shown great patriotism in spending their money in a way which will be beneficial particularly to their fellow subjects. Gentlemen, I think there is no greater proof of the very great progress made during Her Majesty's reign than what we have heard read in the paragraph which alludes to the objects chosen by them to spend their money upon. I observe in that paragraph that some are for Halls, some for Schools, some for Hospitals, some for Dispensaries, some for Technical Institutions, some for School Prizes, some for Fountains, some for Agricultural Colleges, some for Temple Doors, some for the diversion of water to towns, some for the improvement of the water supply of towns, and some for the re-naming of Schools and public Halls. If any of those great men whose portraits adorn this Hall, and who lived some sixty, seventy, or a hundred years ago, were to hear that the community of Madras had joined in one body for the purpose of promoting objects like those we have just listened to, they would imagine that the Millennium had arrived, and certainly that the country they knew in their time was very different to what we now find around us. I do not think any greater instance of the progress made by the country could have been exhibited by the natives than the promotion of those objects by which the people of Madras have celebrated this Jubilee. They may be said to be illustrative of all the signs of civilization and advancement by which a rising community can be marked, and therefore, I recognise this fact as one which Her Majesty and every one interested in the country will mark with satisfaction. Now, gentlemen, we have done what we can to express our thanks and acknowledgments to Mr. Hutchins and Mr. Lawson, and to the munificent donors who fed the poor in this city on the day of the celebration. We have also done what we can to express our thanks to those munificent gentlemen who have fed the poor throughout the Presidency. It is proposed to send your Address and Book home. I am sorry that I cannot present them myself in person. There is, however, a gentleman who is going home, and who would take the Address with much appropriateness to the Secretary of State. I refer to Mr. Lawson, the Honorary Secretary, and I am sure if we request him at this meeting to take the Address home, and if he undertakes to present it to the Secretary of State, we shall all be very pleased. (Cheers.) Some time ago I was asked to undertake to present it myself, and if you will allow me to delegate that duty, I shall be most happy to delegate it to Mr. Lawson, and I feel certain that it will be received by the Secretary of State with great satisfaction. The Address would have much greater importance attached to it by being sent by a special messenger than if it were merely to be transmitted by me. Under those circumstances I take the liberty of asking Mr. Lawson to undertake the duty. (Hear, hear.) I am sure we shall all be glad to see him on his return here again, and if he likes to take the opportunity of telling us what has happened with respect to the Address we shall be very grateful to him. I hope that what he will do for us will be a happy termination of the good work which he and his colleague, Mr. Hutchins, are engaged in. I hope also that what has taken place with respect to the Jubilee will be a good example to those who may take part in public affairs in future, not only to the governing, but also to the governed. The experience which we have gained upon this occasion will teach us all, that if we endeavour to carry the people of this Presidency with us, we shall always find them loyal and devoted to the Sovereign and the Crown. (Great applause.)

Mr. SOMASUNDRAM CHETTY proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor for his conduct in the chair, for the courtesy he had shown during the celebration of the Jubilee, and for the kindness he had evinced since his arrival in Madras to all classes of the people. (Applause.) The Honourable Mr. SUBRAMANYAN AIYAR seconded the proposition, which was carried with applause.

His Excellency the Chairman having acknowledged the vote in cordial terms, the meeting terminated with three cheers for Her Majesty.

THE CELEBRATION IN THE PROVINCES OF MADRAS.

ADIRAMPATNAM (TANJORE).

The population of Adirampatnam, "The City of the great hero Rama," with its hamlets, is 9,755, of whom about seven-eighths are Mohammedans and the remainder Hindus. There are also a few Native Christians. The inhabitants are largely engaged in sea fisheries. The only Europeans in the town are the Officers of the Salt Department. An extensive salt marsh in the vicinity produces salt of superior quality. The town possesses a Local Union Board (recently formed), the Chairman of which is the Superintendent of Sea Customs. Rice in very considerable quantities is shipped to Ceylon. There is also a good trade in cocoa-nuts, and salt fish. The Salt Factory supplies a large portion of the Tanjore District with salt.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. F. W. MONTAGUE STONE, *Chairman*; M. SUBBARAYA PILLAY, *Secretary*; VARADARAJULU NAIDU; IYARRU NAINAR PILLAY; KHADIR MOHIDIEN MARIKAYAR; KAYAROGANA TEVAR; S. N. RAJANAIGAM PILLAY; RAMALUIGA PILLAY; and others.

At sunrise on the 16th the peons of Salt Department were paraded. A few swivels had been obtained from neighbouring Hindu temples, and an Imperial Salute of 101 guns was fired, in the intervals of which the Salt peons fired a *feu-de-joie*. Between the rounds a band of native musicians played the National Anthem. After the *feu-de-joie* a "march past" was gone through by the peons, and three hearty cheers were given for the Queen Empress, in which the large crowd present enthusiastically joined. Between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. *pujahs* were performed in the Hindu temples; prayers were offered in the mosques; and a special Service for Christians was held in the bungalow of the Salt Inspector by a Catechist of the S.P.G. Mission, to invoke the blessing of the Almighty upon Her Majesty. The poor of the town, numbering 270 Mohammedans, 11 Brahmans, 400 other Hindus, and 50 Native Christians, were then fed. Great enthusiasm was displayed by the people, and blessings were invoked on Her Majesty. At 3.33 P.M. a troupe of gymnasts performed, and sports, consisting of racing, wrestling, &c., for which prizes were given, and which caused great merriment, were held. At about 8 P.M. there was a display of fireworks, which lasted about an hour. At its conclusion three cheers were called for Her Majesty, and were most heartily

given by the people assembled. The proceedings terminated with a nautch, followed by a distribution of sandal and *pan supari*. The Presidential Address was adopted.

ALAMUR (GODAVERI).

The population of Alamur is 2,455. There is a Local Fund School. Cloths of a coarse description are manufactured here.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. MANDAVITTI VENKATAPAYYA, Sub. Registrar, *Chairman*; SENKARAMANCHI NARASANNA PUNTULU, *Secretary*; NEKKANTI RAMAYYA; BALUSU VENKATAKRISTNIAH; S. LAKSHMANA ROW PUNTULU; M. NAGAYYA; A. SESHAGIRI ROW PUNTULU; BALUSU SUBBARAYUDU; and fourteen others.

A prettily decorated Pandal had been erected in a central position in the town, and here large numbers of people assembled to take part in the festivities of the day. The poor of all classes were fed, and a nautch party was held. The Hindu god was taken in procession, and followed by about 2,000 persons. At night the streets were illuminated, and there was a beautiful display of fireworks. *Abishakams* and *archanas* were performed in the several local temples for the continuance of the Queen's reign. The Committee resolved that, after defraying the expenses of the local festivities, and contributing to the Presidential Casket, Memorial Volume, and Technical Institute at Madras, the balance of the subscriptions to the local Jubilee Fund should be given to the school at Ramachendrapur, the head-quarters of the taluk, and that the School should in future be known as the "Queen's Jubilee Middle School." The Presidential Address was adopted and signed.

ALVAR-TIRUNAGARI (TINNEVELLY).

Alvar-Tirunagari, an ancient town situated in the District of Tinnevely, is about 18 miles from Palamcottah. It has a population of 5,956; namely, 5,799 Hindus, 16 Mohammedans, and 141 Christians. It has a large Temple devoted to Alvar. The town is one of the richest in the District. It contains a High School belonging to the S.P.G. Mission, Nazareth, and several pial schools.

At about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th, all the students of the High School, dressed in their best clothes, marched in procession, accompanied by an elephant, flags, and music. The procession was headed by the Head Master of the School, a graduate of the Madras University, wearing his gown and hood. Jubilee banners of the school were placed upon the elephant. The procession as it went on was joined by large crowds of people, and after going through the principal streets, it halted in the Mantapam in front of the Temple, where an address expatiating upon the merits of British Administration, and especially upon the good qualities of Her Majesty, was read in Tamil. The Sub-Magistrate made a long speech upon the

same subjects, and a distribution of sandal, *pan supari*, rose-water, fruit, &c., took place. The meeting broke up with cheers for Her Majesty. At night *abishakams* and *archanas* were performed on a grand scale, and there was a torchlight procession of the god Authinathar. The temple and streets were illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks.

AMALAPURAM (GODAVERI).

The population of Amalapuram, "The Sinless City," is 8,623, including 8,176 Hindus, 440 Mohammedans, and 7 Christians. There are three Schools in which English and Telugu are taught—the Local Fund High School, the Hindu High School, and the Mission Middle School. Besides these there are two Girls' Schools, the Mission and the Local Fund, and two results system Primary Schools. Coconut, betel nut, paddy and other grains, fruits, &c., are exported largely. Coconut oil is produced here. Various cloths are manufactured.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. KOKKONDA VENKATA NARASANA PUNTULU, *Chairman*; G. JAGANADA RAO PUNTULU; IYANKI VENKATARAMAYYA; PERI VISSAYYA; IYYAGARI RAMABHADRUDU; KARA JOGAYYA; KARICHERLA PERRAYA NAIDU; BDOI TEENAYYA, and fifteen others.

On the morning of the 16th rice and money were distributed to 150 poor people, and cloths were presented to 60 lame and blind persons, in a Pandal which had been erected in front of the temple in the Agraharam. The Pandal was beautifully decorated. The chief residents of the town met there at about 2 P.M., when there was a nautch, and a distribution of *pan supari*. At 5 P.M. prayers were offered in all the temples for Her Majesty's health, prosperity, and long life. At 7 P.M. there was a torchlight procession of the gods, and as it proceeded fireworks were let off at intervals. Over 5,000 people from Amalapuram and the adjoining villages took part in the procession. There were two nautch parties at night. The whole town, and all the villages in the Taluk were illuminated as on the Deepavali festival. The procession returned to the Pandal at 1 A.M., when there was another nautch party, followed by a distribution of *pan supari*. A grand display of fireworks followed, and the festivities wound up at 4 A.M. At about 3 P.M. on the 17th the people again met at the Pandal. A nautch was held, *pan supari* was distributed, and the proceedings closed at 6 P.M. with hearty cheers for Her Majesty. The permanent Memorial of the event is to take the form of a "Chuttram." The Presidential Address was adopted.

ANANTAPUR (TOWN).

Anantapur, or more accurately Hande Anantapuram, was originally called Anantasagaram. It was built in A.D. 1364 by Chikkappa Wadeyar, Dewan to the Rajah of Vijayanagar, to whom the site was granted in consideration of military services, and in whose family it remained till Hyder Ali seized it in 1775. It was the seat of Poligars until 1800, when Colonel (afterwards Sir Thomas) Munro, on the districts being ceded, chose it for his residence, and for many years it was the Head Quarters of the Ceded Districts. The place became the Head Quarters of the Sub-

Division in 1830; and in 1869, when a redistribution of the Division was made, the Sub-Collector was removed to Gooty. In 1882 the District of Bellary was divided into two, and Anantapur became the Head Quarters of a District of that name. It lies 62 miles to the south-east of Bellary, and contains 1,133 houses, with a population of 4,907, namely Hindus 3,488, Mohammedans 1,407, and 12 Christians. Being the Head Quarters of the District it contains the Chief Police and Magisterial Courts, a Sub-Jail, a Dispensary, the Municipal High School, Post Office, Telegraph Office, the Sub-Engineer's Office, and a Travellers' Bungalow. There is also a District Board, a Taluk Board, and Municipal Council. There is a large open square in the heart of the town called Robertson's Square, with a beautiful Mantapam in its centre. Rice, cotton goods, gram, and vegetables form the chief articles of commerce.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. B. TEPERUMAL CHETTI, *Chairman*; F. A. NICHOLSON; T. E. THOMSON; CAPTAIN JACKSON; S. KANDAYA PILLAI; S. VEDOJI ROW; A. DURGACHELLA MUDELLIAR; B. HANUMANTHA ROW; and thirty-four others.

A large Pandal had been erected on the site of the proposed "Victoria Jubilee Park," which is to be the local permanent memorial of the happy event. A programme of the festivities had been circulated by the Committee, both in English and the vernacular of the district. The inhabitants of the town and district were invited to take part in the festivities, and they were requested to observe the day as a local festival, and to plant a tree, or number of trees, to be called the "Queen's Tree," or the "Queen's Tope," respectively, in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. The streets were decorated, and arches covered with evergreens were erected in many places. At 7 A.M. a deputation of the Committee waited on Mrs. Nicholson, the wife of the Collector, and requested her to lay the foundation stone of the proposed Park. She consented, and was conducted in procession from her bungalow to the entrance into the town, near the bridge on the Bellary road, where the party was met by a band of native musicians, and about 2,000 people. Opposite the Collector's Office a large Pandal had been erected. Here the procession halted, and the Presidential Address to Her Majesty was read, and adopted. It was then handed to Mr. F. A. Nicholson, the Collector and Magistrate, as Her Majesty's chief representative of the district. The Police presented arms and fired a *feu-de-joie*, and the people gave three enthusiastic cheers for Her Majesty. The National Anthem—of which many copies had been distributed—was then sung by the boys of the Schools. The procession continued its march, and arrived at the Pandal at the site of the proposed Park at 8.15 A.M. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Park was performed at 9.15 A.M. by Mrs. Nicholson, after which she planted the first tree, amid loud cheering. The children of the Girls' School sang a Telugu song, and some Pundits recited Canarese and Tamil verses, which they had composed in honour of the occasion. The Head Master of the Municipal High School gave a brief

account of the many blessings that had been vouchsafed to India during Her Majesty's reign, after which there was a distribution of *pan supari*, flowers, and rose-water. At 10 A.M. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson were conducted home in procession as far as the Collector's Office, where the assembly dispersed. The feeding of the poor commenced at 11 o'clock, and upwards of 500 people were fed, and most of them were also supplied with cloths. At noon special services were held in the temples, and soon after *prasadam*s were distributed. At 3.30 P.M. there were sports, which attracted a very large crowd. Prizes were awarded to the winners. At 6.30 P.M. sweetmeats were distributed to the children of all the Schools, and at 7 P.M. there was a grand display of fireworks. The town was prettily illuminated at nightfall. The prayers and processions in the temples continued till very late in the night. The sports were continued on the 17th, on which date the local Theosophical Society fed the poor, who numbered about the same as on the previous day. The proceedings throughout were marked by great enthusiasm. The local permanent memorial of the occasion—namely, the "Victoria Jubilee Park"—will include a Reading Room and Library, a Playground, and a small Economic Museum of the District. It is also intended to provide a large reservoir of water for bathing and swimming purposes, and to construct one or two large wells for drinking purposes. The site of the old Fort, adjoining Robertson Square, has been selected for the Park, and the Committee hope to have the Park opened on the 20th June.

ANJENGO (MALABAR).

This town is situated within the Native State of Travancore, but is under British jurisdiction, and is included in the District of Malabar. It was once a place of considerable mercantile importance, but is now only a fishing town. A Sub-Magistrate is stationed here. The East India Company occupied the site by permission of a petty local Chief, and erected a fortified Factory here in 1695. The Chief of the Factory was also second in Council in Bombay. Robert Orme, the Indian Historian, was born here in 1728, his father being a physician in the Company's service.

At 6 o'clock in the morning of the 16th a Royal salute was fired in the Cutcherry compound. The feeding of the poor commenced a little after 8 A.M., and nearly 800 poor people were entertained. Mr. Kurryan, the Chairman of the Jubilee Committee, explained to the poor before their repast, why they were fed on that day, and why there was cause for rejoicing. At 4 P.M. the people assembled in a grandly decorated Pandal, which had been erected at the beach, opposite to St. Peter's Church. Mr. Kurryan read aloud the Presidential Address to Her Majesty, both in English and in Malayalam. He explained in both languages the importance of the Jubilee, and enumerated the blessings India had derived during

the long reign of her good and noble Queen. The Address was received with hearty cheers. A procession was now formed, which marched from the beach to the site fixed for the erection of the "Victoria Jubilee Chuttram," which will be the local permanent memorial of the happy event. The Anjengo band headed the procession. On arrival at the scene the foundation stone was laid by Mr. Kurryan with much ceremony. Fifty guns—a gun for each year of Her Majesty's reign—were then fired, and the procession returned to the beach, where arrangements had been made for sports. The sports, which afforded much amusement to the assembled crowds, commenced at 4.15 P.M., and lasted for nearly two hours. At 8 P.M. there was a display of fireworks. Three Native dramatic performances,—one Christian, and two Kathakali dramas,—were provided. More than 5,000 persons were present to witness the theatricals. Sports were held on the following morning at the beach. At 4.30 P.M. a small regatta took place, which created great excitement. Soon after 7 P.M. there was a grand display of fireworks on the beach, which wound up with the firing of fifty guns from the Cutcherry compound. Dramatic performances then commenced. The town was illuminated on both nights.

ARCOT (NORTH ARCOT).

Arcot, a town of great historical interest, lies on the southern bank of the Palar River. It was once the capital of the Carnatic under the Nabobs of Arcot. Some of its ruined buildings bear witness to its former greatness. The town was occupied by Clive in 1751. The following public offices, &c., are located here:—2nd Class Taluk Cutcherry; Offices of the Inspector of Police D. P. W. Supervisor; Local Fund Overseer; Sub-Registrar; and Forester. The town contains a Middle School, and several Normal and other Schools; a Local Fund Dispensary, and Union Office. The population numbers about 10,000, consisting chiefly of Hindus and Mohammedans. Lace is the principal article of manufacture.

On the 16th *abishakams* were performed in all the temples, and prayers were offered in the mosques for Her Majesty. From 10 to 3 o'clock nearly 1,000 poor people were fed, and 100 of them were clothed. At 4 P.M. a public meeting was held in the School House, which was admirably decorated for the occasion, and a native band was in attendance. The proceedings opened with a nautch, followed by a musical entertainment. An interesting narrative of the life of Her Majesty was then read aloud in English, at the close of which the National Anthem was sung. Mr. Kamal Singh, Secretary of the Jubilee Committee, then made a short speech in English, and dwelt upon the innumerable benefits the people of India had derived during the long reign of Queen Victoria. Messrs. Soondriah and Vijia Ragava Charlu, explained to the audience in Tamil the meaning and obligations of loyalty, and why it was that they were invited to celebrate the Jubilee

in honour of Her Majesty. The school children were treated to fruits and sugar, and alms were distributed to poor Brahmans. At 8 P.M. there was a distribution of flowers and *pan supari*, and rose-water was sprinkled. The whole assembly then formed a procession, and, headed by the Tahsildar, marched through the principal streets of the town. Every house was illuminated, and fireworks were let off at intervals. The proceedings terminated shortly before midnight. They were characterised by the utmost enthusiasm. The Presidential Address was adopted.

ARIYALUR (TRICHINOPOLY).

By 10 o'clock the town had been elaborately decorated, and several processions of Hindu gods, accompanied by large crowds, went around the town, which presented a very attractive appearance. Rice was served to the poor. In the evening the *élite* of the community met at the site chosen for the "Victoria Jubilee Choultry," the permanent memorial to be erected in this place. The foundation stone was laid amidst strains of native music, and cheers for the Queen Empress. A bottle was placed underneath the stone, containing current silver and copper coins, and a paper with the following record:—

"On Wednesday the 16th February, 1887, in the fiftieth year of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's reign, this foundation stone of the 'Victoria Jubilee Choultry' is laid. The humble building over this foundation is designed to mark the deep loyalty of the people, and the grateful appreciation of the manifold blessings they enjoy under Her Majesty's benign sway. May the God of all nations and creeds bless Her and Her Royal Household with long life and prosperity, and Her wide Empire with peace and contentment."

At the conclusion of this ceremony, sandal, sugar, and betel were distributed to those present. The company then marched in procession to the Kothandaramaswami's temple, where there was a musical entertainment and banquet, provided by S. Prasanna Regunatha Dorai Avergal. At the same time service was performed in the Christian churches, which were beautifully decorated. There were processions and prayers in the Mohammedan mosque. At 10 P.M. the temple processions began, and the town was beautifully illuminated. The gods of the two important Siva and Vishnu temples went together in procession. The festivities continued till 1 A.M.

On the same day the construction of the "Victoria Jubilee Tank" at Jeyamkondasholapuram was begun, and the foundation stone was laid of the "Victoria Jubilee School" at Kilapalur.

ARKONAM (NORTH ARCOT).

The rising town of Arkonam is the chief junction on the Madras Railway, and the northern terminus of the South Indian Railway. Its population is 3,220, of whom 2,575 are Hindus, 419 Mohammedans, and 226

Christians, including Europeans and Eurasians. The town contains the station buildings of the Madras and South Indian Railway Companies, Sub-Magistrate's and Sub-Registrar's Offices, Police Station, Post Office, Choultry, &c., Mission School Buildings, a Mosque, a Church, &c. Education is entirely in the hands of the Scotland Mission, which maintains a first grade Middle School with 106 boys, a large Primary School with 134 boys, and a Girls' School attended by 64 girls. There is also a Block School for station-masters under the supervision of the Telegraph Engineer of the Madras Railway, who resides here. The Railway Workshops and Offices give work to above a fourth of the population. Agriculture and merchandise form the chief occupation of the remainder. The town has no local manufactures. Rice, ground nuts, and indigo are the principal exports. Salt, liquor, piece goods, and kerosine oil are the chief imports.

The town assumed a holiday appearance on the 16th. A large and handsome Pandal had been erected in front of the Choultry; and arches were placed at the four entrances into the town. The streets were decorated with flags and *thoranams*; and the houses were whitewashed, decorated, and illuminated. At 6 A.M., a band of musicians played at the Pandal; at 6.30 A.M., the Railway Volunteers paraded, fired a *feu-de-joie*, and then marched to the rifle range, where they competed for the "Jubilee Prizes" for which a collection had been made among themselves. At 8 A.M. a special Thanksgiving Service was conducted at the Protestant Native Church, and Mass was said in the Roman Catholic Chapel. At 10 o'clock musicians marched through the streets of the town. Between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. above 800 poor people were fed, and some of them also received cloths. At 3 P.M. the teachers and boys of the Middle School marched in procession from their school, with music and banners, bearing the mottoes "*Vivat Regina et Imperatrix*," "God bless our Gracious Empress," &c. On the way they were joined by the teachers and children of the Primary and Girls' Schools. On arriving at the Pandal, where the chief residents of Arkonam were already assembled, the Middle School boys sang a Tamil lyric, which was followed by a *Mungalam*, sung by one of the native gentlemen present. A procession was then formed, with the school children in front, headed by the band. At 3.30 P.M. it started from the Pandal, moved on in good order over the long iron bridge that spans the Madras Railway and South Indian Railway lines, and arrived at the military camping ground, where preparations had been made for sports and fireworks. The sports commenced at 5 P.M., with much enthusiasm, several local gentlemen having offered extra prizes. The school children took part in the sports, which included chatty race, all-four race, three-legged race, wheelbarrow race, tug-of-war, &c. At 6.30 P.M., after sweets and fruits had been distributed to the children, the boys of the Middle School sang the National Anthem, the whole assembly standing. The fireworks then commenced, and lasted till 8 o'clock. There were upwards of 3,000 people of all ages present. At the conclusion of

the fireworks the procession was reformed, and, returning by the same route, halted under the triumphal arch between the station and the town. After giving three hearty cheers for the Queen Empress, the assembly dispersed at 8.30 P.M. The Presidential Address was adopted and signed.

ARNI (NORTH ARCOT).

Arni has a population of 4,812, namely, Hindus 4,177, Mohammedans 536, Christians 26, and "others" 73. It was formerly an important military station. It was stormed by Clive in 1751, after he had repulsed Raja Sahib from Arcot; and in 1782, under its walls, Sir Eyre Coote defeated the combined forces of Lally and Hyder Ali. It is now the centre of a large trade which forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants. There is a ruined Fort here, in which are located the offices of the Deputy Collector, the D. W. P. Sub-Divisional Officer, and the District Munsiff, &c., with a Sivite Temple in the north-west corner, dedicated to Kylasanadaswami. The muslin manufactured at this town is of exceptional excellence.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. M. G. VISWANADHA SASTRIAR, RAO SAHIB, *Chairman*; B. S. SESA AIYANGAR, *Secretary*; A. VYDHINADHA AIYAR; W. P. CORNELIUS PILLAI; LINGAPPA NAYUDU; and ENAYATHULLA SHERIFF SAHIB.

The approach of the Jubilee was proclaimed to the people by beat of tom-tom throughout the town and the surrounding villages on the 13th, 14th, and 15th; and, on the morning of the 16th, a messenger went round inviting the residents to decorate their houses and streets with thoranams, and to illuminate the town at night. 280 poor Mohammedans and a few Christians were fed in the forenoon, and rice was distributed among 1,420 Hindu poor. At 3 P.M. on the 16th the Kylasanadaswami god was taken to the Suria Kunta Tank, and floated in procession three times around it, attended by music and nautch girls. On the completion of the third round, the god was carried back, in the midst of a great crowd, to the temple in the Fort, the whole of which was splendidly illuminated, and a grand pyrotechnic display then took place in front of the Sub-Magistrate's Office. Then followed the distribution of *pan supari*, and the sprinkling of rose-water; and the whole assembly shouted "Long live our Gracious Queen Victoria." The Presidential Address was adopted and signed. On the night of the 17th a floating festival was celebrated in the Streenivasa Perumal temple, in the presence of upwards of 6,000 people.

ARUPUKOTA (MADURA).

Arupukota has a population of about 10,831, of whom 10,365 are Hindus, 309 Mohammedans, and 157 Christians. It has about 1,928 houses. A good trade is carried on in cotton. It is a rising town, and has a Sub-Registrar's Office, a Post Office, an American Church, a Local Fund Dispensary, and about four Schools receiving grants from the Local Fund. The town was constituted a Union under the Local Fund Act. Weaving is carried on to a considerable extent.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. M. D. MANIKAM PILLAY, *Chairman*; the REV. Y. S. TAYLOR, *Secretary*; MAHOMED BURAM SAIB; AMBALAM SAMI NAICKER; VEERAPPA NAICKER; PATNAM PERUMAL NAICKER; NALLAPERUMAL PILLAI; MUTHALAGU PILLAI; and four others.

At daybreak the town assumed a very gay appearance, being dressed in flags and bunting. Thoranams and festoons overhung every street. A large number of the poor were fed in different places. Triumphal arches had been erected in the main streets by the people of different castes. Each of these arches bore an appropriate inscription in Tamil. A spacious Pandal had been erected in front of the Police Station, where a large number of people assembled to do honour to Her Majesty. A portrait of Her Majesty was placed in a conspicuous part of the Pandal, and was decorated with garlands of flowers. Native music played. The Rev. S. Taylor, the Secretary, made an interesting speech, in which he dwelt on the good government of Her Majesty, and the benefits derived by India from it. Three cheers were given for Her Majesty, and the meeting terminated with a distribution of sandal, betel, and sugar. The Presidential Address was adopted.

ASKA (GANJAM).

This town, with 3,909 inhabitants, is the head-quarters of the Zemindary of the same name. It possesses a Subordinate Court, a Police Station, Post Office, &c. It lies in a fertile tract of country, planted for the most part with sugar cane. The local sugar-works of Mr. Minchin employ about 1,000 hands. All the latest improvements in machinery have been introduced from Europe.

Rice and cloths were distributed to 500 poor persons. Mr. Maluqdar Sundara Row fed 1,000 ryots. Special prayers were said in all the temples, the Roman Catholic church, and in the Mohammedan mosque, all of which were brilliantly illuminated. The house-owners illuminated the streets. In a large Pandal erected for the occasion, about 5,000 people assembled, and Messrs. Viswanathaiyar, Gopalrow, and Jaganadha Choudari addressed the meeting in English, Telugu, and Oriya. The Presidential Address was read and adopted, and the Police fired three volleys, after which *pan supari*, fruits, and scents were distributed; and cheers were given for Her Majesty. There was a grand display of fireworks, and nautches were held throughout the night. On the 17th the Queen's portrait, in a beautiful frame of artificial flowers, accompanied by the temple gods, was carried in procession with music through the streets. A large crowd followed the procession, after which nautches were held. Several prisoners were released from the Subsidiary Jail.

ATMAKUR (KURNOOL).

The population of this town is 3,498, of whom 2,525 are Hindus, 887 Mussulmans, and 86 Native Christians. There are a Deputy Tahsildar's Office, and two Local Fund Vernacular Schools, one being Hindu, and the other Mohammedan. The town carries on a brisk trade in grain and timber.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. B. SUBBA RAO, *Chairman*; R. KONETI AIYAR, B.A., *Secretary*; HAJI KHAJA HUSSAIN SAHIB; M. SUBBARAYA MUDELLIAR; D. RAMA RAO; KISHEN SING; PITCHAYYA; NAGI REDDI; SARABHAYA; SANJIRI REDDI; MAHOMED MIRAM SAHIB; and MAHOMED KASIN SAHIB.

The whole of the streets were dressed with evergreens, and flags were displayed on which the words "Jubilee," "God Save the Queen," &c., were conspicuous. Several triumphal arches had been erected in the chief thoroughfares. The Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry, the Police Station, the Sub-Registrar's Office, the Local Fund Hospital, and the Choultry were tastefully decorated. The Chairman of the Jubilee Committee sat at the Choultry in the forenoon, distributing food, cloths, and copper coins to the poor. *Abishakams* and *archanas* were performed in the Hindu temples, and prayers for Her Majesty were said in the mosques and churches. At 4 P.M., a Durbar of the leading inhabitants of the station was held in the open *maidan* opposite the Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry. About 1,500 people of all castes and creeds were present. Mr. B. Subba Rao, who was voted to the chair, addressed the assembly in Telugu on the advantages of British rule. Haji Khaja Hussain Sahib made a speech in Hindustani to the same effect. Mr. Ramasawmy Aiyangar sang some Telugu verses, which he had composed for the occasion. The boys of the Mohammedan School sang a Hindustani song, composed by Haji Khaja Hussain Sahib. The boys of both schools also recited several vernacular stanzas. Next followed wrestling matches, and acrobatic performances. There was a parade of the police force of the station. Brahmin and Mohammedan priests invoked blessings on Her Majesty, and on the Royal family. The Presidential Address was adopted and signed. The National Anthem was sung in Telugu by the assembly, and the Durbar terminated with three hearty cheers for the Empress. The temple god, "Rama," was taken through the streets in procession, with music, &c. A "Choultry" is to be built at the town in commemoration of the Jubilee.

In several villages adjoining Atmakur, in the taluk of the same name, the event was celebrated with much enthusiasm.

ATUR (SALEM).

The population is 8,334, residing in 1,617 houses. There are 7,219 Hindus, 880 Mohammedans, and 235 Christians. The town has a Fort which was once of some importance, as it commands the pass from Salem to

Sankaridrug. The chief trade of the place is in paddy, which is exported in large quantities to Salem. The town contains the offices of a Tahsildar, a Sub-Registrar, a Forest Ranger, a Local Fund Overseer, a Police Inspector, a Sub-Postmaster; and there is a Local Fund Dispensary, besides a Travellers' Bungalow, and a spacious Chuttram. Iron smelting is carried on to a small extent. There are two Indigo Factories. Cart-making also gives employment to many people. There is a London Mission School, a Grant-in-Aid School, two Prial Schools, one Girls' School, and one Mohammedan School.

Jubilee Committee.—KANAGA SABAPATHI MUDELLIAR, *Chairman*; D. DAWOOD KHAN SAHIB, *Secretary*; &c.

A Public Meeting, attended by about 700 people, was held in the afternoon of Jubilee day, at Nabi Saib's Choultry. Invitations had been issued to the managers of all the schools in the towns to attend with their pupils; and the latter were arranged in front of the assemblage. Mr. Kanaga Sabapathi Mudelliar, Chairman of the Jubilee Committee, who presided, explained the object of the meeting. The Presidential Address was adopted and signed. After several loyal speeches had been delivered, three hearty cheers were given for the Queen Empress, sweetmeats were distributed to the children, and flowers and *pan supari* to the adults. Cloths were distributed to the poor, and the gods were carried through the streets in procession. On the morning of the 17th, the scholars of the London Mission School were assembled in the Taluk Cutcherry compound for field sports, at the conclusion of which prizes and sweetmeats were distributed. A Thanksgiving Service was afterwards held in the Mission Church.

BALIGUDA (GANJAM).

Advantage was taken of the presence of Mr. J. C. Horsfall, C.S., the Government Agent, and three Police Officers (who had arrived on their Hill tour a few days previously) to make the celebration a success. Proceedings commenced at 7 A.M. with a parade of the Maliah Police Reserve. The Presidential Address was read by Mr. Horsfall, and adopted, after which a *feu-de-joie* was fired. The rest of the day was given up to sports and festivities. Archery, tug of war, putting the shot, high and long jumps, and races followed one another in rapid succession. The Khonds were by no means slow to enter into the joyful spirit of the occasion, the chief difficulty being to confine the entries for each event within reasonable limits. A race in which nine elephants took part was an imposing spectacle. At sunset a huge bonfire of nearly 10,000 cubic feet of wood, blazed forth on the neighbouring hill of Morani, the name of which was changed to "Maharani" in honour of the day. At the same moment some hundreds of Khond "braves," who had been priming themselves since noon, at a feast provided for

them by the Sub-Magistrate, burst into the Reserve lines, and commenced their national war-dance. The quadrangle covers some five acres of ground; on three sides are the lines of the Reserve, and on the fourth is a stockade. The whole was illuminated by innumerable oil lamps and Bengal lights. In the centre there was a fine bonfire, though a mere reflection, as it were, of the one on the hill. On one side there was an excited crowd with fireworks showering in their midst; on the other some two or three hundred dusky warriors clad in flowing robes, their heads adorned with bisons' horns and peacocks' plumes, brandishing battle-axes and bows, and gesticulating, shouting, and dancing to the strains of their own weird music. "Three cheers, and three cheers more" for the "Great Maharani," led off by the Agent, and taken up enthusiastically by the crowd, brought the day's rejoicings to a close. On the 17th rifle matches were held on the "Range," which is one of the most picturesque in the Presidency. The chief event was the "Queen's Prize" for picked shots of the Reserve. The prize was won by a Khond, one of the few hill-men in the Police Reserve, who shot remarkably well, making two-thirds of the "highest possible." There was again a large concourse of spectators who were considerably impressed, as few of them had ever seen what could be done with a "Snider" at long distances, their previous experience being limited to the "Brown Bess."

The Jubilee had a double significance in Khondistan, as it was in the year 1837, or the year of Her Majesty's Accession, that Captain Campbell arrived above the ghats for the purpose of suppressing the "Meriah," or human sacrifice, though it was not till some years later that a regular Agency was established for that purpose. The fifty years have, perhaps, made a greater change in the Maliahs than in any other part of Her Majesty's Dominions. At the beginning of the period the whole tract of country was almost unknown to Europeans, and "Meriah" sacrifice prevailed. Now the country has been opened up by numerous roads, while carts can go as far as Baliguda itself. Schools have been started, and police-stations established in many places. A Special Assistant Agent, and three Magistrates and District Munsiffs are stationed there for the administration of criminal and civil justice.

BANGANAPALLE (KURNOOL).

The State of Banganapalle in the Kurnool District has an area of 255 square miles, and a population of 30,745, of whom four-fifths are Hindus, and nearly one-fifth are Mohammedans. It contains sixty-four towns and villages, of which Banganapalle is the capital (population 2,822). The annual revenue amounts to about £22,500. The estate was granted in the seventeenth century by the Emperor Aurungzeb to Mohammed Beg Khan, the eldest son of his Vizier, in whose family it remained for three generations. The chief died without male heir in

1747, and the Nizam of Hyderabad bestowed the estate upon the ancestor of the present Nawab. In 1800 the suzerainty was transferred by the Nizam to the British Government. In consequence of local disturbances the estate was administered by the Collector of Cuddapah from 1825 to 1848. In the latter year administrative powers were given to the chief, upon whom the title of Nawab was conferred in 1876 on the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to Madras.

The Jubilee was celebrated in this State with the greatest enthusiasm. All the buildings in the town of Banganapalle having been previously whitewashed, the festivities commenced by a banquet given by the Nawab Syed Fatte Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., to the Mohammedan population, which lasted until 2.30 P.M. At 3 P.M. the Nawab held a Durbar, which was attended by all the nobles of the Court, and the representatives of the agricultural community. At 5.30 a congratulatory address was read in English and Hindustani, and received with cordial cheers. This was followed by prayers in the Durbar Hall for the long life and prosperity of Her Majesty the Queen Empress. After this followed the release of eight prisoners from the State jail, and a reduction of the sentences of four others. This was succeeded by a salute of 31 guns from the ramparts of the fort, and a distribution of attar and betel. From 6 P.M. till dawn of the following day, the Palace, public buildings, and the houses generally were illuminated with coloured and plain lights, whilst fireworks, music, and dancing continued during the night. On the morning of the 17th, a distribution of food was made to about 8,000 persons, including visitors to the festival from the outlying districts; and at night similar feasting took place, and there was another display of fireworks. During both of the celebration days prayers were offered in the temples and mosques for Her Majesty's long life and prosperity, and a distribution of alms was made among the poor. The Nawab defrayed all the charges.

BAPATLA (KISTNA).

The population of Bapatla is 6,086, composed of Hindus, Mohammedans, and 150 Christians. Bapatla was constituted a Union under the Local Boards' Act, and a Panchayet had been appointed. The Panchayet consists of two official and four non-official members. The town contains a Tahsildar's Office, a Post Office, a District Munsiff's Court, an Assistant Engineer's Office, and a Local Fund Dispensary. There are a First Grade Local Fund Middle School, three Vernacular Elementary Boys' Schools, an American Lutheran Mission Girls' School, an American Baptist Mission Girls' School, a Mohammedan School, and a Boarding School.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. VARANASI SUBRAMANYAN PUNTALU, B.A., B.L., *Chairman*; MANCHALLA JAGANNADHAM, and ANNAVARAPU PUNDARIKOKSHUDU, *Joint Secretaries*; VAMURI RAMANNA PUNTALU; RATNA SABAPATHI PILLAY, B.A., B.C.E.; MAHOMMAD FAZLALLA SAIB; VELIDENDI TIRUMALA ROW; VINJAMURI VENKATA LAKSHMI NARASIMHA ROW; Rev. E. BULLARD; and twenty-three others.

The celebration was of a most gratifying character. Spacious and handsome Pandals were erected in different parts of the town, and the street decorations,

with appropriate mottoes in English and Telugu, were all that could be desired. At night the streets were illuminated with numerous lamps, and there was a grand display of fireworks, exceeding anything that had previously been seen in this town. Speeches were made in the evening in English, Telugu, Hindustani, and Sanscrit, and the Presidential Address was adopted and signed. The festivities were prolonged until midnight. It was resolved to pay over the balance of the subscriptions that remained after defraying the expenses of the local festivities to the District Committee at Masulipatam, for the proposed Industrial School and Museum at Bezwada.

There were Jubilee celebrations in almost every village of the Taluk.

BELLARY (TOWN).

Bellary is the chief town of the Bellary District. It has a population of 53,460, of whom 34,636 are Hindus, 15,068 Mohammedans, 3,566 Christians, and 190 belong to other religions. It is the head-quarters of a Brigade of the Madras Army, and of the Collector and Judge of the District. It was ceded by the Nizam of Hyderabad to the British Government in the year 1800. Among the Hindus there are Lingayets, Brahmins, Vysias, Jains, and a few Kschatrias. There is an extensive export trade in cotton, raw hides, areca nuts, jaggery, and dried cocoanut. The manufacture of rough cotton cloths, cotton carpets, woollen cumblies, and the tanning of leather, furnish employment to a large portion of the town population. There is a spinning mill, in which several hundreds of people are employed. There are two Schools teaching up to the Matriculation Standard.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. J. D. GOLDINGHAM, *Chairman*; P. ANANTHA CHARLU, *Secretary*; J. W. BOYS; H. M. WINTERBOTHAM; COLONEL PARSONS; COLONEL J. M. C. GALLOWAY; A. SABAPATHY MUDELLIAR, RAO BAHADUR; D. ABRAHAM; M. ABRAHAM; EBRAHIM SAIT BAHADUR; KAREEM SAHIB KHAN SAHIB; GADIGY EMAN SAHIB; and thirteen others.

At 6 A.M. there was a parade of the troops, when a *feu-de-joie* was fired, and cheers were given for Her Majesty. The ceremony of opening the "Victoria Jubilee Garden," one of the permanent memorials of the Jubilee in this town, was performed at 8 A.M. in the presence of a very numerous assemblage. The distribution of alms to the poor commenced at 9 A.M., at the Prince of Wales's Choultry. Over 1,200 people were presented with cumblies, cloths, and money. Between 3 and 6 P.M. sports, including wrestling, racing, and a steeple-chase, were held. In the evening the town was splendidly illuminated; prayers were offered in almost all the temples; and the deities were taken in procession through the principal streets. At 9.30 P.M. there was a display of fireworks on the esplanade between the Sessions Court house and the Dispensary building. The band of the 16th Regiment performed an excellent programme. Native music and dancing commenced at 11 P.M. in the Prince of Wales's Choultry, and continued till a late hour. A large portrait of Her Majesty was placed in the hall of the Choultry. The Presidential Address was adopted and

signed. About 20,000 people took part in the celebration, and there was much enthusiasm. On the 17th a treat was given to the poor, and to orphan children.

BERHAMPORE (GANJAM).

This town is the head-quarters of the Ganjam District. It has a population of 23,599, occupying 4,973 houses. There are 21,692 Hindus, 1,401 Mahommedans, and 506 Christians. It possesses numerous public buildings. It carries on a large sugar trade; and silk cloth is manufactured here.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. J. G. HORSFALL; C. L. B. CUMMING; COLONEL G. MURRAY; MR. F. J. V. MINCHIN; Dr. J. L. VANGEYZEL; Messrs. FITZGERALD; O. V. RAMAYYA PUNTALU; B. RAJALINGAM SASTRI; and thirty-four others.

In the morning prayers were offered in the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, in the mosques, temples, and mutts. In the afternoon athletic sports were held for the College and Town schoolboys, and prizes were awarded. Sweet-meats were given to the boys and girls present. The Municipal Town Hall was gaily decorated, and there was a large meeting of people of all classes held there. Mr. Thompson, the District Judge, presided. The Presidential Address was read in English, Telugu, Uriya, and Hindustani, and a volley was fired by the Town Police after each reading. It was then adopted with acclamation. In the evening gods were carried in procession through the town to the Esplanade, near the Municipal Office, accompanied by two nautch parties. There was also a grand display of fireworks. Attar, camphor, garlands, and lavender were distributed to the European and Eurasian ladies and gentlemen present. There was a large crowd. The town Police and Municipal establishment had a nautch party, and distributed *pan supari* and attar. The main street, in which the Post and Telegraph Offices are situated, was beautifully illuminated, and so also were many houses. On the evening of the 17th instant cooked rice, with dhol, vegetables, &c., was distributed to about 2,500 people.

BEZWADA (KISTNA).

Bezwada occupies the foremost place among the towns of the Kistna district. The population is 9,336, comprising 7,605 Hindus; 1,584 Mohammedans; and 145 Christians; others, 2. It contains ancient Buddhist temples and Hindu pagodas of much archæological interest. It lies on the left bank of the Kistna river, and is surrounded by hills. The anicut constructed here across the sacred river is a source of manifold blessings. The telegraph wires from Madras to Calcutta are carried across the Kistna from hill to hill in a single span, the longest yet erected anywhere. Bezwada is the head-quarters of the Superintending Engineer, of the Executive Engineer, of the Head-Assistant Collector, and the Tahsildar. It contains several public offices, and a Dispensary, a Library, a Reading-room, and the D.P.W. Workshops. The Taluk Board consists of twelve members, of whom four are officials, and five are non-officials. The Bezwada Union consists of nine members, of whom four are officials, and eight non-officials. The educational institutions are the Church Mission High School, and the Theistic Primary School. There are many Results Grant Vernacular primary schools. There is also a Caste Girls' School

maintained by the Church Missionary Society. The town is celebrated for its ancient monuments, inscriptions, temples, and caves. It is also a place of pilgrimage. In a few months it will become the terminus of the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway, and of the Bellary Kistna State Railway. In consequence of its rising importance, and the rapid increase of its population, measures have been taken to extend the limits of the town, and to form a new Pettah, to be called after the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor of Madras from 1875 to 1880.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. P. RAMACHANDRA ROW, *Chairman*; G. D. WYBROW; C. H. B. BURLTON; W. J. BENSON; the Rev. F. N. ALEXANDER, M.A.; the Rev. Mr. ATKINSON; Messrs. P. VEERASAWMY NAIDU ROW SAHIB; MEER SHAMSUDEEN SAHIB; M. ETHURAJULU PILLAY, ROW SAHIB; and twenty-four others.

The Jubilee was celebrated here with great enthusiasm by all classes. Early in the morning thanksgiving services were held in all places of worship. At 8 A.M. a procession composed of the members of the Jubilee Committee and other gentlemen, headed by the Head Assistant Collector, and preceded by musicians, left the Tahsildar's Cutcherry, and visited two of the important temples in the station. The procession, with Hindu music, passed a mosque at which Moslem service was just then being conducted. There was no desire expressed, or attempt made to stop the music, thus proving that all race or religious prejudice had been laid aside for the occasion of the loyal celebration. From 9.30 to 10 A.M. cloths were distributed at the Taluk Cutcherry to 50 men and women who had been selected for the purpose on the previous day. At noon 500 poor people were fed. Three prisoners were released. The streets were decorated with festoons of green leaves. The Tahsildar's Cutcherry, which had been selected for the public meeting, was specially decorated and fitted up for the ceremony. At the chief entrance was erected a grand arch, which bore in gold letters the mottoes "God save the Empress," and "Long live the Empress." On the record tower of the Cutcherry was hoisted a large Union Jack, and on each side there were rows of banners and bannerets. The interior of the Cutcherry was also prettily decorated with flowers. At the head of the hall a picture of Her Majesty and the Royal Family was placed on a throne wrought in purple and gold, surmounted by the Royal Coat of Arms. Evergreens were placed at the foot of the throne. Native music played throughout the day at the Cutcherry. The members of the Vizayanada Bezawada Sabha went in procession through the streets, distributing Telugu circulars, printed on yellow paper, having the ends dipped in saffron and attar, inviting the population to illuminate their houses. The procession arrived at the Tahsildar's Cutcherry at 3 P.M., when the sports began. There were flat races, bucket races, sack races, egg and spoon races, and tugs of war. At the close of the sports the people repaired in large numbers to the Cutcherry. More than 4,000 people were present. At 5 P.M. the Presidential Address was read in English by Mr. P. Ramachandra Row, Acting Head Assistant

Collector, the Chairman of the Jubilee Committee, and was enthusiastically adopted. Translations of it in Telugu and Hindustani were also read. A Sanscrit address, composed by the Vizayanada Sabha for the occasion, was read, and most favourably received. After a performance of Hindu music, "God save the Queen" was sung by the European ladies and gentlemen of the station present, to an harmonium accompaniment. A *feu-de-joie* was fired by the police. At nightfall the hall was illuminated with chandeliers and globes; and the compound with lamps, torches, and coloured lights. The arena in the compound was crowded with eager spectators who had assembled to witness a native dramatic performance. A display of fireworks followed, which lasted till about 10 P.M. Refreshments were provided for all who chose to partake of them. Beacons were lit on the hills. Some of the offices and a few private residences were illuminated. A nautch and native music party were held on the following day. In the unanimity and enthusiasm with which the Jubilee was celebrated; in the perfectly spontaneous character of the proceedings; and in the loyal ardour with which all classes demonstrated their attachment to their Sovereign, Bezwada did herself signal honour. The permanent memorial is to take the form of a "Technical Institute and Museum," in the new Buckingham and Chandos pettah.

BHADRACHALAM (GODAVERI).

The population of Bhadrachalam is 1,901, consisting of Brahmins, Banians, Sudras, and Mohammedans; the Sudras predominate. The jungle villages of the Taluk are inhabited by Koyas and Reddies. Education is progressing. There are about fifteen Primary Vernacular Schools, both Government and Mission, in different parts of the Taluk, besides a Government Second Grade Middle School.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. PATOORY TIRUMALA RAO PUNTALU, *Chairman*; K. RAMASAWMY NAIDU, *Secretary*; KADURY SADASIVA RAO PUNTALU; YASAM RANGIAH NAIDU; and CHECCA MANIKYAM.

The town assumed a gala appearance on the morning of the 16th. The streets and houses were prettily decorated. In the forenoon food and cloths were distributed among the poor and helpless, and the Koyas were treated in honour of the occasion. A beautifully decorated Pandal had been erected in front of the Government Middle School. A meeting was held here from 4 to 11 P.M. There were over 500 persons present, and addresses on the family, history, and good government of Her Majesty, were delivered in English and Telugu. The Presidential Address was adopted and signed. Native music was played at intervals. Then followed a dance by a number of Koyas. At the termination of the public meeting there was a nautch, after which the whole assembly took part in the procession of Rama, the god of the town. The festivities wound

up with a fine display of fireworks. A "Choultry" is to be erected as a permanent memorial of the Jubilee.

BHAVANI (COIMBATORE).

The population of this town is 5,930, of whom 5,672 are Hindus. There are four Results Grant Schools in this town. Carpets and cloths of an excellent kind are manufactured here. The principal trade is in carpets, cloths, and grain.

On the morning of the 16th the town presented a very bright appearance. A tastefully arranged Pandal had been erected in front of the Taluk Cutcherry. More than 550 poor people were fed, and a few of them were presented with cloths. Prayers were offered in all the temples and mosques for the long life of the Queen, and the prosperity of the British Empire. From 2 to 4 P.M. a Durbar was held in the Taluk Cutcherry building, where over 2,000 ryots and merchants had assembled to do honour to Her Majesty. A singing party was held, and sandal and betel-nut were distributed among all present. At the Durbar an address on the administration of the British Government was read by Mr. Dhondu Rao, and the Durbar terminated in the offering up, by the whole assembly, of a prayer for the prosperity and long life of the Queen Empress. The Presidential Address was adopted and signed. At 4 P.M. a portrait of Her Majesty was taken in procession on an elephant, with great pomp, through the streets of the town, followed by a body of Police Constables in uniform. The procession returned at 6 P.M. The Hindu gods and goddesses were taken in procession at 8 P.M., followed by a large crowd of people, with music, fireworks, &c. The Mohammedans also went in procession from their mosque, which was prettily illuminated. On the morning of the 17th cloths were distributed to the poor, and at noon a Durbar was held. At 5 P.M., a distribution of sandal and *pan supari* took place. A prayer for the prosperity of Her Majesty was then offered. Addresses appropriate to the occasion were delivered. The permanent memorial of the Jubilee will take the form of a "Reading Room."

BHOWANAGHERRY (SOUTH ARCOT).

In the morning people of all classes met in the office of the Sub-Magistrate, in front of which a Pandal had been erected. An arch bearing the inscription, "God Save the Queen Empress," had been placed at the entrance, and native music played. The assembly then went in procession through the streets, visiting the Local Fund School and the Mohammedan Girls' School for the purpose

of treating the boys and girls to refreshments. At the former School there was a grand demonstration of joy. A brief account of the benefits of the British administration was read to the people amidst shouts of applause. Sandal and *pan supari*, sugar and flowers, were distributed to the boys, and to the people assembled. The Presidential Address was adopted and signed. The streets were ornamented with festoons. Children of all classes were treated to sugar. In the temples of Vishnu, Siva, Pilliyar and the village goddess, *abishikams* and *archanas* were performed, and in them and in the mosques prayers were offered for the prosperity and continuance of the Queen's reign. An *utsavam* was organised for Vishnu. The image was carried with great pomp to the banks of the Mullipallam tank. Here hundreds of poor were fed. In the evening there was again a gathering in front of the Sub-Magistrates' office, where sports were held. There was music and dancing. The streets, houses, and offices were splendidly illuminated. The image of Vishnu was carried in procession attended by a large crowd from the tank to the temple. A display of fireworks ensued, and the rejoicings were brought to a close by the people shouting "Victory to Her Majesty the Queen Empress."

BIMLIPATAM (VIZAGAPATAM).

This sea-port was ceded by the Dutch to the British Government in the year 1825. The population is 9,328, divided thus:—Hindus, 8,737; Mohammedans, 359; Christians, 232. There are two Municipal Schools—a Town School and a Middle School. There are eight Results Grant Schools. Large quantities of gingelly, indigo, niger, rapeseed, turmeric, myrabalsams, and jaggery are exported. Gunny cloths are manufactured. Various kinds of furniture, and gold and silver ornaments, copper and brassware are made here. Cloth-weaving and pottery-making are also carried on.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. V. ANANTHAROW PUNTALU, RAO SAHIB, *Chairman*; J. A. D. McDougall; W. J. EVANS; T. KIPPING; W. P. A. GREENFIELD; CAPTAIN R. MINTO; Messrs. POTTA YERAKAYYA; C. P. TUMMANAH, and eighteen others.

More than 300 poor people were fed, and many of them clothed, on Jubilee Day. The illuminations of the temples, one of them situated on a conspicuous hill in the town, were very picturesque. The Jubilee meeting was convened at 3 P.M. in the Municipal Hall, which was crowded to excess. There were over 1,000 persons present. The Presidential Address was read in English, before Her Majesty's portrait, and was received with cheers. It was also read in Telugu. It was then adopted. After the sprinkling of rose-water and the distribution of *pan supari*, the whole assembly went in procession, Her Majesty's photograph being carried in a howdah on an elephant. More than 2,000 persons accompanied the procession. The procession returned at 3 A.M. Just as darkness set in there was a

grand display of fireworks. In honour of the Jubilee, Sri Rajah Vuppalapati Venkata Vizia Gopalraze Bahadur Garu, proprietor of the Gopalpore estate promised to endow the Ripon Poor House, Bimlipatam, with land worth Rs. 5,000.

BOBBILI (VIZAGAPATAM).

Bobbili, the chief town of the ancient Zemindary of Bobbili, is the residence of the Rajah. The population is 14,946, of whom 14,545 are Hindus, 329 Mohommedans, 38 Christians, and 34 belong to other religions. The town has been made a Union under the Local Boards' Act. The chief offices located here are the Revenue Cutcherry, Sub-Magistrate's Court, Police Station, the Rajah's High School, Local Fund Dispensary, Sub-Registrar's Office, and Post Office. The American Baptist Mission has an establishment here. The weaving of cotton cloths and the manufacture of brass and bell-metal articles are carried on. The majority of the people live by cultivating rice, raggy, gingelly, and sugarcane.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. K. NAGABHUSHANA RAO PUNTALU, *Chairman*; G. RANGANAYAKULU PATRADU; C. SITARAMAYYA PUNTALU; S. SUBRAHAMYA IYER, B.A.; C. L. SRINIVASA ROW CHETTY; P. VENKATAROW PUNTALU; and five others.

All the streets in the town, and the principal buildings belonging to the Rajah, were decorated with thoranams, festoons, &c. A triumphal arch, which bore the inscription, "God bless the Queen," adorned the large gate of the new fort. Guns were fired in quick succession, and the Rajah's sepoy's paraded on the open ground in front of the new fort at 6 o'clock, and fired a *feu-de-joie*. The Rajah's band was in attendance. Between 9 and 11 A.M. fruits were distributed to the children of the pial schools in the town. 290 poor and needy persons were fed with rice, dholl, and mutton, at noon; and again at night. Of that number 146 received cloths; the rest, who were the inmates of the Rajah's Poor House, had received cloths a month or two previously. In the Chuttram 100 Smarta Brahmins were fed, and 50 Vaishnavas were fed in the pagoda, in which prayers were offered, and *Poojah* made in the name of the Queen Empress. The chief people of the town assembled in the Cutcherry Hall of the *Samastanum* at 4 P.M., where essays were read, and speeches made describing the virtues of Her Majesty, and the benefits enjoyed by the country under the British rule. The Presidential Address was adopted and signed. The meeting lasted till 6 P.M., when a grand procession, with Sri Venu Gopalswami, the god of the local pagoda, at its head, set out, and passed through the principal streets with great pomp. The Rajah was away at Waltair, whither he had gone to arrange for an entertainment to the European residents in honour of the Jubilee. He also arranged for decorating all the villages in the Zamindary with thoranams, &c.; and drums were beaten and trumpets sounded at intervals, throughout the day. The present market of Bobbili is in a bad state, and the construction of a new one in a convenient locality has been under contemplation for a long

time. The Rajah took this opportunity to erect a suitable market, and named it "The Victoria Market." He also remitted arrears of revenue due from the ryots to the extent of a lakh and a half in honour of Her Majesty.

BODINAYAKANUR (MADURA).

The town of Bodinayakanur is five miles from the foot of the Travancore hills. It is the chief town of a Zemindary of ninety-eight square miles, containing twenty-one villages and hamlets. It has a population of 14,759, consisting of Chetties, Rowthers, Comaties, Elavaniers, and other caste people. There are 13,914 Hindus, 619 Mohammedans, and 226 Christians. The affairs of the town are looked after by a Panchayat Union. A good trade is carried on in tea, coffee, &c., produced on the Devikulam Hills.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. T. B. KAMARAJA PANDIAH NAICKER, *Chairman*; VELLAYYA ROWTHER and KUMARASWAMI CHETTIAR, *Joint Secretaries*; V. M. JOSEPH NADAR; SAHAKAH PEERANA ROWTHER; and PERUMEERALAVAI ROWTHER.

A Royal salute was fired at daybreak, and the people who had been invited from the villages of the Bodinayakanur Zemindary by the Jubilee Committee, assembled in front of the Zemindar's palace, which was beautifully decorated, and joined in offering prayer for Her Majesty. At about 8 A.M. the school children and boys mustered, and marched thence in procession to the school building, which had been gaily decorated. A large number of people were present, including the Zemindar. The children sang the *Kummi* song, and cheers were given for Her Majesty. That was followed by music and dancing. Native music was played at the Cutcherry all day at intervals. About 11 o'clock the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the "Lamp Post," which is to be the local memorial of the Jubilee, in front of the palace, was performed by the Chairman of the Committee in the presence of a numerous assembly. A Jubilee proclamation was then read by Mr. Subba Iyer, and the people gave three cheers for Her Majesty. At about 3 P.M. the Zemindar of Periyur, in company with the Zemindar of the town and other gentlemen, went in procession to the school building, where a Tamil poet entertained the audience with an exhibition of *ashtavathanam* (an art by which a man meditates upon many subjects at the same time). A long speech on the Jubilee of Her Majesty, and on the blessings of British rule in India, was delivered by Mr. V. M. Joseph Nadar, Hospital Assistant, the Chairman of the Union. The Presidential Address was adopted and signed. The people gave three cheers for Her Majesty. About 300 poor people were fed. A *fête* was given to about 500 school children and others. About 60 poor people were presented with new cloths. At 8 P.M. there was a grand procession, in which the Zemindar of Periyur and the poet above referred to took part. During the procession betel nuts and sandal were distributed to the people.

The proclamation was again read as the procession passed along the decorated streets. The American Mission congregation, headed by their pastor, the Rev. E. Seymour, marched through the streets in procession. They had erected a triumphal arch, which bore the inscription, "Long Live Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen," in large characters. From 10 to 12 at night there were several entertainments.

CALICUT (MALABAR).

This town is believed to have been founded by Chereman Perumal. Vasco de Gama, discoverer of India, landed here on the 20th May, 1498. The Portuguese effected a settlement in 1501; the French succeeded them in 1722; the Danish followed in 1752; and the British in 1780. The town gave its name to "calico." The population is now 57,000, composed chiefly of Nairs, Tiers, and Moplabs. The staple exports are coffee, ginger, pepper, cardamoms, nux vomica, copprah, &c. The chief official residents are the Collector of Malabar, the District Judge, the Superintendent of Police, the District Surgeon, the Chaplain, the Port Officer, the Executive Engineer, the Local Fund Engineer, the Superintendent of Telegraph, the Forest Officer, &c. For some years past a detachment of European troops has been stationed at the West Hill Barracks. Calicut is the Headquarters of the Malabar Volunteer Rifles. There is a Municipal Council, consisting of six nominated, and eighteen elected Councillors, supporting a Hospital and Dispensary, a Leper and Small Pox Hospital, as well as several schools.

At 6.30 A.M. on the morning of Jubilee Day, there was a simultaneous parade of the Head-quarter Companies of the Malabar Volunteer Rifles, under the command of Major Logan (Collector of Malabar), on the *maidan* near the large tank of Calicut, and also of the detachment of the Royal Fusiliers stationed at West Hill Barracks, under the command of Captain Dease. The parade attracted a large crowd of people. A *feu-de-joie* and Royal Salute were followed by three cheers for the Queen Empress, and the National Anthem was sung. The Volunteers and Regulars then marched to church, where a special service was held. From 9 A.M. to noon, the distribution of rice and food to the poor proceeded. At 3.30 P.M. between 7,000 and 8,000 people met to witness the sports. There were pony races, walking matches, sack races, obstacle races, high jumps and long jumps. As the evening drew in, the Manancherra Tank and the Municipal Garden on its northern bank, were beautifully illuminated. On the four sides of both tank and garden is a wall of open stone work, along the whole length of which, as well as on the arches, lights were placed. The town generally was very prettily illuminated. The residence of the Collector was bright with lamps. That officer entertained Heads of Departments at dinner; while the District Judge, Mr. F. H. Wilkinson, was, in another quarter of the town, promoting brotherly feeling as President of the Kerala Masonic Lodge, at which Europeans, Eurasians, Nairs, Tiers, and Parsees sat down to a Jubilee dinner. For the multitude there were native theatricals and music at various Pandals on the tank *maidan*. On the 17th, at 3.30 P.M. there was a

regatta, which was a source of much interest to large crowds of people who assembled on the beach near the pier. In the spacious compound of the German Mission House, and in that of the Government College the juvenile portion of the Calicut community was entertained with sports and a treat. A banquet, in honour of the Jubilee, was given at the Malabar Club. The festivities were brought to a close by a display of fireworks from the beach and pier. The Presidential Address was adopted and signed.

CANNANORE (MALABAR).

Cannanore is a small seaport town in the north of Malabar. It was one of the earliest settlements of the Portuguese, and Vasco de Gama built a Fort here, which is still in existence, and made Cannanore the centre of the pepper trade. The town afterwards fell into the hands of the Dutch, and then, by purchase, became a possession, and the seat of Arakal Beeby, a Mohammedan female ruler of the Laccadives. Much trade was carried on with Arabia, Bengal, and the Laccadives. In 1774 Hyder Ali subjugated the place. In 1792, by the treaty of Seringapatam, it came under the British Power, and was made a cantonment, and until the beginning of the current year it was the Headquarters of one of the Military Divisions of the Madras Presidency. The affairs of the town are administered by a Municipal Council consisting of eighteen members, twelve of whom are elected by the people. The population is 26,386, namely, 10,656 Hindus, 11,617 Mohammedans, and 4,113 Christians and others. Education has made great progress among the Christian and Hindu population. There are several Primary Schools for boys under private management, receiving results grants from the Municipality. There are also five Primary Schools for girls. The Basel Mission has three schools, of which one is a High School. The Municipality also has a High School.

Jubilee Committee.—DR. S. C. SARKIES, *Chairman*; W. P. SCHONTHAL, *Secretary*; Messrs. E. GADSDEN; W. G. B. BROWNE; A. ANNASAWMY IYER; B. D'ROSARIO; MANEGKJEE DASSABHOY; HAJEE ABDOOL RAHIEM; L. B. REGO; W. P. GRIERSON; C. CHEROO COONGIE; and seven others.

A spacious and beautiful Pandal had been erected in the centre of the *maidan*, and bore numerous appropriate inscriptions. Booths were built all round the plain, where a fair was held. The whole town was decorated with flags, inscriptions, and evergreens. Festoons were hung in every street. At 6.30 A.M. the European Detachment and the Native Regiment paraded in full dress on the *maidan*. They fired a *feu-de-joie*, gave three hearty cheers for the Queen Empress, and then marched past the saluting point. Special services of thanksgiving were held at 7 A.M. in the Roman Catholic Trinity Church, and at 9 A.M. in the Basel German Mission Church, where prayers were offered on behalf of Her Majesty and the Royal Family. At 10 o'clock rice was distributed simultaneously at two localities to nearly 3,900 poor people, including children. At 3 P.M. great numbers of people of all castes and creeds began to pour in from all parts of the town and the suburbs. All were in their gala dress. The Pandal afforded accommodation to about 500 persons, and between 12,000 and 14,000 persons were on the *maidan* to witness the sports. Before the sports commenced, at the request

of the Jubilee Committee and on their behalf, Mr. T. Zecharias, Headmaster of the B. M. High School, delivered an interesting address in Malayalam on the importance of the occasion, after which three hearty cheers were given for the Queen Empress. The National Anthem was then sung, both in Malayalam and in English by the children of the Hindu Girls' school. The Presidential Address was adopted and signed. The sports now commenced and lasted till 6.30 P.M. The Band of the 11th Regiment M. I. was in attendance. At 7 P.M. the illuminations commenced. The whole town as well as the Pandal was beautifully illuminated. During the night various entertainments were provided for the masses. A Malayalam drama, entitled Kathakali, was enacted. The proceedings terminated at midnight. At 3 P.M. on the following day the Pandal was again filled with people, and sports were held. At 6 o'clock the National Anthem was sung as before; and the town and Pandal were again illuminated. At 9 P.M. some 18,000 to 20,000 people assembled to witness the fireworks, which lasted nearly an hour. Another Malayalam play was enacted.

CHAGULMURRI (KURNOOL).

This is a small town situated at the southern extremity of the Sirvel taluk near the Nallamala hills. It is the Headquarters of the Sirvel Taluk Cutcherry, Sub-Registrar's Office, Post Office, and Local Fund Dispensary. There are several Local Fund Schools. The population numbers 2,855, including 1,788 Hindus and 1,067 Mohammedans. Indigo is one of the principal articles of the trade. Weaving is carried on to a small extent.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. A. LUTCHMANA ROW, *Chairman*; D. SUBBA ROW, *Secretary*; B. VENKOBA ROW; VEERASAWMY NAIDU; M. VENKATANARASIMHAROW NAIDU; V. COOPOOSWAMY NAIDU; M. PATCHA SAHIB; MADALLAPALEI VENKATA SUBBANNAH; BISAM VENKATA CHETTY; and two others.

The procession of the Kasavaswami god, with music and a dancing party, was conducted through the principal streets of Chagulmurri by the principal inhabitants and merchants of the place. Prayers were offered in the temples and mosques for the welfare of Her Majesty. About 350 poor were fed, and sweets were distributed to about 70 children of the village, including those belonging to the Local Fund School. The Mohammedans went in procession with banners and music through the principal streets. The temples, mosques, and the principal streets were illuminated at night. Betel leaves and nuts were distributed among all those present in the temples after the prayers had been offered.

CHATRAPUR (GANJAM).

Chatrapur, the usual residence of the Collector of Ganjam, has a population of 3,664 persons, of whom 3,463 are Hindus, 117 Mohammedans, and 84 Christians. It contains the Collector's Cutcherry, a Subsidiary Jail,

and Police Hospital. The only educational establishment is the Onslow Institution, attended chiefly by Brahmins and Sudras.

The Jubilee was celebrated by a parade in the compound of the Collector's office at sunrise, at the conclusion of which a salute and *feu-de-joie* were fired. That was followed by thanksgiving services in the churches and in the Hindu temples. The distribution of rice and money to nearly 400 poor persons followed. When it grew dark there was a torchlight procession of the god Radhakantaswamy from 7 P.M. to midnight, accompanied by native music. A public meeting was held at 8 P.M. in the Collector's office, when the Presidential Address was adopted, with much enthusiasm. More than 500 persons were present. There was a display of fireworks immediately after the meeting.

CHICACOLE (GANJAM).

Chicacole is a Municipal Town under the management of sixteen Councillors. The population is, in round numbers, 19,000, composed chiefly of Brahmins, Banyans, Sudras, Mohammedans, and a few Native Christians. There are a High School, a Town School, a Girls' School, a Local Fund Normal School, and a Mohammedan School. The town has long been noted for its cotton manufactures, and especially for its muslins.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. B. RAJALINGAM SASTRI, *Chairman*; S. GUNNIAH PUNTALU, *Secretary*; P. SURIYANARAYANA ROW; V. GURAVIAH PUNTALU; SRI PHALAHARU MAHANTE HARINARAYANADASU BAVAJI; P. J. FOX; JAMMAL MAHOMED SAHIB, and eighteen others.

Very early in the morning of the 16th a band of native musicians marched through the streets. About 7.30 A.M., a large number of people assembled at the school play-ground to witness the gymnastic performances of the schoolboys. Prizes were awarded to the successful competitors. A grand Durbar was then held in the High School hall, when there was a very large gathering of all classes of persons, including several Europeans. The building was tastefully decorated. Above the President's seat was suspended a large portrait of the Queen Empress, with a portrait of the Prince of Wales on the right, and of the Princess of Wales on the left of it; and below Her Majesty's portrait, which was adorned with garlands of flowers, there was a large picture of the whole of the Royal Family. The walls were surmounted with various inscriptions in large golden characters, the most prominent among them being "*Dei Gratia*," and "*Vivat Regina*." The proceedings opened with the singing of the National Anthem in Telugu, to an accompaniment of music. Mr. Evans, who occupied the chair, made an interesting speech, which was cordially received. Mr. Gunniah Puntalu, Secretary to the Jubilee Committee, read an address, in which he gave an excellent account of the life of the Queen Empress, and alluded to the many blessings

of her reign. He then called for three cheers for Her Majesty. The call was enthusiastically responded to by all present. This was followed by the reading aloud Telugu and Sanscrit verses, composed in praise of Her Majesty by the School pundits. After this the Presidential Address was read in English by Mr. G. Makundarao Naidu, B.A., of the local High School, and translated into Telugu by Mr. B. Rajalinga Sastri, B.A., Head Master of the High School. The Address was adopted and signed. Songs were sung wishing health, prosperity, and happiness to Her Majesty. The Chairman made a few concluding remarks, after which three hearty cheers were given for Her Majesty. Votes of thanks were passed to the Jubilee Committee for their energetic exertions, and the Durbar terminated with a Royal Salute fired by the Police. At noon the people of the Assistant Engineer's Office distributed alms at their office. From 1 to 4 P.M. Timmaraza Venkatarao Puntalu, a landed proprietor, fed 1,000 poor people, and a large number of other poor Hindus and Mohammedans were entertained at different places. Another meeting was held in the Durbar Hall, which was also very largely attended. A pundit addressed the meeting, and read some panegyrical verses in Sanscrit. Then a Mohammedan poet and teacher of the school recited Jubilee verses in Hindustani and Persian. A native entertainment followed, and continued till 4 P.M. The people then moved to the front of the building where races and sports were held, until 6 in the evening, when the schoolboys and girls were treated with sweetmeats. The police fired a *feu-de-joie*, and the people dispersed. At 8 P.M. there was a grand torchlight procession of the gods accompanied by music, nautch parties, and fireworks. More than 10,000 people were present. The procession passed through the main streets, and arriving at the High School building at 2 A.M. went round the large play-ground. Here a brilliant display of fireworks took place, winding up with the firing of a Royal salute. Almost all the streets in the town were gay with flags and festoons, and many private houses and premises were decorated with evergreens, garlands, and flags, the last-named bearing loyal inscriptions such as "God save the Queen," and "Long live the Empress." Some gentlemen had erected beautiful Pandals in front of their houses. At night the roads were lined with small lights on both sides. The Assistant Engineer's office, Telegraph office, Hindu temples, and Mohammedan mosques were illuminated, as also were several private residences.

CHIDAMBARAM (SOUTH ARCOT).

The town of Chidambaram (or more correctly Chithambalam "the atmosphere of wisdom") is the headquarters of a taluk of the same name, and contains subordinate Revenue, Judicial, and Police establishments. It attracts from 50,000 to 60,000 pilgrims and traders to its great fair held in the month of December. Its temples are held in the highest reverence throughout Southern India and Ceylon. The principal of these is the Sabhanai Kar Kovil, or Kanaka Sabha ("golden shrine") sacred to Siva, and his wife Parvati. This temple covers thirty-nine acres of ground, and contains 1,000 pillars, all monoliths, varying from 26 feet to 40 feet in height. The nearest quarry is forty miles distant. There are about seventy chuttrams, or native rest-houses, in the town. The population is 19,837, consisting of Hindus, Mohammedans, Christians, and Jains. In Pacheappah's High School, the Municipal Middle School, the Armuga Navalar's School, and Pacheappah's Feeder School, English and the vernaculars are taught. Besides these, there are the Government Girls' School, and six Pial Schools in which the Vernaculars are taught, and two Sanscrit Padasalas. Paddy is largely exported. The chief imports are gram, dhol, jaggery, and sugar. The weaving of silk and cotton cloths is carried on to a considerable extent.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. C. VARAHA IYENGAR, *Chairman*; P. N. RAMACHENDRA ROW, *Secretary*; V. MALHARI ROW; SYED HUSSAIN SAHIB; N. DEVASIKAMANY MUDALIYAR; G. A. W. VELLOMS; K. RAMASAMI AIYENGAR; V. SAMINATHA JATA VALLABHAR; and twenty others.

The members of the Jubilee Committee, the Municipal Councillors, officers of the Judicial, Revenue, Magisterial, Police, Medical, Public Works, and Postal Departments, traders, merchants, artisans, cultivators, and landholders met at the Tahsildar's house at 7 A.M., formed themselves into a procession, and went through the four streets round the temple, distributing sugar in honour of the Jubilee. The route was watered, ornamented with festoons, and lined by the Police. Every house was decorated. The procession was headed by a band, followed by dancing girls. A salute of 101 guns was fired from the temple yards, when the procession started. Europeans, Hindus, and Mohammedans vied with one another in demonstrations of joy and loyalty. The auspicious omen of the accidental flying of a Brahmini kite just as the procession started was viewed by the Hindu portion of the community as auguring well for the continuance of Her Majesty's happy reign. Passing through the western and northern main streets the procession halted at the Sanscrit Padasala in the eastern main street, Here Halasianatha Sastry, a student of the Padasala, read an address in Sanscrit in honour of Her Majesty. Mr. V. Mulhari Rao, the District Munsiff of the station, said he was sure nothing would be more gratifying to Her Imperial Majesty than to learn that Sanscrit, which had been neglected for many centuries, had of late made great progress, especially at this seat of religion, which was held in the highest reverence by all Hindus. After the distribution of refreshments to the students, the procession proceeded to the Padasala, where a student recited a Sanscrit poem in honour of Her Majesty. The procession next visited Pacheappah's High School, and marched to the Government Girls'

School, where Pandit Sreenivasa Sastri expatiated on the virtues of the Queen Empress, and exhorted the girls to take Her Majesty for their example in life. Refreshments and flowers were distributed to the girls. The procession then visited the Siva Prakasa Vidyasala. At the Municipal School, where refreshments were distributed, Hazarat Syud Hoosain Sahib, a Police Inspector, addressed a few words of advice to the Mohammedan students, and exhorted them to avail themselves of the special privileges which Her Majesty's Government—deeply interested in the welfare of the Mohammedan community,—had afforded for their intellectual advancement. The Branch of Pacheappah's School was next visited, and a distribution of sugar, sugar-candy, flowers, and *pan supari* were made amidst shouts of joy. This brought the procession to a conclusion. From 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. the members of the Feeding Committee were engaged in distributing food to the poor. In the evening the people dressed in their holiday attire, assembled in the spacious hall of the Thousand-Pillared Mantapum in the temple. The Honorary Secretary of the Jubilee Committee read aloud the Presidential Address, which was adopted with acclamation. Mr. V. S. Jattavallabarhar, of the local Pacheappah's School, then addressed the meeting in Tamil. He was followed by Pandit Sreenivasa Sastri, who gave a sketch in Sanscrit of Her Majesty's reign. Sanscrit verses, composed for the occasion, were read by that Pandit, and by Pandits Narayana Sastri, Dakshanamoorthi Sastri, and Vytheeswara Sastri of the local Sanscrit Padasalas. Hazarat Syud Hoosain Sahib, on behalf of the Mohammedan community, next addressed the audience in Persian. He was followed by Mr. K. P. Sabhapathy P. Pillay ; each speaker terminating his address with a prayer for Her Majesty. The speeches were received with cheers. The multitude then moved to the open ground in front of the hall, where fencing, athletics, jugglery, and climbing the greasy pole, brought the day to a close. All the gopurams, the streets, houses, offices, and mosques were profusely illuminated. A salute of guns announced the commencement of the programme for the night. Three famous singers entertained the audience with songs. The kolattam and kummi dances, in which numbers of dancing-girls joined, were performed. A grand display of fireworks, a distribution of sandal, flowers, and *pan supari*, and the sprinkling of rose-water, brought the festivities to a close at midnight, when a final salute was fired, and prayers were again offered for the long continuance of Her Majesty's reign. A building to be called "The Victoria Hall and Reading Room" will be erected as a permanent memorial of the Jubilee.

There were special celebrations in Mannargudi, Srimushanam, Bhavanagheri, and Porto Novo. In all the villages of this Taluk the poor were fed, prayers were offered for Her Majesty, and there was general rejoicing.

CHINGLEPUT (TOWN).

Chingleput, after which the district is named, is a small town thirty-four miles to the south of the City of Madras. It is the seat of the District Judge, Sub-Collector, Zillah Surgeon, &c. It possesses an old fort, wherein several of the public offices are now located. The scenery around is picturesque. The town has a population of 9,000 persons, of whom 8,005 are Hindus, 763 Mohammedans, and 232 Christians. There are two High Schools for Boys, one under Mission management, and the other supported by native munificence. There are also three Girls' Schools in the town. Local Self-Government was introduced last year.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. V. DAMODARA MUDELIAR, *Chairman*; M. SHAIK MEERAN SAHIB, *Secretary*; M. APPADORAI MUDELIAR; C. ARUNACHALA MUDELIAR; S. BASHIAGAR NAIDU; DARMAKARTA VEERARAGAVA CHARIAI; and others.

At daybreak, guns were fired in the temple, and at 7 o'clock the members of the Jubilee Committee assembled opposite the Railway Station gate, where a Pandal had been erected, and distributed cloths to a large number of poor persons. Mr. Kuppusami Naidu, one of the members of the Committee, had arranged for a grand festival at the temple, at 8 A.M., in honour of the occasion. This festival attracted crowds of all classes of people who offered up prayers for the Queen Empress, and the new Gates of the temple were formally opened. A silver plate, bearing a suitable inscription in commemoration of the Jubilee, was fixed on the new Gate. The District Judge and several other gentlemen, European and native, witnessed the ceremony. A gold ornament was then presented to the Hindu god, Kothandaramaswami, in the name of Her Majesty. Sandal and *pan supari* were distributed, rose-water was sprinkled, and about 500 people were fed with holy *prasadam*s. A large number of poor people were fed and clothed in the Sub-Collector's Office compound during the forenoon. In the afternoon a *fête* was given to the boys and girls of all the schools. A *Bhajanai* (singing of theological songs) was held in the temple, and prayers were offered to the god. A short Tamil poem, composed by himself, was sung by Pundit Jagannatha Pillay, at a large public meeting in the Hall of the Indian Press. The entrance to the Hall was tastefully decorated with bunting, &c., and over the doorway ran the inscriptions, "Long live our Empress," and "God save our Empress." The hall was crowded. Tamil Jubilee odes were sung and explained. The Presidential Address was adopted and signed. The District Munsiff, who presided, having made some appropriate remarks, the meeting dispersed after a distribution of sandal and *pan supari*, and the sprinkling of rose-water. At night the whole town was grandly illuminated.

CHIRALA (KISTNA).

This town belongs to the Bapatla Taluk. It is situated about four miles from the Kistna Canal, and is within the same distance from the sea. The population is 9,000, consisting of Hindus, Mohammedans, Native Christians and one Eurasian family. There are several Prial Schools in which Telugu only, and one school where English is taught. A Local Fund Union has just been established. Dyeing and weaving are conducted on a large scale.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. B. D. PRAZER, *Chairman*; V. VENEKETROW, *Secretary*; RAVULA SREERAMULU; RAVULA VENKETSOOBIAH; MUNAPULLY RAMIAH; P. VENKETRUTHNUM; D. SADASIVA ROW; M. RAMABRAMHAM; KARIMEDEEN SAHIB; DUDU LAKSHMIAH, and six others.

The local Victoria Reading Club took an active part in celebrating the Jubilee. At 11 A.M. the Hindus congregated at their temples, and offered prayer for the Queen Empress. 150 poor persons were fed between 1 and 4 P.M. The Pandal erected for the occasion was elaborately decorated, and had the words, "God save the Queen," in Telugu characters over the entrance. After it was illuminated the people poured in, and were entertained with music of various kinds, and singing. A display of fireworks followed. From 9 P.M. to 4 A.M. there was a torchlight procession of the Hindu gods, accompanied by drums and dancing-girls.

CHITTOOR (NORTH ARCOT).

In front of a pretty little bungalow occupied by the local Native Association a handsome Pandal had been erected, the entrance of which was adorned with the inscription, "May Victoria reign long" in golden letters, on a crimson background. In front of this Pandal there was a large circular piece of ground, which was fitted up as a gymnasium. A few yards to the east of this circle was the gateway, which was also adorned; and the road between the gateway and the Pandal was strewn with little flags. The Taluk Cutcherry building was also tastefully fitted up. The Pandal in front of it was furnished with an arch, bearing the inscription "God bless Queen Empress Victoria," with the Union Jack floating above it. The premises of the old Fort, now used as the Hospital, were adorned with arches, on which were inscribed in golden letters "Long live the Queen Empress Victoria," and "God bless Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India." Early in the morning of the 16th, the Hospital compound was thronged with all classes of the community. At 8 A.M. money and rice were distributed to the poor Christians, and immediately afterwards the Mohammedan and Hindu poor received a dole. The members of the local Theosophical Society fed a large number of Sudras at 4 P.M. The girls of the two Girls'

Schools went in procession with music round the town, and reached the Association Hall to take part in a treat provided for them by Mr. T. S. Narasinga Row. The European ladies and gentlemen of the town were present. The premises and the garden were thronged with people. The ceremony began by some of the girls singing songs. Then Mrs. Lancaster distributed slate pencils and black-lead pencils to the girls. Dr. Lancaster made a short speech. The girls then dispersed, and the rest of the party moved towards the Pandal in front to witness athletic sports by the students of the Government High School. The whole party, with a large portrait of Her Majesty in front, then marched in procession with music towards the Hospital, where Dr. Lancaster had arranged for the distribution of fruits and sweetmeats to the boys. After dusk there was a grand display of fireworks. The town, temples, and mosques were prettily illuminated. There were processions of the gods from the Vishnu and Siva temples at night, and they did not return till 2 A.M. The festivities continued throughout the following day. The Vaishnava sect of the community arranged for a picnic at Iruvaram, a village about two miles from Chittoor. In the afternoon there were further rejoicings. A meeting of the Collector's officials was held at Gramespett. The inscription "Hail Victoria," in letters of gold on crimson cloth, glittered over the entrance. The proceedings commenced with music, which continued for a short time, after which Mr. V. Krishnama Charlu made an excellent speech. Mr. Narasinga Row addressed the audience in Telugu, and the meeting terminated with a distribution of sandal, *pan supari*, flowers, fruits, and sugar candy. The whole party drove to the Association Hall, where a treat was given to the boys of the several schools in the town. Ink-bottles, lead pencils, and slate pencils, supplied by the Collector's officials. sweetmeats supplied by Mr. C. V. Srinivasa Chariar, B.A., and fruits and sugar supplied by R. Subbaiya Chetty, were distributed among the schoolboys, who numbered over a thousand. Silk caps with gold embroidery were distributed among the boys of the Jamkhani Dramatic Company. The Mohammedan portion of the party then separated to conduct their procession round the town. Half an hour later the rest of the party, chiefly Hindus, went in procession in the opposite direction, and, having met the Mohammedan procession at Bheema Row's Choultry, joined them. The united party then proceeded towards the Association Rooms, where the Mohammedans gave a cordial reception to the European gentlemen and ladies of the town, as well as to the Hindus. Some

native music followed, after which the Europeans retired. The Hindu and Mohammedan gentlemen attended the Taluk Cutcherry where the Tahsildar distributed *pan supari*, flowers, fruits, and betel leaves. After supper a nautch was held at the Association Hall, and continued until midnight. The Presidential Address was adopted and signed.

COCHIN (MALABAR).

The population amounts to 15,698 ; comprising Christians, 8,360 ; Hindus, 4,383 ; Mohammedans, 2,942 ; and other religions, 13. The town contains 16 Boys' and 4 Girls' Schools ; of the former two are wholly maintained by the Municipality, the remainder being aided Schools. It is estimated that about 1,100 pupils attend these institutions. Local Self-Government was established here in 1866, and is working satisfactorily. The average income of the Municipality for the past five years has been Rs. 17,600 per annum, which is expended on Public Works, Education, Sanitation, Medical Services and other items. There is a large import and export trade. Rice and paddy, cotton goods, drugs, liquors, metals, seeds, &c., are imported. The annual value of the import trade is about Rs. 54,40,000. Cocoanut oil, coir yarn, coir fibre, coir rope, and coppah, coffee, pepper and ginger are largely shipped to European and Indian ports. The total annual value of exports may be put down at Rs. 75,00,000. The manufactures consist chiefly of coir yarn, coir rope, and oil casks.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. GEORGE BRUNTON, *Chairman* ; W. N. BLACK, *Secretary* ; J. H. BOYER ; G. BADENOCH ; DHARSELY KHETSEY ; HAJEE MOOSA HAJEE AHMED ; ELIAS HAJEE VYDENA ; W. KLEIN ; A. KRISHNOSAWMY ; KAKU DAKU ; P. MAHOMED MARIKAR ; and two others.

This town was gaily decorated with flags, festoons, and other emblems of loyalty. At 6.30 A.M. the Volunteers held a parade, when a *feu-de-joie* was fired, and three hearty cheers were given for Her Majesty. There was special service in most of the churches. At 8 o'clock about 600 poor people were fed, and presented with money. At 2 o'clock a large procession arrived from Calvetty, consisting principally of members of the Mohammedan community, accompanied by native music, banners, and two elephants, the rear being brought up by acrobats. On their arrival on the *maidan* the sports began. They consisted of sword feats, sword dances, jumping through hoops, &c. They were witnessed by large crowds of people. Merry-go-rounds, swings, &c., had been erected on the *maidan* for the juvenile community. At dusk the town was very prettily illuminated. All along the principal roads and round the *maidan*, lamps, ten feet apart, had been erected. The Post and Telegraph Offices were prominent by their brilliancy, and many private residences were very tastefully lit up. Vypeen was also well lit up, and the church looked particularly brilliant. The backwater was illuminated, and a chain of boats connecting Cochin and Vypeen, all showing lights, had a striking effect. There were two native theatrical companies which attracted large crowds of people. The pieces performed were :—the "History of Charlemagne," by Native Christians, and "Aryamala Natakam," by Hindus.

male and 12 female convicts were released. The afternoon was taken up with athletic sports in which all classes joined, and which gave much amusement to crowds of people. During the sports a Fancy Bazaar was held in various tents that had been pitched on the ground. In the town 1,000 poor were fed, and Rs. 200 worth of cloths were distributed among them. In the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated, the effect at the Chavadamman and Kanniparameswari Temples, and at the three native Banks, being exceptionally noticeable, while spacious and brilliantly lighted Pandals had been erected at various places. The Police, the Post Office, the Magistrates' offices, and public buildings were brilliantly illuminated, as also the private residences of several native gentlemen. On the 17th there was a continuance of the afternoon amusements of the previous day, and the festivities wound up with an entertainment arranged by Colonel Pickance, consisting of some very well-arranged tableaux, and some songs which were listened to with much appreciation by a large audience of all classes. The final tableau of Britannia was much applauded, and "God save the Queen" was sung with great fervour by the whole audience. This ended the Jubilee celebration, which was marked by the utmost loyalty and enthusiasm on the part of all classes of the population.

COIMBATORE (VILLAGES).

The event was also worthily observed in the villages, and reports of the celebration were received by the District authorities from forty-one places. A few of these reports were daubed with saffron paste to indicate the happy nature of the news they conveyed. They stated that feasts, decorations, illuminations, and prayers in the various temples, mosques, and churches were the order of the two celebration days, and that the Jubilee was observed with universal rejoicings and great enthusiasm. At Kalumam Mr. Kaniyur Kristnaiyer, a wealthy landlord of the Taluk, gave a splendid feast to the village Brahmin community, and held a grand service in the ancient temple of Siva, from whence the god was taken round the place in procession.

COONOOR (NILGIRIS HILLS).

The population of Coonoor is 4,778, divided thus :—Europeans, Eurasians, and Native Christians, 1,164 ; Hindus, 3,247 ; Mohammedans and other castes, 367.

Jubilee Committee.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. N. CAREY, *Chairman*; Mr. A. ALLAN; Rev. J. M. BRANDON, LL.D.; Rev. FR. J. DENIS; Rev. J. GILLINGS; Messrs. N. G. BENSON; G. N. GROVES; L. W. GREY; Colonel F. C. KEYSER, C.B.; Colonel F. TICKELL; Dr. G. L. WALKER; and others.

People of all castes and creeds took part in the celebration. At 9 P.M. prayers for the long life and prosperity of Her Majesty were offered in all churches, mosques,

and temples. Sweetmeats were profusely distributed among the school children of Wellington and Coonoor, followed by the feeding and clothing of several hundreds of poor. At 2 P.M. a grand procession of Hindus and Mohammedans, with banners and different kinds of music, started from Coonoor, and proceeded to Wellington Race Course. Colonel Carey, Chairman of the Municipality, read the Presidential Address, which was adopted amid enthusiastic cheering. This was followed by the reading of a Tamil translation of the Address by the Deputy Tahsildar. Tamil verses, composed in honour of the occasion, were sung to music, and an English translation of the same was read. The proceedings concluded with three enthusiastic cheers for the Queen. The assembly then adjourned to an adjoining open place, where sports were held under the management of Colonel F. E. Keyser, C.B. At about 7 P.M. a grand display of fireworks commenced, and large bonfires were burnt on the tops of several of the hills around. Almost all the bazarmen and shopkeepers decorated their premises with bunting and ferns; and several triumphal arches had been erected at different places, which were prettily illuminated at night.

At Wellington, near Coonoor, there was a Thanksgiving Service in the Garrison and other churches at 9.30 A.M. At 11.30 a large concourse of the ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood arrived at the barracks to witness the trooping of the Queen's colours by the troops in garrison. The barracks, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion, looked very pretty. They were decked in foliage, and here and there a Union Jack, a banner, or some scroll of parti-coloured paper with a suitable motto displayed, relieved the dark green of the background. At 11.35 Colonel Keyser, the officer commanding the station, rode on to the parade ground, where the troops had been drawn up in line, under the command of Major Daly, of the Royal Fusiliers. Having inspected the men, Colonel Keyser gave the order to proceed with the trooping, which was very well performed by the various guards, after which the troops fired a *feu-de-joie*. Three hearty cheers for Her Majesty, led by the Colonel, were given. The parade was then dismissed, and the officers entertained a party at tiffin. Then the Good Templars, Foresters, and other Societies marched in procession with the children of the place, and a negro troupe. A native procession of school children and others arrived soon after, and these sang the National Anthem in the vernacular. Along the route triumphal arches had been erected. At the entrance to the Race Course a halt was made, and the President read the Presidential Address to Her Majesty; the Tahsildar then read a Tamil translation of it, and copies of it, printed in the vernacular, were distributed.

Sports then commenced, while the children and native poor were entertained with a feast. The band of the Royal Fusiliers performed a programme during the afternoon, whilst a negro troupe did much to enliven the proceedings. At dusk a capital display of fireworks took place, and on every peak a bonfire celebrated the joyous occasion. The barracks at Wellington were also illuminated, and a bonfire in the barrack square lighted up the surrounding hills, while the band played. The last event of the day was a Jubilee Ball given by the Warrant Officers and Sergeants of the Royal Fusiliers. About 9.30 the guests commenced to arrive, and dancing was soon in full swing, to the strains of the Regimental Band. The ball-room, which had been tastefully decorated, looked very pretty with the colours of the Regiment, guarded by two sentries at the upper end. A large number of people from Coonoor, Wellington and Ootacamund were present. About 250 persons sat down to supper. The health of Her Majesty was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm, followed by three ringing cheers, and the National Anthem was sung with great spirit.

CUDDALORE (SOUTH ARCOT).

Cuddalore is the Headquarters of the District of South Arcot. It comprises within its limits the remains of Fort Saint David, a place of much importance in the last century. The factory of Cuddalore in the immediate vicinity of the Fort was founded by the East India Company in 1682, and was one of its earliest settlements on the Carnatic Coast. It contains a population of 43,545, of whom 39,997 are Hindus, 1,983 Mohammedans, and 1,510 Christians. The Hindu population comprises large numbers of Brahmins, traders, weavers, and fishermen. The educational wants of the town are supplied by 47 establishments, in which 2,705 boys and girls are under instruction. In these establishments are included a College educating for the University F. A. Examination, two High Schools educating up to the Matriculation Examination, and five Middle Schools. The remainder are Primary Schools. The sanitation of the town is under the charge of a Council consisting of twenty Councillors, who elect their own Chairman. Of the Councillors one half are elected by the ratepayers, and the other half are appointed by Government. Only five of the Councillors are Officials. The principal articles of export are ground nuts, refined sugar, and rum; the principal imports are coal and palmyra rafters. The most noticeable local manufacture is that of palampores.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. H. P. GORDON, *Chairman*; A. B. FORTUNE, and M. ARUMUGA PILLAI, *Secretaries*; J. HOPE; T. M. HORSFALL; J. LAKSHMIKANTA ROW; DEVANAYAGA MUDELLIAR; R. E. NORFOR; Surgeon-Major A. H. LEAPINGWELL; HAZARET MAHOMED MURATT MARKARS; and four others.

From an early hour crowds of people were seen hastening to the spacious *maidan* at the New Town. At 6.15 A.M., a salute of 31 guns was fired. The day's programme included British and Indian sports, open to competitors of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. There was much excitement during the flat races. Rations were distributed to poor Europeans and Eurasians. The best descriptions of mutton, beef, potatoes, and bread procurable were provided gratuitously. The native poor assembled at various parts of the town, and were served with rice,

and presented with sufficient money to give them a good day's meal. At a special service in the Roman Catholic Church, after the *Te Deum* had been sung, a hundred voices composing the choir for the occasion sang the National Anthem; and at the Anglican Church, at the conclusion of the sermon, the National Anthem was sung by the entire congregation. At 7.30 P.M., all the buildings around the plain were lit up. A transparency showing the words "God Bless Our Gracious Queen, Long may She reign over her devoted Subjects," was very prominent. The Roman Catholic Church and College were excellently illuminated. At the Old Town, several private residences were prettily illuminated, and the transparencies "God Bless Our Queen," "God Bless Our Queen Empress," and "Long Live Our Queen Empress" were marked by much taste. At 9.30 P.M. there was a grand display of fireworks which lasted for an hour and a quarter, after which the great crowds of people cheered and dispersed. The Presidential Address was adopted and signed.

CUDDAPAH (CUDDAPAH).

Cuddapah, the chief town of the District of the same name, is situated eight miles from the river Pennar, and is on the north-western line of the Madras Railway. It has a considerable trade in cotton, indigo, rice, ghee, turmeric, gram, &c. There is a Municipal Council consisting of sixteen members. The population is 18,985; of whom 11,216 are Hindus, 7,273 Mohammedans, and 496 Christians. It is the Headquarters of the District and Session Judge, the Collector, the Head Assistant Collector, the Police Superintendent, District Forest Officer, Executive Engineer, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, District Munsiff, and several other officials. The principal buildings are the Court House, the Collector's Cutcherry, the Post Office, the Jail, the Municipal Dispensary, and the Municipal High School. There are a High School, a Middle School, and two other Schools where the Vernacular is principally taught, a Normal School under the management of the Local Fund Board, and a School established by the London Mission for the education of caste girls in English. There are two Churches for Protestants, and one for Roman Catholics.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. L. MOORE, *Chairman*; M. W. ELLIOT, *Secretary*; A. W. B. HIGGENS; C. J. JOHNSTON; A. F. ELLIOT, District Munsiff; H. C. HARLY; DR. M. IYASAWMY PILLAI; Messrs. K. SESHIAH CHETTY; ABDUL RAZAK MIAH SAHIB; K. SESHIAH CHETTY; and twelve others.

The morning was ushered in with a *feu-de-joie* fired by the Railway Volunteers. At 8 A.M. a Jubilee Service was conducted in Christ Church and in the London Mission Chapel. Thanksgivings were offered in all the mosques and temples. About 3,000 poor people were fed and clothed in Muthial Sastriar's Chuttram and in the Poor House attached to the Civil Dispensary. From noon to 3 P.M. there were numerous processions, the chief among them being that of the village officials with trumpets and drums. The grandest was the public procession at 4 P.M., from the Post Office. It numbered between 4,000 and 5,000 persons, who marched with flags and banners, and a native band playing English airs. First went tom-tom beaters and trumpeters; next came a large assemblage of village

officials ; then a native band ; and following the band were the leading officials, Municipal Councillors, and chief residents, headed by the Acting Collector, Mr. Gabriel Stokes. The procession slowly wended its way through two of the principal streets in the native quarter, and then entered the High School compound, where a spacious and gaily decorated Pandal had been erected, under the direction of Surgeon Iyasawmy Pillay. The procession was received at the entrance to the Pandal by a Police guard of a hundred men, under the command of Colonel Wilton, the Police Superintendent. When all were seated, Mr. Stokes, the Acting Collector, rose, and, after a short speech, read the Presidential Address in English. Telugu and Hindustani translations were afterwards read, and the Address was adopted with cheers. The National Anthem was next sung with a musical accompaniment, Mr. Tussaint, of the Forest Department, playing on the Church harmonium which was lent by the Trustees of Christ Church. Then followed the recitation of Sanscrit verses composed by Pandit Bhasihacharlu in honour of Her Majesty. After the recitation the Police fired a *feu-de-joie*. The Collector called for three cheers for the Queen Empress, and right loyally did all those present respond to the call. At about 6 P.M. there was a performance by some Mysore acrobats, which lasted till about 7 o'clock, when the nautch in the Pandal began. At 8 P.M. there was a grand display of fireworks in the plain opposite the High School, and at its termination, about 9 P.M. all returned to the Pandal, where *pan supari* was distributed, and garlands of flowers were placed round the necks of the ladies and gentlemen present. Dr. Iyasawmy Pillay proposed three cheers for Mr. Stokes ; and Mr. Higgins called for three cheers for Dr. Iyasawmy. These cheers were given very heartily, and the festivities terminated at 10.30 by the band playing the National Anthem. The Municipal Council made a grant for a fountain in connection with the Cuddapah water project, which will be called the "Victoria Jubilee Fountain."

CUMBUM (KURNOOL).

Cumbum is an old town, with a population of 7,170, of whom 4,691 are Hindus, 2,471 Mohammedans, and 8 Christians. There is one Local Fund School here. The chief exports are indigo, jaggery, and carpets ; the chief imports are salt, tobacco, cocoanuts, pepper, iron, and cloths of different kinds.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. K. RUSTUM SRINGH ; D. SRNIVASA ROW ; H. B. ADDIS ; D. JAGGANATHA ROW PUNTALU ; C. KRISHNASAWMY AIYAR ; HOSSAIN KHAN SAHIB, and six others.

A large and beautifully decorated Pandal had been erected in the compound of the Deputy Collector's office, with a triumphal arch, covered with green foliage,

Having over the entrance the inscription "God save the Queen" in large characters. The Pandal and the compound around were crowded with about 4,000 people. All the leading Europeans and Natives of the station were present. During the day prayers for Her Majesty were offered in the churches, temples, and mosques in the town. About 2,000 poor people, including Hindus, Mohammedans, and Native Christians who had come in from the neighbouring villages, were fed; nautches were held; native music was played; and acrobats performed. At night there was a display of fireworks. The Pandal and the compound, as well as the road leading from the office to the town, a distance of about a mile, were prettily illuminated. The houses in the town were whitewashed and illuminated by their owners, and the day was observed as a high festival by all classes. Dancing and music were kept up till a late hour in the night. There were also sports and acrobatic performances on the 17th at 4 P.M., at the conclusion of which a *feu-de-joie* was fired. It was decided to erect a "Fountain" in memory of the Jubilee.

DACHEPALLE (KISTNA).

The celebration of the Jubilee in this town was a great success. A large and handsome Pandal was erected, where the people assembled in large numbers. A Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired; several speeches were delivered extolling the virtues of Her Majesty; and odes composed for the occasion in honour of the Queen Empress were recited. The Presidential Address was read and received with enthusiasm, and was signed by a few representatives. Prayers were offered in all the temples, mosques, and churches for the welfare of the Queen Empress, and the prosperity of the British Empire. Poor persons of all castes were fed, and cloths were presented to some of them. In the evening there were horse races and other sports; and at nightfall the town was prettily lit up, the illuminations in some portions being particularly effective. The Hindu gods were carried round the main streets in procession, with music and nautch girls. The procession was headed by a portrait of Her Majesty placed in a richly decorated palanquin. Fireworks were let off at intervals. At the conclusion of the procession, which was very imposing, the people were entertained with dramatic performances, and there was a distribution of *pan supari*. The festivities concluded with the offering up of a universal prayer invoking Heaven's richest blessings on Her Majesty and the Royal Family.

DEKANIKOTA (SALEM).

Dekanikota is an agricultural town, with a population of 3,899. Of these 2,999 are Hindus, 848 are Mohammedans, and 52 belong to other castes. The town contains a Deputy Tahsildar's Office, a Sub-Registrar's Office, an aided Middle School educating up to the Lower Fourth, a Local Fund School, a Dispensary, a Forest Office, a Post Office, and a few Prial Schools. There are two large Hindu temples.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. P. BHAWANI SANKARA ROWJI, *Chairman*; K. SANKARA AIYAR, B.A., *Secretary*; B. VENKATARAMA CHETTIAR; P. ASMATHIER; M. TIRUMALA IYENGAR; T. GARUDIER; T. SESHAGIRI ROWJI; B. MARAY GOUNDER; D. VENKATARAYAPPA; D. CHOODAYGONDU; RAMA CHETTY; and twenty-three others.

A capacious Pandal had been erected in front of the Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry, with an arch at its entrance bearing the inscription, "God bless Queen Victoria." The Pandal, the streets leading to it, and the open space around were crowded with spectators who had begun to assemble from an early hour. Appropriate mottoes and monograms appeared in different parts of the town. People of all races, castes, and creeds joined in the festivities. The leading officials, merchants, pleaders, &c. were present. The Deputy Tahsildar, Mr. P. Bhawani Sankara Rouji, delivered an interesting speech extolling the Queen Empress, and dilating on the benefits of British rule in India. An Imperial Salute of 101 guns was fired by the police, followed by a *feu-de-joie*. The Presidential Address was read, and adopted with much enthusiasm. About 1,000 children were treated to fruits and sugar; and alms and gifts were distributed to about 300 poor Hindus and Mohammedans. The Jubilee was observed in all *Devasthanums* with appropriate solemnity. *Abishakams* and *Archanais* were performed, and special prayers were offered for Her Majesty in the temples, mosques, and other places of worship. There were grand processions through the main streets. As soon as it was dark the streets, offices, temples, mosques, and almost all the houses were prettily illuminated. The proceedings terminated with a distribution of sandal, flowers, and *pan supari*. Repairs to the Sri Betrayaswami and Sri Thevarajeswaraswami Temples are to be executed in honour of the Jubilee; and a "Chuttram" is to be built, as a permanent memorial of the event.

DEVAH SHOLA (NILGIRIS).

The aboriginal Badaga villagers who work on the Cinchona plantations here are intelligent, and excellent workmen. But though all have heard of the Queen Empress, most of them have no conception, except from what they see at Devah Shola, of civilisation.

By the orders of Mr. J. W. B. Money all the Badaga workmen at the Cinchona Gardens had a day's pay, and a day's holiday in honour of the Jubilee. In the evening they were brought by their respective heads to a spot selected for the purpose,

where from 8 to 9 P.M. they witnessed a display of fireworks. As most of them had never before seen fireworks, and as the collection of rockets, bombs, and golden rain, breaking into numerous many-coloured balls, was good, the expressions of wonder and delight by the spectators were pleasant to hear. It seemed to be inferred from the display that fire was an appropriate means of celebrating the Jubilee of the Great Ranees, for shortly afterwards the dry scrub on the adjoining hills suddenly burst into flame, and these fires were kept up in glowing lines all through the night. The Presidential Address was adopted, and signed by the local Committee.

DHARAPURAM (COIMBATORE).

The population is 7,310, of whom 5,579 are Hindus, 1,525 Mussulmans, and 206 Christians. There is a Local Fund Middle School, which has been recently raised to the standard of a High School. There are 12 Result Schools. There is a Union Panchayet formed under the provisions of the New Local Boards' Act. The staple commodities are paddy, tobacco, and sugar-cane. Dyeing and weaving are carried on extensively.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. BILIGIRI RAO, *Chairman*; T. A. SHUNMUGA SUNDRAM PILLAI, *Secretary*; V. SUBBA RAO, B.A.; N. K. NELLIAPPA PILLAI, B.A.; E. BALAVENKATARAMA NAIDU; M. S. VENCATARAMANA IYENGAR; MICHAL PILLAI; RAMACHANDRA NAIDU; M. MURTHURGA SAHIB; and several others.

The bazaars, the streets, and lanes, were adorned with thoranams. A large Pandal had been erected in front of the Taluk Cutcherry, at the entrance to which was a triumphal arch, bearing, in bold characters, the words "Long Live the Empress of India," both in English and in Tamil. At sunrise two prisoners were released. Prayers and thanksgivings were offered during the forenoon in all the Hindu temples and Mohammedan mosques. More than 2,000 paupers of all classes were fed. Alms were given to poor Brahmins. The members of the Jubilee Committee went in procession, headed by a small body of police, to the spot where the memorial Well was to be dug. The first sod was turned by the Chairman. The procession then moved towards the Local Fund School, where the boys had already assembled. Sweetmeats and fruits were distributed to more than 1,000 schoolboys and girls. At about 3 P.M. a public meeting was held in the premises of the Taluk Cutcherry, which was specially decorated for the occasion. On a *daïs* which was adorned with flowers and garlands, a photographic portrait of Her Imperial Majesty was placed, and an able essay on the great benefits of the British rule to the people of India was read by the Sub-Registrar, the purport of which was explained in the vernacular by the Taluk Sheristadar. Sanscrit verses in praise of the virtuous rule of the Empress, composed by a learned Pundit, were read before the assembly. The portrait of

Her Majesty was then placed in a beautiful palanquin, and carried in procession. Over 1,000 people followed it. The town was beautifully illuminated at night. The illumination of the Taluk Cutcherry compound was very attractive. The festivities concluded with a grand display of fireworks. The Presidential Address was read and adopted. The permanent memorial in commemoration of the Jubilee is to take the form of a Well, which is to be called "The Victoria Jubilee Well." A Tennis Club has also been started in honour of the occasion, under the designation of "The Victoria Lawn Tennis Club."

DHARMASTALA (SOUTH CANARA).

This is a small town, forty-six miles from Mangalore, containing a temple, which is visited by pilgrims from different parts of India. This ancient place of worship, dedicated to Shiva, numbers its votaries by millions in Southern India. To all who visit it provisions are supplied gratis, irrespective of caste, and whatever may be the length of time for which the supplies are required. There are no Government Offices here except a Police station.

The Jubilee was celebrated here on the 16th and 17th in grand style. Invitations had previously been issued throughout the Taluk. There were not many Government officials present on the occasion, most of them having gone to Mangalore to take part in the Jubilee festivities at that town. In the morning of the 16th rice was distributed to a large number of poor people who had come in from the neighbouring villages. *Abishakams* were performed, and special prayers were offered for the long life of the Queen Empress. About 600 Brahmins were feasted in the temple. At night the temple premises were illuminated with thousands of lights, and there was a torchlight procession of the gods, followed by a display of fireworks. After the *puja* was over, sugar, dates, and *pan supari* were distributed among the people who had assembled there. The same ceremonies were repeated on the 17th, but the illuminations at night were on a grander scale. About 6,000 people took part in the festivities. The expenses were borne entirely by Mr. Manjaya Hegdey, the manager of the Dharmastala Manjunath Temple.

DHARMAVARAM (ANANTAPUR).

The population of this town is 5,916, consisting chiefly of Hindus. There are a few Mohammedans, and native Christians, and one East Indian. The town has been made a Union under the Local Boards' Act. The chief manufactures are silk and cotton cloths, and rough blankets; country paper is also manufactured in some parts of the Taluk. The town trades in silk and silk-cloth, chiefly with Madras and Salem.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. H. RAGAVENDRA ROW, *Chairman*; P. VEERASAWMY NAIDU, *Secretary*; R. GOPALACHARIAR; HANUMANTHA ROW; J. S. SMITH; T. NARASIMHA CHARLU; T. PULLIAH; G. VENKATARAMIAH; A. K. JEEVANA ROW; L. DASAPPA CHETTY; and four others.

On Jubilee Day the people gathered in large crowds from all parts of the Taluk. *Abishakams* and *archanaïs* were performed in the Hindu temples, and prayers were offered in the Mohammedan mosques that Her Majesty might be blessed with long life and prosperity. The poor were fed. At 6 P.M. the town was decorated and illuminated as at the Kartekai festival. About 4,000 persons of all castes and creeds assembled in the Pandal that had been erected on an open *maidan*. The Presidential Address was read and explained to the audience in Telugu; it was then enthusiastically adopted. A Pundit recited in Telugu verse the benefits of British rule. The people cheered repeatedly. This was followed by a musical entertainment, and a display of fireworks. At 9 P.M. the assembly dispersed, after the distribution of *pan supari* and fruits, with loud cheers for the Queen Empress. Sweetmeats were also distributed among the schoolboys. Later in the night there was a procession of the gods of the chief temple, followed by a large concourse of people. On the 17th the poor were again fed, and the most indigent of them were presented with cloths. There were sports in the evening, and prizes were distributed to the successful competitors. Sweetmeats were again distributed among the children. The permanent local memorial will be either a "Chuttram" or an "English School"—both much-felt wants.

DINDIGUL (MADURA).

Dindigul is the chief town in the northern part of the Madura District, and the head-quarters of a Sub-Collector. It is nearly 1,000 feet above sea-level. It is built to the east of a huge gneissic boulder rising abruptly on the south side to a height of 280 feet. At the summit is an abandoned temple, the lower part of which is in parts very finely carved. The top of the rock is strongly fortified, all the accessible parts being guarded by a huge stone wall of French construction. Hyder Ali's initials are inscribed over the principal gateway. Commanding the roads leading to the south, Dindigul was long considered an important military post. The garrison was withdrawn about twenty years ago. The population in 1881 was 14,182. There is an old-established Protestant Mission at work in the town, connected with which are a Hospital and a Dispensary, which are largely resorted to. There is a Normal School for the training of Christian Teachers. There are also four Middle Schools and one High School.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. C. H. MOUNSEY, *Chairman*; G. S. HICKEY, *Secretary*; J. E. EVANS; REV. DR. E. CHESTER, M.D.; Messrs. T. HEIMPEL; W. YOUNG; ABDUL KARIM KHAN; MIR SULTAN MOHIDIEN; C. SHEARS; SUNDRAM IYER; RAGAVENDRA ROW; and others.

At daybreak an Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired, and immediately afterwards the church bells began a lively peal, and then the old Rock re-echoed the strains of a band. Soon a procession, headed by an elephant, went round the town, most of the leading native officials accompanying it. The procession came to a halt near the Rock, where a Durbar was held. At 9 A.M., the Sub-Collector, Mr. C. H. Mounsey, took the chair, and opened the proceedings by

reading, amidst loud acclamations, the Presidential Address to the Queen Empress, which was adopted. A Tamil translation of the Address was read by Mr. Anantharoyana Aiyar, and intoned by the students of the C.V.E.S. Normal School; the large audience listened attentively, and gave marked symptoms of their cordial appreciation of the tribute of loyalty to their Maharanee. Then a pupil of the Hindu High School stepped forward, and expressed, on behalf of all the schoolboys of Dindigul, their loyal devotion to so good and noble a Queen. The Schools of the town and surrounding villages were present, and sang "God save the Queen" in English and Tamil, with much heartiness. Sweetmeats were distributed among them. Garlands were placed round the necks of the chief persons present, and, after a few of them had signed the Address, the Durbar terminated. 1,700 poor persons were fed, and some of them received cloths. At 3 P.M. a very successful programme of sports was begun. Towards dusk the illuminations on the town-side of the Rock presented a very pretty sight. The Revd. Dr. Chester's Hospital, the Post Office, and the grounds of the C.V.E.S. Normal School were illuminated in a particularly attractive manner. The existence of the town is imperilled by lack of water, the nearest source of supply being four miles distant. The improvement of the supply is the first object to which the Jubilee Committee propose to apply the funds collected. If it be possible a "Town Hall" will also be erected, to commemorate the Jubilee, and will be named after the Queen Empress.

ELLORE (GODAVERY).

This favourite residence of military pensioners, is one of the municipal towns in the Godavery District, and it is 40 miles from Masulipatam. Its population is 25,098. It is the head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector, and contains a Subordinate Judge's Court, Moonsiff's Court, Government Telegraph Office, Post Office, Tahsildar's Office, and Local Fund Engineer's Office. There are also a Church Mission Society's High School, three Hindu Caste Girls' Schools, two Mohammedan Girls' Schools, and one Christian Girls' School. The town is celebrated for its carpets.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. L. C. MILLER, *Chairman*; E. KACHAPESWARASASTRY RAO SAIB, *Secretary*; SRI RAJAH VENKATRAMIAH APPAROW BAHADUR; SRI RAJAH VENKATADRI APPAROW BAHADUR; SRI RAJAH VELLANKI VENKATA KRISHNAROW BAHADUR; A. SIVARAMAKRISHNAMA, B.A.; and twenty-three others.

At 8 o'clock A.M., Thanksgiving Services were held in all the churches, temples, and mosques of the town, after which the poor of all religions and castes were fed. At 3 P.M. a grand procession with elephants, horses, flags, banners, and music, started from the bungalow of the Head Assistant Collector, Mr. L. C. Miller. The procession was headed by that gentleman and the principal officials, and other residents, and was followed by the masters and boys of the C.M.S.

High School. After proceeding through the principal streets of the town, which were gaily decorated, the procession entered, at 5 P.M., the spacious grounds of the Fort. The Fort was beautifully decorated with flags, banners and arches, bearing suitable mottoes. In the centre of an enclosure, under the shadow of the flag of England, there was an ivory throne, and upon it was placed a portrait of the Queen Empress. Flowers were strewn upon the throne. The ceremony concluded with the reading of the Presidential Address in English, Telugu, Hindustani, and Sanscrit. The Address was adopted amid the loud and prolonged cheering of the multitude of about 15,000 people who were present. The rest of the day was spent in various amusements, including the performances of acrobats and musicians; and the festivities terminated with a magnificent display of fireworks which lasted till midnight. At night the whole town was illuminated.

ERODE (COIMBATORE).

This rising town has a population of 9,864, of whom 8,338 are Hindus, 1,084 Mohammedans, and 439 Christians. It is the head-quarters of the Sub-Collector, and of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore District. It contains a District Munsiff's Court, a Taluk Cutcherry, the office of the D. P. W. Sub-Divisional Officer. A Taluk Board is established here. The educational institutions include a native High School, teaches up to the standard of the Matriculation Examination; a national Middle School teaches up to the standard of the Middle School Examination; a local Fund Normal School, training up for the Upper Primary Examinations; a Municipal Combined System School; a Municipal Girls' School; a London Mission School; a Mohammedan School; and many other Primary Schools under the Results system. Erode is one of the two junction stations of the Madras and South Indian Railways. It conducts a large trade in jaggery, cotton, turmeric, chillies, paddy, and other grains.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. V. A. BRODIE, *Chairman*; K. R. LAKSHIMNARAYANA IYER, *Secretary*; I. DORASAWMY PILLAI; QUADIR ALLAVUDDIEN SAIB; P. KRISTNA RAO; T. L. NARASIER; and twenty-eight others.

A public meeting was held in Erode at 8.30 A.M., when about 5,000 people were present. A photograph of the Queen Empress, decorated with garlands, flowers, and jewels, which is intended to adorn the walls of the Municipal Hall, was placed in front of the spacious Pandal that had been erected, and in which the meeting was held. The proceedings commenced with the singing of the National Anthem. The District Munsiff, Mr. Dorasawmy Pillai, was unanimously voted to the chair. Mr. M. Venkatarama Aiyar, B.A., the Head Master of the Native High School, Erode, addressed the meeting on the importance of the occasion. Other speeches followed. The people formed a procession and marched, headed by the band, through the main streets, and returned to the Pandal. Food and cloths were distributed to about 1,500 poor people. The pagodas presented a gay spectacle, all being splendidly decorated and illuminated.

The gods were anointed with holy water, and *abishakams* were performed. A procession of the gods, tastefully decked out in rich cloths, with jewels and garlands, with silk hangings over the vehicles, then started, followed by the Brahmin priests, who sang hymns. The procession, which was headed by dancing girls, met, in the heart of the town, another which had set out from the Municipal premises. A native band played the National Anthem, and the rear of the procession was brought up by the officials, merchants, vakils, and mirasidars. Sweetmeats, fruit, flowers, sandal, rose-water, &c., were distributed to the boys of the various local schools. At evening lights were lit in all houses. There was a fine display of fireworks, and sandal, *pan supari*, &c., were distributed by the Deputy Munsiff. A musical entertainment was given, and a nautch was held. The proceedings terminated with three hearty cheers for Her Majesty. All classes of people cordially co-operated in making the celebration a success. The Presidential Address was adopted.

GANJAM (DISTRICT).

In this District the Jubilee was most heartily observed by all classes of people. The following description of the celebration in certain towns applies to every town and large village in the District. The Presidential Address was adopted by the District Committee.

BIRIDI.—The festivities commenced with the holding of special services, and the offering of prayers to the gods and goddesses in all temples for Her Majesty. Food was given to Brahmins and the poor, and the latter were presented with new cloths. A Pandal had been erected for the occasion, and was decorated with festoons and plantain trees, and lighted up with lanterns and torches. A dramatic performance was given in this Pandal all night. The festivities wound up with a display of fireworks, the firing of a *feu-de-joie*, and the invocation of blessings on Her Majesty. The outlying villages in the Zemindary also observed the occasion in a very loyal manner.

BODDAM.—The Jubilee was celebrated at Boddam, and at Parlakimedi, where the Proprietor resides. At the latter place a Pandal had been erected, and furnished with a canopy, under which was placed a portrait of the Queen Empress, set in a richly embroidered frame. The hall was well illuminated, and hung with boards on which were inscribed mottoes in English, Telugu, and Uriya, expressive of loyalty. A number of persons, including a few Europeans, assembled, and an address was read in English and Telugu, and three cheers given for the Queen Empress. This was followed by a recitation of Sanscrit verses composed for the

occasion : a musical performance ; and the singing of a Telugu version of " God save the Queen." The distribution of *pan supari*, &c. wound up the festivities. During the day special services were held in two temples for the health and prosperity of the Queen Empress, and the gods were carried through the streets in solemn procession followed by Brahmins chanting Vedic hymns. At Boddam the poor were fed, and at Parlakimedi presents were given to them.

BUDARASINGI.—The occasion was celebrated by special illuminations and offerings in all temples in the Zemindar's fort and in the Taluk. Food was distributed throughout the Taluk.

CHINNA TOONGAM.—The day was observed as a holiday ; and the blowing of conches, and the beating of drums resounded from an early hour. Special services were held, and prayers were offered in the temples, which were illuminated during the whole of the ensuing night.

DANTA.—The day was kept as a high festival at the two proprietary villages of Danta and Siddhantam, and about 500 people were given a hearty meal. There were also illuminations, music, and a display of fireworks.

DEVABHOOMI - HUNDA.—The Jubilee was celebrated with great enthusiasm. Food was distributed to the poor and peasantry, numbering about 2,000. Special services were held, and prayers were offered for the Queen Empress in all the temples, which were well illuminated.

DHARAKOTE.—The Court of Wards having made a grant for the local celebration, the Brahmins of nine Agraharams were sumptuously fed, while rice and money were distributed to the poor, as well as to some distant connections of the Zemindar's family, who are in indigent circumstances. The fort was illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks, &c. Prayers for Her Majesty were offered in the temples throughout the Taluk, which were also illuminated. Everywhere there was general festivity.

GOPALPORE.—Rice and dholl, sufficient for two substantial meals, were distributed to about 200 men, women, and children, each adult being in addition paid one anna, and each child six pies. In the evening the pier was illuminated, and fireworks and coloured lights were shown. The children of the Hindu school were treated to sweetmeats, and those of the European and Eurasian school were entertained at tea.

ICHAPORE.—The Jubilee was celebrated in this town with great rejoicings. All the temples and mosques, and very many private residences were illuminated. Special services were held, and prayers were offered for the Queen Empress.

The Hindu gods were carried through the town in solemn procession, accompanied by nautch parties, and native bands. There was a display of fireworks. Uncooked rice, and money, were distributed to the poor and infirm both on the 16th and on the 17th. Offerings were given to the Hindu gods.

JARADA.—Brahmins and the poor were well fed, and the Jubilee was celebrated with a variety of demonstrations, among which were musical concerts and dramatic performances. The town was illuminated, and *atta* and rose-water were distributed. In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks.

MANDASA.—The Jubilee was celebrated in grand style in the town, and in the villages of the Zemindari, as well as in the Savara hamlets, and on Mahendragiri. The blind and lame were fed and clothed, and four "Free Scholarships" were instituted in the Rajah's School in honour of the occasion. Special prayers for Her Majesty were offered at services held in all temples, and the gods were carried through the town in procession. In the evening, after a Savarah dance, the Rajah, accompanied by his family and retinue, went round the town, followed by a procession, with native music and nautch girls. The town was illuminated, and a grand display of fireworks brought the proceedings to a close.

PEDDA TOONGAM.—The god Venkateswaraswami was taken round the town in procession, accompanied by native music, dancing, and singing. The people of the village observed the day as a holiday, and illuminated their houses.

PRATAPAGIRI.—Some time previous to the festival notices had been circulated in the Taluk of the intended celebration of the Jubilee, and the people were invited to participate in the festivities. About 4,000 people assembled at Pudemari on the 16th. Prayers, &c. were offered in sixty-five temples and mutts, which were all illuminated. About 1,500 poor, including Uriya Brahmins, were fed, and to 100 cripples and orphans cloths were given. The town and the Zemindar's Fort were beautifully illuminated. A Pandal had been erected in the main street, where a large multitude assembled; and, after an appropriate speech in Uriya had been delivered by the manager of the estate, three cheers for the Queen Empress were called for, and enthusiastically responded to by the assembled crowd. A pyrotechnic display, which brought the proceedings to a close, followed.

RUSSELKONDAH.—Ablutions of the gods, offerings in the Hindu temples, and a dinner to Brahmins formed part of the day's proceedings. Food was distributed to 500 poor persons. Four Pandals were erected in different parts of the town, under one of which, in the middle of the town, were assembled the native gentry, and an

address was read explaining the chief features of Her Majesty's reign. The address elicited expressions of profound satisfaction. The whole town was illuminated and the Hindu god was taken around it in procession, accompanied by torches and blue lights, &c. the Khonds joining in. There was a display of fireworks. About 10,000 people assembled to witness the celebration. In the Mohammedan mosques the poor were fed. In all temples and mutts under the management of the Temple Committee prayers for Her Majesty were offered.

SANTA LUKSHMIPURAM.—The Jubilee was observed by feeding the poor and illuminating the villages, and by general festivity.

SERUGADA.—The Jubilee was celebrated by feeding the poor, by offering special prayers and rice offering, &c. to the gods, and by illuminating the Fort and the town. The outlying villages of the Taluk also celebrated the Jubilee.

SOWDAM.—The festival was observed by feeding the poor, and by illuminations at night.

TALASAMUDRUM.—The town was adorned with festoons and illuminated; special services were held in the places of worship, and offerings were given to the god.

TECKALY.—The Jubilee was celebrated by illuminating the Fort and temples, where offerings were given in honour of the occasion, and food was distributed to the people.

GINGEE (SOUTH ARCOT).

This town was once known as Bagayah, but it has been re-named Gingee, after the famous fortress in its vicinity. The fortress was formed of three strongly-fortified hills, connected by walls of circumvallation, enclosing an area of over seven miles in circumference. The fortifications are said to have been commenced in the year 1442 by a Governor of Tanjore. Gingee then became a stronghold of the Vijayanagar Kings. It was overthrown by the Mohammedan Kings of the Deccan in 1564. In 1677 Sivaji accomplished the capture of the fort. In 1690 the place was besieged by the armies of the Emperor of Delhi. The siege is said to have lasted eight years. In 1750 the French, under Bussy, captured Gingee. In 1761 it was seized by the British. In 1780 it was surrendered to Hyder Ali. The fortifications are now in ruins.

The local celebration consisted of illuminations; the offering of prayers for the Queen Empress in the temples, mosques, and churches; and the feeding of the poorer classes. The gods from the Vishnu and Siva temples were brought down to the river, in procession, when *Mandagapadi* was performed. At night there was a grand torchlight procession, which was attended by large crowds. At about 7 A.M. on the 17th the gods were taken back to their respective temples. Thanksgiving Services were held in the Jain temples and in the Roman Catholic church, which were decorated and illuminated. In almost every house hymns were sung in praise of Her Majesty. *Pathia* was performed in the Moslem

mosque, and many poor Mohammedans were fed. At 5 in the evening there was a great gathering of rich and poor people from all parts of the Division, when a sketch of the life of Her Majesty was read by C. S. Kristnashma Aiyanger, and the people cheered enthusiastically. This was followed by a display of fireworks, which lasted for about an hour. Sandal and *pan supari* were distributed. The Presidential Address was adopted.

GOOTY (ANANTAPUR).

The population is 5,373, and includes Hindus 3,749, Mohammedans 1,587, Christians 37. The town possesses a fortress of great strength, built in the early part of the sixteenth century, which was once a Mahratta stronghold. It subsequently fell into the hands of Hyder Ali, and passed to the English by a treaty with the Nizam, who had captured it after the fall of Tippu. There is a European cemetery in which for a time the body of Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, K.C.B., Governor of Madras—who died here in 1827—rested before its removal to Fort St. George, Madras. There is a large Choultry, with a beautiful well built in memory of Sir Thomas Munro, to mark public gratitude for his administration. Formerly travellers were fed in the Choultry. The endowment has been utilised in erecting the present Munro Dispensary building, and in partially supporting it. This is the head-quarters of the Gooty Division of the Anantapur District. The town contains a Deputy Collector's Office, a District Munsiff's Court, and a Tahsildar's Office, besides several other minor offices, a London Mission School, and a Sanscrit School. There are several Associations in the town engaged in promoting the political, social, and religious improvement of the people in the District.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. P. T. RAJAGOPALA CHARIAR RAO BAHADUR, *Chairman*; P. KESAVA PILLAI, RAO SAHIB, *Secretary*; T. RAMACHENDRA ROW, B.A., B.L.; T. KRISHNAMOORTHY IYENGAR, B.A.; S. RAGHAVENDRA ROW; J. SRINIVASA ROW RAO SAHIB; A. OMER KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR, and twelve others.

The Jubilee was celebrated here with great enthusiasm and success. It was announced before sunrise by the firing of musketry on the Fort ramparts. The town put on a gala appearance. Her Majesty's photograph was carried through the chief streets with music. More than two thousand persons of all castes, creeds, and orders were entertained with sumptuous meals at the Munro Choultry. Prayers were said in all the temples, mosques, and churches. Sports were held in the evening, and prizes distributed. At 6 o'clock a mass meeting was held, at which Mr. P. T. Rajagopala Chariar presided. Mr. P. Kesava Pillai read the Presidential Address, and said that under Her Majesty's beneficent reign the Indian people had derived many rights, and obtained various blessings. Mr. J. Srinivasa Row read a Telugu translation of the Address. The Address was then accepted in a very loyal manner. Mr. S. Vasudeva Rao, B.A., announced that it was proposed to establish a "Memorial Library" at the Sanscrit School in honour of the Jubilee, and that efforts would be made to open this Library on the 20th June. Mr. P. Krishnama Charry recited a Telugu ode composed for the Jubilee by himself. Mr. Ramachendrapah also recited some verses of the National Anthem, which was sung in Telugu by the Christian ladies and the London Mission School girls, the audience standing.

Enthusiastic cheers were given for the Queen Empress ; for the Marquis of Ripon, the late Viceroy of India ; the Earl of Dufferin, the present Viceroy of India ; Mr. Bourke, the Governor of Madras ; Mr. Nicholson, the Collector of Anantapur ; and for the Chairman. The proceedings ended with the firing of guns. The children were given sweetmeats. The gods were taken in procession round the town.

GUDALUR (NILGIRIS).

This chief town of the Nambalakod amshams contains 1,769 inhabitants. It is the centre of the coffee industry of South-east Wynaad. A Sub-Magistrate is stationed here. The place was transferred from Malabar to the Nilgiris in 1877.

At 8 A.M. the Roman Catholics attended Divine Service in their church. The Service commenced with a procession around the church, formed of the priest and congregation. The Litany of the Blessed Virgin Mary was chanted during the ceremony. On the procession entering the church, High Mass was celebrated. At the close of the celebration the officiating minister delivered an appropriate sermon in English. The *Te Deum* was then chanted. At 11 A.M. the native Protestant Christians assembled in their church for service. About 6.30 P.M. the Post Office, Roman Catholic Church, and the Hospital premises were illuminated. About the same time there was a display of fireworks at the Post Office. At 7 P.M. the Roman Catholics again assembled in their church, when the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was said. This was followed by the singing of "God save the Queen" in English. After this there was a display of fireworks in the grounds of the church and of the hospital.

GUDIVADA (KISTNA).

This is a place of great antiquity, and possesses interesting Buddhist remains. Its population numbers 4,041.

Jubilee Committee.—RAJAH KAMADANA VENKATA NARASIMHARAO, *Chairman* ; Messrs. DRONADULA SOBHANADRI NAIDU, and VATTEM VENKATASUBBAYYA SASTRI, *Joint Secretaries* ; BHAVIRISETTI MANIKYAM ; W. C. DE MORGAN ; C. RAGHAVARAN PUNTALU ; V. LAKSHMAJI RAU PUNTALU ; F. C. RODRIGUES, and others.

A large Pandal had been erected in front of the Anjenaya Temple, in the centre of the town. The chief street was decorated with elegant arches, over which the flags of different nations fluttered in the breeze. The pupils of the Local Fund Middle School marched in the early morning, accompanied by their teachers, to the temples, singing the National Anthem. After service the students were feasted. Some 300 poor people were fed. A grand mass meeting was held at the Pandal in the evening. A nautch then took place, and two plays were acted, after which the gods were carried through the chief streets of the town in procession.

The festivities wound up with illuminations, and a display of fireworks. To permanently commemorate the Jubilee the Committee made a grant for the establishment of "Victoria Scholarships" in the Local Fund Middle School of the town. The Presidential Address was adopted.

GUNTUR (KISTNA).

This town was ceded to the French by the Nizam in 1752. It came into the possession of the British in 1778. It is the head-quarters of the Sub-Collector, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, the Zillah Surgeon, the District Munsiff and Tahsildar. It has a Telegraph Office, a District Jail, a large Hospital, and a Branch of the Madras Bank. The trade is large and increasing, consisting of cotton, oil seeds, indigo, tobacco, chillies, and grain. There are two steam cotton presses, two large hand cotton presses, and four oil presses. The merchandise is taken either to Bezwada or Cherole on the Canal. The population is 19,646, including 14,706 Hindus, 4,619 Mohammedans, 314 Christians, and 7 others. The Town contains the following Schools:—2nd Class Mission College. Municipal High School, Local Fund Normal School, Hindu Anglo-Sanscrit School, Municipal Anglo-Hindustani School, three Night Charity Schools, several Results Grant Schools, and two Girls' Schools. The Municipal body is formed of four official and twelve non-official Councillors.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. J. E. SHAW, *Chairman*; W. BHAVANACHARLU, *Secretary*; K. MRUTUNJAYARAN PUNTALU; C. M. MULLALY; R. P. GILL; W. SURYANARAYANA RAU PUNTALU; C. VENKATACHALAM PUNTALU; L. G. LINDSAY; G. VENKATAPPAYYA, C. G. HAY; D. CARLIER, and twenty-eight others.

A magnificent Pandal had been erected in the compound of the Sub-Collector's house. The proceedings commenced with an official reception at the Pandal, at which all the officials, the Municipal Councillors, and most of the leading inhabitants of the town were present. Mr. C. M. Mullaly, the Sub-Collector, addressed the assembly, and proposed the adoption of the Presidential Address. The Address was then read by Mr. Singaravallu Mudelliar, the Chairman of the Municipality, in English; after which Mr. B. Raghavacharlu, the Taluk Sheristadar, read a Telugu translation of it. The Address was then received with cheers, and signed. Mr. Ramachendrayya, B.A., a Native Christian, then read an address on behalf of the Native Christians. Addresses were read by Mr. Mustin Sheriff on behalf of the Mohammedans, and by the Rev. Mr. Unangst on behalf of the Lutheran Mission. After these were concluded the Joint Magistrate called up 61 prisoners, and released them. "God save the Queen" was played; and an Imperial salute and *feu-de-joie* were fired. Then the European community went to the Lutheran Mission Chapel, and engaged in a thanksgiving service. Similar services were held in all the temples and mosques. From 12 to 3 P.M., 1,375 poor were fed. The evening was devoted to the treating of school children. Sports were then held. One of the most interesting sights of the evening was the trooping of the children into the compound where the sports were held, with banners flying; and the prettiest sight of all was afforded by the girls of the Lutheran Mission School. All the schools had a treat of sweets

and fruit, separate wings to the Pandal being set apart for the girls and boys. In addition to the sports there were acrobatic performances. The people dispersed at 7 P.M. The illuminations commenced as soon as it was dark. There was a dinner at the Club. The fireworks began at 9.30, and the evening concluded with a grand procession through the town. A fine painting of Her Majesty, in a richly decorated and illuminated frame, was carried in the centre of the procession. It was preceded by all the European officials and non-officials; while the leading native officials and non-officials, a Police guard, and musicians followed. The town was illuminated. The procession was a most enthusiastic and successful one; it was entirely native in its idea, and it continued up to 2 A.M. The festivities were continued on the following day. A theatrical performance was given by the Guntur Hindu Theatrical Company.

HARPANAHALLI (BELLARY).

The population of Harpanahalli Taluk is 70,620, of whom 66,806 are Hindus, 3,634 Mohammedans, 7 Christians, and 173 of other castes. The Town of Harpanahalli was formerly the seat of a Poligar, who resided in the fort which is now falling into ruin. The population is 6,536, including a Jain colony. Canarese is the prevailing tongue. There is a Local Fund Middle School, where English, Telugu, and Canarese are taught. There are seven Prial Schools where Canarese is taught. There is also a Caste Girls' School, presided over by a Brahmin Head Mistress, where girls are taught Canarese as well as knitting and sewing. Cumblies are abundantly manufactured in almost all the villages of the Taluk.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. COUKOOR GURU ROW, *Chairman*; V. KODANDARAMA AIYAR, *Secretary*; H. RAMA ROW; I. BHOMMANAH; BHEEMASANA ROW; N. MUKAPPAH; S. R. VONKAPPAH; ARASUPPAH; and H. VENKOBA ROW.

Almost all the houses in the town were whitewashed, and the streets were decorated with *thoranams*, or strings of flowers. Money was distributed to the priests of the Hindu temples and Mohammedan mosques, where prayers for the long life of the Queen Empress were offered at noon. From 7 A.M. to 10 P.M. cholam and rice were distributed to the poor of all classes, and cloths were given to the most needy. In the afternoon about 600 boys and girls of the different schools were treated to sweetmeats. Sports of various sorts were then held, and acrobats and rope-dancers performed. At about 5.30 P.M. the Presidential Address was read by the Honorary Secretary in English, and explained by the Tahsildar in the vernacular to the collected audience; it was then adopted with acclamation, and signed by representatives of all classes. A grand procession was now formed, which, headed by a band of native musicians and nautch girls, and accompanied by the chief inhabitants of the town, and by a body of police constables, passed through the chief thoroughfares. It stopped opposite the Venkataswara Swami Temple, where the National Anthem

was sung by the schoolboys, and prayers were offered by the people for the continuance of the reign of Her Majesty. The town was illuminated in the evening. From 7 to 9 P.M. there was a display of fireworks. From 9 to 12 P.M. there was a musical entertainment and nautch. The festivities closed at 1 A.M. with three hearty cheers for the Queen Empress, and thanks to the Chairman, the Secretary, and members of the Jubilee Committee for the admirable manner in which the festivities had been conducted. 3,000 people took part in the festivities, of whom 600 were fed, treated to sweetmeats, or presented with cloths.

HINDUPUR (ANANTAPUR).

A Durbar of the leading gentlemen of the town was held in the morning in Venkatramanaswamy's Temple, when it was resolved that "the Penukonda Newspaper Club be requested to convey its feelings of gratitude and loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India." The Tahsildar, Mr. George Gopaul Rao Puntalu, delivered a short speech on the various benefits derived during Her Majesty's reign. Mr. Sundara Iyer also spoke on the same theme. This was followed by prayers and thanksgivings in the temples and mosques. Between 10 and 12 o'clock the poor were fed, and the generosity in this respect of Curnam Bhumanna and other merchants was conspicuous. At noon crowds began to collect in the plain near the market where there were sports and games, including gymnastic exercises, flat races, sack races, jumping, tug of war, wrestling, donkey races, tree-legged race, and horse race. In the evening there was another Durbar, which was well attended. Telugu verses, composed by Mr. Anantaramachariar for the occasion, were recited amidst much applause. At 6 P.M. there was a procession of gods through the town, after which a great assembly met in the Flower Pandal that had been erected for the occasion by Mr. Appadorai Mudelliar, where a musical entertainment and nautch party were given. The Presidential Address was adopted. A grand display of fireworks brought the festivities of the day to a close. The next morning the children of the schools in the town were given sweetmeats. Later on a sumptuous banquet was given to the officials and merchants, which was followed by a singing party, and nautch, which continued till sunset.

HOSPET (BELLARY).

This town is about forty miles from the town of Bellary. The population is 10,219, of whom 8,868 are Hindus, 1,231 are Mohammedans, 60 are Christians, and 60 are unclassified. A large proportion of the inhabitants are weavers. Hospet is the head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector.

There was a large meeting in a Pandal, at which the leading inhabitants of Hospet and Chittavadigy were present. Mr. Campbell, the Head Assistant Collector, presided, and Mrs. Campbell laid the foundation stone of the "Victoria Dharmasala." The Presidential Address was adopted. A nautch followed, with a procession from the temples. Gifts were made to Brahmins on the following day. A garden party was held, and prizes were given. Sweetmeats were distributed to schoolboys and girls. The National Anthem in Canarese, and several songs composed for the occasion were also sung. Then came sports and fireworks, concluding with hearty cheers for the Queen Empress.

HOSUR (SALEM).

Hosur is situated about 3,000 feet above the sea-level. The population numbers 5,869, viz. 5,170 Hindus, 655 Mohammedans, and 44 Christians. In addition to the Sub-Collector who has his head-quarters here, a Tahsildar, a Deputy Inspector of Schools, D.P.W. and Local Fund Supervisors, an Inspector of Police, a Civil Apothecary, and a Sub-Registrar usually reside here. There are Government and Mission Schools, both for boys and girls. The Taluk produces country ponies and fine bulls. The Remount Depot of the Cavalry and Artillery in Madras is four miles from this town. The staple food of the people is raggi, which is very largely grown here. The Taluk Board was constituted last April, and the Union Panchayet last September.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. H. SUBBA RAO, *Chairman*; G. VENKATARAMA CHETTI, B.A., *Secretary*; P. A. RAMASAWMY IYER; KOTHA RUNGAPPA CHETTI; V. RAMACHENDRA CHETTI; BADAMI SUBBA ROW; KHAZI RAHIMAN SAHIB; T. SRINIVASA ROW; KRISHNA GOUNDER; RAMALINGIAH; NUNJAPPIAH; and five others.

At daybreak the scrupulous cleanliness of the town, the festoons of fresh leaves and flowers placed at intervals on the roads, the houses decorated in the Oriental fashion, the triumphal arches exhibiting in glittering letters the words "God save the Queen Empress," "Long live our beloved Queen," "Happy Jubilee of Victoria;" and the activity of the leading inhabitants of the place, gave promise of a gala day. A large number of persons went to the temple of Rama, in the Fort, and, after the offering of poojahs, the deity was conveyed in procession with music to the site of the new temple. Two Pandals, exquisitely constructed and beautifully decorated, gave shelter to the great concourse of people who had assembled there. *Sunku*, or the initiation ceremony for the new temple, which is to be one of the permanent local memorials of the Jubilee, was then performed, and hymns were chanted invoking the aid of the Divine Being in the erection of the building, and thus to perpetuate the name of the Queen Empress in the town. Mr. Subba Rao, the Chairman

of the Jubilee Committee, explained the object of the festivities of the day. Divine service was held in all places of religious worship ; and prayers were offered by Hindus, Mohammedans, and Christians for the health, prosperity, and long life of Her Majesty. At noon an Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired by a body of Police constables. Sweetmeats and other refreshments were distributed to the people freely. Three hearty cheers were given for Her Majesty amidst rapturous applause. In the evening all the churches, temples, mosques, schools, and many houses were beautifully illuminated. The Post and Telegraph Office exhibited the inscription "God save the Queen" in glittering letters. The festivities of the day culminated in a brilliant procession of the principal gods. The Presidential Address was adopted. On the 17th there were sports of various kinds lasting for a number of hours. At night there was a musical entertainment. In addition to the new "Temple" to be erected to Sri Kothundaramaswami in commemoration of the Jubilee, a Scholarship, to be called the "Jubilee Scholarship" is to be founded ; and the Chudanathaswami Temple is to be renovated.

IDAIIYANGUDI (TINNEVELLY).

The day commenced with the firing of a Royal salute of 31 guns, after which the bells of Holy Trinity Church (S.P.G.) sounded forth a joyous peal, and a band that had been engaged for the occasion struck up lively airs, and attracted a large concourse of people to the Church Street. This crowd was soon joined by the clergy and the choir in their robes, and the members of the Church Council, and an imposing procession was formed, headed by the band, and the school children carrying gay-coloured banners. This procession passed through the principal streets of the village, and then entered the grand Gothic Church, which had been very prettily decorated. Here a solemn Thanksgiving service was held, the officiating priests being the Rev. Messrs. S. Gnanamuttu, M.A., D. Pakyam, and P. Swamiadian. At the conclusion of the service the National Anthem was sung in an excellent manner. At noon another salute of 31 guns was fired, and at 1 P.M. a treat was given to the school children and the lace women, and one hundred poor people were fed. In the evening there were public games, races, athletic sports, fencing, &c., and the *Kolattam* performance. At 6 P.M. the "Victoria Memorial Lamp" in the centre of the Church Street, which is to be the permanent memorial in this town of the Jubilee year of Her Majesty, was lighted amidst the general acclamation of the people, who had assembled in large crowds to witness the ceremony. At 6.30 P.M. there was a grand illumination of the streets, and the church. At 7 P.M. there was a procession of the

clergy, the choir, and the people round the church. Evensong was then said by the Rev. D. Pakyam, and an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. S. Gnanamuttu, M.A., on the personal history of the Queen Empress; the brilliancy of her reign; the military, naval, and commercial power, glory and prosperity of the British Empire; and the many benefits conferred upon India by British rule. The National Anthem was again sung. At 8.30 P.M. an Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired, and the *Kolattam* was resumed by the young men of the village, who from time to time raised cheers for Her Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prime Minister, the Viceroy of India, the Governor of Madras, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Metropolitan of India, the Bishop of Madras, Bishop Caldwell and his family, the District Magistrate, the District Judge, the Sub-Collector, and the Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely. This entertainment continued till the small hours of the morning, and the rejoicings were brought to a close by the Rev. S. Gnanamuttu calling for three cheers for the Queen Empress. The call was vociferously responded to by the large concourse of people. The Presidential Address was adopted.

ISKAPALLI (NELLORE).

This seaport is situated about thirteen miles to the north of the Pennar river, and about twenty-two miles north-east of Nellore. It has a population of about 2,000; Hindus preponderate. The surrounding hamlets are chiefly occupied by boatmen and fishermen. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the manufacture of salt for supply to the interior of the District. The town is the head-quarters of two Officers of the Salt, and one Officer of the Public Works Department.

On the occasion of the Jubilee celebration the Salt and Public Works Department officers raised a subscription among themselves, fed their subordinate establishments, and arranged for sports, fireworks and illuminations, on the nights of the 16th and 17th. On the morning of the 16th the Salt Contingent was drawn up on three sides of a square, and a short address in Telugu, setting forth the purposes of the celebration, and the benefits the people had derived during the reign of Her Majesty, was read to the men, who then fired a *feu-de-joie*. At 4 P.M. the men of the Salt and Public Works Department establishments met on the ground prepared for the sports. The enclosure and entrance arch were gay with bunting, leaves, and flowers. A tent, gracefully festooned with garlands of flowers, had been pitched for the accommodation of the ladies present. The sports were continued for two evenings, terminating with a display of fireworks, and three cheers for the Queen Empress. The road from the Salt Factory to the Salt Officers' quarters was illuminated on both nights. The Presidential Address was adopted. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

JAGGAYAPETTA (KISTNA).

This prosperous town has a population of 10,072, divided as follows :—Hindus 9,208, Mohammedans 851, and Christians 13. Twenty-five per cent. of the inhabitants are engaged in trade and weaving. Under the new Local Self-Government system, Jaggayapetta has become a Union. It contains the Deputy Tahsildar's Office, a Local Fund Dispensary, a Sub-Registrar's Office, a Sub-Post Office, Police Inspector's Office, the C.M.S. Prayer House, the C.M.S. Boys' and Girls' Schools, the Local Fund Boys' and Girls' Schools, and twelve Schools under the Results system. The town contains large quarries of marble. There are also ten Hindu Temples of great magnificence, and some Buddhist remains.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. T. VASUDEVAMOORTY PUNTALU, *Chairman*; DEVARAKONDA NARAYANAN, *Secretary*; SREERAM SREERAMULU; W. A. PASCAL; G. L. KELLY; REV. M. KALYANARAMIER; Mr. SREERAM APPANNA, and others.

From daybreak till midnight on the 16th, the whole town presented a very lively appearance, and the celebration was characterised by much enthusiasm and good fellowship. Prayers were offered for Her Majesty's prosperity and long life, and about 400 poor persons were fed. *Thoranam*s overhung every street. Sports of various kinds were held in the afternoon. At night the streets were illuminated, and there was a good display of fireworks. At 10 o'clock there was a torchlight procession of the Hindu god of the town, in which some 7,000 people took part. The Presidential Address was adopted.

JAMMALAMADUGU (CUDDAPAH).

The population is 4,846, including 3,600 Hindus, 1,241 Mohammedans, and 5 Christians. There is a Local Fund School in the town, besides three P. S. Schools. The town forms part of the Proddatur Taluk, and the seat of the Union Panchayet. It is the centre of a large trade, the chief articles of commerce being indigo and cotton. It is 12½ miles from Muddhanur Railway Station, with which it is connected by a very good metalled road, constructed during the last famine. It exports to Sholapur the coarse cotton cloth that is manufactured to a considerable extent both in the town and in the adjoining villages.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. PULLUR SUBBA RAU GARU, *Chairman*; P. RATNA MUDELLIAR, *Secretary*; PAYADALA PARTHASARATHY NAIDU; MAHOMED JAFFER HUSSAIN SAIB; RAMASWAMY IYER; MARWADI NAAL CHUND; GAIHU SAIB; GANDICOTA NARAINA ROW; and SYED ABBASS.

Early in the morning the foundation stone of the "Jubilee Choultry" which bore a Telugu inscription, was paraded in procession through the principal streets preceded by native music, and followed by nautch parties. The procession was attended by the Chairman and members of the Jubilee Committee, by officials, merchants, and all the influential ryots of the town and adjoining villages. On reaching the temple dedicated to Siva, on the banks of the Pennar, the procession stopped. Then the Secretary made a short speech, and the ceremony of laying the foundation stone was performed by the President amidst cheering by the assembly. Three enthusiastic cheers were given for Her Majesty the Queen Empress, and the meeting terminated. The feeding of the poor then commenced

and lasted till 1 P.M. The poor of every caste and creed, amounting in all to 800, were fed, and 100 of them were presented with cloths. At about 1 P.M. a treat was given to the boys of the Local Fund School, several of whom recited Telugu verses in honour of Her Majesty. At 2 P.M. there was a performance of legerdemain, which afforded great amusement to the assembly. Pundits recited Sanscrit verses composed by them in honour of the Queen Empress. A singing party was now given, which continued to amuse the assembly till 6 P.M. Then a meeting of the members of the Reading Room was convened, and it was announced that the name of the Reading Club had been changed to that of the "Jubilee Club" from that date. At 8 P.M. a nautch was held, and after that there were several dramatic performances. Prayers for Her Majesty were offered in all places of public worship throughout the day. The Presidential Address was adopted. The town was illuminated as on the Karthika festival days. On the 17th, at about 8 P.M. a nautch party was given, and at 10 P.M. the people went in a procession to witness the fireworks which took place on the banks of the Pennar river. The assembly then returned to the Local Fund School Building, where three hearty cheers were given for the Queen Empress, and the proceedings terminated.

JAYANKONDA SHOLAPURAM (TRICHINOPOLY).

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. A. SUBROYA AIYAR, *Chairman*; MANIKAM PILLAY; BUDDU SINGH; SUBRAMANI CHETTI, and VEDVURASU RAU.

The Jubilee was celebrated with much *éclat*, and all classes cordially co-operated in doing honour to the occasion. The town presented an unusually bright appearance on the morning of the 16th. The streets had been swept; the houses whitewashed; *thoranams* had been hung over the streets; and several Pandals and arches bearing mottoes expressive of the loyalty of the people had been erected at several places. Prayers were offered in both the temples on behalf of the Queen Empress, and blessings were invoked on Her Majesty and the Royal Family. The poor were fed in large numbers, and a few of the most needy were presented with money and cloths. Salutes were fired, and music played throughout the day. At night the gods were carried in procession with torches and music, through the illuminated streets. The festivities continued for two days. To permanently commemorate the happy event a "Well" has been sunk to meet a long-felt want. This was opened for public use on Jubilee day, and it was named the "Victoria Jubilee Well." The road leading to

the well has been widened and repaired, planted on both sides with mango and jack trees, and named the "Victoria Jubilee Road." A drinking Water Tank, called the "Victoria Jubilee Fresh Water Tank," is being dug.

KADAPPERI (CHINGLEPUT).

At the north entrance of the large Siva Temple two large triumphal arches, covered with evergreens, had been erected, bearing appropriate mottoes, the chief among them being, "May God bless the Queen Empress of India." An *utsavam* was arranged for in the temple, and prayers were offered by the Brahmin priests for Her Majesty's long life, health, and prosperity. The poor were fed. At about 4 P.M. a grand procession started from the temple, with musicians and dancing girls, and proceeded to the Taluk Cutcherry, whence the procession organised for the whole of Madurantakam was to start. After passing through some of the principal streets, this procession came to the temple, which was brilliantly illuminated. In the Pandal that had been erected in front of the temple there was a *kolattam* performance, which lasted about half an hour. After witnessing this, the procession went through the other streets, all of which were bright with illuminations, then passed Madurantakam, and returned. The following day there was a *kolattam* performance at the temple, which was followed by a nautch. Sandal, *pan supari*, and flowers were distributed among the people.

KALAHASTRI (NORTH ARCOT).

Kalahastri is the capital of the Zemindari of 736 square miles of the same name. Its population is 9,935, of whom 8,627 are Hindus, 1,258 are Mohammedans, and 50 are Christians. It is situated on the right bank of the Sunarnamukhi at the extremity of the Nagari hills. It contains a Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry, a Sub-Registrar's Office, a Civil Dispensary, a Police Station, and a Sub-Post Office. It has a famous temple, large bazaars, and extensive suburbs. It is much resorted to by pilgrims. Good cloth is manufactured here.

Jubilee Committee.—THE RAJAH OF KALAHASTRI, *Chairman*; MR. M. TIRUVENKATA CHARLU, *Secretary*; THE FIRST PRINCE; Messrs. DAMARA RAMA NAYANAM VAROO; PANAGANTY SESHACHELLAPATTY NAYANAM; MOONEEVENKATA SOOBA NAYANAM; V. RAMASAWMY IYER, B.A.; and five others.

About 500 Brahmins and 200 people of other castes were fed in the Agraharam close to the Palace of the Rajah, and cloths were distributed to nearly 1,000 poor people. Prayers were offered in all places of worship for the Queen Empress. At 3.30 P.M. His Highness held a Durbar in the Lutchmi Vilasam Hall of his Palace, which was attended by his brothers and other relatives, all the officers of the station, members of the Lutheran Mission, and other gentlemen. When His Highness took his seat a salute of 21 guns was fired. The Presidential

Address to the Queen Empress was read to the audience, first in English, then in Telugu; it was then adopted, and signed by His Highness and others. Three Pundits recited verses composed by them in honour of the occasion, extolling the virtues of Her Majesty. A performance on the *vena*, and a nautch followed. The Durbar closed with enthusiastic cheers for Her Majesty, and for His Highness; and by His Highness expressing a wish for the long life and prosperity of Her Majesty and the Royal Family. Another salute of 21 guns was fired. The Rajah then went in procession through the chief streets on his State elephant, attended by a large retinue, and followed by his brothers on elephants, and his friends in coaches. On his return to the Palace there was a grand display of fireworks. The churches, temples, and mosques, the palace, and other buildings were tastefully illuminated. The gods were taken through the streets in procession.

KALLAKURCHI (SOUTH ARCOT).

This head-quarters of a taluk of the same name has a population of 3,555, divided as follows:—Hindus, 3,202, Mohammedans 344, and Christians 9.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. T. BADHRACHELLAM PILLAI, *Chairman*; U. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR, *Secretary*; P. SUBBA ROW; HAZARETH HUSSAIN ALI SAHIB; K. DASIKHACHARRIAR; C. DORASAWMY MUDELLIAR; T. MUTHUSWAMI PILLAI; VYDHIANADHA MUDELLIAR; and others.

Before dawn on the 16th guns were fired, and everybody rose early, and dressed in holiday attire. At 10 o'clock about 200 poor people of all castes and creeds were fed. These people then flocked to the south gate of the Taluk Cutcherry, which was very effectively decorated, and where a portrait of the Queen was exhibited, to receive new cloths. In the afternoon a Durbar was held in the Cutcherry, which was fitted up for the purpose, and a musical entertainment was given. Prayers were offered for the long life of Her Gracious Majesty, and *pan supari* and fruits were liberally distributed. *Abishakams* having been performed in the temples, Her Majesty's portrait and the gods were carried through the streets in procession. The streets were decorated with foliage, and overhung with *thoranams*; and several arches, bearing loyal inscriptions, were erected at several places. At night the whole town was illuminated. At 3 P.M. on the following day there was another large musical party at the Cutcherry, and another procession with Her Majesty's portrait.

KARKAL (SOUTH CANARA).

The population of Karkal is 3,392, consisting of 2,717 Hindus, 379 Mohammedans, 240 Christians, and 56 others. The Konkani Brahmins form the majority. The principal trade is in rice, cloths, and sandalwood oil. A colossal

granite figure of Buddha, called Gummate Raya, about 50 feet in height, and a Jain temple called Chalis-Wookha-Basti, are the chief objects of attraction. The town contains a District Munsiff's Court, a Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry, a Sub-Registrar's Office, a Police Station, a Civil Dispensary, a Local Fund Middle School, and an Elementary School.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. ANDAR HYDER SAIB, *Chairman*; K. RAMA HEGGADI, *Secretary*; A. KRISHNA PILLAI; SANKAPPAYA; SHUNAPPAYA; E. KRISHNAYA; M. MANGESH RAO; IMAM SAIB; and seven others.

The Jubilee day was announced before sunrise by the firing of native guns. From 7 A.M. to noon rice and money were distributed among the poor of all classes; and cloths were given to the infirm. In the afternoon a treat was given to the boys and girls of the elementary schools in and about Karkal. Races and sports were held in the evening. The broad road in front of the Anantha Shayana temple was thronged with people, who joined enthusiastically in the festivities. At 6 P.M. the crowd marched in procession with music to the Travellers' Bungalow, which had been decorated for the purpose, and rose-water was sprinkled and *pan supari* distributed. The National Anthem was sung by the boys of the Local Fund Middle School. On the *maidan* in front of the Bungalow there was a beautiful display of fireworks, after which the procession passed by torchlight through the illuminated streets, and proceeded to the Temple Tank, where thanksgivings and *utsavams* were performed in the name of the Queen Empress. The town was decorated with festoons bearing mottoes such as "God save the Queen" and "Long live Queen Victoria," in English and Canarese. The Presidential Address was adopted.

KARUR (COIMBATORE).

The present town of Karur bears no marks of great antiquity, but a town bearing the name, and situated near the present site, was known to the Romans in the second century, as the capital of the Chera or Kerala Kingdom, which extended to the western coast; and Roman coins have been found here at different periods. It was ceded to the British in 1799. It has a Taluk Cutcherry, a District Munsiff's Court, a Sub-Registrar's Office, and a Municipal Dispensary. The population is 9,205, distributed as follows:—Hindus 8,176, Mohammedans, 733, and Christians 296. Trade is carried on in grain, ghee, oils, saffron, chillies, tobacco, saltpetre, &c. Cattle of good breed are to be had in the Taluk. Municipal affairs are conducted by twelve Councillors. The Municipality maintains a High School, a Combined School, and a few Prial Schools. There is also a private School which teaches up to the Middle School Standard. Considerable progress is being made in female education. There are two Girls' Schools, one belonging to the Wesleyan Mission, and the other to the Municipality. The Wesleyan Mission has an Industrial School.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. A. DAVID PILLAY, *Chairman*; T. L. SUBBA ROW, *Secretary*; KASSIM SAHIB; the Rev. Mr. LITTLE; Messrs. NARASIMAH CHETTYAR; KUPPANA AIYENGAR; MUTHU VEERANA CHETTYAR; PUTTY RAMAIYAR; PADMANABIER; CHINNAPPA MUDELLIAR; SAMBASIVA AIYAR; and three others.

The streets of the town were swept, watered, and adorned with festoons. Four triumphal arches had been erected, bearing appropriate mottoes, at the corners of the chief thoroughfares. All the public offices, and many of the

houses in the town were decorated. Guns were fired in rapid succession in the temples. A Thanksgiving Service was held in the Wesleyan Mission Chapel at 8.30 A.M., and prayers were offered in the temples and mosques. The schoolboys and girls, numbering about 700, were mustered in the Railway compound, and marched in procession to the Municipal High School. Each School carried its own banner, and a band marched at the head of the procession. The "Union Jack" was carried in front of the procession. On reaching the School compound, the children were marched into the spacious hall of the building, where the leading inhabitants of the town had assembled. Mr. David Pillay, the District Munsiff, took the chair. The Rev. Mr. Little, of the Wesleyan Mission, addressed the audience in English, and alluded to the chief incidents in the life of Her Majesty. His speech was translated into Tamil by Mr. Pathamanabier, the Chairman of the Municipality. Verses in Tamil and Sanscrit, composed in honour of the Queen Empress, were recited, and three cheers were given for Her Majesty. The schoolboys and girls were treated to sweetmeats, oranges, and bananas. About 2,000 poor persons were fed, and 300 cloths distributed among them. At 5.30 P.M. two corner-stones of a new Girls' School that is being built by the Wesleyan Mission were laid, one by Mrs. Little, and the other by Mrs. David Pillay. The boys and girls of the Orphanage, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Little, Mr. and Mrs. David Pillay, and others, marched to the spot in procession from the Mission Bungalow, with banners and a band, headed by the Union Jack. On arrival at the scene a hymn was sung, and a prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Little. The ceremony of the laying of the stone was then gone through. The National Anthem was sung in Tamil; and after the benediction had been pronounced, three cheers were given for Her Majesty. At 9 P.M. a large portrait of the Queen Empress, decorated with flowers, was carried in procession through several streets, accompanied by a band of native musicians, and fireworks. This continued till about midnight, when the National Anthem was played, and the Police fired a *feu-de-joie*. A nautch now commenced, which did not terminate until 2 o'clock next morning. The Presidential Address was adopted. On the 17th February, at 1 P.M., the people assembled again in the school-room, and were entertained with music and singing. At 4 P.M. a large crowd of spectators repaired to the fort glacis to witness the sports, which lasted for about three hours. The sports comprised flat races, hurdle races, sack race, tug of war, greasy pole, &c. They were followed by a grand display of fireworks, which lasted till about

11.30 P.M. The festivities terminated with a nautch, and a distribution of sandal, flowers, and *pan supari*. On the evening of the 18th the people assembled once more in the school-house at the request of the Mohammedans, when an address in Hindustani was read, together with a Tamil translation of it. Mr. David Pillay, who presided at the meeting, referred to the benefits conferred on the Mohammedan community by Her Majesty's Government, and thanked the Mohammedans for their large contributions towards the Jubilee celebration. The proceedings closed with a nautch, and three cheers for Her Majesty. About 10,000 people took part in the festivities at this town. The Committee intends to establish a "Reading Room and Library" as a permanent memorial of the Jubilee.

KASARGODE (SOUTH CANARA).

This seaport is about 30 miles to the south of Mangalore. It was the southernmost point of the ancient Tuluva Kingdom. Its population, numbering 5,000 souls, consists chiefly of Hindus and Moplas, and a few Roman Catholics. It has a Taluk Board, a Dispensary, a District Munsiff's Court, a Sub-Registrar's Office, a Local Fund Middle School, and a Primary School. The people live chiefly by trade and agriculture.

The morning of the 16th was heralded by a salute of native guns. At 7 A.M. a tastefully decorated Pandal, erected to the west of the school-house, began to be crowded with officials, vakils, merchants, landholders, and other inhabitants. Sports commenced at 7.30 A.M., and lasted till 10 A.M. At 2 P.M. a salute of native guns announced that the entertainments for the afternoon were to commence. More than 800 persons, including a few ladies, assembled in the Pandal. The proceedings commenced by the reading of a sketch in Canarese of the life of Her Majesty, preceded and followed by the singing of a verse of the National Anthem in Canarese and English. Both during the reading of the sketch of Her Majesty, and after the singing of the Anthem, hearty cheers were given. A blind musician from Kumbbla sang some Canarese, Marathi, Hindustani, and Konkani songs, and amused the assembly by his performance on the *Veena*, and his imitation of the voices of different animals. After further sports at 5 P.M. *pan supari* was distributed and rose-water sprinkled, and the children present received sugar-cane. The assembly then went in a body, with beat of tom-tom and singing, to the Bunder, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, to witness a boat-race, and a display of fireworks. Amidst the booming of guns, the firing of rockets, the beating of tom-toms, and torchlight, the party returned in procession, headed by a banner bearing the portrait of Her Majesty, with the inscription "God save the Queen Empress of India," the Christians singing the National Anthem in Canarese and English, and the

Mohammedans dancing and singing before the banner. When the Pandal was reached there was another display of fireworks. Three hearty cheers were then given for Her Majesty. The 17th was devoted to the distribution of rice to about 800 poor people. Three "Wells" will be sunk as permanent memorials of the Jubilee.

KODAVASSAL (TANJORE).

The population is 8,286. The people in this Union are generally well educated. The exports are chiefly paddy, coconuts, and turmeric; and weaving is carried on to a considerable extent.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. KALIYANA RAMIER, *Chairman*; S. SAMINATHA IYER, *Secretary*; ALAGASIN-GARAIENGAR; DEVASIGAMANI MUDELLIAR; SAMINATHA IYER; T. SUBBA IYER; PONNUSAWMY IYENGAR, &c.

Early in the morning of the 16th *pujahs* were performed, and food was distributed to 350 people of all castes at the Siva and Vishnu temples. Special services were also held at the churches and in the mosque. *Thoranam*s were stretched across the streets. At 4 P.M. there was a grand procession, which was headed by a "Union Jack" placed in a beautifully decorated palanquin, and attended by about 1,000 people. A body of Police formed a guard of honour to the ensign. The procession passed through the chief streets of the town, and as it went along sandal, flowers, sugar, sugar-candy, and *pan supari* were lavishly distributed. In one of these streets a rich Mirasidar prostrated himself before the palanquin, expressing his sense of loyalty, and exclaiming, "God save the Queen; long may Her benevolent Reign continue." In front of the Wesleyan Mission School the procession stopped for a few minutes at the request of the Catechist, who offered up a prayer for the long life and prosperity of Her Majesty. The procession halted at the Deputy Tahsildar's office, and 101 crackers were fired. The flag was then taken out of the palanquin by the Chairman, and suspended to a tree in front of his office, amidst the joyful shouts of the people. The assembly now sat down, and the Presidential Address was read and explained by the Chairman, who dwelt upon the tranquillity, justice, and freedom that India had experienced during the reign of the Queen Empress. An address in Sanscrit was delivered by a Pundit. He contrasted the present state of India with regard to education, sanitation, irrigation, registration, and local Self-Government with the state of things in days of old. Then there was a distribution of sandal and flowers, and music was played. The company dispersed amid shouts of applause. On the following night there was a grand nautch and musical performance. It is estimated that over 7,000 people took part in the festivities.

KOLLEGALL (COIMBATORE).

The chief town of a Taluk of the same name. Its population is 8,462, of whom Hindus number 7,951, Mohammedans 493, and Christians 18.

The Jubilee was celebrated here with much enthusiasm. The Police held a parade, and fired a *feu-de-joie*. *Abishakams* were performed in the Vishnu and Siva temples, and prayers were offered in the mosques both on the 16th and 17th. The gods were carried round the town, which was gaily decorated, and illuminated. There were grand displays of fireworks on both nights which attracted immense crowds from the town and the adjoining villages. The boys and girls of the Town Schools were treated to sweetmeats and fruits. About 400 poor people of all castes were fed and clothed on both days. Some trees were planted by M. Sashachellam Naidu, the Chairman of the Jubilee Committee, in the "Victoria Tope," which is to be opened in the north of the town as a permanent memorial of the happy event. The Presidential Address was adopted.

KOTAGHERRY (NILGIRIS).

Kotagherry, the favourite residence of the Marquis of Dalhousie, Governor-General of India, is on the eastern side of the Nilgiri plateau. It is about 6,500 feet above the sea, and has a very salubrious climate. It was founded in the year 1830. The population is 3,691. It contains a Post Office, Police Station, Court House, a Munsiff's Court, and three Churches (one for all denominations, one Basel Mission, and one Roman Catholic). Most of the European residents are proprietors of tea estates in the neighbourhood. In the station is a large Kota village. The Kotas are a sturdy race, who live by working in iron. They do a little cultivation. The Badagas live by cultivation and keep cattle. They are in a prosperous condition. On the slopes below Kotagherry are jungle tribes.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. W. L. EDMINSTON, *Chairman*; T. BASTIAN, *Secretary*; F. R. GRIFFITH; GOOLAN HOOSAIN SAIB; and APPAJI IYER.

Two large and two small Pandals had been erected in the Bazaar Street, and arches had been erected at the gateways of each of the large Pandals, bearing the inscriptions "Long live our Gracious Queen," and "God bless our Noble Empress." A large number of Europeans and natives were present, including coffee planters, officials, and merchants. About 150 poor Hindus, Mohammedans, Native Christians and schoolboys, were fed at noon. Prayers were offered in all the churches, temples, and mosques, for the continuance of Her Majesty's reign. A Kota's band, the bandsmen being Badagas, was in attendance. Sports of all kinds were held at 3.30 P.M. There was a display of fireworks and a large bonfire at night. The Post and Overseer's Offices and the Police Station were handsomely decorated. A good many Todas, Badagas, Kotas, Eroolers, and Curumbers came from a long distance to take part in the festivities. The streets were crowded

with spectators. Numerous buildings were illuminated after dusk, and the festivities continued till midnight. On the following day there were sports near the District Board Overseer's Office, and a display of fireworks at night. The permanent memorial will take the form of a "Town Clock."

KROSUR (KISTNA).

Krosur has a population of 1,912 ; of whom 1,588 are Hindus, 265 Mohammedans, and 59 Christians. It contains a Tahsildar and Taluk Magistrate's Offices, a Sheristadar Magistrate's Office, a Police Inspector's Office, a Sub-Registrar's Office, a Police Station, a Sub-Post Office, and a Local Fund Middle School. The principal trade is in cotton, oil seeds, indigo, cumboo, cholom, varigu, red gram, black gram, &c.

Jubilee Committee.—RAJAH VASSIREDDI VENKATALAKSHMI NARASIMHA NAIDU BAHADUR, *Chairman* ; CHIRUMAMILLA BUTCHIRAGHAVAYYA NAIDU, *Secretary* ; Messrs. KOLLIPARA SRI RAMULU ; VELAGAPUDI SUBRAMANIYAM ; MAHOMED ABDUL KARIEM SAHIB ; MAHOMED RAHUMTULLA SAHIB ; and others.

The celebration passed off exceedingly well ; all classes of the community showing the utmost loyalty. A *feu-de-joie* was fired at 6 A.M. From 7 to 10 A.M., all the temples in the station were open for worship. Thanksgiving Services were held at 11 A.M., and were attended by the local officials and others. From noon to 3 P.M., about 1,200 people of all castes were fed. Many of them had come in for the purpose from the surrounding villages. At 4 P.M., a grand procession started from the centre of the town, and passed along all the chief streets. At about 5 P.M., the procession arrived at the Pandal which had been erected for the occasion. *Thoranam*s and flags were stretched over the Pandal and streets. Attar, rose-water, lavender, *pan supari*, cardamoms, cloves and mace, &c., were freely distributed. At 6 P.M., the Pandal was brilliantly illuminated, and at 9 P.M. there was a nautch. Shortly before midnight there was a grand display of fireworks. About 4,000 people took part in the celebration.

There were great rejoicings throughout the Taluk. In every village and hamlet special services were held in the temples ; *thoranams* were suspended in the streets ; and the day was observed as one of great festivity.

KULITALAI AND MUSIRI (TRICHINOPOLY).

A procession of the Hindu gods went round the town. Bonfires were lighted on the Ratnageri and Thirusangy hills. The Pachamalai and Kollimalai Mountains, about fifty miles off, were splendidly illuminated, and could be seen for miles around, the jungle having been set on fire. In the bed of the river Cauvery large Pandals were erected for the purpose of the joint celebration by the two towns. More than 700 persons of all castes and creeds were fed, and about 150 were clothed. From 5 to 6 in the evening, pens, pencils, plantains, and sugar

were distributed to the school children. Later on refreshments were served to the gentlemen of both towns. Music followed. The rejoicings continued till midnight, when the assembly dispersed amidst loud cheers for Her Majesty. The Presidential Address was adopted.

KUMBHAKONAM (TANJORE).

Kumbhakonam is one of the most ancient and sacred towns in the Presidency, and is much resorted to by pilgrims. It was formerly the capital of the Chola Kingdom. It is now celebrated for its learning. It is a Municipal town, with 50,098 inhabitants; of whom 47,908 are Hindus, 1,228 are Mohammedans, 908 are Christians, and 54 are undefined. 20 per cent. of the Hindus are Brahmins. It is the seat of one of the most successful Colleges in the Madras Presidency. There are three High Schools.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. T. GANAPATI IYER, *Chairman*; P. THAMBISWAMI MUDELLIAR, *Secretary*; A. C. NARAYANASWAMI IYER; S. SESHAYYA; KRISHNASWAMY NAIDU; SUNDARARAMA IYER; SIVASWAMY ODIAR; &c.

The 16th was a day of unprecedented enthusiasm. The prominent features of the Jubilee festivities were their spontaneity, and unofficial character. At daybreak a salute of 101 guns was fired. Between 8 and 10 A.M., over 500 poor people, male and female, were presented with cloths. Over 3,000 people of all classes of the population—Brahmin, Sudra, Mussulman, Christian, and Pariah—were fed in the various places of public worship and in the choultries. In the evening a troupe of acrobats performed a series of exciting feats before a large and admiring crowd. The Post Office and other public buildings were tastefully decorated, and festoons were hung over all the streets. The illuminations at night were very striking. The Mahamakam and Pattamarsai Tanks presented a most picturesque appearance. Lights were placed upon the steps of the tanks, on the four sides, and the reflection upon the rippling water produced a magnificent effect. At about 8 P.M., a grand procession started from the Mahamakam Tank, and went through the main streets. A richly carparisoned elephant, with a howdah bearing Her Majesty's portrait, led the procession. There were the usual other features of an Oriental festival, as flags, dancing girls, band, music, &c. Sugar-candy and fruits were distributed. At the commencement of the procession, the Police presented arms in front of the portrait, and fired a *feu-de-joie*. The crowd that followed the procession numbered about 15,000 persons. All the resident Europeans were present. The procession having arrived at the Porter Town Hall, the Presidential Address was read, and explained in Tamil by Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar, and adopted with acclamation. There was then a grand pyrotechnic display, and the festivities ended with a salute of 101 guns. The permanent memorial will take the form of "Wells."

KUNDAPUR (SOUTH CANARA).

Kundapur is the most northern Taluk in the West Coast Districts of the Madras Presidency. The Portuguese built a fort here in the 16th century. The town was occupied by the British in 1799. It has a population of 115,113; of whom 107,959 are Hindus, 4,332 are Mohammedans, 2,482 are Christians, and 340 are unclassified. The Hindus are mostly cultivators of land; and there are several wealthy merchants, who carry on trade with Bombay, Mysore, Bellary, and elsewhere. The town is the head-quarters of a Head Assistant Collector. It contains a Taluk Cutcherry, a District Munsiff's Court, a Taluk Board, a Local Fund School, and various places of worship.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. MAVIL RAMAIIYA, *Chairman*; U. BABU ROW, *Secretary*; T. SADASHIVA ROW; NAGAPPA HOLLA; ANNAPPA SHETTI; SHAH HAZRAT; SHESHAGIRIAPPA; and fifteen others.

The Jubilee was celebrated in a splendid manner. Shortly after 1 P.M. the Taluk Cutcherry was crowded with about 5,000 people, dressed in their holiday attire, invitations having been sent throughout the entire Taluk, and ferries having been made free by arrangement with the toll-farmers. The Tahsildar, the District Munsiff, the members of the Taluk Board, the Roman Catholic Vicar, vakils, landholders, merchants, traders, artisans, &c., as well as all the schoolboys and schoolgirls of the place were present, and were accommodated with seats. The Imperial Coat of Arms, beautifully executed, was brought into the Cutcherry with much ceremony, and placed in a prominent position. A band of native musicians was in attendance, and played English tunes at intervals. Then the Tahsildar read the Canarese translation of the Presidential Address, the whole company standing. The Address was received with enthusiastic cheers, and was signed. The Mysore musicians played the National Anthem, and a salute of 32 guns was fired. All now resumed their seats, and two prisoners were brought forward, and released by the Tahsildar. Jubilee songs, both in English and the Konkani language, composed for the occasion, were sung by some schoolboys and schoolgirls, and were received with loud applause. The people were treated to sugar and fruit; rose-water was sprinkled; and garlands and bouquets of beautiful and fragrant flowers were distributed. A nautch party followed. At 3.30 P.M., about 100 poor children were fed, and sweetmeats were distributed to about 200 schoolboys and schoolgirls of the Primary School and the Local Fund Middle School. A procession was formed under the spacious Pandal that had been erected in front of the Cutcherry, and, led by a band, marched slowly through the principal streets of the town. On arriving at the esplanade in front of the Local Middle School, the procession halted, and the people sat down. 900 poor people from the surrounding villages, who had been invited to be present, had assembled there. Each poor person received one seer (equivalent to two English pounds) of rice, and a quarter anna; while the blind,

the lame, and the very needy received twice that amount. Races and sports of various kinds followed, including wire walking and rope dancing. The sports and the distribution of alms continued until 5.30 P.M., when another salute of 32 guns was fired, and the assembly broke up. The whole town was by this time illuminated with small open lamps, placed on bamboo poles. At 7 o'clock all the Government offices, temples, mosques, the Roman Catholic Church, and several private buildings and the principal streets of the town were illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks. Special prayers were said, and evening service was held in all the places of worship; while from the two principal temples of the town public processions of gods went round the streets. An unique feature about the two temple processions was, that although the gods started from temples belonging to different, and, at times, antagonistic castes of Hindus, yet, on the present occasion, the people forming the procession marched with torches and music in common, their religious differences being temporarily sunk in honour of the Jubilee. The processions returned to the temples about 10 P.M. Two native Dramatic Companies performed the same play in sight of each other in contiguous stages which had been erected in front of the Taluk Cutcherry. This "double play" was witnessed by upwards of 7,000 persons, and continued until sunrise the next day.

Similar arrangements had been made for illuminations, prayers, services, and processions in all the principal temples, &c., throughout the Taluk, and the Committee received a report from each institution that everything had been properly carried out. In memory of Her Majesty's Jubilee the Kundapur Recreation and Debating Club will, in future, be known as the "Kundapur Victoria Jubilee Union." The permanent local memorial will take the shape either of a local "Victoria Jubilee Memorial Hall," or a scholarship to be called the "Victoria Jubilee Scholarship," available to those candidates of Kundapur Taluk who prosecute their studies in the Technical Institute at Madras.

KUNGUNDI KUPPUM (NORTH ARCOT).

Kungundi Kuppum, anciently called Koppum, includes the suburbs of Kothapetta, Koorabalapollee, and Robinson's and Stewart's Pettas. It has a population of 2,874 persons, divided thus: 2,543 Hindus, 321 Mohammedans, and 10 Christians. Jaggery and sugar are largely manufactured and exported. Tamarind, vendium, coriander, gingelly and kanooga oil seeds are extensively cultivated. The public offices are the Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry, the Post Office, the Local Fund Middle School, Dispensary, Special Sub-Registrar's Office, Railway Station, Forest Ranges, &c., and a Police Station. There are two mosques and a temple.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. C. NARRAYANASAWMY MUDELLIAR, *Chairman*; GIDDOO KISTNASUNDRIAH, *Secretary*; ESUFF ALLEEKAN SAHIB; CHINNASAWMY IYER; GOVINDARAJOOLOO NAIDU; V. JAGANNADAM PILLAI; SOOBRAMANYYA IYER; and DAVASIKAMANY PILLAI.

More than 100 poor people were fed at the Zemindar's Chuttram. All the public officials of the place, together with a large number of merchants, tradesmen, artisans, and others started in procession from Kuppum, when 15 guns were fired. On its way the procession was joined by the boys and girls of the Local Fund School. It stopped at the Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry Hall, when a salute of 27 guns was fired, and the schoolboys and girls were treated to sugar-candy and plantains, and were entertained with jugglery and other amusements. At night all the public offices and streets were illuminated, and the streets decorated. At the temples and mosques the day was observed as a festival, and special prayers were said in them for the Queen Empress. Cloths were distributed to the poor. In the Cutcherry Hall, there was a musical entertainment, followed by a nautch, which lasted till 11 P.M. The Presidential Address was adopted. The festivities were continued on the 17th, and the proceedings terminated with hearty cheers for Her Majesty and the Royal Family.

KURNOOL (TOWN).

The chief town in the District of Kurnool. It stands on a spit of land at the junction of the Hindri and Jungabhadra rivers. It has a population of 20,329; of whom 9,995 are Hindus, 10,007 are Mohammedans, 320 are Christians, and 7 belong to other religions. It is the head-quarters of the Collector, the Judge, and District Courts. The old Fort was dismantled in 1865. Some members of the family of the late Nawab reside in the Palace.

On the 15th and 16th instant, the chief street in the bazaar, a mile long, was gaily decorated, and more than twenty-two triumphal arches, bearing inscriptions expressive of loyalty and gratitude to Her Majesty, with wishes for her long reign and prosperity, were constructed by the townspeople at their own cost. Most of the shops and houses in the street were whitewashed, and adorned with flags, festoons, evergreens, and plantain trees. Garlands of leaves were suspended at short intervals, and ornamented the Municipal Office, the Hospital, and the Town Sub-Magistrate's Office. On the 16th, at 11 A.M., prayers for her Majesty's long life, and the continuance of her reign, were offered in the principal mosques and temples. Between 9 A.M. and 3 P.M., 1,250 of the poor people in the town, 466 of whom were Mohammedans, and the rest Hindus, Malas, and Madigas, were fed. The principal residents and merchants of the town met at 4 P.M. at the Municipal Office in the Kurnool Fort, where they formed themselves into a procession, and proceeded to the Town Sub-Magistrate's Office with music and dancing. The procession was joined by the Collector, the District Judge, the Superintendent of Police, the Executive Engineer, and other

gentlemen of the place. More than 5,000 people of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects took part in the demonstration. At the Jumma Musjid a Mohammedan merchant of the town read an address of congratulation in Hindustani verse, and handed it to the Collector. A second address was read at the Cloth Merchants' Bazaar. The procession reached the Sub-Magistrate's Office, which was already crowded, at 5.30 P.M. The office was very effectively decorated. Mr. Kough, the Collector, was voted to the chair, and made an excellent speech. Mr. Somasundra Sastry, Deputy-Collector, then gave an account in Telugu of Her Majesty's life and the chief events of her reign. Mr. Sultan Mahomed Sahib gave eloquent expression in Hindustani to the loyal sentiments of the Mohammedan community. Mr. Subba Shastri, of Mannekunta, a Brahmin Pundit, sang a few Telugu verses composed by himself in honour of the occasion. Mr. A. Sabba Rau, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, seconded by Mr. Vencoba Row, Municipal Councillor, and supported by Mr. Sultan Mahomed Saib, moved that the Presidential Address be adopted. The Address was now read in English, Telugu, and Hindustani, by the three gentlemen above named, while the audience stood. It was then adopted with acclamation. Three cheers for Her Imperial Majesty were given, and the police fired a *feu-de-joie*. The proceedings terminated with a distribution of *pan supari* and flowers, and the sprinkling of rose-water. At 7 P.M. the procession was re-formed, and proceeded through the bazaars, which were illuminated, to the Queen's Park, where, after a display of fireworks and nautch, the crowd dispersed at 8.30 P.M. On the 17th there were sports, exhibitions of athletic skill by acrobats and wrestlers, donkey and bullock races, and dancing. These events came off on the *maidan* in front of the Collector's bungalow, between 3 and 6 P.M. Five large tents were pitched for the accommodation of the European and Eurasian community, and the native gentry of the town; while two rows of benches, each a hundred yards long, with a space of about eighty yards wide between, where the performances were exhibited, provided seats for a portion of the assembled spectators, whose numbers exceeded 2,000. The proceedings of the evening closed with a bonfire of tar-barrels kindled on the Esplanade. Before dispersing, the Collector thanked Mr. A. Subba Rau, the Chairman, and Mr. H. St. Rencontre, the Secretary of the Jubilee Committee, for the indefatigable zeal which they had displayed in the organisation of the celebration, and congratulated them on the success that had rewarded their efforts. Three hearty cheers were then given for the Queen Empress.

KUTTAPARAMBA (MALABAR).

Kuttaparamba has a population of 56,555 persons; of whom 44,862 are Hindus, 11,660 Mohammedans, and 33 are unclassified. Besides the Deputy Tahsildar's and Sub-Magistrate's Cutcherry, Kuttaparamba has a Sub-Registrar's Office, a small School maintained by the Basel Mission, a Post Office, and a Travellers' Bungalow. Education is progressing. Local Self-Government is carried on by the Taluk Board of Kottayam, of which Taluk Kuttaparamba forms a sub-division. About half of the population are engaged in the cultivation of the pepper vine. Of the other half, the Hindus are engaged in rice cultivation, and the Mohammedans in trade.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. KOTTAL UPPI HAJEE, *Chairman*; M. OTHENA MENON, *Secretary*; T. GOVINDAN; RANDUPURAYIL KUNHI THUPPAR; KOTTAL MAYAN; KARUVANTEVALAPPIL MAYAN; NINGILERI KANHAMPU NAMBIAR; AKKARAVEETIL KRISHNAN NAIR; RANDUPURAYIL MAYAN; and two others.

Early in the morning a large number of Hindus assembled in the Siva temple, where *Mrityanjayam* (literally "victory over death," a Hindu religious ceremony for obtaining long life and happiness) was performed in honour of the Jubilee. The Mohammedans likewise assembled in large numbers at their chief mosque, and offered prayers for the health and long life of Her Majesty. Then a grand procession with elephants, tom-toms, music, and banners, left Kuttaparamba for Tellicherry (a distance of eight miles). It was headed by two large elephants, richly caparisoned, one of which carried on its head a crown, and the British Coat of Arms. A choir of Hindu singers marched in the procession, and sang a hymn composed for the occasion. Over 3,000 persons were present. 210 poor persons were fed. There were no sports, fireworks, or illuminations at Kuttaparamba as the people were of opinion that it would be better for them, as far as those things were concerned, to join with the Tellicherry people. The festivities were marked with the greatest enthusiasm, and the Hindus and Moplabs of Kuttaparamba joined in the most cordial manner in doing honour to Her Majesty. The Presidential Address was adopted. As permanent memorials of the Jubilee it was resolved to establish a "Hospital" if funds were available; to erect a "Water Shed" on the *maidan* with a suitable inscription on stone; and to plant a long-lived "Tree," near a stone which will bear a memorial inscription.

MADAKASIRA (ANANTAPUR).

The population is about 4,500. Hindus predominate, but live in perfect harmony with the resident Mohammedans. The system of Local Self-Government was lately introduced, and is working well. Trade is flourishing.

In the forenoon of the 16th, the poor of all classes were fed in large numbers. At 1 P.M. there was a public meeting, when about 1,000 people were present. An interesting lecture in Telugu on the origin and rise of the British Empire in India, was read by Mr. M. Vijjaraghavulu Naidu, Tahsildar. Another address on the same

subject was read by Mr. R. Gopala Rau. A short poem in Telugu, composed for the occasion by Mr. M. Narayan Row, Sub-Registrar, was read and explained to the audience. It was so interesting that the assembly insisted upon having it read twice over. The Presidential Address was then read in English, Telugu, and Hindustani by Messrs. Vijiaraghavulu Naidu, Culur Sreenivasa Row, and Kalandar Sahib, respectively. Mr. Nunjunda Sastrulu, a Sanscrit scholar, then recited some Sanscrit odes. Music was played at intervals. The meeting terminated with three loud cheers for Her Majesty. At 6 P.M. the god Vencataramana was taken in procession, attended by about 2,000 people, with dancing, music, &c., through the streets, and on its return there was a display of fireworks. The streets through which the procession passed were illuminated, and were overhung by festoons at short intervals, and all the houses were decorated. On the following day, at 1 P.M. there was a musical entertainment, which lasted till 4 P.M. Over 2,000 people were present. Books, sweetmeats, and money were distributed among the schoolboys and girls. At 5 P.M. Her Majesty's photograph was taken in procession with music, dancing, &c., and was followed by over 4,000 persons. There were illuminations and fireworks as on the previous day. The permanent memorials include the "Queen's Jubilee English School," "Queen's Jubilee Girls' School," and "Reading Room." A "Temple" is to be erected to the goddess Lakshmi in Venkataramanaswamy's Temple by Mr. M. Vijiaraghavulu Naidu, under the auspices of the Theosophical Society.

MADURA (TOWN).

The population of this important town is 73,807. About 87·8 per cent. of the population are Hindus, 9·1 per cent. are Mohammedans, and 3·1 per cent. are Christians. Among the Hindus the Brahmins number 5,921, and form about 8 per cent. of the entire population. There are over 70 Schools in the town, including one Government Second Grade College, one American Mission High School, and two Native High Schools teaching up to the Matriculation standard. More than 3,500 boys, and about 600 girls are under instruction. About 35·7 per cent. of the male population, and 2·5 per cent. of the female population are educated. The affairs of the town are managed by a Municipal Council, which consists of 24 Councillors, of whom 5 are official, and 19 non-official. The principal manufactures of the town are cloths, lace, jewellery, and brass vessels. Handsome turbans, fringed with gold lace, and dyed cloths of various kinds, are its specialties.

Jubilee Committee.—Mr. E. G. RICKETTS, *Chairman*; Dr. SMITH; Messrs. A. JOYCE; T. RENGARAO; SREENIVASA NAYADU; G. SUBBARAYALU NAYADU; T. JAMBU CHETTIAR; QUADIR BACHA SAIB; KANNI EASWARAN CHETTIAR; R. VENKATESWARA AIYAR; SAYAD GULAM ALI SAIB; and thirteen others.

On the morning of Jubilee day the sick poor in the Hospital were presented with cloths and sweetmeats, &c. by Mrs. Turner, wife of the Collector. 900 Brahmins, 5,100 Sudras, 2,000 weavers, 1,700 Mohammedans, and 372 Christians, amounting in all to over 10,000 persons, were fed. While the Brahmins were

being fed Sanscrit verses, composed for the occasion in honour of Her Majesty, were recited. 2,700 School Children of the town were entertained with sweetmeats. A procession of Native Christians marched through the principal streets attended with music. Towards evening Tirumal Nayak's Palace, the Post Office, the Municipal Office, the Collector's Office, and the Meenakshi pagoda with all its towers, were tastefully illuminated. Private houses, mosques, and churches were also illuminated. The illuminations in the Meenakshi temple were excellent; a floating car, beautifully illuminated, rendering the Golden Lily Tank especially attractive. The Meenakshi temple was crowded with thousands of worshippers, who joined in offering up prayers for Her Majesty. A large party of Europeans was entertained at dinner at the Club; the Queen's health was proposed by Mr. Weir, C.S., the Judge of Madura, President of the Club, and the National Anthem was sung with enthusiasm. About 8.30 P.M. there was a Hindu musical entertainment at Tirumal Nayak's Palace. Europeans and Natives of all classes attended. A song narrating in Tamil the blessings and glories of Her Majesty's reign, composed by Mr. T. M. Scott, was sung by the nautch girls. A large party then marched in procession with music, torchlights, banners, &c. as far as the temple. Sports and races took place on the following morning at 7 o'clock, at Dufferin Park, in the presence of an immense gathering of people. At about 3 P.M. the townspeople and the inhabitants of surrounding villages collected in thousands to witness the "*jallikat*" sports on the race-course. This was a most exciting event. Over 200 bulls were let loose with cloths round their necks, and were chased all over the course by people endeavouring to secure the cloths. At about 8 P.M. there was a feast for Brahmins in the "Perumal Kovil." On the 18th cloths were distributed to over 700 poor people, by Messrs. R. Ramasubbayar, Chairman of the Municipal Council, and A. L. A. R. Ramasami Chettiar. The number of persons who took part in the festivities was estimated at over 20,000. The permanent memorial is to be a "Museum and Library" to be named after Her Majesty.

MADURANTAKAM (CHINGLEPUT).

Madurantakam is the chief town of the Taluk of that name in the District of Chingleput. It is the headquarters of the Tahsildar of the Taluk, and has a Sub-Registrar's Office, a Police Station, and a Local Fund Second Class Dispensary. The population of the town, together with the shrotriem of Kadapperi, is 4,511, consisting chiefly of Iyengar Brahmins. There are a few Mohammedans. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture. Madurantakam is the seat of the local Union, established under the District Boards' Act. This institution is presided over by the Sheristadar, assisted by six non-official members called Panchayetdars. The town has three Schools; two of them (one for boys and the other for girls) are managed by the Wesleyan Mission; the third, called the Hindu High School, was founded by a few native gentlemen.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. S. RHENIUS PILLAI, *Chairman*; M. SANJEEVI NAIDU, *Secretary*; RAMANADA IYER, B.A.; ANNASAWMY IYER; GNANASAWMY PILLAI, B.A.; and UMAPATHY MUDELLIAR.

At dawn an Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired, and from an early hour the whole town assumed a gala appearance. Every house was decorated with *thoranams*; numerous flags were placed along the streets, and near the public buildings; and several triumphal arches had been erected, bearing appropriate mottoes, such as "God bless the Empress of India," "Long live Her Majesty," &c. In the Siva and Vishnu Temples *Abishakams* to the gods and goddesses were performed, and *Archanas* were said in Her Majesty's name. At noon over 700 poor people of all denominations were fed, and presents of money were given to them. In the evening Her Majesty's portrait was carried in procession in a richly-gilt car decorated with the choicest flowers. The procession was formed as follows:—tom-toms first; then a body of police constables in two rows, under the orders of a head-constable; next the band of musicians with the dancing-girls attached to the Vishnu Temple; then the schoolboys, nearly a hundred in number, of the Mission and High Schools, with their respective masters; followed by the Taluk and other officials, zemindars, shrotriendars, mirasidars, and the leading merchants of the town; the Siva Temple musicians came next, and immediately behind them was the car. About 2,000 people of all castes and creeds took part in the procession. The procession started from the Taluk Cutcherry, and passed through the chief streets of the town. At the Siva Temple the Durmakurtas received the whole assembly under a decorated Pandal, and entertained them with a performance of the *Kollatam* dance by the temple dancing-girls. It was nine o'clock when the procession returned to the Taluk Cutcherry. Cheers were given at short intervals during the procession for Her Majesty. A grand nautch followed. All present were then treated to a sumptuous repast, after which *pan supari*, garlands of flowers, and sandal were distributed, and rose-water was sprinkled. At night every house, hut, cottage, and bazaar was illuminated, as also were the towers of the Siva and Vishnu Temples. Her Majesty's portrait was eventually installed in the Court-house of the Taluk Cutcherry. The Presidential Address was adopted. It was resolved to erect a "Choultry" in commemoration of the Jubilee.

MALAPURAM (MALABAR).

This town has a population of 6,501; of whom 3,863 are Mohammedans, 2,324 are Hindus, and 314 are Christians. It is 30 miles from Calicut. A Special Assistant Collector and a Detachment of British troops are stationed here.

As the sun shone out bright on Jubilee morning, it was seen that flags and bunting adorned every eminence in and around the cantonment. At 7 A.M. the Detachment of the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers in garrison paraded. A *feu-de-joie* was fired; the troops presented arms; and three cheers for the Queen Empress rent the air. Crowds of natives witnessed this ceremony. The ringing of bells, the blowing of horns, and the clash of cymbals in consonance with the beat of tom-toms, testified to the loyal spirit in which all classes participated in the general rejoicing. In the afternoon sports were held. The evening's entertainment consisted of a concert in the Detachment Theatre. The concert was brought to a close by the singing of the "National Anthem." The audience then repaired to the scene of the illuminations. Here was already prepared for the torch an enormous pile of brush-wood, and the bonfire was soon in a blaze. The fireworks that followed concluded with the exhibition of a garland, enclosing the words "God bless Victoria." This elicited storms of cheers for Her Majesty, after which cheers were given for the officers and non-commissioned officers present. The Presidential Address was adopted.

MANANTODDY (MALABAR).

This town has a population of about 5,000. It contains a Deputy-Collector's Cutcherry, the District Forest Office, the Tahsildar's Cutcherry, a Sub-Registrar's Office, a Hospital, and a small Public School; and, on the adjacent hills overlooking the town, are the bungalows of several Europeans, and the Club. Its elevation is 2,558 feet. It is the head-quarters of the Taluk of Wynaad, which has an area of 956 square miles, and a population of 88,091, consisting of Europeans, East Indians, Nairs, and Brahmins. The soil is generally of good quality, and almost the whole area is suited for cultivation. Magnificent virgin forests in the vicinity furnish a large quantity of cardamoms. There are also many coffee and cinchona estates here, and several pepper gardens. The cultivation of coffee was begun about 60 years ago, and the area now under cultivation is about 20,000 acres. Cinchona was introduced about 15 years since. On the eastern side there is a broad belt of excellent forest of the best quality of blackwood, teak, and other valuable trees, which yield a handsome revenue. Game is everywhere plentiful, and in great variety.

Jubilee Committee.—Mr. UNDERWOOD; Colonel WOOLDRIDGE; Mr. T. R. RICHMOND; Dr. HEWSTON; Messrs. WILKINS; C. PUDDICOMBE; A. CHATHU, Tahsildar; S. RAMACHENDRA; J. L. ROZARIO; &c.

The Jubilee was celebrated at this station in a brilliant manner, and the greatest enthusiasm was displayed by all sections of the community. Every house was decorated, many of them very prettily; and there was a good display of flags and appropriate mottoes. As day dawned, there was an Imperial salute of 101 discharges of dynamite. A considerable number of jemmis, ryots, and others had arrived from the surrounding country, and they continued to flock in during the morning till the little town was crowded with visitors, who paraded the streets, admiring the decorations. The morning was devoted to religious services and friendly intercourse. At noon three processions were formed on the three principal roads at the outskirts of the

town, and these, headed by bands of music, with flags and banners inscribed with appropriate mottoes, marched to the place where a large and well decorated Pandal had been erected. Conspicuous among these was the procession of local School Children gaily dressed in white with red sashes, each bearing a small flag or device; they marched in excellent order to the music of their band, and displayed the "Union Jack" and other flags. They were loudly cheered on their arrival. The number of people assembled was about 2,000, consisting of no less than sixteen different castes. Mr. Chathu, the Tahsildar, addressed the people in Malayalim, and in an admirable speech, which elicited frequent applause, he explained the objects of the celebration, and said that it was incumbent upon all present to show on this occasion their loyalty and devotion to their beloved Sovereign, under whose rule the people of India had experienced many years of peace and prosperity. Mr. Wilkins spoke in Malayalim in praise of Her Majesty, and of the great advance that India has made during her reign. Colonel Wooldridge alluded to the virtuous life of Her Majesty, and the deep interest she had always taken in the welfare of her subjects. A move was now made to the site of the proposed "Memorial Fountain," where a deed of gift of the land to the town was executed by Mr. Wilkins, and Mrs. Wilkins performed the ceremony of turning the first sod, after which three cheers were given for the Queen Empress, and the National Anthem was sung by the whole assembly. The company then returned to the Pandal, where *pan supari* and *attar* were distributed, and money and cooked rice were given to about 200 poor people. In the meanwhile the native bands played, and various amusements were provided. At 3 P.M. the assembly marched in procession, with banners and bands playing, to the *maidan* to witness the sports, consisting of races, jumping and acrobatic feats, &c., which occupied the time till dark. At night a torchlight procession paraded the streets, and fireworks of various sorts were exhibited, and coloured lights burnt. The day's proceedings were brought to a close at 9 P.M., when about 3,000 persons again assembled at the Pandal, and, in a short address, Mr. Wilkins, on behalf of the Committee, thanked the people for their hearty co-operation, and the good-will and harmony they had displayed, after which three hearty cheers were given for the Queen Empress. The Presidential Address was adopted. A "Jubilee Drinking Fountain" is to be the local permanent memorial of the happy event.

MANGALORE (SOUTH CANARA).

Mangalore is the chief town in the district of South Canara. It is also a military station, and a seaport with considerable trade. It became an English possession in 1799, under the Partition treaty of Mysore between the English, the Nizam, and the Peishwa. It is picturesquely situated on the east side of a backwater, separated from the sea by a spit of sand, and formed by the confluence of two rivers, which empty themselves into the sea by a single outlet. Its population is 32,099, consisting of 18,590 Hindus, 5,896 Mohammedans, 7,568 Christians, and 45 Jains, Parsis, &c. The Christian population consists chiefly of converts from various Hindu castes, a few Europeans and Eurasians, the latter being chiefly the descendants of the early Portuguese. The Municipality is managed by a Council of twenty members, of whom three-fourths are elected.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. J. W. BEST, *Chairman*; W. ARNOT and N. SHIVA ROW, *Joint Secretaries*; Rev. FR. J. CLARKE; Messrs. E. B. PALMER; T. M. RAMA ROW; V. M. FERNANDEZ; MANJESHWAR BABANNAYA; HAJEE ABBUBAKER SAIB; BAIL ABBU BEARY; and thirty others.

Thousands of people were seen early in the morning hastening to the *maidan* which, with the splendid Jubilee Pandal that had been erected on the eastern side, with the Union Jack flying high over it, presented an imposing appearance. The Pandal was beautifully decorated with evergreens and bunting, &c. The inscription "God save the Queen Empress" was stretched across the centre arch in golden letters, and surmounted by a crown. The Pandal was crowded with officials and non-officials, both European and native, including representatives of the Judicial, Military, Revenue, Magisterial, Police, Educational, Medical, Marine, Public Works, Salt and Abkari, and Forest Departments; the Roman Catholic and Protestant Clergy and laity; Municipal Councillors and Vakils, merchants, and landlords and the members of the Jubilee Committee. Several ladies were also present. The total number of people present exceeded 10,000. The proceedings commenced at 7 A.M. with a parade of the 31st Madras Light Infantry, when a *feu-de-joie* was fired, and three hearty cheers were given for Her Majesty. Mr. N. Shiva Row, one of the Joint Secretaries of the Jubilee Committee, then stepped forward, and read the Presidential Address, which was adopted with acclamation. The Collector received it, and replied in a few appropriate words. The school children now sang "God save the Queen" in Canarese and English, after which three loud cheers were given for Her Majesty. A public meeting under the presidency of Mr. Best, the Chairman of the Jubilee Committee, was now held in the Pandal "to consider what steps should be taken to induce the people of this District to co-operate in the permanent commemoration of Her Imperial Majesty's Jubilee by the erection of the Victoria Technical Institute at Madras, and the Imperial Institute in England." It was resolved that subscriptions should be collected throughout the District for these Institutes, and for a "District Scholarship" in the Victoria Technical Institute, and that the District

Munsiffs and Tahsildars should be requested to form Sub-Committees in the District to assist the Mangalore Jubilee Committee in raising funds for the above purpose. Liberal subscriptions were made on the spot. The meeting dissolved with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and three cheers for the Queen Empress. At noon Thanksgiving Services were held in the Basel Mission Church at Balmatah, and in the different churches and chapels of the Basel G. E. Mission in South Canara, and in the St. Paul's Church; as also in all the Roman Catholic churches and chapels in the Diocese. After service another *feu-de-joie* was fired by the troops, and an address was read to the Collector, describing the numerous benefits the Christians of Canara had received during the reign of Her Majesty. A large space in front of the Pandal had been fenced around with bamboos, striped white and blue, from the top of which there streamed white and red flags. The Pandal was flanked by tents, and three more were pitched on the other side of the enclosure. Of the latter, one was reserved for the accommodation of Christian ladies, one for Hindu caste ladies, and the third for Eurasian ladies. At about 1 P.M., people were seen coming in from all directions, and before 3 o'clock the space round the fence, the Pandal, and the tents were crowded, about 20,000 people being present. Sports of various sorts were held, at the close of which the prizes were distributed to the winners by Mrs. Best. Shortly after sunset there was a pyrotechnic display. The fireworks were very effective, the maroons especially eliciting repeated applause from the crowd. The whole *maidan* was lighted for nearly an hour with innumerable rockets, whirligigs, fountains of fire, Bengal lights, blue and crimson lights, &c. The outskirts of the *maidan* were illuminated with lamps placed on posts, and lights blazed from the top of St. Paul's tower. The Post Office, the Bank, the Basel Mission Book Depot garden and the Union building, were splendidly illuminated.

The Jubilee was celebrated right loyally by all the Catholics of Mangalore—a body of high-caste Natives of India, of Mahratta origin, whose ancestors were converted to Christianity in the 16th century by the first Portuguese Missionaries. Though owning Portuguese surnames, they are in all respects essentially natives of the soil, keeping up their native speech, and preserving their traditions and customs to a very great extent, and associating on the most familiar terms with their Brahmin fellow-countrymen. A grand evening service was given in St. Aloysius' College Chapel, in honour of the Queen Empress. Invitations had been issued

to all Europeans of the Civil and Military Services as well as to the clergymen of the Basel Lutheran Mission, and the principal native residents, with the ladies of their families. Intimation had at the same time been given that all of whatever creed were welcome. The front of the building was beautifully illuminated at 8 P.M. and presented a magnificent spectacle. At 8.15, Mr. J. Sturrock, the Collector of the District, Mr. J. W. Best, the District Judge, Colonel Stevenson, the Officer commanding the troops, and the leading European and native gentlemen arrived. The Bishop of Mangalore, surrounded by the clergy and seminarists, knelt before the brilliantly illuminated altar, and intoned the hymn of St. Ambrose, which was caught up by the choir in the gallery above. The Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was then sung. The choir also sang the National Anthem, after which crackers were fired, fireworks let off, and an Imperial Salute of 101 guns was fired. After the service all the people witnessed a display of fireworks in front of the church. Three cheers for the Queen Empress were proposed, and a thousand voices most heartily responded to the call. Three more were given for the British Nation, as also for the ladies and gentlemen who represented it in Mangalore. The new Anglo-Vernacular School for Girls, erected by the Jesuit Mission in the Hindu quarter of the town, is to bear the name of Her Majesty. Mr. Emmanuel Lobo, the son of a gentleman who presented the site occupied by St. Aloysius' College, has made a donation of Rs. 500 to the Institution as the nucleus of a fund for a "Victoria Jubilee Scholarship." On the following morning 2,741 poor people were fed in the Pandal; the adults received two measures of rice and an anna each, while the children received half as much. The rice which remained after the distribution was divided by the Committee between the Basel Mission Poor House at Balmatah and the Roman Catholic Poor House at Jeppoo. In the afternoon sports were held at the Bunder, and were witnessed by about 30,000 persons. The programme included boat races, swimming races, and climbing the greasy pole. There were 58 entries for the swimming race which was splendidly contested. At the close of the sports an Imperial Salute of 101 detonating shells was fired on the sea-shore. At about half-past 6 P.M. all the ladies and gentlemen and the people who had assembled at the Bunder to witness the sports started in procession from the Marine Office, with rows of lighted torches on each side, besides blue, red, and white lights, and passed through the bazaars and streets to the Mangalore Club, and the Union, which were decorated and splendidly illuminated for the reception of Europeans

and Natives respectively. The streets were illuminated by small oil lamps in rows, and by globes hanging from the roofs, and wall-shades attached to the walls of the houses along the sides of the streets. There were also evergreen festoons and triumphal arches, while over the entrances to several houses and shops were appropriate inscriptions, such as "God save our Queen Empress," "Heaven rain blessings on our Queen Empress," "Long live Queen Victoria, Empress of India," in gold and illuminated letters both in Canarese and in English. As the procession passed, prayers were offered in the mosques and temples on the way. The ladies and gentlemen were invited to enter the temples to witness the ceremony of offering prayers. The temples and mosques were decorated and illuminated. About 25,000 people took part in the procession. A banquet was given in a Pandal that had been erected on the tennis-ground of the Club. The posts were covered with green leaves, and a chain was fastened from post to post, from which were suspended beautifully coloured, and variously shaped Chinese lanterns and glass globes. Over the ceiling the flags of all nations gaily waved at every motion of the wind, while "Union Jacks" were placed at the two ends. A number of Chinese lanterns were also suspended from the boughs of the trees on one side of the Pandal; while on the opposite side, in illuminated letters, was the inscription "Our Queen's Jubilee, let us rejoice." At the banquet the toast of "The Queen Empress" was proposed and drunk with loud cheers, which were heartily taken up by the natives in the "Union" close by. During the dinner, the military band played at intervals. When the dinner was over, a deputation of the representatives of the native communities marched in procession, headed by the band, from the Union to the Club, and placed garlands round the necks of several ladies and gentlemen, sprinkled rose-water, and offered attar and *pan supari*. Then four schoolgirls sang the Canarese translation of the Address to Her Majesty, to a musical accompaniment. Mr. Manguishaiya read several Sanscrit poems which he had composed in honour of the Jubilee. Pamphlets containing the poems, with English translations, were distributed to the ladies and gentlemen present. This was followed by the singing of a special hymn by the German Seminary Mission boys. "God save the Queen" was sung in Canarese, after which the Europeans present took it up in English. Three loud cheers were then given for Her Majesty, and the deputation retired.

Over the entrance to the "Union," the motto "God bless our Country and Empress," in gold letters on a crimson background, was placed under the arched

signboards. Flags were planted on each side of the passage leading from the gate to the flight of steps at the western end of the building. Canarese and English mottoes, such as "God save the Queen," "Long live the Queen," were placed all over the walls. The tennis-ground was tastefully decorated with festoons, posts covered with fresh mango leaves, and sugar-canes. A chain was passed round the four principal posts in the corners, to which were hung, at equal distances, glass globes of various colours. Seats were provided for boys on benches assigned separately for the several schools, and arranged outside the tennis-ground. The place was beautifully illuminated with rows of lights, one above the other, and the front verandah showed lights in white and red tumblers. The people having assembled, four native girls sang a brief biography of Her Majesty in Canarese verse, composed for the occasion by Sajis Ramakrsknaya. Mr. U. Manguishaya read a brief sketch in Sanscrit verse, composed by himself and by Mr. Putli Balappaya, of the Queen's life, and the benefits India had derived during her glorious reign. Printed copies of the poems were distributed. Then the assembly, numbering about 5,000 persons, loudly applauded the girls, and the poet. This was followed by the firing of crackers by schoolboys who had been supplied with them for the purpose. *Pan supari* and attar were distributed to the whole assembly. The Europeans in the Club drank the health of the Queen Empress, and gave three loud cheers, which were responded to with great enthusiasm by the natives assembled in the Union. The latter then went in procession, headed by a band, to pay a visit to the local representatives of Her Majesty. On their return from the Club, the band played the National Anthem, and the assembly dispersed.

The most striking circumstance which marked the celebration of the Jubilee was the keen interest evinced in the event by the most ignorant of the district people. This was in great part due to the energy of the German Missionaries, Messrs. Hoch, Diez, and Christanuja, who had published an admirable biography of Her Majesty in a largely circulated Canarese magazine, the "*Chraista Sabha Patra*." Mr. Diez had moreover given a Malayalim version of the essay in a Malayalim magazine, called the "*Keralopayari*." Both translations were printed with a portrait of Her Majesty, together with two prayers at the end—one for Her Majesty, and another for the Royal Family. One thousand copies of the Canarese pamphlets were distributed gratis by Dr. Lee, the Civil Surgeon, among the school children. In this way all the people throughout the District were

informed of the chief incidents of Her Majesty's life, and also of the benefits which they had derived during Her Majesty's reign. The Roman Catholic Clergy also rendered valuable aid in the same direction. A School for Girls, which had been started by the Roman Catholic Mission at the town, was opened, and named the "Victoria Girls' School," in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. Dr. D. Duncan, M.A., D.S.C., the Acting Director of Public Instruction, presided, and a large number of the residents of the town were present. The Municipal Town Council resolved to sink a "Well" in honour of the Jubilee. It was also resolved to establish "Scholarships" to enable students to proceed to Madras and prosecute their studies in the Victoria Technical Institute. At the concluding meeting of the General Committee a vote of thanks was unanimously offered on the proposition of Mr. J. Sturrock, Collector of the District, to Messrs. W. Arnot and N. Shiva Row "for the very valuable services rendered by them as Joint Secretaries, and for the great trouble taken by them in making all the arrangements which resulted in making the celebration of the Jubilee in Mangalore the great success that it undoubtedly was." The Committee appointed the leading men of the various castes and sects as Sub-Committees for the collection of funds for the Imperial and Technical Institutes, and it is hoped that Rs. 20,000 will be received by the 20th June.

MANJERI (MALABAR).

Manjeri is the chief town of the Ernad Taluk, the population of which is 296,143. It contains a Tahsildar's Cutcherry, District Munsiff's Court, a Sub-Registrar's Office, a Middle School, a Dispensary, and other offices.

Jubilee Committee.—The ELIA RAJAH OF NILAMBOOR, *Chairman*; Messrs. T. NARAYANAN NAIR, *Secretary*; C. RAMAKRISHNA PATER; K. RAMUNNI; N. K. CHAMU MENON; M. AHMED GURUKAL; MANJIRI KARANAMULPAD; TENAYANCHERI ELIAD; KUNHOLIN KUTTI; and K. E. KRISHNAN UNNI NAIR.

The celebration commenced at 8 A.M., when the inhabitants collected at the local School-house, which was well decorated. All the public offices, the Hospital, and the Bazaars were beautifully decorated with evergreens, palm leaves, &c. The police paraded in front of the School, and fired a *feu-de-joie*. Acrobats performed several interesting feats. The compound was soon thronged with Hindus, Mohammedans, and Christians. The local chiefs, Karanamulpad Avergal and Thenayancheri Eliad, arrived in palanquins, attended by their retinues. A procession was then formed. It was accompanied by elephants, musicians, and acrobats. It was met by another procession at the Hospital gate. Both processions then moved on together to the site of the proposed "Memorial Tank,"

and stopped at a spacious and beautifully decorated Pandal that had been erected on the *maidan*. Mr. N. K. Chamu Menon explained the object for which they had met there. The Presidential Address was then read in English and Malayalam, and adopted. The Karanamulpad, assisted by the Sub-Registrar, then cut the outline of the proposed Tank (which the Committee hope to open to the public on the 20th June), and after giving three ringing cheers for Her Majesty, the procession returned to the place where the poor were to be fed. The Hospital was prettily decorated. In the afternoon above 2,000 poor people, chiefly Chermars and Pulayas, were given a hearty meal. At night there was a native dramatic performance of *Kathakali*. On the 17th the schoolboys were treated to sweetmeats and tea, after which they gave three hearty cheers for Her Majesty. A "Portrait" of Her Majesty will be placed in the School-house.

MANNARGUDY (SOUTH ARCOT).

This chief town of a Taluk of the same name has a population of 19,409; of whom 18,277 are Hindus, 643 are Mohammedans, 323 are Christians, and 166 are unclassified. It has a fine Pagoda, and is the seat of a Wesleyan Mission. A large trade is carried on in locally-made cloth and metal ware.

The streets and lanes were thoroughly swept, festoons were hung up, and at night the whole town was illuminated. All classes were fed, and the really destitute were clothed in honour of the occasion; special prayers for the Queen Empress were offered in all the Hindu temples, Mohammedan mosques, and Christian churches; processions went through the streets with a display of fireworks; a musical entertainment was given in the Vishnu Temple; and a brief sketch of Her Majesty's life in Tamil was read at a public meeting. It was resolved to give a prize to be styled "The Queen's Jubilee Prize," annually, to distinguished lads in one or more classes of the Local Fund School. Fruit, sandal, sugar, and *pan supari* were distributed.

MASULIPATAM (KISTNA).

The population of this seaport is 35,056; of whom 30,377 are Hindus, 4,288 are Mohammedans, and 391 are Christians. The town contains the Collector's Office, District Court, Office of the District Superintendent of Police, District Munsiff's Court, Port and Sea-Customs Office, Taluk Cutcherry, Magistrate's Office, Post Office, Telegraph Office, District Registrar's Office, Local Fund District Engineer's Office, a large Hospital, two Dispensaries, a Subsidiary Jail, &c. The Municipal Council consists of sixteen Councillors, of whom four are officials and twelve non-officials, seven of the latter being elected by the ratepayers. The Educational Institutions are: the Church Mission College, called the Noble College, which teaches up to the F. A. Standard; the Hindu High School; the Local Fund Training School; the Church Mission Society's Training School; the Municipal Middle School; the Javarpet Middle School; two Results Schools on the combined system; thirty-nine Results Schools for Boys; eighteen Girls' Schools on the Results system, most of which are in charge of the London

Mission; a Municipal Mohammedan School; and nine indigenous schools. The town exports rice, dholl, and oil-seeds. It is famous for its chintzes and carpets.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. C. A. BIRD, *Chairman*; AYYANKI VENKATA SUBBARAYUDU PANTULU and RAJANALA NAGABHUSHANAM NAIDU, *Joint Secretaries*; R. SEWELL; PALAKURTI SRIRAMULU; KUVVAM NARASIMHA NAIDU; NAWAB HASSAN ALI; Colonel HALEMAN; Messrs. J. H. FLETCHER; and others.

It is impossible to overrate the loyalty and enthusiasm displayed by all sections of the community in the Kistna district. At Masulipatam, the capital, a signal-gun was fired at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, and was followed immediately by a salute of 31 guns at four different places in the town. At 7.30 A.M. a Thanksgiving Service was held in the English Church, which was handsomely decorated, and where was hung the Royal Standard, which had been worked in silk by the English ladies of the station. From noon to 3 P.M. 1,500 poor people were fed in several places, and the generosity in this respect of the Zemindari of Davi was conspicuous. She also distributed cloths to 100 people amongst the most needy and infirm. At noon crowds began to collect in the principal square, and on the arrival at the decorated tent of the principal Zemindars and European and native residents, a Municipal address was read, followed by a recital of verses, composed for the occasion by the Chairman of the Municipal Council. The girls then sang a *mangalam*, and camphor was burnt before the portrait of the Queen Empress, which was decorated with strings of pearls, and garlands of flowers. A procession was now formed. After an advance guard of police came bands of musicians, and a large body of spearmen, with the Royal Standard carried on an elephant; a body of dancing girls and peons followed; then came Mr. R. Sewell, the Collector, and Mr. C. A. Bird, the District Judge, on a large elephant, richly caparisoned; followed by the chief inhabitants of the District on elephants, in carriages and palanquins, in the following order:—the Nawab of Masulipatam with his sons, the Zemindar of Mukhtyala, the Zemindar of Wuyur Pargana in Nuzvid, the Zemindar of Telaprolu Pargana in Nuzvid, the son of the Zemindar of Tsallapalli (Devarakota), Raja Durga Prasada Naidu Bahadur Garu, of Tsallapalli, Raja Venkata Ramalinganna Bahadur Garu, of Tsallapalli, the ex-Zemindar of Guraza, several European gentlemen, members of the District Jubilee Committee, members of the District Board, members of the Taluk Board, members of the Municipal Council. Behind these came several camels, the riders of which carried standards, and next came a large body of policemen. The procession, which was accompanied by dense crowds, passed under several triumphal arches, conspicuous amongst which

was one with four towers, that had been erected by the Municipality near the Munsiff's Court-house. Numerous wreaths and *thoranams* were hung across the principal streets, which were gaily decorated with flags, and filled with crowds of spectators. After halting for a few minutes under a Pandal that had been erected by the Zemindarni of Davi, who caused flowers to be strewed over the Royal Standard, and camphor to be burnt before it, the procession arrived at the Munsiff's Court-house at about 3.30, where it passed between double lines of spearmen, a guard of honour of police being drawn up, who presented arms to the Royal Standard. The scene at this point was very effective. A State prisoner was brought forward, and the Collector announced that Government had been pleased to order his release. The procession then advanced up the hall, which was crowded. The Court-house had been handsomely decorated, and converted into a Durbar Hall for the occasion. Conspicuous over the *dais* was a Royal Crown, and a star formed of bayonets. The procession was headed by a Jemadar, in full uniform, bearing the Royal Standard, all present standing, and the National Anthem being played. The Collector opened the proceedings with a speech, which was afterwards translated into Telugu. The Presidential Address was then read, adopted, and signed, music being played at intervals. The Nawab of Masulipatam now presented an address on behalf of the Mohammedan community, which was read by his son, Nawab Suleman Ali Mirza Khan Bahadur. The addresses of the Zemindarni of Davi and the Municipality having been received, the Zemindar of Mukhtyala spoke a few words in Telugu. The Rajahs Rangayya Appa Rao Lanadur and Simhadri Appa Rao Bahadur of Nuzivid then announced that they wished to perpetuate Her Majesty's Jubilee by founding two "Jubilee Scholarships" for boys reading in the Hindu High School at Masulipatam. The Collector made a short speech. The National Anthem was sung by the boys of the Training Institution, and a Royal Salute was fired by the police, followed by a *feu-de-joie*. On the *maidan* near the Court-house sports were engaged in until dark. At 7.30 P.M. the members of the Club entertained at dinner all the Europeans in the town. The large Club-room had been beautifully decorated by several ladies. At the conclusion of the dinner, Mr. Bird proposed Her Majesty's health. The toast was drunk with enthusiastic cheers. The whole town was in a state of festivity at night. The native houses were lit up as at the Dipavali festival. The chief streets were illuminated at the expense of the Municipality. The large houses, especially the residences of the Europeans, and the public buildings, were

uniformly lit up along the roofs and verandahs by lanterns. The illuminations culminated at the Court-house, where the principal residents were received in a handsome Pandal erected, and tastefully decorated by Colonel Haleman. A very effective torchlight procession took place, consisting of all the elephants, horses, camels, spearmen, and other members of the Zemindars' retinues that had taken part in the procession in the middle of the day. The scene being brilliantly lit by coloured fires, made a beautiful spectacle, reflected as it was in the waters of a small lake in front of the Pandal. Then followed a display of fireworks, and the evening's entertainment concluded with the return of the procession in the same order as before. It is estimated that, including spectators from surrounding villages, nearly 50,000 people took part in the celebration at this town. The utmost loyalty and enthusiasm prevailed throughout. On the next day several entertainments were given. Three hundred native gentlemen of the higher castes assembled at the Makaravaru's Choultry, breakfasted together, and were afterwards entertained by nautches. In the afternoon a very large crowd assembled to witness an exhibition of acrobatic feats and sports in Robertsonpett Square. In the evening the Europeans of the station were entertained at a grand banquet in the Durbar Hall, which was given by the same native gentlemen who had organised the breakfast to their countrymen in the morning. The hall was lit up by the light of numerous chandeliers, and the effect was heightened by the happy disposition of mirrors about the room. After the dinner a nautch was given, and Sanscrit verses were sung in honour of the Queen Empress. On the night of the 19th a banquet was given to the European community by Rajahs Rangayya Appa Rao Bahadur and Simhadri Appa Rao Bahadur of Nuzivid, after which the company went to the theatre of the Hindu Theatrical Company of Masulipatam to witness a performance of the *Sakuntala*. The local permanent memorial will take the shape of a "District Museum," with a "Technical School" attached to it.

MAYAVERAM.

Mayaveram is a picturesque town, with the river Cauvery running through its centre. Its population is 23,044; of whom 21,933 are Hindus, 484 are Mohammedans, and 627 are Christians. Its affairs are managed by a Municipal Corporation consisting of 18 Councillors, three-fourths of whom are elected, and one-fourth nominated by Government. Weaving is the chief local industry. The chief Educational Institution is the Municipal High School, with 500 pupils on its rolls. Two other Boys' Schools, and a Girls' School, are maintained by the Municipality. There are more than 20 Results Schools, and the same number of other Schools in the town. The Municipality maintains a Hospital called the Webster Hospital.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. T. A. ALOGA PILLAI, *Chairman*; T. KRISHNA ROW; PATTAMUNGALAM NARAYANASAMI IYER; THIRUVENGADACHARIAR; K. LAKSHMANA IYER; T. KOTHUNDARAMA IYER; T. DURASAMI PILLAI; and eight others.

The celebration at this town was a complete success. In the early morning sports were held in the High School compound. Guns were fired in the precincts of various Hindu temples, as well as near churches, mosques, &c. The town was beautifully decorated with evergreens and festoons. *Abishakams*, *pujals*, and worship were performed for the welfare of Her Majesty. From 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. about 4,000 poor people were fed. Between 4 to 6 in the evening the "Victoria Lawn-Tennis Court" was opened. Thousands of people representing the various sections of the town community were present. The schoolboys were then given a treat. Late in the evening a grand procession started from the Tennis Court, and proceeded slowly to the High School building with torches, music, fireworks, nautch girls, &c. The procession halted in front of the High School premises, where the Presidential Address was read and adopted amidst loud and repeated cheers, while the Police presented arms, and fired a salute. The pupils of the High School gave a series of performances; and congratulatory speeches were delivered in English, Sanscrit, and Tamil. The boys then acted the Court Scene from Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*. Then followed the distribution of fruits, sugar, flowers, and *pan supari*, and the sprinkling of rose-water. All public offices, the High School, the temples, churches, mosques, and many private houses were illuminated. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

MELUR (MADURA).

The population is 3,587. An American Mission has established an English Girls' School here, and the Local Fund Board gives grants-in-aid to some Primary Schools. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people. Grain, dholl, and oil-seeds of good quality are largely produced.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. C. KRISTANA ROW, *Chairman*; VENKATA KRISTANANGAR and TIRUMALAI PILLAI, *Secretaries*; Rev. G. H. GUTTERSON; Messrs. A. VYTHELINGAM MUDELLIAR; T. VENKATARAMIER VAKIL; LUTCHUMANA PERUMAL PILLAI; MAKATHA RAVUTTUR; SINNIA CHETTIAR; and six others.

Early in the morning the town assumed a very gay appearance. Houses had been whitewashed, festoons and evergreens had been placed on the road sides and in front of the houses, and preparations for the illuminations were completed. In all the temples, mosques, and churches special Thanksgiving Services, and prayers for Her Majesty were held. Meals were provided for upwards of 1,200 poor persons; cloths were given to about 80 of them; and a larger number received small presents of money and sugar. An open-air meeting was held at the Travellers'

Bungalow compound, which was well illuminated, to which almost the whole of the people of the town, and a number of the people from the other villages of the Taluk, proceeded with music, accompanied by schoolboys dressed in gay clothes. More than 1,000 people were present. The Tahsildar, Mr. C. Kristana Row, was voted to the chair, and explained to the assembly the object of the meeting. Other speeches followed, all of which dwelt on the virtues of Her Majesty the Queen Empress. The schoolgirls then sang the *Kummi Pattu*, a poem composed in honour of the Jubilee by Mr. Scott, of Madura, and the American Mission Boarding School boys sang at intervals. Then followed a display of fireworks; and sandal, flower, rose-water, and *pan supari* were freely distributed. The assembly then rose, and "God save the Queen" was sung. Three hearty cheers were then given, and the assembly returned to the town in procession with music and brilliant illuminations. The Presidential Address was adopted.

METTAPALAIYAM (COIMBATORE).

The town of Mettapalaiyam is the Revenue Headquarters of a Deputy Tahsildar's jurisdiction. Its population is 6,095, consisting of 5,145 Hindus, 667 Mohammedans, and 283 Christians. The chief occupation of the people is trade in Nilgiri coffee and tea. Agriculture is carried on to some extent. Being the terminus of the Madras Railway, and forming a rendezvous for visitors from all parts of India to the Nilgiri sanitarium, the town is rapidly increasing in population. It possesses two Schools; one of which is the London Mission Middle School, and the other a Charity School for Infants under the grant-in-aid system.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. SYED RUSSOOL SAHIB BAHADUR, *Chairman*; GHULAM AAU SURAB KHAN, *Secretary*; D. B. GAMBLE; V. UNMAIYUDAIYAR; T. SUBBARAYULU NAIDU; V. UMAPATHY NAIDU; MALIK ABDUR RAHIM SAHIB; V. RANGASAWMY NAIDU; P. KRISHNAIYENGAR; C. S. RUNGIAH NAIDU; and others.

People of all classes met at the Pandal that had been erected on the plain. It was tastefully decorated with banners and bunting, with an arch at its entrance bearing the inscription "God bless our Empress." A band of native musicians was in attendance. The principal streets were ornamented with festoons. At 9 A.M. there was a special service at the London Mission Church, and in the evening prayers and thanksgivings were offered in the mosque and temple. At noon rice, cloths, and money were distributed to about 500 paupers, both male and female. At 3 P.M. a grand procession of schoolboys, accompanied by the general public and by native music, and headed by the local police, marched through the principal streets. It arrived at the Jubilee Pandal at 4 P.M., when a *feu-de-joie* was fired by the Police. Sports were held, and continued till dusk. About 7 P.M. a grand display of fireworks took place, and the distribution of sandal, flowers, and *pan supari* and the sprinkling of rose-water brought the festivities to a close. The Presidential Address was adopted. On the following morning a large assembly

met at the Jubilee Pandal, when prizes were distributed, and a treat was given to the local school-children.

MULKI (SOUTH CANARA).

Mulki is a small town on the Western Coast, 24 miles to the north of Mangalore, and has a population of about 4,000. In it are located the offices of a Sub-Registrar, a Sea-Customs Superintendent, a Sub-Postmaster, and a Police Station; and it is the head-quarters of a Revenue Inspector.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. P. RAMAKRISHNAIYA, B.A., *Chairman*; MUNDKUR BHAVANI RAO, *Secretary*; MULKI SUBRAYA KUDWA; KARNAD SHRINIVAS RAO; MULKI MUKUNDA RAO; and the Rev. D. S. FERNANDES.

At 8 o'clock in the morning a procession, attended by a large number of people, including most of the leading men of the town, the Police of the station, and the Children of four different schools, started from near the Police station, and marched in procession, headed by two native bands, to the Pandal that had been erected for the occasion near the Mission Town School. On its way the procession passed beneath a handsome triumphal arch, which bore a Mahratta inscription on each face of it, meaning "Success to Her Majesty the Queen Empress." Soon after the procession had entered the Pandal the Police force held a parade, and fired a *feu-de-joie*. After the parade the children of the Mission Orphan Girls' School sang the National Anthem in Canarese, the whole assembly standing. Three hearty cheers were then given for Her Majesty. At the request of the Jubilee Committee Mrs. Ott and Mrs. Ebb presented to the school-children, over 200 in number, a copy of a Canarese book, entitled "The Queen's Jubilee." Rice was distributed to about 250 poor persons. A special Thanksgiving Service was held in the Basel Mission Church, and prayers were offered in the temples for Her Majesty. The evening festivities commenced by about 3,000 people assembling near the Mission bungalow, and moving thence at sunset, in procession, preceded by two bands, towards the Pandal. As the procession went along, red and blue lights were burnt at intervals. The whole of the road from the Post Office to the Pandal, a distance of a furlong, was illuminated by small kerosine lamps fixed on poles placed on both sides. Three beautiful triumphal arches, bearing appropriate inscriptions, had been erected on that road. The decorated Pandal presented a charming appearance when it was lighted up. As soon as the procession reached the Pandal Mr. Mundkur Mangesh Rao made a speech in Canarese, and proposed three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen Empress. The cheers were enthusiastically given, and sugar and *pan supari* were distributed to all present. Rose-water was

freely sprinkled, and sweetmeats were distributed among the school children. A display of fireworks followed, after which there were gymnastic performances. At 9 o'clock the assembly returned in procession as far as the Post Office, and then dispersed. The Presidential Address was adopted.

NAMAKAL (SALEM).

This town is held in much honour by Hindus as the traditional abode of Vishnu. The population is 5,147; of whom 4,540 are Hindus, 581 are Mohammedans, and 26 are Christians. The Local Taluk Board consists of four official and nine non-official members. The sanitation of the town is under the superintendence of the Union Panchayet, consisting of ten members. A first grade Middle School and Elementary Schools are under the management of the Taluk Board. The Government Girls' School is largely attended. The chief trade of the place is in paddy, cholum, and seeds. A superior sort of cloth is manufactured.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. T. NILAKANTA SUBBA RAMAIIYA SASTRI, *Chairman*; T. RAMASWAMI AIYANGAR, *Secretary*; P. RAJAGOPALA CHARIAR, M.A., B.L.; P. AIYAVAIYAR; UTANKARAI STRINIVASA IYER; PICHU SUBRAMANYA IYER; N. NARASIMMA PILLAY; S. T. VENKATAPATHI IYER; and K. SETHU RAO.

Over 800 poor persons were fed and clothed between 8 A.M. and 6 P.M. Prayers were offered in all the temples and mosques. A procession of the Hindu gods started at 8 o'clock from the Narasimmaswami Temple, followed by a large concourse of people with Hindu music, and a Police escort. The procession halted at the Mantapam at 9 A.M. The children of the Girls' and the Elementary Boys' Schools were collected in the Literary Institute, whither the assembly halted for a few minutes. Here the Police mustered in force, and fired a *feu-de-joie*. The procession and the children then marched to the Middle School house, with Hindu music playing, headed by a body of police constables, who fired a volley occasionally during the march, and followed by a great number of all castes and creeds. As the party entered the school-house the boys shouted "God bless the Queen," "Cheers for the Queen Empress." There were recitations and dialogues by the boys of the Middle School, and the girls sang several appropriate songs. The children were afterwards treated to sugar and fruits. Three enthusiastic cheers were given for Her Majesty. The party returned to the Literary Institute, and then dispersed. In the afternoon there were *abishakams* and *archanais* in the temples for the prosperity and long life of the Queen Empress and the Royal Family. In the evening the party again met at the Literary Institute, whence they proceeded with music to the top of the Rock, where a sumptuous repast was provided for all. At the same time about 100 poor Brahmins, and an equal number of Sudras, were served with food in the Runganada Swami temple by T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, the Secretary of the Jubilee Committee. After sunset, the rock, the town, and the temples were

illuminated. At night the effigies of Runganadaswami and Narasimaswami were carried again in procession with music. That was followed by a pyrotechnic display. The Presidential Address was adopted. In commemoration of the Jubilee, a "Library," in connection with the Literary Institute was opened.

NANDALUR (CUDDAPAH).

All classes of Her Majesty's subjects took part in the festivities at this town. The principal inhabitants, including the Vakils, Court officials, railway officials, merchants, and ryots, assembled at 4 P.M., in the Pandal which had been erected for the occasion, in the compound of the Court House. The Pandal was tastefully decorated, and bore over its entrance the inscription, "God save the Queen Empress." The District Munsiff, Mr. Doddi Yogappah, who was unanimously voted to the chair, explained to the assembled crowd, the benefits of the British rule. The Presidential Address was read and explained in Telugu to the audience by Mr. C. Ananta Charlu, Secretary of the Jubilee Committee, after which it was unanimously adopted, and then signed by a few representatives. The meeting terminated with a distribution of flowers and *pan supari*, and with three hearty cheers for Her Majesty and the Royal Family. Rice and cloths were distributed to the poor. At night the whole town, including places of worship, was illuminated. The principal inhabitants went in procession to the great Hindu temple, and offered prayers for the long life and prosperity of Her Majesty and the Royal Family. Prayers were also offered in the Mohammedan mosques by the Mohammedan community. A money grant was made to the Nandalur Reading Room to enable it to start a Library, to be called the "Empress Jubilee Library."

NANDYAL (KURNOOL).

The population is 8,907; of whom 5,749 are Hindus, 3,112 are Mohammedans, and 46 are Christians. Nandyal is the head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector, Tahsildar, Munsiff, and Sub-Registrar. It contains a Local Fund School teaching up to the Middle School standard, a Normal School, several Elementary Schools, and nine Sivaite Pagodas. A Panchayet Union has been established here. A considerable trade is carried on in cotton and indigo. Jaggery is largely manufactured. Wheat is raised in the adjacent villages. The town is famous for lacquer work.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. C. VENKATA JAGGA ROW, *Chairman*; K. SESHADRI AIYANGAR, *Secretary*; G. CHENGAL ROYA NAIDU; P. SAMBAYA; K. KRISTNA ROW; C. VIJAYA RAGAVACHARI, and others.

At sunrise tom-toms were beaten through the several streets of the town, announcing to the public that a distribution of food and rice was to be made to the poor of all classes. The feeding continued from 8 o'clock till sunset,

amid shouts of "Long live the Queen." About 2,000 persons in all were thus fed. At 11 A.M. prayers were offered in all places of worship for the long life and prosperity of the Queen Empress. All the houses, temples, and public buildings were decorated with festoons, *thoranams*, and flags. Several triumphal arches had been erected across the roads. The most prominent of these was one in front of the house of Mr. C. Venkata Jagga Row, C.S., Head Assistant Collector and Chairman of the Jubilee Committee, bearing the inscription "God save the Queen" on one side, and "Aryavarta rejoices on Jubilee Day" on the other. At night there were illuminations. The streets were lighted with lamps, placed on poles planted on both sides. Shortly after dusk, the Hindu god, Mahanandiswara Swamy, was taken in torchlight procession along the public streets, from one end of the town to the other. The effigy was beautifully adorned with flowers and valuable ornaments. A dozen dancing-girls danced in front as the procession advanced, and music was played. All the officials and the leading inhabitants of the town were in attendance. There was a grand display of fireworks when the procession reached the western end of the town. The procession returned to the temple at half-past one o'clock. Early on the following morning the pupils of the several schools assembled at the premises of the District Munsiff's Court, and were treated to sweetmeats. At 3 P.M. there were sports, consisting of hurdle races, chatty races, donkey races, tug of war, &c. The sports continued till sunset. At night a musical entertainment was given in a grand Pandal, which was splendidly lighted. Three sets of dancing-girls were in attendance. Several songs were sung in Telugu as well as in Hindustani, the girls dancing all the while. Slokas in Sanscrit and Hindustani, and a few stanzas in Tamil, were read by pundits, in praise of Her Majesty. *Pan supari* and sandal were distributed to all. More than 1,000 persons were present. The entertainment terminated with a grand display of fireworks. The Presidential Address was adopted. A "Town Hall" is to be erected as a permanent memorial of the Jubilee. A "Portrait of Her Majesty" will adorn the building.

NARAYANAVARAM (NORTH ARCOT).

The population of the four important places of the division of Narayanavaram is as follows:—Karvatinagar, 5,874; Narayanavaram, 3,913; Nagari, 2,565; Puttoor, 2,491; total, 14,843. There is a Local Fund Primary School both at Narayanavaram and at Puttoor, and at Karvatinagar there is a school maintained by the Zemindar. At certain seasons of the year oranges are very plentiful, and are largely exported to other places. Narayanavaram is noted for the good cloths that its weavers, who form the main portion of the population, manufacture.

Jubilee Committee.—RAJA KAVARAJU BAHADUR, *Chairman*; Messrs. C. S. DORAISAMI PILLAI, *Secretary*; I. SARAVANA PILLAI; V. RAMACHENDRA RAO; C. VENKATARAMAYYA; K. M. SUDARASANACHARRIAR, B.A.; VELU CHETTYAR, and others.

The Jubilee was celebrated in the Division with great enthusiasm. At daybreak every house in Narayanavaram was decked with festoons, and there was not a house that remained unilluminated in the evening. Special service was held in the morning in Kalyana Venkatasasa's temple, and prayers were offered for the continuance of Her Majesty's reign. The Mohammedans assembled at their mosque, and had morning worship with a similar prayer for the Queen Empress. About 2,000 poor Hindus and Mohammedans were fed, and cloths were distributed to the most indigent among them. There was an evening service in the temple in honour of Her Majesty. On the next day, special worship was again performed in the Kalyana Venkatasasa temple, and a *Vyasa Puja* was made in honour of the Jubilee. On this occasion a Brahmin recited a Sanscrit ode, which he had composed in commemoration of the Jubilee. In the evening there was a grand procession of the god, which started about midnight, and returned about 5 o'clock in the morning. Fireworks were let off at intervals. When the procession came to an end, three cheers were given for Her Majesty. As permanent memorials of the Jubilee three "Lamp Posts" were erected, and a sum was deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank, the interest accruing from which will be utilised in distributing "Books" to the poor boys attending the schools in the Division.

NARSIPATAM (VIZAGAPATAM).

Narsipatam has a population of about 98,000. Education is in a somewhat backward condition, but every attempt has been made to encourage the Hill tribes to send their children to school. A Taluk Board has recently been introduced, and is working well.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. G. VIJAYA RAMAMURTY PUNTALU, *Chairman*; K. KURMIAH PUNTALU, *Secretary*; C. MANGAYA NAYUDU, and T. APPLANARASAYA CHETTY.

On the morning of the 16th, the town presented a beautiful appearance with festoons overhanging the streets, and mottoes expressive of loyalty. The "Union Jack" was hoisted in a central part of the town, amid shouts of applause from the assembled multitude. A large number of people assembled at the fine Pandal that had been erected on the Police Parade-ground. Here several loyal speeches were made, the speakers dwelling on the great benefits that the people of India had derived during the reign of Her Majesty which had been pre-eminently characterised by even-handed justice. Cheers were repeatedly given for Her Majesty. The poor and needy were sumptuously fed

and clothed. In the afternoon all the Native and European gentlemen of the place witnessed a nautch in the Pandal. This continued till 5 o'clock, when sweetmeats were distributed to the boys and girls of the various Schools in the town. The time between 5 and 7 P.M. was occupied by athletic sports on the Parade-ground. Prizes were awarded to the winners. At night a dramatic performance was given in the Pandal. It commenced at 9 o'clock in the night, and continued till daybreak. The Presidential Address was read and explained to the audience, and adopted amid hearty cheers. *Attar* and *pan supari* were then distributed to the Native and European gentlemen. The festivities wound up with a display of fireworks. It was resolved to establish a "Reading Room" in commemoration of the Jubilee, and to call it the "Queen's Reading Room."

NAZARETH (TINNEVELLY).

Nazareth is a small town of over 1,000 inhabitants, all of whom are Christians of the Church of England. It is the head-quarters of a Missionary of the S.P.G. It contains a Church, a Post Office, a Dispensary, a High School, Middle School, Primary Schools, Orphanages, and a Normal School for training School Mistresses. An Industrial Technical School prepares boys for the Government Examinations in Drawing and Carpentry. Native cloths of good material are woven. Tailoring, blacksmith's work, rattan work, and lace making are the chief industries. The bulk of the people are of the Shanar class. Many Christian graduates and clergymen in Southern India are natives of Nazareth.

The celebration began on the evening of the 15th. At the special service, which commenced at 7 P.M., prayers were offered for the Queen Empress and the Royal Family, and a Native Missionary preached. He gave the congregation an account of the life of Her Majesty; pointed out a few lessons to be derived from Her Majesty's noble example; explained the nature of the present Government of India; contrasted it with preceding Governments in the country; and alluded to the privileges which India now enjoys under the peaceful Government of Great Britain. At the conclusion of the service native bands played, and an Imperial Salute of 101 guns was fired. The festivities continued till 10 P.M., and were witnessed by a large crowd. Rice and mutton were distributed to the poor. On the morning of Jubilee Day, people poured in from several adjacent towns and villages. At 6.30 A.M. there was a celebration of the Communion, which was largely attended by Native Christians. At 10 A.M. a special form of prayer for the Queen's Jubilee was used, and an appropriate sermon was preached. At 11.30 A.M. a meeting of Mission agents and headmen of the congregations was held in the Boys' Orphanage. A Jubilee Fund, called "The Native Christian Provident Fund," for the benefit of Christians, was started. 119 prisoners were released from the Jail.

The meeting closed with three hearty cheers for Her Majesty. From 4 to 5 P.M. the gymnastic instructor performed several wonderful tricks in jugglery. Vespers were sung at 7 P.M., and the church was well illuminated. From 8 to 12 P.M. there was a variety of performances which were witnessed by thousands of people. Some boys performed gymnastic and acrobatic feats. At intervals there were magic-lantern shows. At the end of every item in the performances tom-toms were beaten, and a harlequin made his appearance to enliven the people. From midnight to 2 A.M. there was a grand display of fireworks. The Presidential Address was adopted. "Industrial Technical Schools" are in course of construction at this place, and they are to be finished at a cost of Rs. 10,000, during the Jubilee year.

NEGAPATAM (TANJORE).

Negapatam, one of the earliest European settlements on the Coromandel coast, is a busy seaport with a number of suburbs, the principal of which is Nagore. Its population is 53,776; of whom 36,328 are Hindus, 12,408 are Mohammedans, and 5,040 are Christians. There is a considerable export and import trade. The chief educational institutions are a Jesuit College, and a College maintained by the Wesleyan Mission. The state of female education is very satisfactory, owing chiefly to the labours of the Wesleyan Mission, there being nine Girls' Schools with upwards of 520 girls under instruction. The number of boys under instruction in Schools recognised by the Department of Education is upwards of 2,300. The town has had the benefit of Local Self-Government since 1865, with electoral privileges.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. C. E. CRIGHTON, *Chairman*; P. RETNASABAPATHY PILLAI and T. K. ANNASAMY IYER, *Joint Secretaries*; F. OLIVER; P. STREERAMOOLU NAIDU; M. GANAPATHI PILLAI; J. TWIGG; REV. W. H. FINDLAY, M.A., Mr. G. S. BRUCE; REV. T. E. DARVALL, and seventy-four others.

The morning dawned with the firing of guns in the various churches, mosques, and temples in the town, and with an Imperial Salute of 101 guns both in the principal Hindu temple, and also at Nagore in a famous Mohammedan mosque at that suburb. Upwards of 3,000 poor people were fed in the course of the day, at the expense of Messrs. M. Ganapathi Pillai, M. T. Bavasa Ravuther, Atheenarayana Iyer, and R. M. S. Nagappa Chettiar. At 3 P.M. a grand procession started from the Railway Station, and marched to the site of the proposed memorial "Park," headed by the South Indian Railway Volunteer Corps with band. All corporate bodies in the town took part in the procession with appropriate devices and banners. The members of the Freemason Lodge, "Prudentia," marched in the procession with their insignia. A grand pavilion had been erected on the Park *maidan*. The procession arrived at 4 P.M. Upwards of 400 schoolgirls, who had been arranged in a gallery in the pavilion, greeted the party on its arrival by singing "God save the Queen." The memorial stone of the Park was laid, the ceremony being performed by the Freemasons, headed by Worshipful Brother W. J. Hooper, from Trichinopoly, who had

been delegated by the Right Worshipful the District Grand Master of Madras for the purpose. After laying the stone, Mr. Hooper addressed the assembly, and dwelt upon the vast progress the country had made during Her Majesty's reign. Mr. Crighton, the Chairman of the Jubilee Committee, made an appropriate reply, thanking Mr. Hooper and his brother Masons for their kindness in coming to Negapatam, to officiate at the inaugural ceremony. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Volunteer Corps fired a *feu-de-joie*, and the band played the National Anthem. The Pagoda authorities then made over the ground of the Park to the Chairman of the Town Council, after which there was a distribution of *pan supari*, limes, and garlands. Three hearty cheers were given for Her Majesty. More than 20,000 people witnessed the ceremony, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Before the meeting dispersed Mr. Crighton, at the request of the Municipal Chairman, declared the "Victoria Industrial School" of the Municipality open. The meeting then broke up. The people again assembled at 9 P.M. to witness a grand display of fireworks. There was a most effective illumination of the Railway premises, the Post and Telegraph Offices, the European quarters, and the houses of several native gentlemen. The Presidential Address was adopted. On the evening of the 17th upwards of 2,500 schoolboys assembled in the pavilion, each school marching to its place with colours and band. Sports were then held, and prizes given, after which the boys were treated at the expense of Messrs. Frank Oliver, Annasami Iyer, Streeramoolu Naidu, and Kupchan Lall. Late in the evening of the same day there was a grand procession of the god and goddess of the large Hindu temple.

NELLORE (TOWN).

Nellore is a town of considerable antiquity, situated 108 miles north of Madras, and 15 miles from the Bay of Bengal. Its population is 27,505; of these 22,128 are Hindus, 4,672 are Mobammedans, 700 are Christians, and 5 are unclassified. The town is the head-quarters of the District Collector, District Judge, Superintendent of Police, District Engineer, and Civil Surgeon. There are four Municipal Schools, a Normal School, a Hindu Matriculation School, a Matriculation School belonging to the Free Church of Scotland, a Roman Catholic School, and several Hindu and Mohammedan Private Schools. The American Baptist Mission has a Boys' School, a Girls' School, and an Industrial School for boys and girls. A considerable trade is carried on in rice, cotton, indigo, cholum, jaggery, ragi, and other grains. The town being on the delta of the Pennar, the chief product of the surrounding country is rice.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. L. A. CAMPBELL, *Chairman*; REV. D. DOWNIE, D.D., *Secretary*; Messrs. A. VENKAYA PUNTALU; SYED ALLIKHAN BAHADUR; I. SARABBALINGAM NAIDU; W. G. UNDERWOOD; H. MOBERLY; H. M. BHAMTULLA SAHIB BAHADUR; CAPTAIN C. B. HENDERSON, R.E.; and others.

The celebration of the Jubilee began with religious services in places of worship. From 10 A.M. till 1 P.M. there was a general feeding of the poor in

three parts of the town, at which 2,000 indigent persons received a substantial meal. At 4 P.M. there was a mass meeting in the Cutcherry Square, where, for two hours, sports took place. Then followed the reading of the Proclamation of 1858 in English, Telugu, and Hindustani. The "Union Jack" was hoisted, and a salute fired. This part of the programme closed with the singing of "God save the Queen." A treat of sweets was given to the children of the town by Mr. A. Venkaya Garu. In the evening there was a display of fireworks, and an illumination of the town. The Nellore Club gave a dinner to the British residents at the house of Mr. C. A. Bull. The Presidential Address was adopted. On the 17th, there was a Garden party, given by Mrs. Lorne Campbell, the wife of the District and Sessions Judge, to the Europeans, Eurasians, and a large number of native gentlemen of the town. Tennis, badminton, and archery were engaged in until dark, after which the Rev. Dr. Downie gave a stereopticon exhibition of views of London and Windsor, and a number of the places on the route between England and India. At the close of the exhibition "God save the Queen" was sung. The illumination of Mrs. Campbell's garden and bungalow was very picturesque. The Committee decided to erect, as a permanent memorial, a "Victoria Hospital for Women," at a cost of about Rs. 15,000.

There were celebrations at Vencatagiri, Ongole, Chundi, Udayagiri, Kavili, Gudur, and other small towns of the Nellore District. The most notable of these was the celebration of the Rajah of Vencatagiri. This consisted of a feeding of the poor; a festival at each of the two temples; a procession in which a portrait of Her Majesty was carried on the howdah of an elephant gorgeously decorated for the occasion; a grand meeting at the Town Hall, at which the Rajah made a speech, in which he dwelt on the glories of Her Majesty's reign, and the great benefits that India had derived from it; a nautch; and a display of fireworks. As a permanent memorial the Rajah proposes to erect a "Jubilee House" at the Vencatagiri Railway Station for the use of travellers.

OMALUR (SALEM).

Omalur is the name borne by a small group of villages ten miles to the north-west of Salem. These villages consist of 628 houses, with a population of about 3,000, of whom about 200 are Mohammedans and the rest Hindus. It contains a Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry, a Traveller's Bungalow, a Post Office, and a Local Fund Middle School of the third grade.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. S. A. SUBRAMANYA AIYAR, *Chairman*; C. RAMASWAMY AIYAR, *Secretary*; SANKARANARAYANA AIYAR; GOVINDA CHETTI; VENKATASUBBAIYAR; VENKATAPPA CHETTI; KRISHNA CHETTI, and twelve others.

The people of Omalur celebrated the Jubilee in a very loyal manner. *Abishakams* and *pujaks* were performed in all the temples in the villages, and prayers were offered for the continuance of Her Majesty's reign, and for the long life and happiness of all the members of the Royal Family. The Khazi and Mullah of the Mohammedan community offered prayers in the mosque. In the evening the villagers, including the school children, assembled in the Local Fund School House, where sandal, flowers, sugar and *pan supari* were distributed. The Local Police Force, which paraded in front of the premises, fired a *feu de joie*. The decorations were all that could be desired. The meeting opened with speeches delivered in Tamil, in which the blessings of peace and prosperity which had been enjoyed by the various nationalities in India under the benign rule of her Majesty were alluded to. These speeches were received with great enthusiasm. After that sugar, *pan supari*, &c. were distributed among the assembly, and the meeting terminated with three enthusiastic cheers for Her Majesty. Then a grand procession of the Hindu gods, attended by a large crowd of people, issued from the Siva and Vishnu temples, and it was past 10 P.M. when, after going through the principal streets, it returned to the temples. The Presidential Address was adopted. The local permanent memorial will take the form of a "Water Pandal."

OOTACAMUND (NILGIRIS).

Ootacamund, the chief town of the Nilgiri District, is the summer head-quarters of the Madras Government, and the permanent head-quarters of the Madras Army. It is situated on the western slope of the Dodabetta Range, and its elevation varies from 7,150 feet above sea-level, to 8,642 feet. The principal buildings are Government House, the Council Chamber, Secretariat Offices, the Courts and Offices of the Collector and Magistrate and of the Sub-Judge, St. Thomas's Church, St. Stephen's Church, the Post and Telegraph Offices, Brecks' Memorial School, Public Library and Ootacamund Club. There is also a Botanical Garden. The town was constituted a Municipality in 1866. The population is 12,335, classified as follows:—Hindus 8,021, Mohammedans 1,364, Christians 2,950. The chief educational institutions are the Lawrence Asylum, and the Brecks' Memorial High School. The former is intended for children of British Soldiers, and the latter is an efficient Middle Class School, and was founded in memory of the first Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills. There are Elementary Schools of various classes maintained by the Local Fund and District Boards. The Murree Brewery Company has a branch here. The chief products are coffee, tea, and cinchona, introduced in 1844, 1851, and 1860 respectively.

Jubilee Committee.—LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST, V.C., K.C.B., *Chairman*; Messrs. C. E. PLUNKETT, *Secretary*; L. R. BURROWS; GENERAL MORGAN; GENERAL WILSON; COLONEL LIARDET; Messrs. M. A. LAWSON, M.A.; GOOL MAHOMED SAIT; EDULJEE; MARUTHACHELLA MUDELLIAR; and others.

Not only did the residents of the town unite in the festivities, but many people came in from the surrounding villages and hamlets, including not a few representatives of the Hill tribes. The grand display of bunting and banners shown by the Murree Brewery Company attracted much attention. Two triumphal arches were erected on the Commercial Road. The first was between the Alexandra

House gate and Bombay Hall. This at first glance appeared to be a sholah transplanted in its entirety from one of the adjacent hills. A triumphal arch was also erected over the Library gate. The proceedings commenced with an impressive Thanksgiving Service at St. Stephen's Church. The members of the Freemason Lodge, "Faith, Hope, and Charity," attended in full costume. The National Anthem was heartily sung at the conclusion of the service. The special service at the Roman Catholic church was also a full choral one. At the mosque there was a special service at 9 A.M., at which the leading members of the Mohammedan community of the town were present. The Hindus met at their temple, and the other religious sects did honour to the occasion. A review parade of the Volunteers took place at the Hobart Park at noon. The Head Quarters companies marched to the Park, headed by the band, playing the Jubilee march. On arrival there they were formed into line, and with ranks opened they received Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Prendergast, V.C., K.C.B., the reviewing General Officer, with the usual salute. After the General had inspected the men a *feu de joie* was fired, followed by a Royal Salute and three cheers, led by Sir Harry Prendergast. The Volunteers then marched passed in column of companies. After the march past, line was reformed, and the General expressed the great happiness it afforded him to be present on such an auspicious occasion, and complimented the men on their soldier-like appearance. Several stanzas, composed by himself, were read in Tamil by pundit Vencatarama Aiyangar. An Address on behalf of the Mohammedan community was presented by Munshi Syed Fackroodeen Sufi. At 12.30 money and clothing were distributed to 150 Hindu and 50 Mohammedan poor persons. At the Friend-in-Need Society's workshop, the European and Eurasian poor received small gifts. A procession of School Children, of all classes and creeds, and numbering over 800, then took place. The Nazareth Convent Schools were remarkable for the various costumes of the pupils; there were the boarders in brown, the day scholars in costumes of their own; the native girls enveloped in white clothes; and the boys all neatly dressed. But for gaiety and variety of colours, the Hobart and Kandal Schools bore away the palm. The banner of the St. Stephen's Girls' School was prettily wrought, and besides the name of the school it had on it the words, "Victoria our Beloved Queen, Long may she reign." The Breeks' Memorial School, the Ootacamund Grammar School, the Baptist Mission, Wesleyan Mission, and Kaity Schools, were well represented, and with their many handsome banners, some made expressly for the occasion, they formed a very interesting feature

in the proceedings of the day. At 5 o'clock the children were assembled to partake of refreshments. "God save the Queen" was then sung. The sports now commenced, each event being well contested. The crowd that assembled to witness these sports was unprecedented in Ootacamund. Besides the usual items of high jumps and long jumps, &c., there were a tug-of-war for Todas and Badagas; then followed two dances, one by the Todas, and the other by the Kotas, which appeared to be the most entertaining portion of the evening programme. A flat race for Badagas and Todas respectively were the next two events, and were well contested. A flat race between a Toda and a European resulted in the latter winning by several lengths, thereby gaining a purse, presented by General Faunce, Quartermaster-General. Sir Harry Prendergast assisted in directing the sports, and Mrs. Orr distributed the prizes. The display of fireworks at the Hobart Park, which commenced at the conclusion of the sports, occupied a short time, and was very good. There were four bonfires, one on the hill behind St. Stephen's; a second on Snowdon Hill; a third on Elk Hill; and the fourth—the largest—on Dodabetta peak. Lights were artistically arranged on Breeks' School, the Municipal Office, and the Post and Telegraph Office. The illuminations and decorations in the town were varied and numerous. The following firms illuminated their premises:—Messrs. Spencer and Co., Smith and Co., Oakes and Co., Marchant and Co., Aboo Mahommed and Co., and Esooph Sait. The Hindu and Mohammedan community held a musical *soirée* at Bombay Hall. The leading members of both communities were present. Pundit Venkatarama Aiyengar sang his stanzas, and received much applause. The proceedings of the day were brought to a close by a Ball at the Assembly Rooms. The Presidential Address was adopted. It was resolved to obtain as a permanent local memorial of the Jubilee a full-sized "Portrait" in oils of Her Majesty.

ONGOLE (NELLORE).

The town of Ongole is the capital of the northern Taluk of the Nellore District, and is situated about 75 miles north of Nellore town. Its population is 9,200, composed as follows:—Hindus, 7,556; Mohammedans, 923; Christians, 717; and others, 4. The town lies in the midst of the rich black cotton soil country; on the south and west of it are low rocky hills, which contain a large quantity of iron ore. It is connected with Madras by the Buckingham Canal. The town is noted for the size and beauty of its cattle. It contains a High School belonging to the American Baptist Mission, a Girls' School belonging to the same Mission, and a Municipal Middle School, besides numerous Primary and Pial Schools.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. W. J. TATE, *Chairman*; V. ANANDA ROW PUNTALU, *Secretary*; NALATURI VENCATARUNGACHARRY; N. NAMBIAMALLA CHETTY; REV. W. R. MANLEY; Messrs. TIRVENGADA PILLAI, and AHAMED HUSSIAN SAHIB BAHADUR.

The Jubilee was celebrated with much enthusiasm, and was a great success. Prayers were offered in all places of worship for Her Majesty. A handsome and elaborately decorated Pandal had been erected in a tope near a Hindu temple, outside the town, and thither the Queen's local representative (the Sub-Collector) was, on the afternoon of the 16th, conducted in procession. The "Union Jack" floated over the triumphal arch which adorned the entrance to the Pandal, on which was inscribed a suitable motto. As the procession entered the Pandal a *feu de joie* was fired, and the people cheered. Then cloths were distributed to the needy, who had already been fed in the morning. The Presidential Address was read in English by Mr. V. Ananda Row, the Secretary to the Jubilee Committee, and in Telugu by Mr. N. Venkata Runga Charlu. It was then adopted. Sanscrit and Telugu odes were recited. The company, which must have numbered over 3,000, then witnessed the sports, which lasted till sunset. A nautch followed in the now brilliantly lit Pandal. The people then marched in procession through the chief streets of the town, and eventually proceeded to the Sub-Collector's bungalow, where they gave three cheers for Her Majesty. Gymnastic feats, sports, nautches, and singing occupied the afternoon and evening of the 17th, and the proceedings wound up a little before midnight with a bonfire on the hill opposite the Pandal, with fireworks, and cheers for Her Majesty. The balance of the Jubilee subscriptions will be devoted to the "Improvement of the Water Supply" of the town.

PAKALA (NELLORE).

A *feu de joie* was fired at dawn by the Salt Contingent, and after a few prizes had been awarded to the best dressed peons, several sheep and a large quantity of rice, provided by the Inspector, Mr. Mitchell, were served out to the Factory establishment and three Preventive parties. Rations were also distributed to the registered coolies, as well as to the poor of the place. In the afternoon, just before the sports began, another *feu de joie* was fired. There were hurdle, sack, three-legged, cheroot, pick-a-back, cooly, boys', girls', and women's races, as well as "bull in the ring," and other sports, with a tug of war, "Peons *versus* Coolies," which was won by the former. There was a torchlight dance by Brinjarie women; native music and dancing girls; and a display of fireworks, concluding with three cheers for the Queen Empress. In the village, and after the fireworks, there was a procession of gods from the Hindu temple. The Presidential Address was adopted.

PALAMCOTTAH (TINNEVELLY).

This town is the head-quarters of the Collector of the District. The population is 17,964; of whom 15,098 are Hindus, 865 are Mohammedans, and 2,001 are Christians. It contains an Anglo-Vernacular School, a Boys' School of the C.M.S., a Boarding School for Christian boys and girls, and a Training School for Christian girls.

A crowd of nearly 10,000 persons assembled on the race-course to witness the sports. The sports-programme included pony and horse races. A *fête* was given to school children in a tastefully decorated Pandal on the *maidan*. The principal residents of the district, including the Zemindars of Ettiapuram, Oothumalai, and Sevelpatti were present. The Presidential Address was read, adopted, and presented to the District Magistrate. A good display of fireworks followed. The principal roads in Palamcottah and Tinnevely, and the streets and houses in both the towns and neighbouring villages, were illuminated at night, as also the public buildings. At the principal places of worship special services were held. Gods were taken in procession in several Devasthanams. On the 17th an address on the benefits of the British rule in India was delivered at a large public meeting at which the District Judge presided. A nautch was held at night. Enthusiastic cheers were given for Her Majesty and the Royal Family.

PALANI (MADURA).

The population of this town is 13,515, and that of the whole Taluk is 171,515. The place is noted for the temple of Thendayuthapani Swami, which is resorted to by pilgrims from all parts of India. The town was lately constituted into a Municipality. There is also a Local Board with three Unions. The chief occupations of the people are cultivation and trade. Weaving is the only manufacture. The American Mission has established a Girls' School. There is a Salary Results Schools in the town aided by the Municipality, and several Results System Schools in the Taluk aided by Municipal or Local Funds.

Jubilee Committee.—REV. H. C. HAZEN, *Chairman*; Messrs. T. GOUSMIAH SAHIB, J. SAMUEL PILLAI, and C. RUNGA ROW, *Joint Secretaries*; SITHAMBARAM CHETTIAR; T. KRISTNA ROW; C. SUBBARAYER; and five others.

Early in the morning of the 16th the town assumed a gay appearance. The houses had been whitewashed and adorned with flags and banners; and *thoranams* overhung the streets. The Navaranga Mantapum in front of the temple was tastefully decorated, and a beautiful Pandal had been erected there. A small Pandal had been put up at the entrance to the Municipal Office, with a triumphal arch bearing the inscription "Long live Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India." *Abishakams* and *pujahs* were performed in the Hindu temples of the town, and special services were held. Prayers were also offered in the churches and mosques. At noon about 3,000 poor of all classes were fed in different places, and about 150 of them were presented with

cloths. In the afternoon sweetmeats were distributed to about 7,000 schoolboys and girls. In the evening there were magical performances and athletic sports. At night there was a grand illumination of all the houses, temples, mosques, churches, streets, and the Rock. The Post Office, Municipal Office, the Taluk Cutcherry, the Municipal Dispensary, and the Police Station House, as well as the Jubilee Mantapum, were beautifully illuminated. At 6.30 P.M. a large number of gentlemen and ladies assembled at the Navaranga Mantapum. A portrait of Her Majesty was placed in an elevated position, and was adorned with garlands. The Rev. H. C. Hazen who was voted to the chair, made an appropriate speech. Mr. Subbu Runga Naidu gave an account in Tamil of Her Majesty's life, and the chief events of her reign. Three hearty cheers were then given for the Empress, and sandal, flowers, *pan supari*, &c., were distributed to all. At about 8 P.M. the portrait was placed on a howdah mounted on an elephant, beautifully decorated for the occasion, and taken in procession through the four chief streets of the town, attended by about 5,000 people, including several European ladies and gentlemen. The dancing-girls who danced in front of the portrait sang the "*Kummipattu*," a poem composed in honour of Her Majesty by Mr. Scott, of Madura. There was then a grand display of fireworks which occupied more than an hour. On the return of the procession to the Jubilee Mantapum, at about 11 P.M. the party broke up. The Presidential Address was adopted. On the evening of the 17th gymnastic sports and races were held and prizes distributed; and at night there were theatrical performances. A "Victoria Jubilee Lamp" has been erected in the town in commemoration of the Jubilee. It was lighted on the night of the 16th with much ceremony.

PALGHAUT (MALABAR).

Palghaut, the largest inland town in Malabar, is situated in the gap formed by the great depression of the Western Ghats, through which the railroad finds its way to the West Coast across the Peninsula. The town was once the seat of a Rajah, but became subject to Hyder Ali of Mysore, for whom a fort was built here by French engineers. The fort was captured by the British in 1790. The population is 36,339; of whom 30,424 are Hindus, 4,854 are Mohammedans, and 1,061 are Christians. The majority of the people are traders and agriculturists. Paddy is cultivated on a large scale in the neighbourhood. The town is noted for its grass mats. It has a large inland trade. There is a Municipality of twenty Councillors, of whom fifteen are elected by the people, and five nominated by the Government.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. V. P. DE ROZARIO, *Chairman*; T. A. RAMAKRISHNA IYER and ONDEN RAMAN, *Joint Secretaries*; C. S. SWAMINADHA PUTTER KARIAKAR; K. P. ACHUTA MENON; T. C. ELSWORTHY; REV. H. BACHMANN; V. RAMA SASTRI; and others.

People, not only from the town and the Taluk, but also from distant places, had gathered together on the occasion. Several leading chieftains, including the

Second Prince of the Zamorin family, the Elia Rajah of Nilambur, Kollongode Elia Nambidi, and others were present. At 6 A.M. an Imperial Salute of 101 kathanas (a gun used in temples) was fired from the ramparts of the fort, and the Jubilee Parade of the Volunteers, which immediately afterwards took place, concluded with three enthusiastic cheers for Her Majesty, and the singing of the National Anthem. The European and East Indian community attended the Jubilee Service in the Roman Catholic Church. At 10 A.M. rice, cloths, and money were distributed to 2,000 poor. Beautifully caparisoned elephants, the largest of which carried a life-size portrait of Her Majesty, formed part of a procession which started at about 4 P.M. from the Jubilee Pandal that had been erected in the vicinity of the Fort, where a large number of Europeans and natives had assembled, and passed by the English church, the Big Bazaar, and the Sultanpetta, returning to the Jubilee Pandal at about 7.30 P.M. About 20,000 people were on the *maidan* to witness the ceremony. The procession presented a brilliant spectacle, and red, blue, and green lights were burnt at intervals. When the portrait of Her Majesty was taken into the Pandal three hearty cheers were given for the Queen Empress, and the National Anthem was sung. A display of fireworks brought the festivities of the day to a close. The Presidential Address was adopted. On the following afternoon a large number of European and native gentlemen assembled in the Jubilee Pandal, and the space around the Pandal was crowded with people who had met to witness some races. Shortly after dusk there was a grand display of fireworks. Three cheers and three *arpus* (the native way of cheering on the Malabar coast) for Her Majesty brought the loyal demonstration to an end.

PALLADAM (COIMBATORE).

Palladam is the head-quarters of one of the most important Taluks in the District of Coimbatore. The chief productions of the Taluk are cotton, tobacco, and dry grains.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. C. SEETHA RAMAIYER, *Chairman*; SIBGATHULLAH CHIDA, *Secretary*; HAN-NUMANTHA RAO; RAMANARAYAN DEVA; SUJAMMUL SAIT; KUPPAN CHETTIYAR; PALANI CHETTIYAR; GOVINDA RAO; MANIKHAPURAM KRISHNA RAO; DADA SAHIB; and MAKDOON SAHIB.

The town was decorated in a variety of ways from early in the morning, and in the evening it was brilliant with illuminations. In the course of the day people of different castes were fed, and a money distribution was made to indigent Mohammedans. In the temples and the mosques special thanksgivings were offered, and blessings were invoked for Her Majesty. In the

afternoon a treat was given to the schoolboys. At 4 P.M. almost all the male population of the town and of the adjoining villages attended a public meeting that was held in a large Pandal in the temple compound. The assemblage was immense for a town like Palladam, for no fewer than 1,000 people were present. The police paraded in front of the Pandal. Mr. C. Seetha Ramiyer Tahsildar was voted to the chair. The proceedings opened with an address in Tamil by Mr. S. V. Seetharamaiyer, B.A., who explained the object of the meeting, described the blessings enjoyed by the Indian people under the British rule, and alluded to the virtues of the sympathetic and benevolent Sovereign who adorns the British throne. The assembly then shouted "Long life and prosperity to the Queen and Royal Family." There was then a singing party, and when that was over, sandal, *pan supari*, plantains, and sugar were distributed to all present. The assemblage then went in procession, accompanied by music, to the market compound, to witness a display of fireworks, which was preceded by a Royal salute by the police. The procession returned through the principal streets of the town to the original place of meeting, where, after hearty acclamations, the crowd dispersed. The Presidential Address was adopted.

PALMANAIR (NORTH ARCOT).

The town of Palmanair stands about 2,500 feet above the sea-level. Before the opening of the railway to Mettapolliem, it was much resorted to by European gentlemen of the neighbouring districts during the hot weather. The population is 3,679. Of these 2,875 are Hindus, 709 Mohammedans, and 95 Christians. It contains a Local Fund School. The American Mission has also established a School here. Besides this, there are three Pial Schools (purely Telugu). There is a splendid Local Fund Dispensary at this station. Palmanair was recently constituted a Union under the Local Boards' Act. This town trades in sugar, jaggery and tamarind. It contains a Taluk Cutcherry, a Police Station, a Sub-Registrar's Office, a Forest Overseer's Office, a Distillery, and a District Munsiff's Court.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. K. KRISTNA ROW, *Chairman*; E. VENKATARAMAYYA, *Secretary*; VIVIANI; G. S. WILLOCKS; K. RUNGAYYA MUDALIAR; A. BALAKRISHNA ROW; C. ARUNAGIRI MUDALIAR; D. KACHAPESEVARAYYA; GAPALAKRISTNAPPA CHETTY; and others.

Religious processions, under strings of mango leaves, formed the staple of the demonstrations in the village on the 16th. After drinking Her Majesty's health, Mr. J. H. Glenny, C.S., the Collector, and his guests received the Zemindar of Poonganoor, C.I.E., and his son, and the principal members of the local native society. Chinese lanterns hung about the trees, and *buttees* arranged along the paths, combined to produce a pretty effect in the starlight night. The School children were treated. The Presidential Address was adopted.

PAMBAN (MADURA).

The population of this town is 5,000, most of whom are Hindus. A large number of pilgrims pass through the town to and from the celebrated temple at Ramaswaram, eight miles distant. The S.P.G. Mission, and the Jesuit Mission have established schools here, as well as at other villages on the island; there are also a few Prial Schools. The inhabitants live for the most part by fishing. The import trade consists of food stuffs; and the exports are beche-de-mer, shark fins, cocoanuts, chunam, coral, and firewood.

Jubilee Committee.—J. JAMES, *Chairman*; P. B. GIBBONS, *Secretary*; V. RAJARUTHNUM PILLAY; J. E. P. STEEL; A. S. PENAGAPANY MUDALIAR; J. VENKATRAYULU NAIDU; A. VEDAKKAN; A. SUBRAMANIA PILLAY; ABDUL RAHIMAN SAHIB; M. MUTHU, and MYDEEN PITCHAI MARAIKAR.

Very early in the morning the chief street from the Cutcherry to the Cable House was decorated with bright-coloured bannerets and with flags, and many private houses were adorned with flags and garlands. At 9.30 A.M. the National Anthem was sung by the school children; and sweets and fruits were distributed to 400 children of all castes. Rice and curry were distributed to over 1,200 poor people. In the afternoon a Regatta took place in the north roads, consisting of a sailing race, canoe races, ship's boat race, and swimming matches, winding up with wrestling matches. Prizes were distributed by Miss James. In the evening the Post and Telegraph Offices and the houses of most of the officials were illuminated. The Presidential Address was adopted. On the following day food was distributed to over 1,300 poor people, and in the afternoon land sports were held. The course, which had been gaily decorated, was situated at the back of the Cable House. The sports on this day consisted of an all-comers' race, veterans' race, pony race, tug-of-war, sack races for men and boys, chatty race, boys' race, all-comers' tug-of-war, and a wheelbarrow race. About 4,000 people witnessed the sports, many having come in from the surrounding villages as well as from the main land. The sports lasted till dusk, when fireworks were let off, and a large bonfire was lit. The festivities terminated with the singing of the National Anthem, and three hearty cheers for the Queen Empress.

PANRUTI (SOUTH ARCOT).

Panruti is the commercial centre of the South Arcot District. The population of the town and its suburbs is 20,172, of whom 18,953 are Hindus, 1,135 Mohammedans, and 84 Christians. There are two Churches, one belonging to the Baptist Mission, and the other to the Lutheran Mission. A Girls' School is maintained by the Baptist Mission. There are, besides, a Government Girls' School, and a Local Fund Middle School for boys. The offices of the Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Police Inspector, Sub-Registrar Taluk Overseer, and Sub-Postmaster are located in the town. Ground nuts are largely exported.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. M. PARTHASARADY RAJOO, *Chairman*; M. RAMASWAMI IYER, *Secretary*; A. SIVAKOLANDER MUDALIAR, B.A.; P. KUPPUSAMI ODAYAR; J. A. KANDAYA PILLAI; A. SCREENIVASA CHAMBERLAIN; and others.

At dawn numerous salutes were fired in honour of Her Majesty. Early in the morning, service was performed in the Christian Church, and *abishakams*,

offerings, and *arjanai* were offered in the Hindu temples. In the Mosque *pathiah* was grandly performed. At about 10 A.M. the feeding of the poor commenced. In the godown attached to the Choultry in the heart of the town, upwards of 1,000 poor people were served with food; and food was served to more than 1,000 mendicants in other centres. A number of gentlemen were entertained in the Choultry. The Public Offices were beautifully decorated with evergreens, festoons, the Union Jack, and banners, and with the inscription, "God save our Empress for another fifty years." At about 7 P.M. the illuminations were complete, and the town presented a brilliant appearance. The people thronged everywhere. Guns were fired at intervals, and there was a musical performance. At 8 P.M. the Arichandra Natakam gave a dramatic performance, the play selected being one which illustrated the principle of honesty as being characteristic of Her Majesty's reign. The play continued until daybreak. The Presidential Address was adopted.

PARAMAKUDI (MADURA).

This is a town with a population of 8,822, consisting mostly of weavers. It has for many years been the seat of a District Munsiff, and latterly of a Sub-Registrar also. There are a number of Schools affording elementary education in English and Tamil, the highest of which is the English Middle School. There is also a Civil Dispensary maintained out of Local Funds. The weaving of cotton and silk cloths with lace borders is carried on to a considerable extent. A Union has been formed mainly for sanitary purposes, and is working satisfactorily.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. V. COOPOOSWAMI AIYAR, *Chairman*; MOHANA RENGA NAIDU; MAHOMED HUSSAIN MALUMYAR SAIB; M. NAGALINGAM PILLAI; G. T. ANANTHANARAYANA PILLAI; RAMAIENGAR; L. NAGASWAMY AIYAR; VEDAPURI SASTRIAL; and eight others.

Early in the morning gay flags were displayed in different parts of the town, and over all the public offices as well as from the tops of trees. *Thoranam*s were hung across the streets, and parti-coloured paper lamps were suspended from the tops of long poles. Thanksgiving services were held in honour of Her Majesty at Christian, Hindu, and Mohammedan places of worship. Temple guns were fired at short intervals throughout the day. About 500 school children of both sexes marched in procession to the place where the public meeting was held. A large crowd was present, and the proceedings were very enthusiastic. A Tamil address, explaining the importance of the occasion was read, and different sorts of cakes were distributed among the children. Prizes were distributed to the pupils of the English Middle School. About 300 poor Brahmins were fed at the Chuttram and the Vishnu Pagoda, and about as many of other castes in a tope on the banks of the river Vaigai. About 100 were also clothed. At night the

temples and mosques were illuminated. The higher classes took part in a public feast and a dramatic performance. The Presidential Address was adopted.

PARAMATHI (SALEM).

This town has a population numbering 2,815. It is the head-quarters of the Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, of the Inspector of Police, and of the Special Sub-Registrar of Assurances. English education is given in Local Fund Schools. The chief occupations of the people are agriculture, weaving, and money-lending. A good trade is carried on in cotton. Jaggery and saltpetre are manufactured. Paddy, plantains, and tobacco are largely exported.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. A. MUKTICHDAMBARA, B.A., *Chairman*; T. RAMASESHA AIYER, and C. RAMA ROW, *Joint Secretaries*; C. MANICKA MUDALIAR; T. MAHOMED KASIM SAHIB; CHEDAMBARA REDDIYAR; GURUNADHA CHETTIYAR; VENKATA RAMA REDDIYAR; RAJA KAVUNDAR; and eight others.

The celebration was announced to the public by beat of tom-tom. The Dharmakarthis of the several temples were requested to offer prayers for the continuance of the beneficent reign of Her Majesty. A large Pandal had been erected on the site of the proposed "Victoria Lodge," which is to be the local permanent memorial of the Jubilee. It was elegantly decorated with foliage, garlands, banners, &c. In front of the Pandal was a triumphal arch, on which were inscribed, in bright colours, the words, "Long live our Gracious Queen Empress." Two other arches and a small Pandal were erected on the *maidan* close by. The streets were adorned with festoons. *Abishakams* were performed in all Hindu temples, and prayers were offered in the temples, mosques, and the Roman Catholic church. More than 300 poor people of all castes and creeds were fed. Two "Water Pandals" had been erected, one by the Jubilee Committee, and the other by the people of the town, in commemoration of the occasion, and water was served to all classes of persons. Sugar and fruit were distributed to schoolboys and children. In the afternoon athletic sports were held. Over 2,000 persons assembled to witness them. A public meeting was then held, at which Mr. P. Rajagopala Chariyar Avergal, M.A., B.L., Deputy Collector, presided. He opened the meeting with a speech, in which he gave a sketch of the life of Her Majesty, and of the advantages India had derived during her reign. Prayers for the continuance of the reign of Her Majesty were then offered, and the Chairman proceeded to lay the foundation stone of the "Victoria Lodge." A parchment roll had been prepared by Mr. A. Muktychidambara Mudelliar, the Chairman of the Jubilee Committee. It bore the following inscription:—

"16th February, 1887. Foundation stone of the 'Victoria Lodge,' at Paramathi, Namakal Taluk, Salem District, erected in commemoration of the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Victoria, laid by Mr. P. Raja Gopala Chariar, M.A., B.L., in the presence of Messrs. A. Muktychidambara

Mudelliar, B.A., Sub-Registrar, and Chairman Jubilee Committee, C. Manika Mudelliar, Deputy Tahsildar, T. Mahomed Kasim Sahib, Inspector of Police, Mr. C. W. W. Martin, District and Sessions Judge, Mr. George MacWatters, Collector and District Magistrate."

This record was signed, wrapped round a newspaper, and placed inside a bottle, together with several of the Queen's coins and an ingot of gold. The bottle was placed in a cavity of the stone on which the foundation stone was placed. When the foundation stone was being lowered four sets of native pipers and other musicians played. A salute of 101 guns was fired, and the President declared the stone to be "well and truly laid." The Presidential Address to Her Majesty was then read, and signatures taken thereto, amidst enthusiastic cheers. Nautches followed, and sandal, flowers, fruit, and *pan supari* were distributed. A good pyrotechnic display followed. Prayers were offered for the Queen Empress in the Vishnu Temple, and the gods were taken round the town in procession, followed by a large crowd of people. The first day's festivities closed with the singing of the National Anthem by the nautch girls. On the following day sports of various kinds were held, after which there was a musical entertainment. Sandal, flowers, fruits, and *pan supari* were distributed, and repeated cheers were given for Her Majesty.

The Jubilee was celebrated in several of the surrounding villages with similar enthusiasm.

PARLAKIMIDI (GANJAM).

This is the chief town of the large and important Zemindary of the same name. It is picturesquely situated in one of the most beautiful valleys in India. The population is 10,812, of whom 10,621 are Hindus, 188 are Mohammedans, and 3 are Christians. Mats and baskets are made, but otherwise the articles of manufacture are few. The town is essentially agricultural, the surrounding valleys yielding an abundance of grain. The education of the town is well cared for by the Zemindar, who maintains a High School at his own expense, besides which primary education is promoted by the Municipality which was constituted last year.

The houses in the principal streets had been whitewashed, and arches and Pandals erected in several places with bright banners bearing mottoes expressing loyal wishes for the health, happiness, and long life of Her Majesty. The town presented an unusually animated appearance, brightened by the natural beauty of the surrounding scenery. In the forenoon a substantial breakfast was given to all the poor in the town. Every one who asked for a meal received one. The lame, the blind, and the dumb were presented with cloths, besides being fed. The Zemindar gave a cloth and a piece of money, varying in value from $\frac{1}{2}$ anna to 8 annas, to every poor person in the town. In the afternoon there were sports of all sorts, including foot races, chatty races, egg-on-spoon races,

tug-of-war, donkey races, and fencing. They were followed by a nautch and musical entertainment. There were special services in all the temples and muttums, and a procession of the Hindu gods, with the priests marching in front chanting prayers for Her Majesty. At night the principal streets and roads were illuminated, as well as the Palace, the Post Office, and several private residences. There were several displays of fireworks in different places, the best display being in front of the Palace. The town and the surrounding valley are overlooked by a hill about 600 feet above the plain, and on the top of this a large bonfire was lighted about 9 P.M. At the house of Mr. Jagannatha Row Puntalu an address was read by his son; and a Pundit sang to his own music a Telugu version of "God save the Queen." The Presidential Address was adopted.

PATUKOTA (TANJORE).

The population is 4,677, of whom 4,274 are Hindus, 258 Mohammedans, and 145 Christians. Both education and trade are improving. It contains an ancient fort.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. SYED KHADER PADSHAH SAHEB BAHADUR, *Chairman*; VENKETRAMA CHETTIAR, *Secretary*; VENKETRAMA IYER; RAMASAWMY IYER; MUTHANJEE IYER; RAMA CHUNDER ROW; CHINNIA IYER; SRINIVASA PILLAY; and others.

The chief buildings of the town were decorated, and about 300 poor persons were fed. Sweetmeats were distributed to the school children. There were grand processions from the temples and mosques both in the evening and at night. A mass meeting was held, speeches were made, the Presidential Address was read and adopted, and *pan supari* was distributed. There was a display of fireworks.

PEAPULLY (KURNOOL).

The population of this town is 3,392, comprising Brahmins, Komities, Kapas, Beligas, Jangams, Christians, and Mohammedans. There are two Schools, in which Telugu is taught. A considerable trade is carried on in grain, cloth, and leather.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. SYED MAJHRALI, *Chairman*; N. PANCHANADAM PILLAY, *Secretary*; R. LAKSMINARASOO PANTULU; N. VERADACHARIAR; D. KOTILINGAMA DEVARA; Y. KRISHTAPPA; CHINNA SUBASASTRI, and others.

Almost all the inhabitants of the place assembled at Nagunnah Chuttrum in the afternoon, and were treated to music until 6 P.M. A Telugu translation of the Presidential Address was read aloud, and adopted, and the signatures of a few representative gentlemen were taken to it. The people gave three hearty cheers for the Queen Empress. There was a liberal distribution of sugar and *pan supari*. About 125 poor people, the majority being Mohammedans, were given a substantial meal. The town presented a gay appearance; *thoranams*

overhung every street, and during the night all the temples, mosques, and streets were decorated and illuminated. Prayers were offered for the long life and prosperity of Her Majesty. The Mohammedans carried a Jubilee banner in procession, and invoked blessings on Her Majesty. The Hindus assembled at the temples of Siva Veerabadra, and Kasiva Swamy, and thence carried their gods in procession with music through the streets. These processions commenced at 7 P.M. respectively, and continued till 2 A.M. A "Chuttrum" is to be erected in commemoration of the Jubilee.

PENUKONDA (ANANTAPORE).

This town belongs to the civil district of Bellary, and to the revenue district of Anantapore. It was the capital of the ancient kingdom of the Bijapur Rajahs, whose territories extended to the bank of the Kistna River. It is full of ancient structures. There are beautiful vineyards, and guava and pomegranate gardens. The population is 5,331, of whom 4,149 are Hindus, 1,160 are Mohammedans, 17 are Christians, and 5 are unclassified. A Local Fund School teaches boys up to the Fourth Standard, while three Pial Schools are devoted to elementary education. There is a School for Mohammedan boys, and one for Caste Girls. The Local Self-Government scheme was introduced last September. Taluk Boards and Panchayat Unions have been formed.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. H. KRISTNA ROW PANTUKU, *Chairman*; G. NARASINGA ROW, *Secretary*; P. PAUPAPATI ROW; T. VARADIAH NAIDU; V. HANUMANATHA ROW; N. BHIMA ROW; K. R. RANGASAWMY IYENGAR; and twenty-five others.

The festivities commenced by a monster gathering in a large stone Mantapam called the "Jubilee Mahal" within the premises of Ramasawmy's temple. The Mantapam was beautifully decorated, and a handsome Pandal had been erected at its entrance. Long before 8 A.M., the time appointed for the meeting, over 1,000 people of all classes and creeds, and in all positions of life, had congregated to take part in the adoption of the Presidential Address to the Queen Empress. Behind the public officers sat landowners, tradesmen, artisans, and other citizens. Boys from all the schools of the town were arranged on benches, while the girls of the Caste Girls' School sat on the carpeted floor between the two front rows. The bright costumes, and the glittering jewels of the girls, added to the holiday attire of the male sex, gave a highly picturesque appearance to the scene, which was further enhanced by the mellow light of the morning, and the artistic decorations of the Hall. The Head Assistant Collector, Mr. Macleod, having been voted to the chair, proposed the adoption of the Presidential Address. Mr. G. Narasinga Row, First Grade Pleader, seconded the proposition, which was carried with acclamation. The District Munsiff, Mr. H. Kristna Row, then read the Address in English to the assembly, after which one of the masters of the Local Fund School read a Telugu translation of it. The Address was

then adopted amid acclamations. It was resolved that in honour of the Jubilee, the Penukonda Newspaper Club Girls' School be henceforth designated the "Penukonda Jubilee Girls' School." Sweets were distributed to the schoolboys and girls, after which the Chairman, and Mr. Lodge the Forest Officer, were presented with garlands and bouquets, and conducted home in procession, accompanied by music. From 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., nearly 400 paupers of all castes and creeds were fed. At 3.30 P.M. the District Munsiff, the Tahsildar, Vakils, and other officials, accompanied by over 1,000 people, marched with music, tom-toms, and nautch girls, to the bungalow of the Head Assistant Collector, and conducted that officer with his wife and children, and Mr. Lodge, in state, to the "Jubilee Mahal," where sports were held. A tennis tournament was then played. A tent had been pitched on the ground and chairs and tables placed for the European party, who were served with refreshments. The Native gentlemen and the people were also provided with refreshments. More than 3,000 persons assembled to witness the sports. As night set in the whole town was lighted with lamps. A procession was then formed at the "Jubilee Mahal," of officers in Her Majesty's service, tradesmen, artisans, labourers, school children, and others, numbering more than 2,000 persons, who, with gods, music, nautch girls, and fireworks, marched through the illuminated high street to the north gate of the town where a "Memorial Lamp" was to be fixed. Here Mr. and Mrs. Macleod and Mr. Lodge awaited the arrival of the procession, and when it arrived Mrs. Macleod laid the foundation stone of the Lamp Post. Three hearty cheers were given in honour of Her Majesty, and garlands and flowers were placed round the necks of the ladies and gentlemen present amidst shouts of applause. The procession then retraced its way, while the Europeans drove to the tank bund where a banquet was provided for them. The Natives then had their supper and hurried to the "Jubilee Mahal" where a nautch was held. It was 10 o'clock when this performance began, and presently the European guests arrived, and took their seats on the *daïs* reserved for them. Nearly a thousand people assembled to take part in the recreation. The scene presented was a very attractive one. The entertainment was brought to a close at midnight. On the following day at 4 P.M. crowds of people gathered at the Tennis Court, where a tennis tournament was played by the members of the Club. When darkness set in, there was a display of fireworks in front of the Tennis Court. At 9.30 P.M. there was a nautch, which did not conclude before 1 A.M.

On the third day a similar programme, with a few slight alterations, was gone through. There were tennis matches, fireworks, and nautch parties. At nightfall there was another display of fireworks.

PERIAKOLAM (MADURA).

The population of this town is 16,446, of whom 14,564 are Hindus, 1,233 are Mohammedans, and 649 are Christians. There is a High School in which Sanscrit is taught. There are thirteen Primary Schools, including one for Girls. There is also a Night School. The affairs of the town are looked after by a Taluk Board of twelve members. It has seven Unions and one Association under its management. The principal articles of export are paddy, raggy, cholam, gingelly oil seed, cotton, plantains, cardamoms and coffee, bamboos, dye barks, leather, and timber. The principal articles of import are salt, iron ware, piece goods, ground nut, castor and kerosene oils. The chief manufactures are country cloths, gunny bags, woollen cumblies, bamboo mats and baskets, country carts, saltpetre, brass vessels, and earthen pots.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. K. N. NARAYANA AIYER, *Chairman*; C. F. P. SEBASTIAN PILLAI; P. REN-GASAMI AIYER; SUNDRA ROW; E. J. STEPHENS; NARAYANA ROW; LUTCHMI NARAYANA AIYER; SRINIVASA AIYER; GANAPATHY AIYER; KRISHNI IYER; T. M. NAMASWAYAM PILLAY; and nine others.

The streets of the town were decorated with flags, festoons, bunting; and ornamental arches were erected bearing loyal mottoes, such as, "*Vivat Regina*," "Heaven bless our Gracious Empress," "May peace and plenty ever signalise our Queen Mother's Reign," in large characters, both in English and in Tamil. The centre of attraction was the spacious Local Fund Choultry, which was very artistically decorated with foliage. A Pandal had been erected in front of the Choultry. Here about 1,000 people of all castes and conditions assembled at 7 A.M. One of the Brahmin pandits of the town recited some Sanscrit verses, and entertained the people with readings from the Ramayana, appropriate to the occasion. These recitations and readings were translated into Tamil, which the spectators listened to with great attention. Sanscrit odes composed in honour of Her Majesty were sung, after which a Pleader delivered an eloquent address, in Tamil, on the many blessings that had resulted from Her Majesty's reign. From 8.30 to 10 A.M. there was a mnemonical entertainment, which the spectators witnessed with great wonderment. Between noon and 2 P.M. the old and infirm, the poor and the needy, of all classes were fed, and 70 very destitute persons of both sexes were provided with cloths. Then native music played, and at 4 P.M. there was a Police Parade. After the "review" the Police fired a *feu-de-joie*. At about 5 in the evening the crowd moved to the spacious compound of the Hindu High School, adjoining the Local Fund Choultry, where the pupils of the several Boys' and Girls' Schools entertained the assembly—the girls singing in Tamil the "*Victoria Kummy*," the song composed by Mr. Scott, of Madura; and the boys engaging in athletic feats, which lasted nearly

an hour. The boys and the girls were then treated to a feast of cakes, sweetmeats, fruits, and flowers. After sundown the town was brilliantly illuminated with a large number of lights and lanterns arranged at short intervals along the public roads. Between 8 and 10 o'clock there was a grand torchlight procession of the Hindu gods and goddesses. It was preceded by a number of Brahmin priests, who chanted hymns and mantrams, and offered prayers for the long life and prosperity of the Queen Empress and the members of the Royal Family. There were also present a number of dancing girls, who performed the *kollatam* dance. Throughout the day and night there were special services of thanksgiving in the Christian, Hindu, and Moslem places of worship. The Presidential Address was adopted. An Institution to be named the "Victoria Reading Room" is to be established to commemorate the Jubilee.

PITTAPUR (GODAVERI).

This town is the head-quarters of the Pittapur Zemindary, which covers 200 square miles, and contains 68,161 inhabitants. The population of the town numbers 11,593, of whom 10,512 are Hindus, and 1,081 are Mohammedans. It contains the Rajah's Palace, and various public offices.

At a preliminary meeting held at the Victoria Mahal in the Fort of Pittapur, on the 11th February, the Rajah of Pittapur, who presided, said:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I thank the members of the Jubilee Committee, and also our Collector Bahadur, for having deemed me worthy of filling the chair on such a momentous occasion. It gives me very great pleasure to have been afforded the rare opportunity of showing my deference and loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, whose beneficent rule stands matchless in the whole history of Bharata Varsha. Neither the ancient Hindu Kings nor the later Mohammedan Emperors could have any idea of the immense peace and prosperity brought home to us by the British Rule. Railways, telegraphs, and steam navigation were not even dreamt of by the ancients. No Government in the history of India has dealt such impartial justice even to the poorest classes without the least distinction of caste, colour, or creed. Former Kings were one and all selfish, and cared for the welfare of their own race, and of certain classes only. But Her Majesty has treated the many coloured races of Her mighty Empire with no more difference than what a mother would observe among her manifold children. England and India are her twins. As it has pleased Providence to link together these two countries, I call upon all educated natives who owe their rise and livelihood to the British Government to forget all differences of religion (for the truths inculcated by the Vedas and the Bible are the same) and join with one voice to invoke the choicest blessings of the Almighty upon our glorious Empress and her illustrious dynasty, and may war and rebellion never disturb the peace and plenty of her golden rule! It only remains for me to ask you, Gentlemen, to prove yourselves worthy of the name of Hindus by observing the 16th February as the day of your greatest rejoicing, and by joining with a prompt and cordial mind in any demonstration which the Committee may decide upon in honour of the occasion. A word more to add that you, my Hindu brethren, should not in the least hesitate to entertain Europeans equally with our Hindu brethren, for our Sastras do not at all sanction such a difference of treatment, and unanimously proclaim that to whatever creed or race a guest belongs he should be treated kindly, and fed without prejudice as far as circumstances will allow, and thus the gap now existing between the European and native races may gradually disappear. In conclusion I propose

that 'God bless Her Majesty, and long live our beloved Empress' be our watchword during the whole *fête*."

The following Jubilee Committee was then elected:—

The RAJAH OF PITTAPUR, *Chairman*; Messrs. A. VENKATA NARASINGA ROW, DEWAN, and T. JAGANUADHAM, *Joint Secretaries*; V. APPASAWMY NAYUDU, H. RAMA-ROW PUNTALU, M. B. JAGANSING, K. DHARMA RAZULU, and eight others.

The Jubilee was celebrated with an enthusiasm quite unprecedented in the history of this Zemindary. The population is composed chiefly of Hindus of various castes. At least 4,000 people took part in the rejoicings and festivities of the day. About 2,000 people of all classes were fed, and 200 poor persons were supplied with new cloths. At 5 P.M. a grand procession left the Victoria Mahal. First came the leading officials and other residents of the town dressed in their holiday attire; then followed Her Majesty's portrait which was placed in a howdah on a fine elephant, splendidly caparisoned. A hundred Mohammedan retainers of the Rajah, in uniform, led the van, each bearing a white standard in his hand. Then followed the insignia given to the Royal Family of Pittapur by the Emperors of Delhi and the Nizams of Hyderabad, with sabres, shields, coat of arms, truncheons, &c., and then a few elephants and horses followed. The procession, which was accompanied by musicians, passed through the chief streets of the town, all of which were adorned with festoons, and brilliantly illuminated at night. There were several triumphal arches, which bore loyal inscriptions, such as "God bless Her Majesty," "Long live our Empress Victoria," &c. There were four nautch parties in attendance. Bands of devotees from adjacent villages brought up the rear, singing songs and dancing with much enthusiasm. Bells pealed in all the temples, where the Brahmins offered prayers for the prosperity of the Empress, and the continuance of her rule. Fireworks illuminated the scene. The procession returned at 8 P.M. to the Victoria Mahal, where Her Majesty's portrait was installed in a prominent place with much ceremony. Several addresses were then read in English, Sanscrit, Telugu and Hindustani. The Presidential Address was read, and unanimously adopted, amid shouts of applause. Several speeches followed, and rautches were held. The distribution of fruit, flowers, perfumes, and *pan supari* concluded the proceedings. A vote of thanks was passed to His Highness the Rajah for his munificence in celebrating the Jubilee at his own expense, and three cheers were given for Her Majesty. On the following evening

there were horse races, wrestling, and other sports. A treat was given to schoolboys, and at night there was another display of fireworks, followed by a musical entertainment and several nautch parties.

POLLACHI (COIMBATORE).

The population is 5,089, of whom 4,468 are Hindus, 548 are Mohammedans, and 66 are Christians. It is the head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector, of the Tahsildar, of the Police Inspector, and of the Sub-Registrar of Assurances. The Local Fund Dispensary is a fine building erected by public subscription. There are two Schools maintained by the Local Fund Board, one teaching up to the Middle School Standard, and the other is a Primary School. There are also two Mission Schools and several Prial Schools. A Reading Club has been lately started. The largest Fair in the Madras Presidency is held here every Thursday. Timber is the chief articles of merchandise; and grains, ghee, oil, cotton, and chillies are also extensively exported.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. KRISTNIER, Tahsildar, *Chairman*; S. M. PONNOOSWAMY PILLAY, *Secretary*; P. NARAYANASWAMY NAIDU; VENCATASUBBIER; COOPER; RAMASAWMY IYER; VENCATARAMANIYER; and ten others.

On both the 16th and 17th, the different caste people were treated to a sumptuous banquet, and about 500 poor people were fed. All the streets were adorned with festoons, and the houses were whitewashed and well illuminated. On the morning of the 16th prayers were offered in the several places of worship, and a grand entertainment was given in the evening at the local Police-station. A large number of officials, non-officials, and rich Mirasidars attended. The proceedings began with a parade of the police force, and a Royal salute was fired. At the termination of the proceedings *pan supari* and flowers were distributed. There was a display of fireworks at night, and the gods were taken round in procession, preceded by two richly caparisoned elephants, and attended with music. On the 17th a very large meeting was held at the Local Fund Chuttrum, when the Presidential Address was read and adopted. Some speeches were delivered, and verses in honour of Her Majesty's reign were recited. These were received with loud acclamations. After this there was a singing and dancing party. With three hearty cheers for Her Majesty, the meeting dispersed.

To commemorate the Jubilee permanently, a "Well"—a much-felt want—is to be sunk. A "Gong" has also been presented for the use of the public. The Zemindar of Ramaputnam has promised to open at his own expense a "Badminton Court."

POLOOR (NORTH ARCOT).

Poloor, the head-quarters of a Taluk of the same name, has a population of 5,649, consisting of 4,310 Hindus, 1,227 Mohammedans, and 112 Christians. It has a Taluk Cutcherry, a Sub-Registrar's Office, a Post Office, a Local Fund Hospital, and a Local Fund Middle School. Rice, gram, dhol, &c., are largely exported. Lace and silk cloths are manufactured to some extent.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. PATEL HOOSMAUN SAHIB, *Chairman*; SUBBAROYER, *Secretary*; OGOOR STREENIVASA ROW; KAJA MEAN SAHEB; KRISHNIER; S. RAGHAVA CHARLU; B. VENKATAPATHY NAYADU; and V. MASELAMONAY MUDALYAR.

A prettily decorated Pandal had been erected in front of the large tank, where the principal inhabitants assembled in large numbers to do honour to Her Majesty. The Presidential Address was read in English, Tamil, and Hindustani, and was adopted amid enthusiastic cheers. Fifty poor Mohammedans were fed, and cloths were distributed to the most indigent. Books and sweetmeats were distributed to the schoolboys. The town, the tank, the temples, the mosques, all the public buildings and several private houses were grandly illuminated. There was a distribution of attar and *pan supari* among the persons assembled in the Pandal and at night there was a display of fireworks.

PONANI (MALABAR).

Ponani is situated on the Malabar coast, about fifty miles south of Calicut, at the mouth of the Ponani River. The population is 12,421; of whom 9,916 are Mohammedans, 2,478 are Hindus, 26 are Christians, and 1 is unclassified. The High Priest of the Moplals lives in the town, and young men from Malabar and South Canara resort to him for instruction in the Koran. The Christian population is composed of Syrian Christians, who trace their origin to the time of St. Thomas; their church at Paluyur is said to be one of the seven founded by the Apostle on this coast. They are engaged in cultivation and trade. The German Missionaries have opened a station at Kodakel, where they have a small church. The Moplals subsist by cultivation and trade, and a large proportion of them called Puthia Islam, or new Islams, obtain their livelihood by fishing. Large quantities of the produce of the cocoanut palm are exported. There is a private school in the town for Boys, and a Girls' School is shortly to be established.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. KIZHAPATT SANKARA MENON, *Chairman*; PULICAT JOSEPH ITTEYRAH, B.A., *Secretary*; MELEPROTH KOUTHU MENON; EACHERATTIL AMBU NAIR; MANAMKANDATH AVUTHRAMANKUTTY, KAKU SETTU; KOZHIKOTE VEETIL THACHEN MENON; PARTIHOI THAMU MENON; &c.

Jubilee Day was ushered in by an Imperial Salute of native guns. A parade of the Police force was held at 7 o'clock in front of the Pandal, and a *feu de joie* was fired. The "Jubilee Pandal," which had been erected by the side of a tank, was an immense structure. It was decorated with silk and other cloths, ferns, palm leaves, bunches of cocoanuts, mangoes, areca, and other articles of local produce. In the centre was a *daïs* with an artistically designed canopy. In front of the Pandal, about fifty yards removed from it, a triumphal arch had been erected, which was tastefully decorated with ferns, flags, silk hangings, and palm leaves, and which bore the name "Victoria" in large golden letters, and the words "Queen Empress, Mother, Friend" underneath it. A roadway was constructed from the arch to the Pandal, over which hung festoons of flowers and palm leaves. After the parade about 3,000 poor people began to assemble in a yard near the Pandal, and rice was distributed to them. At 2 P.M. about 5,000

people collected near the Pandal, among them being the Rajāh of Terumalasherri Kotta and the Valia Jarathingal Thangal, who were accompanied by large retinues of musicians, athletes, sword-bearers, palanquins, horses, and elephants. These, with several other influential gentlemen, having taken their seats on the *daïs*, Mr. Sankara Menon expressed the pleasure he felt at seeing such a large body of persons assembled to do honour to the Queen Empress. Mr. T. Vaidhyanadder delivered an address in Malayalim, in the course of which he described the benefits of the British rule. Mr. Krishnan gave a short sketch of the virtuous life of the Queen Empress. At its conclusion a deafening shout of applause for Her Majesty burst forth from the assembled multitude. The Rajah, the local head of the Hindus, and the Thangal, the local head of the Mohammedans, sat side by side on the *daïs*, and thus illustrated one of the beneficent effects of the British *régime*. There were also a few Frenchmen and Germans on the *daïs*. Athletic sports were held in front of the Pandal, and were witnessed by about 8,000 people. The chief road was beautifully illuminated at nightfall with coloured lamps and Chinese lanterns. A procession of elephants, decked with front-pieces of gold and silver, and accompanied by music, started from the Pandal, and made a circuit of the town. At 7 P.M. there was a grand display of fireworks, consisting of rockets, red lights, blue lights, flower-pots, maroons, whirligigs, &c. The fireworks being completed, a native dramatic troupe gave a performance in the Pandal, which was witnessed by about 3,000 people, and continued till daybreak. On the 17th several prizes were awarded for boat races, swimming races, jumping, &c. At night there was a magical performance in the Pandal. The Presidential Address was adopted. In commemoration of the Jubilee an annual "Prize" will be given at the Girls' School.

POONAMALLEE (CHINGLEPUT).

The town of Poonamelle has a population of 7,670; of whom 6,162 are Hindus, 814 are Mohammedans, and 694 are Christians. What is termed the "New Town" has been turned into a Military Station, and affords a convenient retreat to pensioned Europeans and Eurasians. In the New Town are the Cantonment Magistrate's Office, the Staff Office, the Sub Jail, the Deputy Tahsildar's Office, the Sub-Registrar's Office, the Post Office, and the Scotch Mission Middle School. In the Old Town are the District Munsiff's Court, the Local Fund Dispensary, the Normal School, and the Mission Girls' School, besides the two important temples of the town. There is a Convalescent Depot for British troops. It is said that the Old Town was once a flower garden, and that it was named after the goddess "Valli Thayar" who was found amidst the flower trees; for Poonamallee is the contracted form of Poovirunthavalli, that is, "Valli who existed amongst the flowers." Poonamallee is noted for the flowers which grow in luxuriance in and around the town. The chief industries of the town are cotton spinning and weaving, and the manufacture of indigo.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. CHELLAPA NAIKER, *Chairman*; KKISTNASAWMY IYER, B.A., *Secretary*; T.

SUBRAMANIA IYER ; C. DANDAYUTHAPANI IYER ; S. NADAMUNI IYENGAR ; ABOYE MUDALIAR ; P. S. RAGUNATHA NAYANAR ; SURIYA PRAKASA ROW MUDALIAR ; STRINIVASA SWAMIAR ; and four others.

Almost all the streets were decorated with *thoranams*, and with flags bearing inscriptions, such as "God bless the Empress Victoria," "Long live Empress Victoria," "May the British Empire prosper," "May the British Empire last long," and "God save the Empress." It having been announced on the preceding evening throughout the town and the surrounding villages, that people would be fed at the Vishnu temple and at the Panayatha Amman's Kovil, vast crowds began to pour in from a very early hour. About 1,000 people, male and female, were fed with rice and curry at the Panayatha Amman Kovil. Besides this a large number of people were fed by the Cantonment authorities. About 300 Brahmins and other caste Hindus assembled at the Vishnu temple at noon, and joined in offering *poojah* to the gods for Her Majesty; they were also fed. The people of the town assembled, dressed in holiday attire, at about half-past 5 P.M. at the Siva temple, where the Presidential Address was read by Mr. N. Kristnasawmy Iyer, and adopted, amidst deafening shouts of acclamation. Mr. V. Kristnama Charriar's "*History of the Queen Empress*" in Tamil, was then read aloud by Sawmy Govinda Naidu, the Head Master of the Girls' School, and several copies were distributed amongst the people. Sugar, fruit, sandal, betelnut, rosewater, and cakes were distributed, after which the whole assembly went round the chief streets of the town in procession, accompanied by music. The houses, temples, and streets were decorated and illuminated. The principal road was lined on each side with flags of many kinds, bearing loyal inscriptions and mottoes; and festoons of lamps extended from pole to pole, so that when these were lit, the whole roadway was flooded with light. The Normal School and the Court House of the District Munsiff were particularly well decorated. An arch had been erected, bearing the inscriptions "God bless Empress Victoria," and "Long live Empress Victoria," at the entrance gate of the Panayatha Amman Kovil, where the poor were fed. Prayers were offered in all the temples for the long life and health of Her Majesty, and for the prosperity of the British Empire. The gods were also taken round the temples in procession, and the children were treated to sweetmeats.

PRODDATUR (CUDDAPAH.)

Proddatur is a picturesque town on the river Pennar in the Cuddapah District. It contains a District Munsiff's Court, a Tahsildar's Cutcherry, Sub-Registrar's Office, a Civil Dispensary, a Post Office, a Police Station, and the offices of the Vice President of the Taluk Board and the Union Panchayats. It is also the

head-quarters of the Police Inspector, the Forester, the Local Fund Overseer, the Vaccinator, and the Revenue Inspector. There are 6,510 inhabitants, a large number of whom are profitably engaged in the indigo and cotton trades. There are 4,828 Hindus, 1,667 Mohammedans, and 15 Christians.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. S. SUBBA ROW PUNTALU, *Chairman*; M. V. KAMAKSHI ROW, *Pleader, Secretary*; B. TIRUMALA ROW PUNTALU; H. RAMAYYA; S. RAMAYYA CHETTIAR; M. DHURMALINGAM PILLAI; RAJENDRAM PILLAI; C. P. GURUMURTHI SHASTRIAR; C. SEHRAH; and four others.

In the morning 4,000 poor people of all castes were fed, and the most indigent of them were supplied with cloths. All public buildings and houses in the town were decorated by day, and illuminated at night. The Reading Room was decorated with pictures and portraits, conspicuous among the latter being one of Her Majesty. Over the entrance the words, "God bless our Empress," and "Long live Victoria," were inscribed in large glittering characters. All the Hindu temples, mosques, &c. in the town were illuminated, and prayers were offered therein for the long life and prosperity of Her Majesty. There was a grand procession in the evening of the 17th, in which people of all castes and creeds took part. It passed through the thoroughfares attended by a band of musicians, and preceded by a portrait of Her Majesty. It reached the Reading Room at 6.30 P.M., where a nautch was held. Then Mr. M. V. Kamakshi Row explained the word Jubilee, gave a brief sketch of the life of the Queen Empress, and detailed the various advantages derived by the people of India during Her Majesty's reign. The meeting concluded with a distribution of *pan supari* and sugar candy, &c. The Presidential Address was adopted. Mr. Narayana Subbarayanigauri Subbayya Chetti, a merchant, presented the Committee with a large building, to establish a "Reading Room" in commemoration of the Jubilee.

PULIANGUDY (TINNEVELLY).

This town has a population of 6,401; of whom 5,602 are Hindus, 714 are Mohammedans, and 85 are Christians.

All classes of people were assembled at the Nambyar Paramba *maidan*, where two spacious Pandals had been erected for the distribution of food to the poor, and there was a neatly decorated Pandal in the centre of the *maidan*. In the two former food was abundantly distributed to the poor until 1 o'clock. Rice was distributed to such of the poor as could not take their meals in the sheds. Sports, athletic feats, and jugglery followed. At 6 P.M. loud and prolonged cheers were given for Her Majesty. Theatricals were performed at the *maidan* on the night of the 16th, and in Trikundiyoore Choultry on the night of the 17th. Subscriptions were collected towards the erection of a "Hospital," which is to be the permanent Jubilee Memorial at this town.

PULLAMPETT (CUDDAPAH).

The population of this town is 2,341, most of whom are weavers. Cloths, noted for their fine texture, are manufactured to a considerable extent. There is a large trade in indigo and tobacco. There is one Elementary Prial School here. The local affairs of the town are managed by the Taluk Board.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. PINGALAY DHONDU ROW, *Chairman*; NIKKUM VENKOJEE ROW, *Secretary*; NARAYANA GOVINDA RAJULU NAIDU; B. GONINDA RAJULA NAIDU; S. KANAGAROYEN ANNA PILLAY; PUNDI VARADACHARRY; GOVINDASAMI PILLAY; and several others.

The 16th and 17th were days of great rejoicing at Pullampett. About 500 poor people were fed on the morning of the 16th. A tastefully decorated Pandal, in front of which was placed a beautiful arch, bearing the inscriptions "God save the Queen" and "Long live the Queen Empress," in English and the vernacular, had been erected opposite the Taluk Cutcherry. The town was adorned with *thoranams* in every street, and was illuminated after dusk. Sports of various kinds were held during the two days, such as horse and pony races, tug-of-war, high and low jumps, &c., and were witnessed by a very large number of people, many of whom had come in from different parts of the Taluk. The Chairman and members of the Committee marched in procession to the temples and mosques in the town, where thanksgivings and prayers were offered for the Queen Empress. Much enthusiasm was shown by the people. A display of fireworks took place during both nights. The Presidential Address was adopted. In commemoration of the Jubilee a sum of money has been lodged in the Savings Bank, and the interest accruing therefrom is to be used in founding a "Prize" to be awarded to one of the successful candidates in the University Matriculation Examination from the Cuddapah High School.

RAIDROOG (BELLARY).

Raidroog is a town with 8,766 inhabitants, viz. 7,298 Hindus, 1,455 Mohammedans, 2 Christians, and 11 unclassified. It carries on a large trade in cholum, ragi, rice, wheat, gram, and other produce. It is 32 miles to the south of Bellary, and is the head-quarters of the Taluk. The population of the Taluk is 83,799. Silk and coarse cotton cloths are manufactured to a great extent. Raw hides and tanning bark are sent to Madras. There is also a saltpetre refinery and a tannery. The town has a Taluk Cutcherry, a Sub-Registrar's Office, a Civil Dispensary, and a Local Fund Middle School.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. P. ANNAJEE ROW, *Chairman*; O. SWAMI ROW, *Secretary*; K. VENCOPA ROW; C. RAMA ROW; H. D'ROZARIO; RAJAGOPAL MUDELLIAR and others.

The houses were whitewashed; the streets were decorated with *thoranams*, &c.; a large Pandal had been erected opposite the Dispensary; and several other small Pandals were erected by the merchants opposite their shops. At 6 A.M. special ceremonies were performed, and prayers said in the temples in Her Majesty's name, and afterwards about 300 paupers were fed. In the

evening sweetmeats were distributed to the children, At 6 p.m. all the houses in the main streets were illuminated. At 9 p.m. the Hindu gods were taken in procession through the decorated and illuminated streets. When the procession, in which more than 2,000 people took part, reached the Pandal there was a grand display of fireworks. On the following evening, sports, races, &c., were held, and 200 paupers were fed. Prayers for Her Majesty were offered in the places of worship. At night there was a nautch party. It has been resolved to construct a "Chuttram" as a permanent memorial of the Jubilee.

RAJAMUNDRY (GODAVERI).

This town, on the left bank of the Godavery, has a population of 24,555; of whom 22,480 are Hindus, 1,785 are Mohammedans, 285 are Christians, and 5 are unclassified. It contains the Courts of the District Judge, District Munsiff, and Magistrate, as well as numerous public offices and educational institutions.

The Jubilee was celebrated here with much spirit by all classes of the community. On the morning of the 16th signs of rejoicing were to be seen at almost every house. The best wishes of the people for the Queen Empress were expressed by inscriptions and mottoes, such as "Long live Victoria," and "Victoria is a Mother to us All!" Some bazaarmen put up the words "Love, Liberty, and Loyalty" in gilt letters over their shops. At about 4 p.m. the students of the College, and the pupils of the various schools, dressed in their holiday attire, and with flags and banners, marched, with music at their head, in procession along the chief road, from the College premises at one end of the town to the Museum at the other end. The procession was led by the Principal, Mr. Metcalfe, and the Professors of the College. Rajamundry is a favourite resort of Telugu and Sanscrit pundits, and many excellent verses and songs extolling the reign and character of Her Majesty, and expressing wishes for her happiness, were recited. The procession was met at different places on its way by parties of little girls belonging to various schools, and was entertained by them with songs. At about 6 o'clock in the evening the procession joined the crowds that had assembled opposite the Museum to witness the sports. All the European residents of the place were present. After the sports, several of the leading men of the place met at the Museum, where, in the presence of the Sub-Collector, Mr. Metcalfe and others, various songs composed in honour of the occasion were sung. At about 10 o'clock, there was a display of fireworks. The Presidential Address was adopted. It has been decided to connect the projected Town Hall with the Jubilee, by calling it the "Victoria Jubilee Hall," and to open the building by the 20th June.

RAMACHENDRAPUR (GODAVERY).

The population of this town is 2,992, of whom 2,284 are Hindus. There are a few Schools. A good trade is carried on in paddy and jaggery. There are no manufactures.

Jubilee Committee.—RAJAH KAKARLAPUDI RAMACHENDRARAZ BAHADUR, *Chairman*; Messrs. B. RAMALINGESWARAPPA, *Secretary*; S. NADHAMUNI MUDELLIAR; G. NARASINGA ROW PUNTALU, and G. AUDINARAYANASAWY.

At daybreak two convicts were released from the Sub-Jail. At 7 o'clock *abishakams* and *archanas* were performed in the temples in the name of Her Majesty, and prayers were offered for the continuance of British rule. About 300 poor people of all castes were fed, and a few were presented with cloths. The streets, offices, and several private buildings were decorated, and at night they were illuminated. In the evening there was music, and just as the shades of evening fell crowds of people assembled at the large Pandal that had been erected in front of the Taluk Cutcherry. A dramatic performance was given. Fireworks were let off at intervals, and at the close of the performance cheers were given for Her Majesty, and the Police fired a *feu de joie*. On the 17th, at noon, sports were held, and in the evening there was a grand procession, headed by a portrait of Her Majesty. Nautch girls danced in front of and behind the portrait, while the priests who marched in front of the gods chanted Vedic hymns. The Presidential Address was adopted. A "Choultry" is to be erected as a permanent Memorial of the Jubilee.

RAMNAD (MADURA).

Ramnad is the seat of an ancient Zemindar, who enjoys the title of "Sethupathi," which means the guardian of the sacred "Sethu" or Rama's bridge. Crowds of Hindu pilgrims from all parts of India to the sacred shrine at Ramasweram continually pass through Ramnad. The Zemindari, one of the largest estates in the Presidency, is at present under Government management, the Zemindar being a minor under Government wardship, and receiving his education at Madras. The population is 10,519, made up of 8,532 Hindus, 1,693 Mohammedans and 294 Christians. Ramnad is chiefly an agricultural town, with no trade or manufacture worth mentioning. It is the seat of a Taluk Board under the Local Boards' Act, and is the head-quarters of a Head Assistant Collector and an Assistant Superintendent of Police. It is also an important station in the S.P.G. Mission District, and has a High School, two Girls' Schools, an Orphanage, and an Industrial class maintained by the Society. There is also a Native Middle School, and many other Schools under the Results grant system.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. P. KOTAISAMI TEVER, *Chairman*; S. A. SHUTIE, *Secretary*; T. RAJARAM ROW; P. SIVARAMA IYER, B.A.; M. SAMAVIER; P. SIVAGNANASAMI TEVER; P. PANDITHORAISAMI TEVER; M. KANTHIMATHINATHA PILLAI, and A. SELONAYAGAM PILLAI.

The day opened with the firing of an Imperial Salute of 11 guns. More than 2,000 persons of all castes and creeds were fed in the various choultries and muttams, after which they assembled in the S.P.G. High School compound, where cloths were distributed, and small presents of money were given. There was also a

grand treat given to all the school children in the town. At evening the leading men in the place and a large crowd of people assembled under a large and tastefully decorated Pandal that had been erected in front of the Zemindar's Palace. Her Majesty's portrait, which was carried in a howdah on the State elephant, under a rich canopy of gold and silver tapestry, was brought into the Pandal. At 7.30 P.M. a grand procession, headed by the elephant, followed by all the insignia of the ancient Zemindary, and accompanied by the civil and other officers of Government, and of the Zemindary, started, amidst hearty cheers for Her Majesty. The procession passed through the chief thoroughfares, and arrived at the S.P.G. High School at 8 P.M. The portrait was taken by Mr. Kotaisawmi Daver, Sub-Division Zemindar of Ramnad, and Mr. Raja Ram Row, the Deputy Collector, and placed upon a grand pedestal, which had the Royal Coat of Arms painted on it, in a conspicuous position in the Hall, which was elegantly decorated with evergreens and flowers. The "Jubilee Version" of the National Anthem was sung. A letter from the Minor Zemindar (now at Madras) addressed to the Secretary of the Jubilee Committee expressing great interest in the proceedings, was read, and several addresses were delivered. Mr. S. A. Shutie, the Principal of the S.P.G. High School, made an excellent speech in English. He was followed by Mr. Pondithuraiswami Daver, one of the Sub-Division Zemindars of Ramnad, who read a Tamil address. Various poems were recited in Sanscrit and other languages, and the meeting terminated with a musical concert, and a grand display of fireworks. The principal streets and houses were brilliantly illuminated at night. The Presidential Address was adopted.

RANIPETT (NORTH ARCOT).

Ranipett, with its three suburbs, has a population of 8,419; of whom 6,483 are Hindus, 1,567 are Mohammedans, and 369 are Christians. It is the head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector of the District, of a large Distillery, and of the American Mission Society. It contains a Local Fund Dispensary, a Middle School, a Post Office, a Pension Staff Office, the D. P. W. Sub-Division Office, and the Office of Assistant Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. R. H. SHIPLEY, *Chairman*; RENGANADA ROW, *Secretary*; C. BALAKRISTNA MUDELLIAR; COLONEL W. KELLY; Messrs. C. W. WEST; R. G. MORISON; REV. J. CONKLIN, and others.

On the morning of the 16th instant special services were held in all the churches, mosques, and temples, which were largely attended. The public buildings and houses were decorated with flags, and there were illuminations at night. About 300 poor of all classes were fed in the forenoon, in two parties; and in the evening a large concourse of people assembled to witness the ceremony

of laying the foundation stone of the "Jubilee Victoria Reading Room" by Mr. H. G. Morison. The National Anthem was sung by the American Mission boys, and speeches were made in English, Tamil, and Hindustani, by Messrs. R. R. Narayana Iyer and Ranoogopala Chettyar, who explained the object of the meeting, and stated how India was indebted to the great lady whose Jubilee was being celebrated. At night the people of Ranipett met the inhabitants of Wallajapet at a spot half way between the two towns, where a brilliant nautch and a splendid display of fireworks took place. The 17th was devoted to sports, which were attended by an immense crowd. At night there was a grand display of fireworks at the sports-arena, after which there was a nautch at the premises of Messrs. Morison and Sons. Next night there was a nautch in the house of Mr. Rajaratna Mudelliar, Chairman of the Ranipett Union, which was followed by another, on the night of the 19th, at the house of Mr. C. Balakrishna Mudelliar, Vice-President of the Taluk Board. The Presidential Address was adopted. The permanent memorial is to take the form of a "Reading Room."

REPALLE (KISTNA).

The population of this town is 2,998; of whom 2,679 are Hindus, 239 are Mohammedans, and 80 are Christians. The inhabitants are chiefly agriculturists and weavers. The town contains the Taluk Tahsildar's Office, Sub-Registrar's Office, Local Fund Dispensary, and a Local Fund School.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. K. ANANDA ROW PUNTALU, *Chairman*; P. VENKATA HANUMANTA ROW PUNTALU and V. DAKSHNAMURTY, *Joint Secretaries*; M. RAGHAVA ROW PUNTALU; K. RAMACHENDRIAH; BHASHYAKARLU NAIDU; M. C. L. NARASIMHACHARLU; RAJAH SURANANI ROW, and others.

The celebration of the Jubilee passed off with great *éclat* on the 16th and 17th. The streets of the town were adorned with numerous *thoranams*. A "Union Jack" was hoisted on the northern corner of the rampart wall of the old fort. The chief street of the town, which faces the western gate of the fort, was particularly well decorated. The Banyans vied with one another in their endeavours to adorn their shops. The morning began with prayers in the Hindu temples and Mohammedan mosques for the continuance of the reign of the Queen Empress, and blessings were invoked on Her Majesty and on the Royal Family. At midday the feeding of 250 poor and infirm began; and 45 of them received new cloths. At 3 P.M., the Police paraded, and fired a *feu de joie*. A procession was formed at the Local Fund Dispensary Building in the western extremity of the village. This building was well decorated, and a large crowd had assembled there. The procession was headed by the ex-Zemindars (two Brothers) of Vullipaliam with their retinue, and everybody felt it

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. C. PRITCHARD, *Chairman*; C. VIJAYARAGHAVA CHARRIAR and T. NARASINGA ROW, *Honorary Secretaries*; V. KISTNASAWMY IYER; BERTHO; A. DIGNUM; MIDDLETON; MACKENZIE; S. MANNATALIER; THAMANSING; and twenty-six others.

A special Thanksgiving Service was held at Christ Church early in the morning, and prayers were offered up in the principal mosques and temples for the long life of the Queen Empress and the prosperity of the British Empire. At 9 A.M. the feeding of the poor commenced. The Mohammedan poor were fed separately, and there was a liberal distribution of rice and curry to the Hindu poor at Aroonachellam's Choultry. Races and sports were held in the Judge's compound. At 2 P.M. the road from Salem to the rendezvous was so filled with people that riders and drivers found it difficult to wend their way to the sports ground. At 3.45 the compound was crammed with people. The sports continued till about half-past six. In the evening there was a special service in the temples, and a procession of the temple gods. The Presidential Address was adopted. At 7 o'clock the next morning there was considerable excitement near the College, whither the boys and girls of the different schools had been summoned. At about 8 o'clock the children marched in procession with flags and banners, headed by the band, to the Jubilee Pandal near the Reading Room. A large number of spectators were present. The children sang a Jubilee song composed for the occasion in Sanscrit. Plantains, oranges, and sugar-candy were then distributed to the children; and sandal, rosewater, and *pan supari* to all. The Jubilee song was again sung by the pupils; and three enthusiastic cheers were given for the Queen Empress. Then followed the distribution of cloths to the poor. In the evening, at about 8.30 the Pandal presented a very gay appearance. It was beautifully illuminated. A large crowd had assembled there to witness the fireworks. At 8.45 there was a nautch. This was followed by singing, and a performance on the *sarabat*. A few English airs were played by Saradhamba of Salem. Performances on the violin and *veena* followed. The National Anthem was sung in chorus, the audience standing. At about 11 P.M. the fireworks began. On the archway over the gate leading into the compound in which the Pandal had been erected a transparency with the words "Long May She Reign," was exhibited. At the conclusion of the fireworks the native band played, and three cheers were given for Her Majesty. The proceedings were characterised throughout by much enthusiasm and cordiality. The subscription list has not as yet been closed for the permanent memorial, which is to take the form of a "Market" with a Clock Tower.

SANKARANAINAR COVIL (TINNEVELLY).

The population is 8,212; of whom 7,679 are Hindus, 455 Mohammedans, and 78 Christians. There are two English Schools which train boys for the Middle School Examination, and several Prial Schools. The town is governed by a "Union Panchayet," the majority of whose members are non-officials. There is also a branch Mahajana Sabha, consisting of about 80 members. Rough cloths and bell-metal vessels of very good workmanship are manufactured. The town contains a celebrated temple, which is largely resorted to by pilgrims during the Audithupusu festival.

The Streets, Bazaars, Public Offices, Chuttrams, and Muttums, and many houses were decorated with evergreens and festoons of flowers. At about 2 P.M. about 500 poor people of all classes and creeds were fed in the Local Fund Chuttram, and cloths were distributed to the very needy among them. Bananas were distributed among the school children. At about 6 P.M. the whole town was illuminated. The Sankaranarayana Swami temple was beautifully decorated both inside and outside, and was well illuminated at night. The Nagasonai Tank within the temple was prettily lighted up, and the reflection upon the water was very attractive. The temple tower was dotted over with small lamps, and stood out brightly in the darkness of the night. In front of the temple a large and decorated Pandal had been erected, at the entrance to which there was a handsome triumphal arch, bearing an appropriate inscription. The god and goddess within the temple were adorned with jewels and garlands. At about 8 P.M. a procession started from the Chuttram, accompanied by music, and followed by a large number of people, and proceeded to the temple. Special prayers were offered for the long life and prosperity of the Empress, and *archanas* were performed. The party then proceeded to the Pandal in front of the temple, where the Presidential Address was read, first in English, then in Tamil. The Address was received with great cheers. Sandals, betelnut, flowers and garlands were distributed to all present. Then the whole party moved in procession round the town, the Address being carried in front, with native musicians playing English airs. A nautch followed, and the festivities terminated at midnight with enthusiastic cheers for Her Majesty. The illuminations were repeated on the 17th, and there was a singing party at 7 P.M., which was attended by a very large gathering. It continued until 2 o'clock next morning.

SATYAMANGALAM (COIMBATORE).

This town has 5,842 inhabitants. It contains a Native High School, and the London Mission Middle School. There is a Local Board consisting of three official and nine non-official members.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. MEENAKSHI SUNDRAMANY, *Chairman*; P. S. RAMASAWMI AIYAR, *Secretary*; ISHA MULK SAHIB, *Vice-Chairman*; SAHIB KHAN SAHIB; RUNGIAH NAIDOO GARU; P. VENKATA SUBBIA; and a few others.

A Pandal was erected in honour of Her Majesty, and in this a large number of people assembled to take part in the festivities. More than 1,000 poor persons were fed both in the town and in Gopichettipolliem attached to the Taluk. The proceedings included thanksgivings and prayers according to class and creed, a singing party, and distribution of *pan supari*. After that there was a procession attended with fireworks. A salute of 101 guns was fired. A nautch followed, and continued till a late hour. A "Reading Room" was opened bearing the name of the "Victoria Institute," in commemoration of the occasion. The Presidential Address was adopted.

SHIVAGUNGA (MADURA).

Shivagunga, 27 miles to the east of Madura, is the capital of the Zemindary of the same name. In it are located the Ayin and Devasthanam Head Offices, a District Munsiff's Court, a Criminal Court, the Headquarters of the Police Division, a Sub-Registrar's Office, a Post Office, and a Local Fund Dispensary. The population is 8,343, divided thus: Hindus 7,528, Mohammedans 719, and Christians 96. There are two High Schools, one maintained by the Zemindar, and the other by the Jesuit Mission. There is a Primary School, maintained by the American Mission, and there are several indigenous Primary Vernacular Schools. There is also a Girls' School, where elementary vernacular education and sewing are imparted; this is maintained by the Zemindar. There is a good trade in paddy, dry grains, and cotton. The smiths in Shivagunga are noted for their excellent workmanship in steel, brass, and silver. Weaving is carried on.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. VENKATA RAMAIYA, B.A., B.L., *Chairman*; C. JANAKIRAM NAIDOO, *Secretary*; M. KRISHNA ROW; S. SANKARIER; M. ALAGIRISAWMY NAIDOO; K. PATTABIRAMIER; D. CANNERY PILLAI; SIVA ROW; T. SANKARALINGAM PILLAI; R. V. STREENIVASIENGAR, *Pleader*; and four others.

From 11.30 A.M. to 5 P.M. about 4,000 poor persons of all classes were fed. The new Hall of St. Joseph was beautifully decorated, and a picture of the Royal Family was placed in the most prominent part of it, on a raised *daïs*. Here a large number of people assembled at 8.30 P.M. The Zemin Tahsildar, Mr. Sankaralingam Pillai, in an impressive speech in Tamil, reviewed the beneficent rule of Her Majesty. Mr. Venkata Ramaiya, the Chairman of the Jubilee Committee, read the Presidential Address, which was adopted, and signed by a few representatives, amid great applause. A distribution of sandal and *pan supari* followed, and native music was played at intervals. Then there was a singing and dancing party, which ended with three cheers for Her Majesty. Fireworks commenced at 10 P.M., and lasted for an hour. The assembly then left the Hall, and marched in procession accompanied with music, through the main streets of the town. Prayers were offered in all places of worship for the long-continued prosperity of Her Majesty. About 300 poor persons were fed, and there was a procession of the goddess of the Siva temple, with much pomp. That was followed by a display of fireworks. The people of all castes were very enthusiastic in their manifestations of loyalty to

Her Majesty. On the following evening the crowds again assembled at the Hall of St. Joseph, and there was a singing party from 4 to 7 P.M. At the close of the meeting prayers were offered for Her Majesty. The temples were profusely illuminated, and Thanksgiving Services were held. In the Chuttrams of the Zemindar, and in those of Nattukottai Chetties more than 20,000 people were fed in honour of the Jubilee. The Zemindar has undertaken to commemorate the event locally by erecting a handsome "Lamp" in front of his palace. The Committee has resolved to put up another "Lamp" in the most convenient part of the town.

SHIYALI (TANJORE).

Shiyali contains a population of 5,190, and has a large Siva temple, and a Vishnu temple of some note.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. ADINARAYANA CHETTIAR, *Chairman*; K. SESHAIYAH, Tahsildar, and R. CHUKKRAPANI ROW, B.A., Sub-Registrar, *Secretaries*; SABANAYAGA MUDELLIAR; KRISTNASAMI VASTAD; and others.

Large crowds of people of all castes and creeds were fed in the morning, in the Choultry at Kyenlangery, a suburb of Shiyali town. In the evening there was a grand procession, in which all the local officers, several rich Mirasidars and Vakeels, and about 2,000 other persons took part. Portraits of the Queen Empress, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the other Members of the Royal Family were placed in an ornamented palanquin at the head of the procession. On the way the procession halted at the "Victoria Badminton Court," which was formally opened. The party then assembled in the Native High School, where the Presidential Address to Her Majesty was read, and explained in Tamil to the audience. It was then adopted. A Sanscrit Pundit now offered a prayer for Her Majesty in prose and verse. A musical entertainment followed, which terminated with a distribution of *pan supari*, sandal, rosewater, and flowers, &c. There was another music party on the afternoon of the 17th. Special Services of Thanksgiving were held in the local temples, churches, and mosques, both on the 16th and 17th.

SHOLINGHUR (NORTH ARCOT).

The proceedings commenced with the erection of a Memorial "Lamp Post" in front of the Vishnu temple. The foundation stone was laid by Mr. P. V. Rungacharriar, District Munsiff. The post bears the inscription: "Let justice be done. The Victoria Jubilee lamp, fixed 16th February, 1887, by the people of Sholinghur." This inscription is in English on one side, and in Telugu on the

other side. *Abishakams* were offered in the temple, which was crowded. At 5 P.M. a procession left the temple with music, and a Brahmin lit the lamp on the Lamp Post amidst acclamations of joy, the air resounding with shouts of "Long live the Queen Empress." The procession of the god was accompanied by musicians. At night the whole town was prettily illuminated. At 10 A.M. the Mohammedans, accompanied by music, proceeded to their mosque, and offered up prayers for Her Majesty. The festivities terminated at midnight with enthusiastic cheers for her Majesty, for the Viceroy, and for the Governor of Madras. On the 17th the day opened with the setting up of another Lamp Post in front of the Siva temple. *Abishakams* were performed at noon, and in the evening the lamp was lit with ceremony. There was a procession of the Siva god on the night of the 17th, and the town was again illuminated. The Presidential Address was adopted. A "Reading Room" is to be erected here in commemoration of the Jubilee, and it is intended to open it on the 20th June.

SIVAGIRI (TINNEVELLY).

Early in the morning every house had been whitewashed and decorated as on marriage occasions, the streets were neat and clean, and lantern posts had been fixed at intervals of ten yards in the chief streets. Before 8 A.M. a large number of the poor from many parts of the country poured into the garden where arrangements had been made for feeding them. Several thousands were fed, and many of them were presented with cloths. At about 4 P.M. a grand procession went round the town. The Zemindar was seated in a howdah, placed on a large elephant. On another elephant was seated an officer who carried the Sanscrit and the Tamil verses that had been composed in honour of the occasion, and which were to be read aloud to the assembly. The procession went round the chief streets, its destination being the house of the Zemindar on the northern side of the town. At the request of the Zemindar Mr. H. Ramayana Sastriar read aloud and explained the meaning of the Sanscrit verses. The Zemindar's Revenue Inspector read the Tamil verses, after which a Tamil address was read. Music was played at intervals. The schoolboys of the Primary Schools sang in praise of Her Majesty. Sugar and sugar-candy were distributed to them, and sandal and betel to all the inhabitants of the town. The procession then went to the principal temple, which was illuminated both inside and outside, and presented a very grand appearance. *Poojah* and *archana* were performed to the gods, and a large

assembly prayed for the prosperity and long life of Her Majesty and the Royal Family: and for the long continuance of British rule in India. The procession then passed through several streets, and returned to the place from whence it had started. The streets and several of the houses in the town were illuminated at night. After supper the inhabitants attended a music party at the Zemindar's house. The Presidential Address was adopted. The Zemindar spared no pains to make the celebration a success, the entire cost being borne by him. He also made large contributions for the proposed Technical Institutes at Tinnevely and Madras, and the Imperial Institute in England.

SRIPERAMBUDUR (CHINGLEPUT).

The population is 5,092, most of whom depend upon agriculture as a means of livelihood. Local Self-Government was introduced last year, and a board of Panchayetdars superintend the sanitation of the town. The Free Church Mission has a School here, which teaches up to the Upper Primary Standard.

About 700 poor Hindus of all castes, and 300 Mohammedans, were fed at noon on Jubilee day, and during the evening about 500 people of all castes and creeds went round the streets in procession with music, and then proceeded to their respective places of worship, and offered up prayers for the continuance of Her Majesty's beneficent reign, and for the welfare of Her Majesty and the Royal Family. During the night the temples, mosques, and several private residences were illuminated, and there was a musical entertainment which lasted till midnight. The Presidential Address was adopted. It is proposed to erect a building in commemoration of the Jubilee, to be called the "Victoria Jubilee Hall."

SRIRANGAM (TRICHINOPOLY).

Srirangam is situated on the island between the sacred river Cauvery and its branch the Coleroon. The population is 19,773, consisting of 19,543 Hindus, 61 Mohammedans, 169 Native Christians, &c. A Girls' School, and six Combined System Schools, are maintained by the Municipality, and Results grants are paid to seven Private Schools. There is a Vishnu shrine in Srirangam, known by the name of Sri Runganadha Swamy Covil, to which pilgrimages are made from all parts of India. The Municipal Board consists of sixteen Councillors.

In the forenoon 1,600 poor of all classes and both sexes were given a substantial meal, and 420 poor persons received cloths. The boys and girls of the poor schools were also given a treat, and sugar-candy was distributed among them. They were also presented with new cloths. The school children, headed by a native band, marched in procession from the Pagoda to the Hospital, accompanied by a large crowd of spectators. The temples and gopurams in Srirangam and Jambookeswara were illuminated at night, and the gods and goddesses were decked

with costly jewels as on festival occasions. Hundreds of people worshipped there and prayed for Her Majesty's long life. In addition to this the Chairman, Mr. Kristniengar, caused *Poojahs* to be performed in the temples of Srirangam, Jambookeswara, and the Rock Fort. Two Bhagavatas went round the four chief Chittrai Streets in Srirangam singing sacred songs to a musical accompaniment, followed by a large crowd. The Presidential Address was adopted. The Municipal Council has resolved to construct a "Flight of Steps" on the east of the Natuvakal Bridge as a permanent memorial of the Jubilee.

SRVILLIPUTUR (TINNEVELLY).

The population of Srivilliputur is 18,256 ; of whom 17,422 are Hindus, 353 Mohammedans, and 481 Christians. There are two Schools in which English is taught, and a few Vernacular Prial Schools. The Union Panchayat system was lately introduced. The chief manufactures are weaving and working in bell-metal.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. SREE RUNGA CHARIAR, *Chairman*; SANKARA IYER, B.A., *Secretary*; S. VISVANATHA IYER, B.A.; M. SHUNMUGAM PILLAY; R. ANANTHA RAMIER, B.A.; V. SINGAM IYENGAR; ANNANGAR TIRUMALAI IYENGAR; SAMEE KRISHNAIENGAR; SUNDRANIER; and ten others.

Almost every part of the town was decorated with festoons, and with triumphal arches bearing mottoes which expressed, in the vernacular and in English, the loyalty of the people, such as "God Save the Queen Empress," "Long Live the Queen Empress," "The Matchless Lady," "Aundal's Blessing for Ever," "Peace and Prosperity," and "Honour to the Viceroy." Many houses were adorned with festoons and *kolams* (drawings on the floor in white powder). The first part of the festivities consisted of a splendid procession through the streets. About 400 School Children, with their teachers, marched at the head of the procession, followed by a large concourse of people, including all the officials of the place and rich Mirasidars. As the procession advanced, large crowds joined it. The girls who were all neatly dressed, sang several songs, composed for the occasion by a Tamil Pundit named Tirunarayan Iyengar, in praise of Her Majesty ; while the boys, led by the Headmaster of the Hindu School and Secretary of the Jubilee Committee, Mr. Sankara Iyer, B.A., and by Mr. Paul Peter Pillay, Headmaster of the Local Mission School, shouted out at intervals joyful exclamations similar to the inscriptions on the arches. The procession started at 7 A.M. from the residence of the District Munsiff, and after passing through several streets it stopped in front of a temple, where all the people joined in a prayer invoking blessings on Her Majesty. Here the children were treated to sweetmeats and fruit. About 11 A.M. *poojahs* were performed in the temples. At 2 o'clock the beating of the large temple drums

and the booming of guns announced the commencement of the public meeting at Kallyana Muntapum. A salute of 101 guns was fired. Over 2,000 people, representatives of all classes, castes, and creeds, assembled there. The Chairman and Mr. R. Anantha Ramier made excellent speeches, and several Pundits recited Sanscrit slokas and Tamil verses composed by them in praise of Her Majesty. Some professional singers entertained the assembly with several songs, after which Messrs. Gopalswamy Theethachariyar and Paul Peter Pillay addressed the meeting, and impressed on the people the necessity of starting a local memorial of the day. They suggested the diversion of a stream from the neighbouring mountains to be called the "Queen Empress Jubilee River." The suggestion was unanimously agreed to, the feasibility of the project being reserved for future consideration. The Presidential Address was adopted with loud cheering. Then the National Anthem was sung in English by four Christian gentlemen present, the whole audience standing. The meeting was brought to a close by the distribution of *pan supari*, the copious sprinkling of rosewater, and the playing of music. Three cheers were given for the Queen Empress. The party broke up at 6 o'clock. Half an hour later the people again assembled, and went round the town in procession, led by the high officials and followed by a numerous train. The pagoda elephant, which carried presents of cloth and other articles of worship for the goddess Aundal, also marched in the procession. In front there was a large body of athletes displaying their dexterity to the great amusement of all. A body of dancing-girls preceded the elephant, and as they went on they sang the glory of Her Majesty. Almost all the houses in the town were illuminated. The procession finally returned to the temple, where prayers were again offered. Divine services in Christian churches were conducted till late in the night. The mosques were illuminated. In front of the temple a native circus troupe gave a performance. Over 1,000 poor persons, men, women, and children, were fed.

ST. THOMAS' MOUNT (CHINGLEPUT).

St. Thomas' Mount is a cantonment nine miles from Fort St. George. There is a hill about 250 feet high, with a Portuguese church and signal station for mail steamers. There are extensive barracks which used to be the head-quarters of the East India Company's Artillery, and are now usually occupied by Batteries of Royal Artillery. The station contains a commodious Church, and a fine Mess House.

The P and Q Batteries of Royal Artillery fired an Imperial Salute of 101 guns at 6.45 A.M. Special services were held at all churches in the forenoon.

At 4 P.M. a treat was given in the South Barrack square to 185 European and Eurasian School Children, with a substantial tea. The widows of 53 European and Eurasian pensioners were presented with Rs. 2 each. On the 17th, the Royal Artillery held Regimental sports on the General Parade-ground at 4 P.M., which lasted till dark, when there was a display of fireworks from the roof of the north barracks, which was witnessed by an enthusiastic crowd assembled on the Parade-ground. The Presidential Address was adopted.

TADPATRI (ANANTAPUR).

Tadpatri is situated on the banks of the river Pennar, with a population of 8,585; of whom 5,972 are Hindus, 2,559 Mohammedans, and 54 Christians. It contains two large and beautiful temples, and a large mosque, a Local Fund Middle School, four Primary Schools for Hindus, and two for Mohammedans, a Hindu Girls' School, and a Mohammedan Girls' School. The sanitary arrangements of the place are directed by a Local Fund Union, and the medical wants of the people are supplied by a Local Fund Dispensary. Cotton, cholum, gram, dhol, liquor, and other articles are largely exported. There are two Cotton Presses and a large Distillery. Tadpatri is noted for the excellent cloth that it manufactures.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. T. WALLS, *Chairman*; M. GOPAUL ROW PUNTALU, *Secretary*; P. BASHNAM NAIDU; W. KRISTNA ROW; A. OOMMARKHAN SAHIB BAHADUR; N. CHENGUL ROW; Y. APPA ROW, and twenty others.

At 2 P.M. a procession of people of all castes, creeds, and ages, went through the large bazaar from the Post Office to the Jubilee Pandal opposite the Travellers' Bungalow, where a large crowd awaited its arrival. The Pandal was decorated with flags and festoons of various descriptions, and the several inscriptions displayed were expressive of the loyalty of the people. A portrait of Her Majesty was placed in the centre of the Pandal. Sweetmeats were distributed to pupils of the schools in the town. Sports of various kinds, such as tug-of-war, foot races, long jump, high jump, side jump, donkey race, three-legged race, sack race, chatty race, &c., were held. The Presidential Address was read and explained in Telugu, and was unanimously adopted. A few Telugu stanzas, composed by a local Pundit in honour of the Jubilee, were sung by the school children in a very hearty manner, and cries of "Long live the Queen," "May She be Happy and Prosperous" were heard from all quarters. The ceremony terminated with three hearty cheers for Her Majesty. In the Hindu temples *abishakams* and *archanas* were offered. In the mosques *pathiah* and *mowlooth* were grandly performed. After sunset the town was illuminated, and presented a brilliant appearance. Mr. Oommarkhan Sahib, the Tahsildar, fed the poor at his own cost, and there was a display of fireworks in front of the Taluk Cutcherry. On the following night prayers were again offered in all places of worship for the welfare of Her Majesty. The

foundation stone of the local memorial, "The Victoria Jubilee Choultry" will be laid on the 20th of June.

TALIPARAMBA (MALABAR).

Taliparamba is about sixteen miles to the north of Cannanore. It has a population of 8,363; of whom 5,900 are Hindus, 2,434 Mohammedans, and 29 Christians. It contains a District Munsiff's Court, a Deputy Tahsildar and Second Class Magistrate's Cutcherry, a Sub-Registrar's Office, a Sub-Post Office, and three Elementary Vernacular Schools. Pepper, grown in the neighbourhood, is largely dealt in.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. J. F. PEREIRA, *Chairman*; P. W. CHACKO, *Secretary*; K. RAMAN; M. A. D'CRUZ; K. A. SHUNGOONY MENON; P. SHANKARA MENON; T. H. RAMA POTHUVAL, and ten others.

The streets and houses had been cleaned and decorated by dawn, when an Imperial Salute of 101 temple guns was fired in front of the Magistrate's Cutcherry. Spectators assembled dressed in holiday attire. The Magistrate now arrived, and the business of the day commenced with the release of a prisoner from the subsidiary jail. This was followed by the distribution of rice to 1,868 poor persons at three centres. A band of native musicians was in attendance, and played at intervals throughout the day. In the afternoon, there were sports consisting of flat, hurdle, chatty, and consolation races, which were competed for by both Hindus and Moplahs on the *maidan* adjoining the Munsiff's Court premises where a Pavilion had been erected, and decorated with festoons and bunting. A tug-of-war, followed by fencing, in which twelve Moplah athletes took part, brought the sports to a close at 5 P.M. Three sets of native violinists now appeared on the scene, and entertained the people with music till darkness set in, when there was a grand display of fireworks which continued for three hours. The remainder of the night was taken up by a theatrical performance which was largely attended. Hindus, Christians, and Mohammedans held special services and invoked Divine blessings on the Empress. The Presidential Address was adopted.

TANGACHERRY (MALABAR).

Tangacherry is a small British Settlement to the south-west of Quilon. It originally belonged to the Rajah of Quilon, and, after being held by the Portuguese and by the Dutch, it came into the possession of the British in the year 1795. It is not more than a square mile in extent. It contains a population of 1,665, of whom the greater number are Native Christians. There are also some descendants of the early Portuguese and Dutch settlers. The people live for the most part by the cultivation of cocoanuts. Their properties are freehold. Nothing is paid to Government by way of tax. This immunity has been enjoyed by the town since the time of the Portuguese. There is only one Government Institution, viz., the office of the Deputy Tahsildar. There are three Schools maintained by the Roman Catholic Mission, two for boys and one for girls.

Jubilee Committee.—The REV. FRE JOHN OF THE CROSS, *Chairman*; Messrs. R. J. MERATIRA, *Secretary*; NANOO MENON; BROTHER PETER; J. P. RODRIGUES; J. N. MARTIN; M. R. GONSALVES; J. MOREIRA; J. C. SURRAS; F. RODRIGUES, and seven others.

Before sunrise, the people assembled in large crowds at the foot of the flagstaff in the old Fort, and while the flag of England was being hoisted, three enthusiastic cheers were given for Her Majesty. The cheers were followed by the firing of guns and the playing of "God save the Queen" by a native band of musicians. The people then marched to their places of worship, accompanied by music. High Masses were sung, and Thanksgiving Services were held in the two Roman Catholic churches. In the former, the Very Rev. C. J. M. Abreu, the Vicar-General of the Portuguese Mission, officiated; and in the latter, the Chairman of the Committee, Rev. Fre John of the Cross. In both the churches, sermons appropriate to the occasion were preached. After service rice was distributed to nearly 500 poor people, including paupers who had come in from the adjoining territory of the Maharajah of Travancore. In the afternoon there were sports, consisting of boat races, athletics, &c. The principal streets and several houses were decorated and illuminated. On the road leading to the fort two triumphal arches—one at the entrance to Tangacherry, and the other at the junction of the road leading to the Tahsildar's Cutcherry—had been erected, bearing suitable inscriptions. Festoons and flags overhung these roads. The spectacle which the town presented during the illumination was charming. There were fireworks at 8 o'clock, followed by a native dramatic entertainment. The day's festivities were brought to a close by the delivery of a public address by Mr. J. C. Surrao, one of the members of the Committee, on the blessings of Her Majesty's reign. The Presidential Address was adopted.

TANJORE (TOWN).

Tanjore, the chief town of the District of the same name, contains a population of 55,445, classified as follows:—Hindus, 47,195; Mohammedans, 3,152; Christians, 4,874; and Jains, &c., 224. Its manufactures consist chiefly of silk, metal-ware, pith-work, and flower garlands. There are a first grade institution, St. Peter's College, maintained by the S.P.G., and many Elementary Native Schools.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. E. GIBSON, *Chairman*; K. GOVINDA ROW, *Secretary*; J. A. DAVIS; S. H. WYNNE; T. A. SAMINATHA AYAR; C. E. SMITH; REV. MR. NICHOLSON, and others.

On the morning of the 16th, an Imperial Salute of 101 guns was fired in the great temple. Sports were held in the People's Park from 7 to 9.30 A.M., and were witnessed by a large crowd of spectators. These were followed by special Thanksgiving Services in the several churches, temples, and mosques, and by the feeding and clothing of nearly 10,000 of the poorer inhabitants of the town. 124 prisoners and two civil debtors were released from the Tanjore Jail. At 3 P.M. the sports were resumed, and continued for several hours to the great

enjoyment of thousands of people. A grand procession was formed at 6.30 P.M. to take a portrait of the Queen Empress, placed in a howdah on an elephant, round the town, and into the Palace. All the houses and thoroughfares were brilliantly illuminated as the procession passed. At 10 o'clock a public meeting was held in the Durbar Hall of the Palace, when the adoption of the Presidential Address to Her Majesty was proposed by Mr. T. Saminada Iyer, and carried with acclamation, the Palace band playing the National Anthem. The Address was signed by the Ranees and many others. The proceedings terminated with a nautch dance, fireworks, and the distribution of *pan supari* and flower garlands. Great enthusiasm was displayed by all classes of the inhabitants throughout the day. As a permanent memorial of the happy event it has been determined to erect a local "Technical Institute" or an "Agricultural College." Subscriptions have been promised from all parts of the district, amounting to Rs. 33,000.

TANUKU (GODAVERY).

The population of this place is 3,072, composed for the most part of Hindus, among whom education has made considerable progress. There are several Schools.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. L. C. MILLER, *Chairman*; A. RAMACHENDRA RAO, *Secretary*; R. HANUMANTHA RAO; V. VIJAYARAMIAH; HANUMANTHA RAO; K. VENKATRAMIAH; ABDUL KHADER SAHIB.

The 16th and 17th of February were red-letter days with the people of this town. Large crowds poured in from the neighbouring places to take part in the rejoicings. At about 3 P.M. on the 16th, more than 200 poor people were fed, and several were presented with new cloths. Sports were held, and proved a great success. In the evening a nautch was held in the handsome Pandal that had been erected for the occasion in the centre of the village. At night there was a grand procession of the gods round the village with music, &c., and fireworks were let off at intervals. The Presidential Address was adopted. As memorials of the Jubilee, it has been resolved to erect a "School House," and to make a grant to the "Poor Fund Association," lately started here with the object of distributing rice once a week, and cloths twice a year, to the poor who are rendered unable, by bodily infirmity, to earn their livelihood.

TELLICHERRY (MALABAR).

The population of Tellicherry is 26,410—comprising Hindus, 15,496; Mohammedans, 9,149; and Christians and others, 1,765. There are two High Schools, namely, the Brennen Zillah School under Municipal management, and the German Basel Mission Parsee School under the management of German Missionaries; two Middle Schools, the Tiruvengad Middle School under Municipal management, and the Roman Catholic Boys' School

in charge of the Roman Catholic Vicar ; there are also about twenty Village Schools, two Night Schools for the use of the labourer and artisan class ; and a second grade Normal School. There are three Girls' Schools. The Municipality was introduced in January, 1866, and in July, 1883, the elective system came into force. The present strength of the Council is eighteen. A large trade in coffee, pepper, rice, cardamoms, copra, timber, gingelly seed, ginger, and sandalwood is carried on. There are three coffee-curing yards belonging to European merchants, where coffee brought from the Wynaad and Coorg is cured for export to Europe. The principal articles of export are coffee, pepper, cardamoms, and ginger, sandalwood, timber, and gingelly seed. The chief articles of import are rice, grains, timber, tobacco, and piece goods.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. H. SEWELL, *Chairman* ; A. F. LEMERLE, *Secretary* ; E. SHERMAN ; R. TATHAM ; KALAI AMANATH ; and several others.

Early in the morning High Mass was sung at the Roman Catholic church, and after the *Te Deum* a Royal Salute was fired by the local constabulary. Immediately after the service the Tellicherry Company of the Malabar Volunteers marched from the church to the *maidan*, where they paraded in review order at 7 A.M. The Boys of the several Schools in the town also marched in procession, with music and banners, bearing Jubilee mottoes on them, and took their stand on the western side of the *maidan*. The "Union Jack" planted in the centre of the *maidan* formed the saluting point. A *feu de joie* was fired, and the Volunteers "marched past." Three cheers for Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress were then called for, and were heartily given by the crowd. "God save the Queen" was sung by the Volunteers and the Boys of the assembled Schools. The Volunteers now marched back to the Fort. A native procession, with a Jubilee banner and native music, marched round the town, and the people gave expression to their loyal feelings by shouting and cheering as they marched along. Next came the boat-race, which caused much excitement. This was followed by the sports of the schoolboys, at which the boys of the German Mission and Parsee High Schools distinguished themselves ; and then came a foot-race for Volunteers. Just as the sports were over the members of the Kuthuparamba Sub-Committee came up in procession, bearing the Royal Coat of Arms and banners on elephants, accompanied with music, sword-players, dancers, &c., and were cordially received at the Pandal that had been erected on the *maidan*, by the members of the Tellicherry Committee. Jubilee songs were then sung in Malayalim by some men of the Kuthuparamba party. Three triumphal arches, bearing appropriate mottoes, and numerous banners, spanned the road crossing the *maidan*, on which were erected booths, pandals, and tents for the accommodation of spectators. Native music was played throughout the day. A treat was given to the patients in the Hospital. From 2 to 4 P.M. there was an entertainment of native music in the Brennen High School. A Sanscrit song composed for the occasion was sung by a

distinguished Brahmin musician. At 2 P.M. the Moplahs assembled at the Odathil Mosque for a thanksgiving service, after which they marched in procession round the town with elephants, music, &c., the Moplah merchants joining with the Kuthuparamba party. Several of the leading residents, Europeans and Hindus, accompanied it. Rosewater and flowers were sprinkled over them as they passed through the decorated streets. On the return of the procession to the *maidan* the Volunteers drew up in review order, and three cheers for Her Majesty were given by the whole assemblage. Then followed acrobatic feats, Moplah gymnastic exercises, rope dancing, wire dancing, trapeze, &c. The sports continued till dusk, when all the buildings round the *maidan*, and the *maidan* itself, were grandly illuminated. The Club, the Bank, Travellers' Bungalow, Taluk Cutcherry, the Mosque, and several private houses facing the *maidan* were tastefully lit up. On the sloping bank of the Bastion, which forms the western limit of the *maidan*, the word "Victoria" was written in letters of fire. The fireworks commenced at 9 o'clock, and were followed by two native dramatic performances, which lasted till 3 o'clock in the morning. Rice and money were distributed to 3,604 poor persons in the Fort on the 17th. Sports were again held, and the Regimental Band from Cannanore played at intervals. The *maidan* and the surrounding houses were illuminated at 6.30 P.M. in the same manner as on the previous day, and at 7 P.M. there was another display of fireworks, which closed the day's proceedings. At a rough estimate, about 15,000 persons took part in the festivities here. Everything went off with the greatest order and regularity, the crowd being exceedingly good-tempered, orderly, and enthusiastic. The Presidential Address was adopted. The local memorials will take the shape of a "New Market" and a "Clock Tower."

TINNEVELLY (TOWN).

The population of the adjoining towns Tinnevelly and Palamcottah is 41,185, of whom 88 per cent. are Hindus, 9 per cent. Mohammedans, and 6 per cent. Christians. The large proportion of Christians is due to the existence in the District for upwards of a century of numerous Mission agencies. The number of persons under instruction in the town is 2,260 males and 720 females. The progress in female education has been rapid. The Puckle School at Tinnevelly, the Osborne Memorial Home, and the Sarah Tucker Female Training School at Palamcottah are the principal institutions for girls in the District. Higher education is imparted in the Hindu College at Veeraraghavapuram, and in the C.M.S. College at Tinnevelly. The number of Primary Schools in the two towns is thirty-one for boys and fourteen for girls. A Municipal Council has been constituted for each of the towns, consisting of sixteen and twelve Councillors respectively, three-fourths of the members being elected. The principal exports are cotton, jaggery, rice, blankets, twist, coffee and spices. The principal imports are piece goods, silk, gram, pepper, cocoanut, spices, sugar, paper, &c. The principal manufactures are cloths, blankets, mats, copper vessels, &c.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. J. LEE-WARNER, *Chairman*; RAMAKRISHNA AIYER, *Secretary*; J. C. HUGHES-

DEN ; RIGHT REV. BISHOP SARGENT ; REV. V. W. HARCOURT ; REV. R. WALKER ; DR. H. HYDE ; MESSRS. R. C. LOWRY ; B. S. SREENIVASA ; KRISHNA RAO ; KRISHNA AIYER, and others.

On the morning of the eventful day the road from Tinnevely to Palamcottah presented a very lively appearance. Arches had been erected bearing appropriate mottoes and inscriptions ; and numerous flags were displayed. Some benevolent persons put up temporary water Pandals for the use of wayfarers. At about noon great crowds were seen hastening to the race-course at Palamcottah, where a commodious T-shaped Pandal had been erected, the frontage of which presented a very attractive appearance. The whole course was liberally decorated with flags. Sports engaged public attention from 2 to 6 P.M. Mrs. Lee-Warner, wife of the Collector, then distributed the prizes to the winners, in the Pandal. About 1,000 Boys and 600 Girls belonging to the several schools and colleges marched in procession to the Pandal preceded by elephants and the Union Jack, and accompanied by music. Sweetmeats were provided for them, and a set of acrobats exhibited their skill. The Presidential Address was read to the assembly by the Honorary Secretary of the Committee, amid loud cheering, and was received by the Collector, who was seated on a *daïs* surrounded by the principal District Officers, the Zemindars of Ettiapuram, Ootoomalai and Sevalpatti, and a great many non-official residents of the District. Then followed the recitation of Sanscrit verses composed for the occasion in honour of Her Majesty. There was also a distribution of flowers, sandal, rose-water, and *pan supari*. At nightfall, two huge bonfires were lighted on the top of hills near Palamcottah. The fireworks began at 7 P.M. The principal roads in the towns and the four-mile road from Tinnevely to Palamcottah were illuminated. The gopurams of the temples, the kiosks of the mosques, and the steeples of the churches were traced in lines of light. The shopkeepers and the house-owners had also illuminated their buildings. During the day upwards of 3,000 poor people of all classes and creeds were fed. Special services were performed in the churches and in the several temples of Tinnevely and Palamcottah. The Hindu gods were also taken in procession, through the principal streets. It is calculated that altogether more than 10,000 people took part in the festivities. At the conclusion of the proceedings enthusiastic cheers were given for Her Majesty and the Royal Family. On the 17th, an address on the benefits of the British rule in India was delivered at a large public meeting, at which Mr. Hughesden, the District Judge, presided, and a nautch was held at night.

The Jubilee was also celebrated in the several stations in the District of Tinnevely. The poor were fed, the streets and the temples illuminated, and special services were performed. The following are among the towns in which the celebration took place:—Strivilliputtur, Tenkasi, Srivaikuntham, Trichendur, Nanguneri, Shermadevi, Satur, Virudupati and Otapidaram, as well as in other towns whose proceedings are recorded elsewhere in this volume. The permanent District memorial of the Jubilee is to be the "Victoria Industrial Institution" in the town of Tinnevely.

TIRUKOILUR (SOUTH ARCOT).

Tirukoilur has a population of 4,676 inhabitants; Hindus predominate. The town contains two Middle Schools, a Normal School, several Local Fund Schools, and numerous indigenous Schools. The affairs of the town are looked after by a Local Board and Union Panchayet. The people are generally engaged in agriculture. There are two sugar factories in the place.

Jubilee Committee.—REV. A. IHLE, *Chairman*; Messrs. S. CHANDRASEKHARA MUDELLIAR, *Secretary*; K. SUBBA ROW PUNTALU; V. NARYANA ROW; J. A. MAJORIBANKS; S. SEEVAJI RON; V. SRINIVASA ROW, and twenty-eight others.

At daybreak a salute of 50 guns was fired. Sports and races were held at 7 o'clock in the morning, and hundreds of poor persons were fed. In the evening a large number of people met at a Pandal that had been erected opposite the Court House where an entertainment was provided. Her Majesty's photograph was taken thence in procession through the main streets, which were decorated with festoons and triumphal arches. The streets were illuminated at night, as also were the public office buildings and several private houses. Prayers for the long life of Her Majesty were offered in all places of worship, by all classes of people. A musical entertainment was given, at the close of which sandal and *pan supari* were distributed. The Presidential Address was adopted and signed. The festivities wound up with a display of fireworks, and three cheers for the Queen Empress. On the following day a nautch was held, and the people were entertained with music and singing. The Jubilee is to be commemorated by "Scholarships" for the two Middle Schools of Tirukoilur and Kallakurchi.

TIRUMANGALAM (MADURA).

The population of this town is 5,480, consisting of Mohammedans, Shanars, and other Hindus. It has a Taluk Cutcherry, Taluk Board Office, Union Office, Post Office, Railway Station, Native Middle School, an American Mission School, and a Local Fund Dispensary.

The 16th and 17th were days of great rejoicing. The whole town was

prettily decorated, and at night was illuminated. Special services were held in the temples and mosques for Her Most Gracious Majesty. The poor of the town and of the adjacent villages were fed. In the American Mission compound the schoolboys and schoolgirls were given a splendid treat. A special service was conducted in the American Mission Church. The Presidential Address was adopted. The permanent memorial will take the form of a "Lamp Post" which it is proposed to complete before the 20th June.

TIRUPATI (NORTH ARCOT).

Tirupati is a remarkable place of antiquity and sanctity, dedicated to the god Sreenivasaswamy. There are two Vishnu temples, one dedicated to Govindarajaswamy, and the other to Ramaswamy. The population is 13,232, composed of 12,645 Hindus, 544 Mohammedans, and 43 Christians. The town has been constituted a Municipality. The Hermansburg Lutheran German Mission supports an English High School which is in a flourishing condition. There is another English High School maintained by the Mahunt from the Devastanam funds. There is a Dispensary under the supervision of the Municipality, but maintained by the Mahunt. There is also a District Munsiff's Court. A considerable trade is carried on in rice, indigo, jaggery, and raggi and cloths.

At Upper Tirupati, a Garuda *utchavam* was performed; and at Lower Tirupati the gods Govintharajaswami and Ramaswami, followed by a large number of Alwars, were taken to Alwar Thirthum, a distance of two miles to the north at the foot of the hill, which is the place where there is a constant waterfall for the greater part of the year. On the Thirthum there are two temples named Alwar Kovil and Kapileswarar Kovil, connected by picturesque mantapams. It was there that the gods were placed for the day. At 3 P.M. men of all castes and creeds, about 2,000 in number, were fed, and sandal and *pan supari* distributed. The Sri Mahunt went to the place at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and made money presents to a great number of those present. At about 6.30 the gods were brought back to Tirupati in a grand torchlight procession, with the Mahunt seated on a stately elephant behind. The procession was attended with fireworks and went round the town. The gods were taken to their respective temples, and the Mahunt was escorted to his Muttum. The same festival, with a similar distribution of food and money, and with a similar procession, was repeated at Alumelumangammah's temple at Trichanoor on the following day. The Presidential Address was adopted. The festivities on both days were performed by the Sri Mahunt at his own cost. One-sixth of the public Jubilee collections has been reserved for a permanent memorial.

TIRUPATUR (SALEM).

The population of the town of Tirupatur is 14,278; of whom 8,686 are Hindus, 5,488 are Mohammedans, and 104 are Christians. Tirupatur is a Municipal town, and the head-quarters of the Assistant Collector, and of

the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Salem District. It has a Taluk Board established under the recent scheme of Local Self-Government. It contains a Municipal School which teaches up to the standard of the Middle School Examination ; a Local Fund Normal School training up for the Upper Primary Examination ; a Municipal Mohammedan Primary School ; a Girls' School of the London Mission ; and seven Primary Schools under the Results system. A large trade is carried on in jaggery, dholl, rice, and other grain.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. C. ANNAMALAI CHETTIAR, *Chairman* ; C. RUGANNADA MUDELLIAR, and R. V. KARTHEKEYA PILLAY, *Joint Secretaries* ; OSSOOR SOOBBA ROW ; K. V. KARTHEKEYA PILLAY ; C. PERUMAL NADAR ; T. T. RANGA CHARIAR, B.A., B.L. ; C. KUPPIAH GARU ; L. BALAJI ROW, and six others.

The celebration commenced with the offering of prayers for the Queen Empress in all places of worship. The Hindus marched in procession to their several temples with music and the beating of drums, and performed *archanas* in the name of Her Majesty. At 10 A.M. about 2,000 poor Mohammedans and Hindus were fed. About 500 Brahmins were entertained by Mr. Perumal Nadar ; Messrs. Chinnah Moodelly and Ademoola Moodelly undertook the feeding of the other Hindu poor ; and Mr. Choteba Sahib also fed a portion of the Mohammedan poor at his own expense. At 2 P.M. over 600 schoolboys were treated to fruits and sugar-candy by Mr. Perumal Nadar. Between 3 and 6 P.M. sports were held for European, Eurasian, and Native children, and prizes were distributed. In the evening the European and Eurasian children were given a treat. The town was illuminated. The roads leading up to the Pandal in the Government Garden were lit with rows of lamps on either side, with flags of different colours intervening. At 7 P.M. a grand procession, attended with music and blue lights, marched from the Post Office to a beautifully decorated Pandal that had been erected for the Jubilee. A portrait of Her Majesty decorated with garlands, was placed in a conspicuous place on the *daïs*. The Presidential Address was read in English, Tamil, Telugu, and Hindustani, and was adopted. Three hearty cheers were then given for Her Majesty ; “God save the Queen” was sung ; and the Guard of Honour in attendance presented arms. Flowers, *pan supari*, sandal, and rosewater were freely distributed, and a famous piper of Tanjore performed. The fireworks commenced at 9, and concluded by 11 P.M. On the afternoon of the 17th a music party was held in the Pandal and was largely attended. At 7 P.M. a magic lantern exhibition followed. It included portraits of Her Majesty and of the Prince of Wales, which were greeted with loud cheers. A nautch party in the Pandal engaged the attention of the meeting between 9 and 11.30 P.M. The proceedings then terminated with a small display of fireworks. Upwards of 8,000 people, including the spectators from adjacent villages, attended the celebration of the Jubilee. It was resolved to construct

a "Reservoir" in the name of Her Majesty, and in commemoration of her Jubilee.

TIRUPATUR (MADURA).

The population of this town is 4,628. There are no European or Eurasian residents. The Mohammedans form about one-third, and the Native Christians a very small fraction of the whole population. The rest are Hindus, chiefly Brahmins. The chief ryots and merchants of the place are Mohammedans. There is an Anglo-Vernacular School, several Prial Schools, and one Hindustani School. This town, with four other villages, constitutes a Union under the Local Boards' Act. Paddy, and cocoanuts, are extensively produced and exported.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. K. GURUPADA MUDELLIAR, *Chairman*; NARAYANA AYER, *Secretary*; S. BALASUBRAMANIA PILLAI, B.A.; SABAPATHI THAMBERAN; RAMASAWMY AIYER; SETHA IYER; MOOTHOOVIROO PILLAI, and PIR MAHOMED AMBALAM.

Abishakams and *pujah* were performed in the Hindu temples, and prayers were offered in the churches and mosques. The different sections of the community met in the early morning, at a place selected for the purpose, and marched in procession, with music, to their several places of worship, and offered prayers for the long life and continued prosperity of Her Majesty. They then returned in the same manner to the Zemindar's bungalow in the heart of the town, and after the playing of music for some time, and the distribution of sandal and *pan supari*, and the sprinkling of rosewater, they dispersed. Between noon and 2 P.M. about 500 poor people were fed. Between 2 and 5 P.M. there was *Manjivirattu*, the occasion being one of exceptional public rejoicings. Between 7 and 8 P.M. there was a splendid procession of the goddesses of the Siva temple, accompanied by about 1,000 people. Between 9 and 10.30 P.M. there was a singing and nautch party, at the conclusion of which flowers, sandal, and *pan supari* were distributed, and rosewater was sprinkled. From 11 until 12 P.M. a display of fireworks took place. Hindus, Mohammedans, and Christians took part in the celebration; and they were equally enthusiastic in showing their loyalty to Her Majesty. Never was so much union shown among the different classes of the people of this town as was witnessed on this memorable occasion.

TIRUSHULI (MADURA).

Tirushuli has a population of 2,780. Of these 2,579 are Hindus, 194 Mohammedans, and 7 Christians. It is the head-quarters of a Deputy Tahsildar, Police Inspector, Sub-Registrar, Zemindari Tahsildar, the Devasthanam Amein, the Local Fund Overseer, and an Inspecting Schoolmaster. It contains a School aided by a grant from the Local Fund; a Sanitary Association; a Local Fund Dispensary; and a Post Office.

About 300 Hindus, rich and poor, young and old, were fêted at noon at the Chuttram. At 4 P.M. a meeting was held in the Sub-Magistrate's office, which was attended by a large number of persons of all classes. The meeting was opened by a Pundit, who dwelt on the blessings of the British administration of India under

the reign of Her Majesty. The Presidential Address was adopted. Music and singing followed, and the meeting terminated with the distribution of sugar and *pan supari*. At 7 P.M. *abishakams* were performed in the temple, which was profusely illuminated, and the streets were decorated with *thoranams* and lights. At about 9 P.M. the god and goddess were taken in procession in *Rishaba Vazanam*, as is done on sacred and pious occasions. The procession was attended by about 2,000 people, who had come in from the outlying villages. There was music and dancing, accompanied by a display of fireworks. The Jubilee was also loyally celebrated in the towns of Aruppukotta, Palampatti, and Palavantham.

TIRUVADAMARUDUR (TANJORE).

The population of the town is 10,809, including Brahmins, Sudras, Native Christians, and Mohammedans. There are two Anglo-Vernacular Prial Schools. A Union Panchayet has been established under the Local Boards' Act. It consists of sixteen members. Weaving is carried on to a large extent. Paddy is extensively cultivated.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. COLUNDYSAMY PILLAI, *Chairman*; J. SREENEVASA IYENGAR, *Secretary*; GOVINDASAMI PILLAI; S. R. KRISHNAMACHARIAR; K. M. SREENIVASALOO NAIDU; NATESA IYER; SAMINACAIYAR, and several others.

At daybreak on the morning of the 16th an Imperial Salute of 101 guns was fired. *Pujahs, abishakams, &c.*, were performed in all the Hindu temples, and special services were held in the Christian and Mussulman places of worship. Between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. 600 people of different castes and creeds were fed, and 50 of them were clothed. The Presidential Address was read and adopted amidst much cheering. At about 5 P.M. a procession started from the principal Hindu temple, accompanied by music, the British Standard being borne in front. After passing through the chief streets, which were prettily decorated, the procession reached the Committee Meeting Hall at 6 P.M. A musical entertainment was given here. The assembly dispersed after the distribution of *pan supari, &c.*

TIRUVANNAMALAI (SOUTH ARCOT).

This town is situated at the foot of a hill of the same name, rising to about 2,700 feet above the level of the sea. It contains a population of 9,592 inhabitants, distributed as follows:—Hindus, 8,398; Mohammedans, 1,147; Christians, 31; and others, 16. The people are mostly agricultural. There is a Middle School teaching up to the Lower Fourth Class under the management of the Taluk Board.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. M. SREENIVASA CHARIAR, *Chairman*; S. VENKATACHELA PUNTALU and B. KRISHNA ROW, *Joint Secretaries*; E. R. MIDDLETON; KHADIR HUSSEIN SAHIB; APPASAMI NAIDU; ARUNAGIRI MUDELLIAR; K. SUNDARA RAJAH, and sixteen others.

At daybreak a Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired. The town was beautifully decorated with arches and festoons. At 10 A.M. *abishakams, archanas, &c.*, were performed at the shrines, and prayers were offered for the long life and

prosperity of Her Majesty. At noon 500 poor Brahmins and 790 Mohammedans were treated to a sumptuous repast. The Presidential Address was adopted. In the evening the residents of the town beautifully lighted up their houses, and the pagoda and the four gopurams were illuminated. At about 7 P.M. there was a grand procession of the Arnacheleswara god, and there was a fine display of fireworks in front of the temple. The procession lasted till about 2 A.M. About 15,000 people from all parts of the Taluk took part in the celebration. On the 17th, about 1,500 poor persons of all classes were fed. It is proposed to commemorate the Jubilee by contributing a sum to the Middle School Poor Boys' School Fee Fund, which is in future to be designated the "Jubilee Fee Fund," for the encouragement of education of poor boys attending the School, and also by an "Annual Festival" on the 16th of February, to be known as the "Jubilee Vischanam."

TIRUVALUR (TANJORE).

Tiruvallur is a town with a population of 9,181 persons; of whom 7,897 are Hindus, 1,213 are Mohammedans, and 71 are Christians and others. It is noted for a Siva Temple, which is much resorted to by Hindu Pilgrims. It has a Munsiff's Court, a Sub-Magistrate's Office, a Police Station, a Post Office, a Local Fund Dispensary, a Local Fund High School, an Elementary School, and a Reading Room. It is the head-quarters of the Local Fund Union, of the Police Inspector, and of the Supervisor of the Local Fund Public Works Department.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. KRISHNASAMI MOODALI, *Chairman*; A. NARAYANASAMI IYER, *Secretary*; N. R. NARASIMHA AIYER, B.A.; MAGASIMHULU RAJA; and DORASAMI PILLAI.

Prayers were said and offerings made in the Siva and Vishnu temples in the Mohammedan mosques, and in the Christian church; and food was distributed to the people on a liberal scale. The Siva temple was grandly decorated. *Abishakams* were performed to the village deities. At 2 P.M. the chief inhabitants assembled in the Munsiff's Court House, and at 2.30 they started in procession, accompanied by music and by dancing-women gaily attired. The procession went towards the temple, which it entered by the western gateway, and proceeded up to the Thousand-pillared Dome, which had been decorated for the occasion. The chief servants of the several religious institutions attended with *prasadoms* from those institutions. The proceedings commenced by the District Munsiff delivering a short address in Tamil on the blessings of British rule. Sanscrit and Tamil verse, invoking the Almighty's blessings on the Queen Empress, and praying for her long life and prosperity, were recited. Then the audience were entertained with music on the *vina*, and two dancing-girls sang some songs. The police fired a *feu-de-joie*, and a Royal salute was fired during the proceedings from the temple *athirvadies*. The Presidential Address was adopted amidst cheers, and

it was signed by a few representatives. Sandal, betel, fruits, and sugar were distributed. At night the people were entertained with music and *teveram*. On the 17th the *gopuram* of the Siva temple was again illuminated. A grand musical entertainment was given at the School premises, when "Rule Britannia" was played on the violin, and the people shouted "God bless our Empress." Sanscrit verses, composed for the occasion, were recited, followed by loud cheers for Her Majesty. A procession went to the Vishnu temple at Madapuram. The company separated after refreshments and the distribution of *pan supari*. In commemoration of the Jubilee, a sum has been invested at 6 per cent. interest in good landed security for the purpose of awarding an annual prize in Sanscrit, called "The Victoria Jubilee Sanscrit Prize," to the student of the Local High School who, in passing the Matriculation Examination, obtains the highest number of marks in Sanscrit. A Library called the "Empress Jubilee Library," in connection with the Reading Room will be established.

TITTAKUDI (SOUTH ARCOT).

The population of Tittakudi town is about 1,800, including Brahmins, Khastriyas, Vysias, Sudras, Mohammedans, and Pariahs. There are about 500 weavers, who manufacture a coarse cloth.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. A. VENKATAKRISHNIAH, *Chairman*; T. SHUNMUGAM PILLAI, *Secretary*; SANYASI PILLAI; T. KUMARASAWMY PILLAI; NATARAJA PILLAI; VENKATASUBBA DIKSHITAR; KHADIR MEERA HUSSAIN ROWTHER, and five others.

The celebration passed off very satisfactorily. All the houses in the town were decorated, and at night illuminated; and prayers were offered in the temples, which were also illuminated. The gods were carried in procession through the chief streets. About 850 poor of all classes were fed on both days. There were sports during the day, and nautches and dramatic performances at night. Bonfires were lighted on both the nights. The Presidential Address was adopted. The gods in the several temples were anointed and adorned. The processions were conducted in an imposing manner, attended by music and dancing girls. Many of the village heads and leading inhabitants of outlying villages made themselves conspicuous by their cordial co-operation. The proceedings were most enthusiastic.

TRANQUEBAR (TANJORE).

The population of this old Danish town is estimated at 5,000, about three-fourths of whom are Hindus, the rest are Mohammedans, Native Christians, &c. The town is the seat of a Second Grade College teaching up to the F. A. Standard; it also contains a High School, a Middle School, and several Primary Schools for boys and girls. The Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission has opened an Industrial Institution where carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving, and other handicrafts are taught. Fish curing, weaving, dyeing, and salt manufacture are

the most important of the local industries. There are several wealthy merchants who trade with Mauritius, Seychelles, the Straits Settlements, and elsewhere. The town, with the suburban villages, has recently been constituted a Major Union, with a Panchayet of thirteen members to manage its affairs.

Jubilee Committee.—REV. K. PAMPERRIEN, *Chairman*; DR. E. A. MORRIS, *Secretary*; Messrs. N. W. SUBBRAYALU NAIDU; A. S. DANIEL PILLAI; C. APPASAWMI CHETTIAR; M. D. MASILMONEY PILLAI; A. PAKYAM PILLAI, and several others.

At the eastern end of the *maidan*, opposite the old Court-house, a spacious Pandal had been erected. It was tastefully decorated with evergreens, festoons, lustres, globes, and fancy articles of various descriptions; and an excellent portrait of Her Majesty occupied the most prominent position. "Long live our Empress" was the motto placed over the entrance. Flags of divers colours were planted round the esplanade, and on both sides of the streets. The proceedings opened with the firing of an Imperial Salute, upon which the "Union Jack" was hoisted on the flagstaff of the *maidan*. The band played the National Anthem, and the Police and Salt Contingent presented arms. The bells in the churches and temples rang merry peals. A band of Tanjore musicians was in attendance and played airs at intervals. After the firing of a *feu de joie* there was a parade of the Police and Salt Force on the *maidan*. The force marched along the chief streets with music. At 8 A.M. Services of Thanksgiving were held in all the Christian churches (three Protestant and one Roman Catholic), where appropriate sermons were preached; and special prayers were offered in the Hindu temples and Mohammedan mosques for the continuance of the reign of Her Majesty. In the forenoon rice and money were distributed to upward of 1,200 poor persons in "Danesburg Castle," opposite the *maidan*. Each person received a measure of rice and half an anna. At 2 P.M. about 600 Children of the different Schools in the town marched in procession to the Pandal with banners flying, and with music. They were treated to sweets of various kinds. Sports were then held, each event drawing many competitors. After dusk the western gate of the Fort, and the town, were illuminated. The Pandal was brilliantly lit up. At 7 P.M. a portrait of Her Majesty was placed on a handsome new carriage, and taken in torchlight procession accompanied by English and Native music, songs, and fireworks. The procession went through the main streets, and returned to the Pandal. A short account of the life of the Queen was then given in Tamil by Mr. Pakyam Pillai, and was listened to with great attention. The students of the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary sang the National Anthem in Tamil to a harmonium accompaniment. *Pan*

supari was distributed among the people. A nautch party followed. Refreshments were supplied to all visitors. The festivities wound up with an excellent display of fireworks. At 10.30 P.M., the band played "God save the Queen," when three hearty cheers were given for Her Majesty and the crowd dispersed. The Presidential Address was adopted. It was resolved to found a prize to be called the "Victoria Jubilee Prize," to be awarded annually to the boy who stands first in the Matriculation Examination in the Tranquebar and Poraiyar schools.

TRICHENGODE (SALEM).

Trichengode is the head-quarters of the Tahsildar, the Deputy Inspector of Schools, the Sub-Registrar, and the Police Inspector. There are two Siva Temples. A Union was recently established here under the Local Boards' Act, and there is a Minor Hospital. There is a Local Fund Middle School teaching up to the third standard, a Mohammedan Primary School, a Government Girls' School, two Primary Schools under the Results system, and four other Private Schools. Trichengode is noted for its sandalwood balls, and a good trade in rubies and cotton is carried on. The population is 5,889; of whom 5,610 are Hindus, 273 Mohammedans, and 6 Christians.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. M. R. GOUNDEN, *Chairman*; C. S. CHOCKALINGAM PILLAY, *Secretary*; C. RAMALINGA IYER; M. CHENNAKASAVA IYENGAR; GUFFER KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR; S. PARAMASIVA GOUNDEN; MAHALINGA IYER; SESHACHELLAM IYER; VENGAPATHY CHETTIAR, and five others.

The forty-pillared Mantapam (or pavilion) opposite to the Kylasanadaswami's temple was tastefully decorated, and a Pandal had been erected in front of it. At the entrance to this Pandal a triumphal arch had been put up, bearing the inscription, "Long Live our Empress." In the morning the members of the Committee attended the Mantapam in full dress. Some of the Zemindars of Pokkampalayam and Puthoor took part in the rejoicing. Money was given to the trustees of the temples to have *abishakams* and *pujas* performed, and prayers offered for the long life and prosperity of Her Majesty. The chief residents of the town took their seats on the beautifully matted and carpeted floor of the Mantapam, and large crowds of people collected around. There was also a very large gathering of mendicants. From 6.30 to 7 A.M. there was a parade of the Police Force in front of the Pandal. From 7 to 9 o'clock cloths were distributed to poor people. This was followed by the feeding of a large number of poor people. The members of the Committee, numerous Zemindars, officials, merchants and others, accompanied by a great concourse of people who had come in from the surrounding villages, went in procession with music to the place where the feeding took place. At 10 o'clock the people went home, and re-assembled at the Mantapam at 1 P.M. The proceedings began with a short musical entertainment and the beating of drums. The Honorary Secretary brought a portrait of the Queen Empress from the Reading Room Hall in grand procession to the Mantapam, and placed it on an elevated pedestal that

had been prepared for it, while all the people stood up. Two Police Peons were posted on the right and left side of the portrait with drawn swords as a guard of honour. From 2 to 5 P.M. there was an entertainment of vocal and instrumental music by dancing-girls and vocalists. The portrait was taken back to the Reading Room at 5.30 P.M., with much ceremony. At night there was a grand illumination of the temples, mosques, and houses in all the streets. The Mantapam was also beautifully lit up. At 8 P.M. there was a nautch, which terminated with a liberal distribution of betel-nut, sandal, and the sprinkling of rosewater, and with three enthusiastic cheers for the Queen Empress. The party broke up at 1 A.M. The Presidential Address was adopted. From 6 to 7 P.M. on the following day sugar and plantains were distributed to schoolboys and girls. The Zemindar has promised to give a house for a "Chuttram" in commemoration of the Jubilee.

TRICHINOPOLY (TOWN).

Trichinopoly, the head-quarters of the District of the same name, is situated on the southern bank of the Cauvery, at a distance of about 56 miles from the sea at its nearest point. The most important feature in the town is the Rock in the centre of the Fort, rising abruptly out of the plain to a height of 273 feet above the level of the street at its foot. Upon it is a Siva Temple, and at the top is a small Temple dedicated to Ganesa. The population is 84,449. Hindus number 71,996, Mohammedans 11,993, and Christians and others 460. There is a fair sprinkling of Europeans. The town possesses two First Grade Colleges—the S.P.G. and the St. Joseph's—a National High School, under purely native management, forty-five Middle and Primary Schools with a strength of 2,413 pupils, and eleven Girls' Schools. Trichinopoly is the seat of a Municipality, a District Board, and a Taluk Board. The chief manufacture in the town is that of cigars. There is also a considerable trade in gold and silver jewellery.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. G. D. IRVINE, *Chairman*; W. P. AUSTIN; COLONEL J. H. M. BARNETT, MAJOR A. C. SMITH; THE REV. F. PENNY; Messrs. T. M. SWAMINATHA IYER; W. S. BETTS; MAJOR D. HEMMING; THE REV. H. A. WILLIAMS; THE REV. FATHER SEWELL; THE REV. R. S. BOULTER, and others.

At 6 A.M. the Volunteers and a detachment of the 4th Madras Pioneers, held a parade. The troops fired a *feu de joie*, the band played "God save the Queen," and the troops marched past. At 7.30 there was a Thanksgiving Service at St. John's Church, which was well attended, and to which the Volunteers were marched. At the conclusion of the service the congregation, led by the choir, sang the National Anthem with much heartiness. The day was taken up with feeding and clothing the poor; and a number of prisoners were released. There were rejoicings and festivities among the Native Christian boys and girls in the S.P.G. Boarding Schools, and cloths were distributed to poor children. In the afternoon a Gymkhana meeting was held on the race-course, and the Sepoys of the 4th Madras Pioneers had two hours of sports and foot-racing. The Rock was beautifully

lighted up after dark, and looked like a fairy picture printed in soft mellow light, upon the dark moonless sky. The Teppacolum at the foot of the Rock was also illuminated, and coloured lights were burnt in the Mantapam in the centre of the tank. The reflection of the lights on the water added greatly to the beauty of the scene. Fireworks were let off from the roof of the small temple of Ganesa on the summit of the Rock. A Pandal had been erected on the wall of the gateway. Here were assembled several of the chief native gentlemen of the neighbourhood. Mr. Irvine, the District Judge, read the Presidential Address, which was adopted, and the audience gave three enthusiastic cheers for Her Majesty. Then came the presentation of the usual garlands, and the sprinkling of rosewater. On the following afternoon Mr. Austin, the Collector, drove to Warriore to assist in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a "Branch Dispensary," which is to be the local permanent memorial of the Jubilee. An address was read by Mr. V. Muthuswami Iyer. The Collector then laid the stone, first placing beneath it a bottle containing coins of the realm, a number of the current *Fort St. George Gazette*, a pearl, and some precious stones. Mortar was daubed over the stone, and three Masonic taps given with the handle of a silver trowel made for the occasion. At the conclusion of the ceremony there was some native music. The celebration terminated with a dance at the Public Rooms.

TUTICORIN (TINNEVELLY).

Tuticorin is the southern terminus of the South Indian Railway, and has a population numbering 16,281. It is provided with a First Grade College—the Caldwell College—the students of which are for the most part Christians, who receive secular and religious training to fit them for mission work. There is also a Second Grade Normal School attached to the College, besides two Branch Schools. In addition to these there are Schools connected with the French and Goanese Missions, and a small Hindu School. Two hundred girls are being educated by the S.P.G., and a Normal School for training Schoolmistresses is soon to be opened. The Roman Catholic Missions also teach a number of girls. Cotton and palmyra sugar are largely exported.

A salute of 31 guns was fired at sunrise, and the town and shipping assumed a gay appearance, the latter being dressed in bunting. The College students hoisted a red ensign, gave three cheers for the Queen Empress, and sang the National Anthem. Thanksgiving Services were held in the English church by the Rev. J. A. Sharrock, of the S.P.G., and in the Tamil church by the Rev. D. Samuel, B.D. High Mass was said in the two Roman Catholic churches. After the early services, about 1,300 Children from all the Schools, went in procession round the town, headed by a band, and carrying banners. Sweetmeats and fruits were subsequently distributed among them. Some 1,200 poor people were served with rice. The

Volunteers paraded, and fired a *feu de joie*. A public meeting took place in the afternoon in the College Hall, which was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers, and was crowded with visitors. All classes were well represented. The Chairman explained what steps had been decided on by the Executive Committee, and then the Secretary read the Presidential Address to Her Majesty. This was received with acclamation. The Right Rev. Bishop Caldwell delivered an excellent speech, and was followed by Mr. Iyemperumal Pillai, and the Rev. D. Samuel, B.D., who spoke in Tamil. Glees were sung by the College choir, and native instrumental music was performed. Mr. Lazarus' Tamil translation of "God save the Queen," was then sung with great heartiness. Three cheers were given for Her Majesty; and the meeting terminated with the distribution of betel, &c. There were gymnastics, sports, and a display of fireworks at night. The permanent memorial is to take the shape of a "Storage Tank" to keep the town supplied with water throughout the year; and a tablet bearing an appropriate inscription is to be put up in a prominent position near the tank to commemorate its origin.

UDAMALPET (COIMBATORE).

The population of this town is 8,627, of whom a third are engaged in commerce, another third in agriculture, and the remainder in handicrafts. There are a Local Fund High School, a Primary School, and Girls' School, besides several smaller Prial Schools. There is a Civil Dispensary which, with the High School, has now come under the management of the Taluk Board.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. T. RAMASAWMIER, *Chairman*; N. KANDASAWMY MUDELLIAR, B.A., *Secretary*; R. RAMACHENDRIER; A. VENKATASUBBIAR; C. DEVARAJULU NAIDOO; B. C. RAMASAWMY IYER, and sixteen others.

Invitations by beat of tom-tom had been made to the inhabitants to have their houses whitewashed, and the streets cleaned, to erect triumphal arches and Pandals at intervals, to decorate the town profusely with *thoranams*, and to illuminate it at night. At daybreak an Imperial Salute of 101 guns was fired. The members of the Jubilee Committee and the leading inhabitants proceeded to the High School premises, where the boys and girls were assembled in holiday attire with their teachers. A treat to children formed the first of the festivities of the day. A large concourse of people had assembled to witness the distribution of sugar-candy, plantains, and sugar to the children, who, on receiving the good things, shouted, "Long live our Empress," at frequent intervals. The gentlemen present now formed a procession, headed by the peons and dalayets of the public offices, and marched towards the Local Fund Choultry where meals were being prepared for distribution to the poor. It was about 10 A.M. by this time. The party passed

beneath beautifully decorated arches and *thoranams* to the temples of Siva and Mari-Amman, and there offered their prayers, with appropriate ceremonies, for the long life and prosperity of Her Majesty and the Royal Family. *Abishakams* and *archanas* were performed in the name of the Queen Empress. Special Thanksgiving Services were also held in the churches and mosques of the town. The procession retraced its steps to the School Hall, paying visits to the mosque and Bajanai Matam, on its way, and the people returned to their homes at about 11 A.M. The Tahsildar gave a feast at his house to nearly 400 Brahmins; about 200 Naidus were entertained by the Inspector of Police; about 150 Sivites had a repast provided for them at the house of Mr. Muniappa Pillai, pleader; and about 500 Chetties were treated by Mr. N. Ramalinga Chettiar. As many as 1,335 poor people of all castes were fed. The people afterwards reassembled in the spacious School Hall, where a band of musicians was in attendance throughout the day. The Hall was prettily decorated. A triumphal arch with flowing pennons had been erected at the entrance, on which was traced in golden characters, the inscription "Long Live Our Empress Victoria." In the middle of the hall was placed a *Chithira Vimanum*, (a representation of a vehicle in which the gods are carried in procession). It was adorned profusely with flowers, and inside it were placed portraits of Her Majesty, and of the Royal Family. The Hall was crowded. Sandal, *pan supari*, flowers and rosewater were distributed, and Hindu songs were sung. The Police Force presented arms in front of the portraits, and went through a series of manœuvres, after which they fired a *feu de joie*. At 7.30 P.M. the Hall was brilliantly illuminated by lights of every description, and was again crowded. The Chairman of the Jubilee Committee having taken his seat amid loud cheers, the Police again stepped forward, and presented arms. A paper, setting forth the principal events in Her Majesty's life, and alluding especially to her motherly and womanly virtues, and her solicitude for the well-being of the millions of her subjects, was read in Tamil, by Mr. T. N. Subbiar, of the Local Fund High School. This was followed by an English address on the same subject by Mr. Rajagopala Chari, B.A. Mr. Syed Makhdoom Sahib read a short essay in Persian on the blessings that had been derived by India during Her Majesty's reign. Two Tamil verses, composed by Mr. Muniappa Pillai, a Tamil Pundit, were recited. The Head Master of the School, Mr. Ramasawmier, then read aloud the Presidential Address, and a Tamil translation thereof, and explained how it was proposed to be placed at the foot of the Throne. The signatures of the Chairman and three other non-official gentlemen of the Taluk were

taken with the unanimous consent of the assembly, who cheered loudly, and cried, "Long Live our Queen Empress." The portraits of Her Majesty and of the Royal Family were then placed in a beautifully decorated palanquin, and carried in procession through the principal streets of the town which were now illuminated. The crowd was immense, many persons having come in from the surrounding villages. The procession started at 10 P.M., and blue lights were burnt, and fireworks let off at intervals. The "Victoria Jubilee Lamp," which had been erected by the Inspector of Police in front of his house in commemoration of the event, was greeted with acclamation. The procession returned at 3.30 A.M. to the School. A beautiful display of fireworks then took place on the open space in front of the School. *Pan supari* was distributed; and the people having given three enthusiastic cheers for Her Majesty, dispersed about 5 A.M. They reassembled in the School Hall at 4.30 P.M. on the 17th, to witness the distribution of prizes to the deserving girls of the School. In the course of the proceedings the Taluk Sheristadar, speaking in Tamil, extolled the British Government for the benevolent character of its institutions, and explained, by a Sanscrit *sloka*, the divine right of Kings to the homage of the people. Some music followed, after which *pan supari* and flowers were distributed, and the festivities terminated with cheers for Her Majesty. The permanent memorial will take the form of "Prizes" in the Girls' School, which in future will be known as "The Victoria Jubilee Girls' School."

UDIPI (SOUTH CANARA).

Udipi is a town of some importance, 36 miles from Mangalore. It contains a Tahsildar's Cutcherry, a District Munsiff's Court, a Registrar's Office, a Post Office, a Dispensary, and a Middle School. The Basel Mission has a Seminary and Orphanage here. The principal traffic carried on is in rice, oil, cocoanuts, &c.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. DODDI YOGAPPAH, *Chairman*; C. ANANTHA CHARLU, *Secretary*; ANANTHANAM KRISTNIAH; P. GOPAUL KRISTNIAH; JANGA VENKATASUBBIAH; C. CHALLA PILLAI CHARLU; and STREENIVASA CHARLU.

Early in the morning a salute of native guns was fired, and at 7 o'clock a service was held in the Mission Church which was numerously attended, and the Canarese version of the National Anthem was sung. *Abishakams* and *utsavams* were performed in the name of the Queen Empress in the temples, and later on a service was held in the Roman Catholic chapel. Food was distributed by the temple authorities to the poor of the town. In the evening the European residents met at the house of the Rev. W. Stokes, and after tea, there was a display of fireworks, and a bonfire was kindled. The Presidential Address was adopted. Three hearty cheers were given for Her Majesty, and the proceedings terminated

with the singing of the National Anthem. As a permanent memorial of the event a new building which is in course of construction to accommodate an Association, which has been set on foot for the physical and intellectual improvement of the people of this Taluk, is to be named the "Victoria Jubilee Club."

USALAMPATTI (MADURA).

This is a small town with 1,700 inhabitants. The people are mostly Kallars, with a sprinkling of Nadars and Vellalars. There are only ten Mohammedan houses in the place.

At noon the feeding of the poor commenced, and about 500 people of all castes and creeds were given a hearty meal. At 5 o'clock, the infirm and very needy people, both males and females, were presented with cloths and small pieces of money. At 6 P.M. the town was illuminated. Meanwhile the Zemindar of Cothappanaikanur and other gentlemen from the out-stations, besides the inhabitants of the town, had assembled in front of the Tahsildar's house, from whence they went in procession, with music and fireworks, to the Deputy Tahsildar's Office. A very large crowd had already collected there. The Chairman addressed the assembly, and explained what they had assembled to celebrate. Mr. Andaperumal Pillai gave a short account of the Royal Family, and the benefits that India had derived from the glorious reign of the Queen Empress, who had ever been solicitous for the welfare and prosperity of her Indian subjects. When the assembly was about to disperse, a Mohammedan lad, aged about fifteen, rose, and, holding a paper in his hand, begged the audience to listen to him. He stated that Her Majesty possessed all the attributes of a Sovereign which demanded the loyalty of all her subjects, and proposed a vote of thanks to the members of the Jubilee Committee for their exertions in carrying out the celebration. He then offered a short prayer that the Queen Empress and her Royal Family might be blessed with long life and happiness. The prayer was joined in by all those assembled. The meeting dispersed at 7 P.M., and the procession returned to the Deputy Tahsildar's house. About 70 Brahmins were given a sumptuous meal in honour of the occasion, and 150 poor people of all castes and creeds were fed. At 10 P.M. there was a musical entertainment, which continued till about 1 A.M. The Tamil stanzas which had been composed in honour of the occasion by Mr. T. M. Scott, of Madura, and printed and circulated to all Unions in this district, were sung, and cheers were given for Her Majesty. The Presidential Address was adopted.

UTTARAMALLUR (CHINGLEPUT).

Uttaramallur is a rich agricultural town with a population of 7,395. Of these 6,893 are Hindus, 105 Moham-medans, and 307 Christians. The Wesleyan Mission has an Anglo-Vernacular School for boys, and there are more than half-a-dozen Prial Schools (Tamil and Telugu), receiving grants from the Local Fund. A few months ago Uttaramallur was constituted a Union under the Local Boards' Act. Weaving is carried on to some extent.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. T. ALWAR PILLAY, *Chairman*; T. THULASINGAM MUDELLIAR, *Secretary*; A. S. KRISHNASAWMY REDDIYAR; S. PONNUSAWMY PILLAY; A. KANNAIYA NAIDU; C. IRUSAPPA MUDELLIAR; A. RANGAIYAR; ACHA TIRUMALAI AIYENGAR; W. AIYADURAI NAIDU, and eleven others.

Poor people of all castes and creeds began to pour into the town from an early hour on the morning of the 16th, and collected in three different places. The manager of the Vishnu temple had the hundred-pillared mantapam cleared out, and a throne for the reception of the god in the evening, was erected on the platform. The Jubilee Committee had a large Pandal erected on the eastern bund of the Utaka Mahadevi Tank. The weavers of Uttaramallur constructed a handsome Pandal in the form of a mantapam on a *maidan* opposite to the Sub-Registrar's office. At about 8 A.M. the gods left their respective temples, and proceeded in procession, with umbrellas, music, and tom-tom, to the Pandals provided for them. There *abishakams* and *prasadams* were performed, and prayers were offered for the long life and prosperity of Her Majesty. The people were then made to sit in rows, and sandal, *pan supari*, rice, ghee, dhol, broth, vegetables, and cakes were distributed. Over 1,300 people were fed. Temple guns were fired from 3 P.M. at intervals of five minutes. At 7 P.M. the gods and goddesses were taken in procession, large crowds following them. The temples were beautifully illuminated. The festivities wound up with a grand display of fireworks. The Presidential Address was adopted. In honour of the day a Chuttram, now under construction, has been called "The Empress Victoria Chuttram." A granite slab bearing an appropriate inscription in two languages will be placed in a conspicuous part of it.

UTTENKERE (SALEM).

Uttenkere being an adjacent Taluk, and a part of the Head Assistant Collector's division, a small sum allotted for local celebration from the Tirupatur Jubilee Fund was contributed towards the feeding of the poor, and a treat for school children at the town of the same name. About 1,000 poor were fed in the Local Fund Choultry. Meetings were held on the evenings on the 16th and 17th, all the officials, and nearly all the inhabitants of the town being present. Speeches were made in English and Tamil, and the National Anthem was sung. The Presidential Address

was adopted. The local Police paraded, and fired a *feu de joie*. Oranges, sweetmeats, and bananas were distributed to the schoolboys, and cloths to the poor. Sandal and *pan supari* were served to the audience. A procession went round the town with flags and music.

VALLAM (TANJORE).

The festivities included the distribution of food and cloths to about 500 poor people of all nationalities; a musical entertainment; fireworks; and Thanksgiving Services in all the mosques, temples, and other religious institutions. The feeding of the poor occupied a considerable portion of the forenoon, and after that was over, the Deputy Tahsildar, accompanied by all the members of the "Union," went to the Collector's bungalow, and conducted the Collector, Mr. E. Gibson, in procession to the handsome Pandal where a musical entertainment was to be given. There were more than 1,000 spectators; the Pandal was crowded, and many persons had to stand outside. When darkness set in there was a display of fireworks, at the close of which the Deputy Tahsildar placed handsome garlands of flowers round the necks of the Collector, the chief local representative of the Queen Empress, and the other European gentlemen present. A free distribution of sandal, flowers, *pan supari*, and the sprinkling of rosewater concluded the proceedings. The Presidential Address was adopted.

VANIYAMBADI (SALEM).

The population of this town is 20,468. Besides ten or eleven Results System Primary Schools, there is the London Mission School, teaching up to the Middle School standard. The sanitation of the town is looked after by a Municipal Council of twelve members, of whom three are officials.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. C. SOORAPPA CHARIAR, *Chairman*; NARASINGA LALA and SYED ADAM SAHIB BAHADUR, *Joint Secretaries*; MIDDAKARA ZINZUL-ABIDEEN SAHIB BAHADUR; J. M. SUVISHASHAMUTTU PILLAI; NAIVASAL JAFFER SAHIB BAHADUR, and others.

Early in the morning of the 16th rice was distributed to about 1,000 poor people of all castes and creeds, in a spacious Pandal that had been erected for the occasion. Each adult received half a measure of rice, and half an anna in cash, while each child received half as much. In the afternoon the children belonging to the Results System Schools assembled in the London Mission School. At 2 o'clock the boys marched out in procession. Each School carried a banner, which had words of congratulation to the Queen Empress inscribed in golden letters upon it. The procession was headed by a band of native musicians, and accompanied by hundreds of spectators. On the arrival of the procession at the Pandal each boy received a small packet of sweetmeats. The boys were then drilled, and at 3

o'clock sports were held, and Mr. Sorrappa Chariar, and Mr. Narasinga Lala Mittadar distributed prizes to the winners. A very large number of spectators were present. Mr. Savishamuttu Pillai read the Presidential Address in English. A Hindustani translation of it was then read by Mr. Syed Adam Sahib; and Mr. Narasinga Lala read a Tamil translation. The Address was adopted, and signed amidst enthusiastic cheering. Betel nut, sandal, and bananas were then distributed to all present, and rosewater was sprinkled. There was then a display of fireworks. At 9.30 P.M. there was a gymnastic performance.

VAYITRI (MALABAR).

Vayitri is the most important town, next to Manantoddy, in the Wynaad. It is the centre of the coffee industry, and has a population of 5,779, consisting of Hindus, Mohammedans and Christians. It has a Deputy Tahsildar's Office, a District Munsiff's Court, a Sub-Registrar's Office, and a combined Post and Telegraph Office. There is a Club for European planters at Pukote on the banks of a lake.

Jubilee Committee.—W. E. UNDERWOOD, *Chairman*; S. ANANTA PATTAR and V. BAPPU, *District Munsiff, Joint Secretaries*; P. THEAGARAJA MUDELIAR; W. P. DAMODARAM; B. BAPPU; THANU CHETTY; SHAMU PATTAR; HUSMAN RAVUTHAN; AHMED KHAN, and eight others.

The celebration commenced in the morning with acrobatic performances, and a match at the Rifle Range for a silver cup and seven money prizes presented by the officers of the Wynaad detachment of the Mercara Volunteer Rifles. At noon there was a Jubilee Thanksgiving Service, conducted by the Chaplain of Calicut. At 3 P.M. the Volunteers "fell in," fired a *feu de joie*, marched past, &c. The parade was followed by athletic sports which lasted nearly till dusk, when the prizes were presented by Mr. Underwood. The town was well illuminated at night; the poor were fed; and cloths were distributed. The Presidential Address was adopted.

VEDARNIAM (TANJORE).

Vedarniam is a small town on the sea-coast, about thirty miles south of Negapatam. The population is about 2,000. There is a small School which teaches up to the Fourth Standard. The affairs of the town are managed by a Union Panchayat. Vedarniam carries on a rather extensive trade in salt and tobacco.

The bells at the temple chimed at 5 A.M. on the 16th to call the worshippers to offer up their prayers for the long life of their Sovereign. When the prayers and *pujahs* were over, an Imperial Salute of 101 guns was fired from the temple swivels, followed by a *feu de joie* fired by the local Salt and Police Contingent. The assembly then moved to the handsome Pandal that had been erected for the occasion, where speeches were made by several official and non-official native gentlemen, all of whom gratefully acknowledged the benefits the country had enjoyed under Her Majesty's rule. The speeches were received

with great applause. A singing entertainment followed, and Jubilee odes composed for the occasion were sung to a musical accompaniment. Money and cloths were distributed to 300 poor people. The meeting broke up at noon, after the distribution of sandal and *pan supari* and the sprinkling of rosewater. In the evening at about 5 P.M., the Mohammedans of an adjacent village, Thoputhorai, entertained the public with single-stick, double-stick, fencing, and other athletic feats. At 8 P.M. there was a torchlight procession round the town, preceded by musicians and dancing girls. The procession halted at several places, and gave frequent cheers for Her Majesty as they moved along the illuminated and decorated streets. The procession returned at 10 P.M. to the Jubilee Pandal, and a grand display of fireworks followed, which lasted till 11 P.M. The Presidential Address was adopted. At 3 P.M. on the 17th, there were sports, and at 9 P.M. there was a nautch party, which continued till close upon midnight. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings.

VELLORE (NORTH ARCOT.)

The population of Vellore is 37,491; of whom 27,509 are Hindus, 8,296 are Mohammedans, and 1,686 are Europeans, Eurasians, and Native Christians. The Schools are numerous. They include several Mission Schools, the Hindu Union High School, the Native High School, six Municipal Schools for all creeds and one for Mohammedans especially, the Government Girls' School, and several small Schools which receive grants from the Municipality. The town carries on a very large trade in rice and other grains, jaggery and indigo. The principal industry in Vellore is the making of brass utensils. Woollen-pile carpets and cotton dhurries are manufactured in the Central Jail; the former are in great demand not only in India, but also in Europe.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. G. W. FAWCETT, *Chairman*; R. PEMBERTON, *Secretary*; C. E. SAUNDERS; SUBRAMANIA SASTRIAR, B.A., B.L.; V. DESEKACHARLU; C. NARASIMMACHARIA KOTIAH; SUBADAR MAJOR SHAIK BABOON SAHIB; SUBADAR AHMED KHAN, and thirty-one others.

The festivities commenced by a Parade in review order in the Fort, of the Sepoys attached to the depots of the 15th and 17th Madras Infantry Regiments, and the details of other Regiments in the station. A *feu de joie* was fired, and three hearty cheers were given for the Queen Empress. At the conclusion of the parade, a Thanksgiving Service was held in St. John's church. Between 9 A.M. and 3 P.M., about 4,000 poor people were fed; the Mohammedans in the Huzereth Mahkahn, the Hindus in Kandaraja Choultry, and other castes in Messrs. V. Doorasawmy and Co.'s compound in the Officers' lines. From 3.30 to 6.30 P.M. there were sports on the parade-ground, and at the close of the meeting Mrs. Fawcett presented the prizes to the successful competitors. After dusk the temples and mosques, the parade-ground, the fort, the hill, and all public and private buildings were brightly illuminated, and at 9.30 there was a grand display of

fireworks. The Family Guards of the 3rd, 5th, and 26th Regiments, each consisting of one Native Officer, one Havaldar, and 12 privates, fed the poor in their lines. The depots of the 17th and 15th Regiments had a feast in their lines, to which they invited the Guards of the other Regiments. There was another display of fireworks on the night of the 17th. The Presidential Address was adopted. Two of the Hindu members of the community—Messrs. Nathamuni Moodely and Veerasawmy Moodely—placed Rs. 500 at the disposal of the Committee to erect a “Water Pandal” to be named the “Jubilee Pandal.” The foundation stone was laid by the two donors on the 16th with some ceremony. Subscriptions are now being raised to erect a “Town Hall.”

VENUKONDA (KISTNA).

The population of the town of Venukonda is 5,638 ; of whom 977 are Mohammedans, 3 are Christians, and the remainder are Hindus. The town contains the General Deputy Collector's Office, Taluk Cutcherry, Sub-Registrar's Office, Post Office, Railway Sub-Division Office, Railway Telegraph Office, a Local Fund Dispensary, and a Subsidiary Jail. The educational institutions are :—The Local Fund Middle School ; five Results Schools for Boys ; a Girls' School ; and two indigenous Schools. The town is famous for its carpets.

The Jubilee was celebrated here with great enthusiasm. Prayers were offered in the temples, mosques and churches. 1,000 poor people of all castes were fed, and cloths were distributed. At night the houses were lit up as at the Dipavali festival. The principal squares, streets, and the Venukonda hill were illuminated. The General Deputy Collector's office compound, and the Taluk Cutcherry were decorated in the daytime, and effectively illuminated at night. There was a display of fireworks. Shikaries fired a *feu de joie* and performed native military manœuvres. A native drama was played by the Ellore Theatrical Company to a large concourse of people, including several European gentlemen, in a Pandal specially erected, and decorated for the purpose. The Presidential Address was adopted. On the night of the 17th there was a second display of fireworks, and the native community of the town and of the surrounding villages, met again in the Pandal to witness a dramatic performance. A “Jubilee Choultry” is to be erected in the new Sooriarow Pettah, to permanently memorialise the event.

VIZAGAPATAM (TOWN).

Vizagapatam, the head-quarters of the District of the same name, contains a population of 30,291 souls. These are divided thus : 26,264 Hindus, 2,606 Mohammedans, 1,389 Christians, and 32 others. The education of the town is amply provided for by the Hindu College, the London Mission High School, St. Aloysius School, St. John's School, several Primary Schools, a Normal School, four Girls' Schools, a Mohammedan Boys' School, and a Girls' School. The Municipality enjoys the right to elect its own Chairman, and three-fourths of its members.

The town has a first-class Civil Dispensary, a Roman Catholic Orphanage, a Protestant Orphanage, and a native Poor House. Jaggery, gingelly seeds, myrabolams, hides, skins, grey cotton piece-goods, horns and turmeric are largely exported. The chief articles of import are apparel, cotton twist, piece-goods, corals, metals, spices. The town is celebrated for its gold and silver jewellery, and for its manufactures in ivory, horn, and porcupine quills.

Jubilee Committee.—RAJAH GAJAPATI ROW, *Chairman*; Messrs. TUMMALAPALLI RAMAMURTI PUNTALU and VEPA KRISHNAMARTI PUNTALU, M.A., *Joint Secretaries*; H. J. TURNER; NADIPILLI CHINA NARASIMULU CHETTY; K. RAMALINGA SASTRI; P. PURNAIYA PUNTALU; A. SAMBAMURTI IVER, and four others.

The programme included a Volunteer parade, a feast to the poor, a Durbar, fireworks, a nautch, &c. The Durbar was held at 4 P.M., the chair being taken by the District Judge, who delivered an appropriate speech. The Presidential Address was read in English, Telugu, and Urdu, and received with cheers. Music, both Indian and European, followed, after which *pan supari*, betel, and rosewater were liberally distributed. At 7.45 P.M. Rajah Gujapatee Rao entertained the Europeans at a banquet. Mr. Turner, the Collector of the District, placed his house at the disposal of the Rajah for the purpose. Covers were laid for forty guests. The speech by the Collector, who proposed Her Majesty's health, was received with the greatest enthusiasm, the band playing the National Anthem. The Queen's health having been drunk, Mr. Kelsall, the District Judge, proposed the health of Rajah Gujapatee Rao, to which the latter responded in eloquent terms. Mr. Turner then proposed the health of the Rajah of Bobbili and other distinguished visitors of the evening. After some other toasts the loving cup was passed round. Many of the guests now attended a nautch which had been provided by the Jubilee Committee in Vizagapatam. The festivities wound up with fireworks, a nautch, and a Hindu dramatic representation of the earthly career of Kristna. On the 17th a feast was given to children. At the Durbar it was announced that Mr. A. V. Narasinga Rao had founded a Scholarship in connection with the High School, to be called the "Autkethum Jubilee Endowment Scholarship." The Mohammedan community opened a "Reading Room" in honour of the Jubilee for the benefit of its own members. The form which the permanent memorial will take has not yet been decided. The "Water Supply" of the town will be improved, or a "Chuttram" will be built.

VIZIANAGRAM (VIZAGAPATAM).

The population of the town and cantonment of Vizianagram is 30,000, consisting of Hindus, Mohammedans and Christians. The town contains one First Grade College, one Boarding Girls' School, and one Native Girls' School, besides three Municipal Schools, the Ripon Hindu School, and an Industrial School. There are also two Schools in the cantonment. There is an English weekly newspaper in the town, and there are two Political Associations. The new scheme of Local Self-Government has been successfully introduced. The town is rising in commercial importance. Rice, gingelly seeds, indigo, jaggery, myrabolams, hides, horns, lac, jute, and other articles

are largely exported. There is an extensive market, erected by the late Maharajah of Vizianagram in memory of the visit to India of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to India. There are three native Banks. Articles made of ivory and horns, embroidery, carpets, furniture, lace, caps, porcelain, native musical instruments, &c., are manufactured.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. RAI BAHADUR SRI P. JAGANNADHARAJ SAHIB, *Chairman*; A. VENKATAROW PUNTALU, *Secretary*; K. RAMANJA CHARIAR, M.A., B.L.; V. MADHAVA ROW, M.A.; K. NARAYANASWAMI NAIDU; P. SATTIAH; AGA SYED MAHOMED SAHIB; V. VENKATA KRISHNAMARAJU, and eleven others.

Early in the morning the festivities began with a salute of 101 guns from the bastions of the His Highness the Maharajah's fort. Between 7 and 9 A.M. Divine Service was held in all the temples and mosques for the prosperity of the Queen Empress and the Royal Family. 1,500 schoolboys and girls of the town and cantonment were treated to Benares sweetmeats. Country sweetmeats and sugar were distributed to about 3,000 children of the town and cantonment. Under the orders of Her Highness the Maharani Sahib 5,000 people, of whom 3,000 were Rajputs, 500 Brahmins, and 1,500 other castes, were fed, and cloths were distributed to the most necessitous. A grand Durbar was held under a spacious Shamiana that had been erected on the *maidan* in front of the Fort. A very large gathering of people assembled there. The Dewan, Rai Bahadur Sri P. Jagannadha Raju Sahib, took the chair. Appropriate speeches were delivered by Mr. C. Subbiah Sastri, District Munsiff, Mr. K. Venkammah Puntalu, and others. A short sketch of Her Majesty's life was read, both in English and Telugu. Verses in English, Sanscrit, and Telugu were recited. Mr. V. Jagannadha Rao Puntalu, the Divisional Officer, then read the Presidential Address, which was adopted amid enthusiastic cheers. Verses were sung in praise of Her Majesty, and Native music was played at intervals. A nautch then followed, at the close of which *pan supari*, attar, garlands, &c., were distributed. In the evening there was a grand procession of the Maharajah's State elephants, camels, horses, carriages, troopers, infantry, and band. A very large concourse of people attended. There were fireworks and other illuminations at intervals. A State elephant, with a golden howdah upon it, bearing the portrait of the Queen Empress, headed the procession, followed by the European and Native officers of the Regiment on elephants and in carriages. Other gentlemen followed in carriages. The Police and Sepoys lined the road on both sides. The procession was a mile long. It started from the Shamiana at 5 P.M. and went towards the Fort gate by the Industrial School to the cantonment, passing through which it entered the town near a triumphal arch on the main road near the Maharajah's Dispensary. Thence it proceeded through the main road of Swetapettah, and

after stopping for a short time at the Clock Tower, it moved on to the open space near the Big Tank, where there was a grand display of fireworks at half-past 8 o'clock P.M. The fireworks were followed by a Native musical entertainment in the Durbar tent, which continued till midnight. On the afternoon of the 17th from 1 to 6 P.M. there were athletic sports, racing, wrestling, long jump, &c. A large number of people witnessed the sports, at the conclusion of which they gave three cheers for the Queen Empress, the Viceroy, the Governor, the Maharajah, and the Maharani Sahib, the mother of His Highness. At night four dramatic performances were given in various parts of the town and cantonment to crowded audiences. There was a brilliant gathering in the Durbar tent which was splendidly decorated and illuminated. In commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee the tops of almost all the principal temples and mosques are to be plated with brass sheets, and to receive certain improvements at a cost to the Maharajah of Rs. 10,000. His Highness also made a munificent donation, in his mother's name, to the Imperial and the Madras Institutes; devoted a large sum towards the maintenance of temples, and the support of poor families; and remitted nearly four lakhs of revenue due by his ryots. Rai Bahadur Sri P. Jagannadha Raju Sahib, Dewan to His Highness, presented land valued at Rs. 12,000, and yielding an annual income of Rs. 600, for the benefit of 25 families, viz.: 6 Brahmins, 12 Kshatrias, 6 Velama, and one Baniyan.

VRIDHACHALAM (SOUTH ARCOT).

Vridhachalam is 38 miles south-west of Cuddalore. The population is 7,347, composed for the most part of Hindus. The town includes a large suburb, called Pudupet, on the east bank of the river, and was with two small adjacent villages, viz., Munaloor and Poonthotum, constituted a Union last year. The trade is chiefly in grain and ground nuts which are largely exported to Cuddalore, Panruti, and Pondicherry. Vridhachalam is the head-quarters of the Head Assistant Collector of the Taluk Board; of the D.P.W. Sub-division, &c. It contains a Tahsildar's Cutcherry, Sub-Jail, District Munsiff's Court, Local Fund Hospital, Sub-Registrar's Office, Middle School for Boys, Girls' School, Post Office, Lutheran Native Mission Chapel, a small Mosque, and two large Chuttrams.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. R. FRANKLIN, *Chairman*; C. MURGESA PILLAY; C. RAMANJULU NAIDU; J. B. KASI ROW; V. MUTUKUMARA PILLAY; DORAISAWMY IYER, and others.

At an early hour large crowds congregated at different spots to take part in the festivities. Prayers were offered in the five Hindu temples for the welfare and long life of Her Majesty, and the gods were taken round the town in procession. The poor of all classes were fed, and some of them were presented with cloths and money. Sports of various kinds were held in the forenoon, and prizes were awarded. There were other processions in the evening, and at night the streets and temples were brilliantly illuminated. As darkness set in there was a display of

fireworks, and several bonfires were lit, after which there were nautches and dramatic performances, which lasted till past midnight. The poor were again fed on the following day. The Presidential Address was adopted.

WALAJAPET (NORTH ARCOT).

Walajapet has a population of 10,387; of whom 9,566 are Hindus, 803 Mohammedans, and 18 Christians. It has a Municipal Council, and is the head-quarters of the Tahsildar and Police Inspector. A Dispensary and a High School are under the management of the Municipality. Silk-weaving, carpet making, and dyeing are carried on to a considerable extent. Silk cloths manufactured here are much valued for their durability.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. V. BASHIAKA CHARLU, *Chairman*; S. SWAMINATHA AIYAR, *Secretary*; T. STRINIVASA ROW; A. RAJARUTHNA MUDELLIAR; RANGANATHA ROW; SUNDERA ROW, and ten others.

Almost every house was more or less decorated, the most attractive being the Post Office, which was particularly well embellished. In the morning about 500 poor were fed, and to about 100 of them cloths were distributed. At 4 P.M. the leading men of the place met at the High School house, and witnessed a gymnastic competition among the boys. Two odes, in Tamil and Telugu, composed in honour of the occasion, describing the principal features of Her Majesty's reign, were sung by boys, and cheers were called for, which were responded to very heartily. The boys were then given sweetmeats, sugar-candy, toys, &c. A procession was formed with tom-toms and music, which passed through the principal streets of the place. It eventually reached the Jubilee Pandal which had been erected outside the town, where several European gentlemen from Ranipet joined it. In the centre of the Pandal was placed a portrait of Her Majesty. A nautch was held, and then the whole assembly adjourned to the adjacent open space, where a good display of fireworks took place. The Presidential Address was adopted. The permanent memorial of the Jubilee will take the form of a "Public Hall" with a "Reading Room" attached to it.

WALVANAD (MALABAR).

Angatipuram is the chief town of the Walvanad Taluk. The population of the amshons of Angatipuram and Perintalmanna, on the borders of which Her Majesty's Jubilee was celebrated, is 12,860; of whom 7,401 are Hindus, 5,439 Mohammedans (most of whom are Moplahs), and 20 Christians. Angatipuram contains a Tahsildar's Cutcherry, a District Munsiff's Court, a Sub-Registrar's Office, a Local Fund Middle School, a Local Fund Supervisor's Office, a Local Fund Overseer's Office and a Post Office. Besides the Middle School there are six Elementary Schools for boys, aided by the Local Fund. The town trades chiefly in paddy, pepper, ginger, and timber.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. KUNHUNNI RAJAH, *Chairman*; KRISHNA VADIER KASI IYER and PADIGARALATHIL GOVINDAN NAIR, *Joint Secretaries*; KANNAMBATH VADAKAIL CHAPPUM NAIR; VUDYNATHA PUTTER; NARAYANA PUTTER; THAYIL KOONJAMBOO; VENGALIL RAMAN MENON, and ten others.

Pujahs were performed in three temples for the prolongation of the happy life

and reign of Her Majesty. A service was held by the Native Christians, and a *movilooth* was offered by the Mohammedans to the same effect. Rice, cloths, and money were distributed to the poor from 7 to 11 A.M. A treat was given to the schoolboys, and to the prisoners in the Sub-Jail. Theatricals, gymnastics, and fireworks followed. The Presidential Address was adopted. The town was well decorated and illuminated.

WANDIWASH (NORTH ARCOT).

Wandiwash is a historic town in the district of North Arcot, with 4,130 inhabitants; of whom 3,339 are Hindus, 709 Mohammedans, 32 Christians, and 50 Jains. Nearly one-fourth of the inhabitants are merchants. The local products are ground-nut seeds, indigo, cholum and rice. The chief manufactures are mats, and coarse kinds of cotton cloth. There are two or three tanneries. The town forms a minor Union, with one Chairman and five Panchayetdars nominated by the Government. It contains a Local Fund Middle School, where boys and girls are under instruction.

At 3 P.M. about 500 of the inhabitants assembled in the School playground, Mr. V. Subramaniah Sastriar was unanimously voted to the chair. In opening the proceedings, he spoke at length about the advantages of British rule, and the duty of showing gratitude to Her Majesty. Then the life of the Queen Empress in Tamil was read. The Presidential Address was read by Mr. K. Gopalachariar, Taluk Sheristadar, and was received with much cheering. Several speeches were made in Tamil and English, after which sandal, sugar, and *pan supari* were distributed, and the party went in procession to the Temple. At 9 o'clock there was a good display of fireworks, and a procession of gods. The festivities continued until midnight. The assembly dispersed with cheers for Her Majesty.

YERCAUD (SALEM).

The population of the Shevaroy Hills is 10,513, chiefly composed of Malayalies or Hill men whose sole occupation is cultivation. The Hills produce coffee, wheat, samai, venagoo, apples, pears, loquots, peaches, and oranges. Yercaud is the Sanitarium of the District, and the Head-quarters Station of the Planters. It has a population of 1,338; of whom 636 are Hindus, 22 Mohammedans, and 680 Christians. It contains a Protestant Church, a London Mission Chapel, Lutheran Evangelical Mission Chapel, and a Roman Catholic Chapel; a Library, Cutcherry, a Local Fund Dispensary, a Travellers' Bungalow, and Chuttrum; a School for the children of Europeans and Eurasians; and three Schools for Native children.

Jubilee Committee.—Deputy Surgeon General J. SHORTT, *Chairman*; Messrs. E. A. SMITH, *Secretary*; C. G. LECHLER; F. D. SHORTT; K. CHERRY; B. DALY, and others.

Thanksgiving services were held at Trinity Church, the Roman Catholic Chapel, the Lutheran Mission Chapel, and the London Mission Chapel. The Volunteers marched in two sections, one to Trinity Church under command of Lieutenant C. R. Shortt, and the other to the Roman Catholic Chapel, under the command of Lieutenant MacMahon. On the arrival of the Protestant section of

the Volunteers at Trinity Church, the Processional Hymn "Onward, Christian Soldiers" was sung. The service concluded with the National Anthem. A large Pavilion had been erected by Lieutenant MacMahon, and had been tastefully decorated by Mrs. MacMahon. About 1 P.M., 3,000 people, mostly Malayalees, Coolies, and other Natives assembled opposite the lake, in the vicinity of the Pavilion, some bearing banners with appropriate devices. The Pavilion contained refreshments, which were kindly provided by the ladies of Yercaud. The sports commenced at 1.30, and were well contested. After the sports there were Malayalee dances and acrobatic performances. The Volunteers paraded at 4 P.M., and fired a *feu de joie*, and three hearty cheers were given for the Queen Empress. About 100 children, chiefly of the London Mission School, and a large number of natives, were treated to sweets, &c. At night there was a brilliant display of fireworks, at the termination of which the National Anthem was sung, and three hearty cheers were given for the Queen Empress. The Presidential Address was adopted.

THE CELEBRATION IN NATIVE STATES.

THE STATE OF TRAVANCORE.

Travancore, the most important Native State subject to the authority of the Government of Madras, is situated at the south-western corner of the Indian peninsula. It possesses an area of 6,722 square miles, occupied by a population of nearly 2½ millions. More than 20 per cent. of the inhabitants are Christians. Succession to the Raj goes by the female line. The turning point in the history of the State was contemporaneous with the assumption of the direct Government of India by Her Majesty the Queen. Since then, the beneficent moral influence of the Paramount Power has been increasingly brought to bear on the executive, and a vast improvement has taken place in the administration of affairs. Oppressive monopolies have been abandoned; numerous petty and vexatious taxes have been swept away; English and Vernacular schools have been founded throughout the country, with a Central College at the capital; hospitals have been established; a sound system of Police has been established; Public Works have been promoted; the salaries of public servants have been increased; the tone and efficiency of the public service have been raised; the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice has been improved; the reciprocal execution of decrees between the Travancore and British Courts has been arranged; irrigation has been extended; land assessment has been equitably readjusted; trade has expanded; and the finances have attained a condition of much prosperity. The total income of the State twenty years ago was 42 lakhs, against an expenditure of 40½ lakhs; in 1884-85 the revenue was 66½ lakhs, and the expenditure was 65 lakhs. Taking the revenue derived from all sources—land, customs, excise, abkari, opium, salt, and stamps,—and it is found that the incidence of taxation in Travancore is Rs. 2, against Rs. 2-5-6 in the Madras Presidency. Taking land revenue only, it is Rs. 0-12-1, against Rs. 1-8-8 in Madras.

TRIVANDRUM.

This town is the Capital of Travancore, with a population of 41,173. It is the usual place of residence of the Maharajah, and the head-quarters of the British Resident at His Highness's Court and the principal officers of the State. It is the head-quarters also of the Nayar Brigade, officered from the British Military Service, which consists of two Battalions of Infantry, numbering 1,420 men; Artillery 4 guns and 30 men; Body Guard 60 horses.

There are several Palaces in the Fort occupied by the Princes, Ranees, and other members of the Royal Family. The principal buildings are the great Pudmanabsawmy Pagoda, within the Fort, the Public Offices, the Maharajah's College, the Zillah and Munsiff's Courts, the General and Lying-in Hospitals, the Lunatic Asylum, the Napier Museum, the Observatory, the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, the Residency, the Central Jail at Poojapura, and the Engineer's Office. The Educational Institutions are the College, the High School, and the Preparatory School, the Fort and Town High Schools, the Central Vernacular School, the Vernacular Normal School, the Roman Catholic Boys' School, two Hindustani Schools, several Vernacular Grant in-Aid Schools, including Schools of the London Mission, the Government English School for Girls, the Convent School, three Zenana Mission Schools, and two Government Vernacular Girls' Schools.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. T. RAMA ROW, Dewan, *Chairman*; R. RAMANATHA ROW, and Mr. LA BOUCHARDIERE, M.A., *Secretaries*; T. L. GOMEZ; K. KRISHNASAWMY ROW; The VALIA COIL THUMBURAN; DR. R. HARVEY, M.A.; Messrs. F. WATTS; J. R. NARAYANA PILLAY, and sixteen others.

As soon as it was known that the Viceroy had fixed the 16th February for the celebration of the Jubilee His Highness the Maharajah countermanded the arrangements then in progress for a tour to Madras and Bombay, and commanded his new Dewan M. R. Ry. T. Rama Row Averal to make preparations for commemorating the day in a manner befitting the occasion. The Dewan issued a programme which embraced the observance of the 16th and 17th as public holidays throughout the State, and invitations were issued to the European and principal Native officers at Trivandrum and the out-stations, to the Bishops and Clergy of the Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Syrian Churches, and to the leading merchants, planters, and land-holders to take part in the festivities at the Capital. European ladies were included in the invitation. At sunrise the Artillery of the Nayar Brigade fired an Imperial salute of 101 guns. At 6 A.M. the Cavalry and Infantry with the Band of the Nayar Brigade took up a position in line on the Brigade Parade-ground, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. B. Ketchen, Madras Cavalry, commanding the Brigade. On the arrival of the Maharajah the artillery fired a salute of 21 guns, and the Brigade gave a Royal salute. Mr. Hannyngton, M.C.S., the British Resident, was also received with the usual salute from the troops. The Cavalry and Infantry then formed up for marching, the Cavalry in column of troops, the Infantry in quarter column on the right company, and moved off to the saluting base, the Cavalry by troops, and marched past by squadron, the Infantry by fours in quarter column, advancing in column and saluting as they passed the flagstaff near to which His Highness had taken up his position. The Cavalry then moved on to the Parade line while the Infantry changed ranks, and marched past in quarter column, first in quick time and then in double time, wheeling at the end of the saluting base, and on arriving

at the fourth point resumed their original position in line. The Cavalry then trotted past, and having wheeled about by troops, galloped past in squadrons. The Infantry were then put through the manual, firing and sword-bayonet exercise, after which the Cavalry performed the sword exercise and pursuing practice at a walk and in quick time. They then resumed their original position upon the right of the line. The whole Brigade then advanced in review order and gave a Royal salute upon halting before the flagstaff. The Cavalry formed column of troops on the right of the Infantry, who had formed quarter column upon one of the centre companies, officers and colours taking post in review order. The Maharajah then addressed Colonel Ketchen, expressing the greatest satisfaction with the appearance of the troops, and the manner in which they had gone through the several evolutions. At the conclusion of His Highness's address a Royal salute was given, and the troops marched to their barracks. Before leaving the Parade ground the troops gave three hearty cheers for Her Majesty and His Highness. The review was witnessed by the Elliah Rajah, the First Prince, the Dewan, General Hodding (who had come to inspect the Resident's Escort), by many ladies and gentlemen, and a large assemblage of spectators. At 11 A.M. a public breakfast was given at the Dewan's residence to about 300 Hindu officers of the State and other native gentlemen. At 4 P.M. the Maharajah held a Durbar in the Hall of the new Public Offices, for the purpose of receiving from the British Resident a *Kareeta* addressed to His Highness by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. One battalion of Infantry, one troop of Cavalry, and a detachment of the Artillery (4 guns) again paraded, and were drawn up in the enclosure facing the Durbar Hall. The Resident's Escort took up a position on the left. The State elephants, fully caparisoned, were also on the ground in rear of the troops. The Maharajah, escorted by the Body Guard, and preceded by their Highnesses the Elliah Rajah and the First Prince, arrived shortly before the hour appointed, and was received with a Royal salute from the Artillery and troops. The British Resident came in one of His Highness's carriages, and under an escort of His Highness's Body Guard, the Artillery and troops saluting him. On alighting from the carriage, he was received by the Dewan, and was met at the entrance to the Durbar Hall by the Elliah Rajah, who conducted him to the centre of the Hall, where the Maharajah, after an interchange of greetings, offered his arm, and led him to his seat on the right of the Throne. The company being seated, the *Kareeta* was delivered on a silver salver to

His Highness, who opened it, and gave it to the Dewan to be read aloud. It ran as follows :—

“HIS HIGHNESS SRI PADMANABHA DASA VANJI BALA RAMA VARMA KULA-SHEKHERA KIRITA PATHI
MANI SULTAN MAHARAJAH RAJ RAMA RAJA BAHADUR SHAMSHER JANG. TRAVANCORE.

“MY HONOURED AND VALUED FRIEND,—It is with sincere pleasure that I have heard of the preparations which Your Highness has made in order to commemorate, in a manner befitting the occasion, the fiftieth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India. I shall not fail to inform Her Majesty of this spontaneous expression of loyalty and affection on your part. Queen Victoria’s long and tranquil rule has been marked throughout her wide dominions by the ever increasing prosperity and happiness of the millions entrusted to her charge. In India it has established an uninterrupted and unbroken peace ; and under its protecting shelter, the ruling Chiefs of this country, undisturbed by the fear of invasion from without, or of revolution from within, have been able to devote their time and attention to the welfare of their subjects and to the moral and material advancement of their States. I am happy to learn that Your Highness has so readily taken the opportunity afforded by this auspicious occasion to show your just appreciation of the great benefits you have experienced under the benign and beneficent rule of Her Majesty the Queen. I can assure you that it is our Gracious Sovereign’s desire to extend to you, on all occasions, her warm sympathy and hearty assistance, to support your authority, enhance your personal consideration, and to maintain unbroken the cordial relations which have at all times subsisted between Her Majesty’s Government and Your Highness. I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself

“Your Highness’s sincere friend,

(Signed) “DUFFERIN,

“Viceroy and Governor General of India.”

“FORT WILLIAM, the 3rd February, 1887.”

After the *Kareeta* had been read, the Viceroy’s salute of 31 guns was fired with a *feu de joie* after each instalment of the guns, the National Anthem being played ; and three cheers were given for Her Majesty, the Queen Empress. His Highness the Maharajah then, through the Dewan, addressed the assembly as follows :—

“MR. HANNYNGTON, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I need hardly say how grateful I am for the kindly assurances of good will contained in the letter which I have just had the honour of receiving from His Excellency the Viceroy, and for his appreciation of my humble efforts to celebrate this day in a manner befitting the occasion. I request his Representative, my friend here, to convey to His Excellency my warmest acknowledgments. It has pleased the Almighty to extend to half a century a reign at once beneficent and glorious, and while we unite in thanksgiving for this great mercy, we likewise pray that He may vouchsafe to prolong it to the longest span. We are justly proud of our liege Lady—sitting enthroned on the four quarters of the globe, and on islands in every ocean—sending forth her ships to collect and distribute the material blessings of the earth, and her agents to carry everywhere the still higher blessings which humanise and elevate mankind—herself endowed with every virtue which can adorn a Sovereign, or grace a woman. Her armies have marched to victory over forces mightier than her own, but never for vain-glory—her flag, wherever it flies, is the symbol of protection to the good, and a sign in the air warning the wicked from his evil course. My House has been fortunate enough to ally itself to the great British power in India from the earliest times, and to that alliance I owe the Musnud on which I sit ; for it saved

the country at a critical time, and has maintained it in peace ever since. To the influence of Her Majesty's supremacy is due also whatever of prosperity and enlightenment Travancore has attained to; for her Representatives have guided our footsteps in the path of progress, and her countrymen have contributed largely to raise our people and develop our resources. It is not, then, surprising, Gentlemen, that bound by these ties of gratitude, I should avail myself of this opportunity to call you together to honour the Lady who commands our highest admiration and respect. To impress the occasion on the minds of all my subjects, I have this day remitted certain arrears of revenue. Nor have the rising generation, nor the poor been forgotten, while a few convicts go free to bless the day. All India rings to-day with a long-drawn shout of '*Vive la Reine*' which the Himalayas will catch up and echo to the countries beyond, till all the world hears it, and hearing, will know that Princes and people are united in one strong bond of loyalty and affection to their beloved Queen. We join in the cheer.

“Christian and Hindu and Moslem are we,
Yet all of us one, in our cheering for thee,
“Victoria.

“Long live Victoria, Queen of England, Empress of India.”

At the conclusion of this address, twelve convicts, one of whom was a woman, were released, and the following Proclamations were read in Malayalim to the people assembled outside the Hall :—

“PROCLAMATION BY HIS HIGHNESS SRI PATMANABHA DASA VANCHI BALA RAMA VARMA KULASEKHARA KIRITAPATI MANNEY SULTAN MAHARAJA RAJA BAHADUR SHAMSHER JANG, MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE, issued under date the 4th Kumbhom 1062.

“Whereas by the Proclamation issued on the 5th Karkadagom 1059 the levying of a fee of 2 per cent. on certain transfers of Pandara Pattom lands was relinquished by the State with effect from the 1st Chingom 1060, and whereas We are given to understand that the fees and penalties on transfers anterior to that date are still being levied, thus causing hardship and trouble to Our ryots, We are pleased, with a view to relieving Our subjects wholly from this impost, to command the relinquishment of the said transfer fee altogether.

SIGN MANUAL.”

“PROCLAMATION BY HIS HIGHNESS SRI PATMANABHA DASA VANCHI BALA RAMA VARMA KULASEKHARA KIRITAPATI MANNEY SULTAN MAHARAJA RAJA RAMARAJA BAHADUR SHAMSHER JANG, MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE, issued under date the 4th Kumbhom 1062.

“Whereas Instruments engrossed on unstamped cadjans are subject to a penalty of 3 per cent of the consideration recited in the deed, and whereas owing to the enactment of the Registration Regulation of 1043 and the Stamp Regulation of 1059 the practice of engrossing documents on cadjans has ceased; and whereas We have already exempted from the payment of this penalty instruments produced in connection with investigations conducted in the course of the Revenue Settlement now in progress, We are now pleased to relieve Our subjects henceforth from the payment of the above penalty on all documents executed on unstamped cadjans wherever such documents may have to be produced in evidence.

SIGN MANUAL.”

Attar and pan were then presented to the Resident, and Mrs. Hannyngton, and to the Commandant of the Nayar Brigade, and Mrs. Ketchen, by His Highness the Maharajah; and to other Europeans by their Highnesses the Elliah Rajah and First

Prince. His Highness and the Resident then left the Hall under the usual salutes from the Artillery and troops, and the Durbar broke up.

The same evening, at 8 P.M., the Maharajah gave a State Dinner in the suite of apartments adjoining the Durbar Hall, at which the Elliah Rajah, the First Prince, the Resident and Mrs. Hannyngton, and nearly all the European ladies and gentlemen who had attended the Durbar were present. The dining saloon was very tastefully decorated. The Durbar Hall itself, which was fitted up as a drawing-room, was brilliantly lighted. The roads in the town, which were gaily decorated during the day, almost at every gate, with plantain trees, evergreens, bannerets and mottoes expressing good wishes for the Queen Empress, were illuminated in the evening for several miles, extending from the landing place beyond the Fort to the Residency, and from Puttum to Tiruvellum. The Palaces, the Residency, the entrance to the Barracks, the residence of the Commandant of the Nayar Brigade, the College, the Police Office and Stores, the Dewan's residence, the Telegraph and Post Offices, and the Public Offices where the dinner was held, were ablaze with light, the latter being hung with festoons of Chinese lanterns along its long verandahs. Private residents vied with the State in demonstrations in this direction, and crowds of people paraded the streets to a late hour of the night. A guard of honour was drawn up in the grounds of the Public Offices, and the Band of the Nayar Brigade played during the dinner. Her Majesty's health was the only toast given during the dinner. It was proposed by His Highness the Maharajah in these words:—

“LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I rise to propose the toast of the evening, and I have no doubt as to the manner in which it will be responded to. We celebrate to-day the fiftieth year of a reign which has brought happiness and prosperity to the millions who are fortunate enough to come under the rule of Her Most Gracious Majesty. That rule is synonymous with justice and benevolence, with liberty and toleration, with the suppression of vice, and the elevation of virtue. Hers is a name which can make the tyrant tremble on his throne of misrule, yet send a warm glow into the heart of the lowly cottager, from her sympathy with the poor and the suffering. When we wish and pray for her long reign and happiness, we wish and pray for the continuance of peace and prosperity to a large portion of the human race. Let us then drink to the health of our liege Lady whom we all respect and admire; let us drink to the health of Victoria, Queen of England, Empress of India. Long live the Queen Empress.”

The toast was received with hearty cheers, the Band playing the British National Anthem. After the Dinner there was a splendid display of fireworks, which was witnessed by several thousands of spectators. At 4.30 P.M., on the 17th, there were rope-dancing and acrobatic performances in the Public Garden, witnessed by a large assemblage composed of all classes. At 7 P.M. Mr. and Mrs. Hannyngton had

a dinner party at the Residency to which the European society of Trivandrum and the visitors from out-stations were invited. The Resident proposed Her Majesty's health, which was responded to with hearty cheers, the company singing "God save the Queen." Mr. Hannington next proposed His Highness's health:—

"MAHARAJAH, PRINCES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—We have joined in wishing to Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India, continuance of life and happiness. We have in our midst this evening, in the person of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, one of Her Majesty's most loyal allies. Under Her Majesty's protection, favoured with her friendship and aided by her advice, Travancore holds no mean position among the States of India. The occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee has afforded to the people of Travancore an opportunity of expressing their loyalty and affection for their friend, counsellor and protector, and this opportunity they have not been slow to grasp. The demonstrations which are being made, not in the Capital alone, but throughout the State, testify to the cordial feeling with which our Queen is regarded by the people of Travancore. As the humble representative of Her Majesty the Empress in this State, I desire to express to His Highness the Maharajah personally, and to the people of Travancore in the person of their Maharajah, my grateful appreciation of the loyal demonstrations of confidence and affection which have been tendered throughout the State to my Mistress and Queen, and I desire, gentlemen, that you join me in giving three cheers for His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, and in drinking to his health and prosperity and to the prosperity and happiness of his people."

The company received the toast with cheers, and His Highness acknowledged the compliment in appropriate words.

At 9.30 P.M. the Public Garden and the Museum were brilliantly illuminated under the direction of Colonel Ketchen, the Honorary Secretary. The whole of the western façade of the Museum, and both the northern and southern ends of the building were lit up, several devices and monograms being conspicuous. All the roads had lights on both sides, and each terrace was illuminated. Along one, in large letters from end to end, were "V.R.I. 1887. Jubilee. 1887. V.R.I." The lower gardens and the upper and lower lakes were lit up. The Chinese Pagoda in the middle of the latter was illuminated from its base to summit. Chinese lanterns were suspended from numerous trees throughout the gardens. Thousands of people visited the gardens. A dancing platform was erected near the Band stand, and dancing was enjoyed by many from 10 P.M. to 2 A.M. Refreshments were laid out in a Pandal. The Maharajah, Mr. and Mrs. Hannington, and the party at the Residency visited the garden on their return from the dinner. The same evening, His Highness the Maharajah gave a dinner to the Mohammedan community in a pavilion erected at Chingara Thope. It was presided over by Mr. Syed Abdul Khader, the Stables' Karbari. The troops received a bonus of two days' pay, and the Band three days' pay.

On the morning of the 16th the poor were fed at the expense of the State

at four different places at the Capital, and in the towns of Cottayam, Alleppey, Quilon, and Pulpanabapuram, under the supervision of Government officers. Funds were provided for a treat to the boys and girls attending the public and private schools at Trivandrum, Nagercoil, including Kotar, Parachalay, Neyoor, Quilon, Cottayam, and Tiruvellah.

On the 12th, three of the Schools in the suburbs of Trivandrum connected with the London Mission, assembled at the Mission House, and received a couple of cloths each, after which fruits, cakes, and sweets were distributed, songs were sung, and the Public Gardens visited under the care of the teachers. On the afternoon of the 14th, five other schools, comprising nearly 200 children, were assembled and had various games. "God save the Queen" was sung in Malayalim by the Boarding School children. Prizes of picture books, dolls, &c. were distributed; and cakes, fruits, and sweets were given to all. Each of the girls attending the Zenana Mission schools received a present of money, as it was found difficult to arrange a treat for the different classes attending those schools. The students of His Highness's College, the High School and Preparatory School, as also the pupils of the Government Girls' School in the Cantonment, and of the Roman Catholic Convent School, assembled each on its own grounds on the afternoon of the 19th instant. They had games and races and other sports, up to a late hour in the evening, when refreshments were served, and cheers were given for Her Majesty the Queen Empress, and for His Highness the Maharajah—"God save the Queen" being sung by all. At the College there was vocal and instrumental music, and Dr. Harvey delivered an address appropriate to the occasion. At the Convent School there were magical performances, and an exhibition of the magic-lantern. His Highness the Maharajah and other members of the Royal Family, the British Resident and Mrs. Hannyngton, and several ladies and gentlemen were present at the sports in the College. Treats were also given at Trivandrum to the Roman Catholic Parochial Boys' School in the Cantonment to the Mohammedan School, to the Grant-in-aid English Schools, and the 2,669 boys and girls of the Vernacular Schools.

At the out-stations, the Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Syrian Christians, Hindus, and Mohammedan boys and girls, numbering about 10,000, were entertained. Funds were remitted to the London Mission Hospital at Neyoor, to the Archbishop's Hospital at Verapoly, to the Women's Workshop, and to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Trivandrum, and it was suggested to the

Managers to provide a treat and a supply of clothing to the poor of those institutions, but they were left at liberty to utilise the funds in any other way they considered best. The Maharajah contributed Rs. 10,000 to the Imperial Institute in London, and Rs. 2,000 to the Victoria Technical Institute proposed for Madras. Rs. 50,000 are set apart for a local State Memorial, which will probably take the form of a School for the training of Hindu females as midwives and sick-nurses. A contribution was made to the funds being collected for a Reading Room at Neyoor, to be called the "Victoria Reading Room." A contribution was also promised to the funds being raised by public subscription at Alleppey to build a Charity Hospital in commemoration of the Jubilee.

The people of Trivandrum decorated their gates on the Jubilee day, and illuminated them at night. A public meeting, called by Mr. T. Rama Row, the Dewan, was held at the College on the 12th, to concert measures for forwarding a respectful Address of Congratulation to Her Majesty, to reach her on the 20th June, and to take other measures for commemorating the 50th anniversary of her reign. The meeting was largely attended, and was presided over by Mr. J. C. Hannington, the British Resident.

During the evening of the 16th a meeting of Hindu Ladies was held at the Palace of Her Highness the Junior Rani, at her invitation. Her Highness, on taking the chair, addressed the audience on the subject of Her Majesty's life, and explained the importance of the occasion. Her Highness's address closed with a prayer to Sri Padmanabha to bless Her Majesty with long life and prosperity. A letter from Panappillai Lekshmy Kallyani Pillai (Lady of His Highness the late Rama Varma Maharajah, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.) of sympathy, &c. was then read. It was unanimously resolved:—"That an Address (in Malayalim with English translation) be prepared expressing the feelings of the deep love and loyalty which the female section of the Native community entertain towards Her Imperial Majesty and be forwarded so as to be presented to Her Majesty on the 20th June ensuing." And:—"That as the institution of a permanent local memorial to perpetuate the remembrance of Her Majesty's name amidst our community is considered highly desirable, funds be raised for founding a Model Girls' School in Trivandrum." Her Highness the Junior Rani, Mrs. C. Krishna Pillai, Mrs. A. Govinda Pillai, and Mrs. Chinna, of Kilakkeimaddem, were empowered to carry out the resolutions of the meeting. Mrs. T. Kunhiraman Nair and Lekshmy Pillai then addressed the meeting, extolling the greatness of Her Majesty and the appropriateness of a

homage of the kind proposed being paid to Her Majesty. Sandal, rosewater and *pan supari* were distributed. The meeting dispersed after thanking Her Highness for convening the meeting, and presiding at it.—(From the *Travancore Government Gazette Extraordinary*.)

ALLEPPEY (TRAVANCORE).

Alleppey is the principal sea-port town in Travancore, and has a population of 25,754. There is a lighthouse 115 feet high, lighted by a revolving light, and an iron screw pile pier. A European gentleman occupies the position at this port of Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government. The town contains a Palace, Zillah and Munsiff's Courts, a Jail, Civil and Charity Hospitals, a District High School (English), a District Vernacular School, Schools of the Church Missionary Society, a Convent School, a Roman Catholic Boys' School, a Theological Seminary, a Protestant, a Syrian, and two Roman Catholic Churches, and several mosques and pagodas. The European and American merchants settled here have large warehouses and coir-manufactories. There are also several wealthy Mohammedan and Hindu merchants.

At 6 A.M. on the 16th the Union Jack and the Travancore Ensign were hoisted, and the flagstaff was gaily decorated. An Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired from the beach. Prayers for the Queen Empress and the Royal Family were offered up in all the temples and mosques. In obedience to a circular issued by the Archbishop of Verapolay, a High Mass was performed at the local Roman Catholic Church, and the *Te Deum* was sung. Divine Service was held in the English Church. All private houses, buildings, and public offices were decorated. In the afternoon about 4,000 of the poor of the town and its suburbs were fed. A congratulatory telegram was sent by the local Jubilee Committee to the British Resident for transmission to Her Majesty. The public were entertained with various *fêtes* and athletic sports. At night the town was brilliantly illuminated. There were dramatic and musical performances, and a good display of fireworks at the beach. A large Pandal, erected for the occasion in front of the Commercial Office was tastefully decorated, and illuminated. A large portrait of Her Majesty was placed above the entrance to the Pandal. People returning from the beach, after the sports, were entertained with music in this Pandal, and presented with attar, flowers, sandal, and *pan supari*. The orphans in the Convent were provided with food and clothing at the expense of Mr. James Darragh. On the afternoon of the 17th the poor were again fed at the cost of the Government. At 4 P.M. there was a boat race in Pullathuruthy river, after which all the boats with music proceeded to the beach end of the canal where the boatmen, together with the crowd assembled on the pier, gave three hearty cheers for Her Majesty, and three more for the Maharajah. On the 22nd, the

children of the Convent and Parochial schools, and of the District and aided schools, were given a treat at the expense of His Highness.

CHENGANUR (TRAVANCORE).

The District of Chenganur lies in the heart of Travancore. It contains half-a-dozen ancient Syrian churches and four great Hindu temples, with a number of smaller ones. Chenganur, the chief town, is situated on the Pampar river, and is a place of considerable antiquity, and archæological importance. The beautiful Syrian church St. Mary's, built about 650 years ago, and the older Hindu temples, are entirely built of granite. Chenganur has a population of about 10,000, the majority being Syrians.

At daybreak an Imperial salute of *kathinas* was fired in the Church compound. The boys of the Sahodara Vidya Sala were sumptuously fed at the expense of the Sadachara Sangham. At 6 P.M. the Most Reverend Mar Dionysius, Syrian Metropolitan of Malabar, held a Thanksgiving Service, assisted by seven Katthanars. After service he proceeded to the District Cutcherry, which was the chief centre of attraction. On his way he passed through the principal Syrian Street, which was tastefully decorated by day with *thoranams* and palm leaf arches, and splendidly illuminated at night with torches, lamps, and blue-lights. Fireworks of various descriptions were displayed all along the way. The Metropolitan, attended by a large number of clergy and laity of the Syrian community, was received in the Cutcherry, which also was well decorated and illuminated, by a large concourse of people. In a short speech he explained the term Jubilee and its application to the occasion. Then followed a musical entertainment, in which three Brahmin Bhagavathas took the leading part. At the conclusion of the entertainment flowers and *pan supari* were distributed.

COTTAYAM (TRAVANCORE).

This is the head-quarters of the Dewan Peishcar of the Northern Division, and of the Church Missionary Society in Travancore. It is also the seat of the Anglican Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, and of the Syrian Metropolitan. The public institutions are the Division and Taluk Cutcheries, a Munsiff's Court, a Civil Hospital, the Church Mission College, the Cambridge Nicholson Institution, a Printing Office, a Reading Room, and several Schools for boys and girls established by the Church Missionary Society; the Syrian Metropolitan's Theological Seminary, Government and aided Schools. Of ecclesiastical buildings there are the Pro-Cathedral, other Protestant churches, a Syrian church, and a Roman Catholic church. There is also a celebrated Pagoda. An Experimental Farm has been started by private enterprise, aided by Government. There is also an Agricultural Association which holds an annual exhibition of cattle and market produce. The population is 11,293.

The streets, roads, public buildings, and private dwellings were gaily decorated on the 16th, the Church Mission College, the Syrian Seminary, and the Reading Room being especially remarkable for their tasteful appearance. Prayers and Thanksgiving Services were held in all places of worship. The poor were fed in large

numbers at Government expense. At noon an Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired from the *maidan* opposite the new Public Office buildings, and the public were entertained with sports and acrobatic performances, music being provided by a Syrian band. At the close of the sports the Elephants belonging to the Government pagodas in the suburbs were paraded in procession, and presented an imposing appearance with their gold and silver trappings. At night all the churches, pagodas, chapels, bazaars, houses, and public buildings were brilliantly illuminated. There was a display of fireworks in front of the Division Cutcherry, in the presence of His Highness the Second Prince of Travancore. On the 17th the College boys had races and sports at which His Highness the Second Prince was present, and gave away the prizes. The girls of the Hindu Girls' School were given money prizes. Feasts were given to the girls of Mrs. and Miss Baker's Schools, and to the children of the Schools under the management of Archdeacon Koshi. The Syrian Christians held Thanksgiving Services, and offered special prayers for Her Majesty. In some churches the poor were fed at the expense of the well-to-do Syrians. In the Seminary the celebration extended to the 17th and 18th. There were processions with music and banners, and the firing of guns, and a grand service in the church. At the end of the service cheers were given for Her Majesty in the Syrian form. The children of the Syrian schools were feasted, and their teachers received presents of cloths. At night the Rev. C. A. Neve exhibited a magic lantern at the Division Cutcherry; the entertainment was very largely attended. Archdeacon Koshi then delivered an address extolling the virtues of the Queen Empress, and dwelling on the peace, enlightenment, and glory of the British Empire under her rule. The meeting dispersed after giving three hearty cheers for Her Majesty and another three for His Highness the Maharajah.

ERNEEL AND NEYOOR (TRAVANCORE).

Neyoor is a town in the Erneel district in South Travancore, and is one of the districts of the London Mission Society in South Travancore. A Chapel, a Hospital, and several Schools have been established by the Mission in the town and its suburbs. About two miles from Neyoor is the populous town of Erneel, which is the headquarters of the Tahsildar of the district, and where a large market is held.

At sunrise on the 16th the firing in front of the Taluk Cutcherry at Erneel of 50 guns, being one gun for each year of the reign of Her Majesty, and 21 guns as a salute for His Highness the Maharajah, announced that the Jubilee Day had dawned. Erneel and Neyoor are in fact one town, the first-named being the cusbah village of the Taluk of the same

name, while Neyoor is a large and flourishing Christian village of the London Mission Society, being the head-quarters station of what is known as the Neyoor Mission District. The streets were decorated with strings of leaves woven into pretty designs, which were hung across at short intervals. At the entrance to the compound of the London Mission was a triumphal arch, on which were inscribed the words "Victoria Jubilee," while on the site of the proposed "Erneel Jubilee Reading Room" was erected a spacious ornamental Pandal, in the front of which, from tall flagstuffs, floated the Union Jack and the Standard of Travancore. At 8 A.M. the Sircar officials paid a visit of ceremony to the Europeans of the station. At 11 A.M. a Thanksgiving Service was held in the Mission Church. The reading-desk was draped with the flags of England and Travancore. At noon 68 guns, corresponding to the age of Her Majesty, were fired in front of the Taluk Cutcherry, and 21 guns were fired in honour of His Highness the Maharajah. Food was then distributed to a large number of poor people. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the laying of the corner stone of the "Victoria Jubilee Reading Room" took place. Two brass bands were in attendance. All being assembled under and around the Pandal, the Rev. J. H. Hacker explained the purpose for which they had assembled. Mr. Chatterton then addressed the meeting. In the course of his remarks, he mentioned that in Travancore there had been but one Sovereign who had reigned over fifty years, viz., Chara Odea Manthanda Vurma Kulasekhara Perumal Rajah, who began his long reign of sixty-two years in A.D. 1382. An Imperial Salute of 101 guns was fired, the brass bands played a lively tune, and the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Reading Room was performed by Mr. Chatterton. A bottle containing coins in circulation in British India and Travancore, a copy of the last issue of the *Travancore Times*, and a paper containing an account of the circumstances under which the building was erected, signed by the European and Native gentlemen present, was placed in a cavity underneath the corner stone, which, on being placed in position, was declared to be "well and truly laid." The National Anthem was then sung by the School Children in English, Dr. Fry, Medical Missionary, accompanying on the harmonium. Mr. N. Pulpanaba Pillai now addressed the meeting. A salute of 21 guns was fired in honour of the Maharajah, the bands at the same time playing. The School Children then sang "God bless the Maharajah" in Tamil, with harmonium accompaniment, and Mr. S. Narayana Pillay made a suitable

speech. The following telegram, having been approved by the meeting, was despatched to His Highness: "Corner Stone Erneel Reading Room just laid. The inhabitants of Erneel Taluk and school children of Neyoor Mission District tender their loyal good wishes to His Highness the Maharajah, and grateful thanks for the kindness shown by His Highness to them on this joyful occasion." A prayer was then offered, and the Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. J. H. Hacker. Acrobats now came forward and performed some feats. The Rev. Mr. Hacker distributed hundreds of copies of a specially prepared Jubilee Tamil Tract, which were eagerly received by the people. At dark the town and market were illuminated. At 9 P.M. a display of fireworks took place in front of the Taluk Cutcherry, which was witnessed by a large crowd. A Native Dramatic Company then gave a performance.

At sunrise on the following day the church bell summoned all to prayers, after which the children of the Neyoor Boarding School were formed up, and, headed by a brass band, escorted the colours of England and Travancore to the place appointed for the assembling of all the School Children of the Mission District, a second brass band bringing up the rear. The place appointed for the meeting was to the north of the populous village of Teruvancodu. At half-past seven o'clock a procession was formed. Forty-seven schools had assembled, numbering over 2,000 children, with several hundred Native Christians, the whole forming a line of more than one mile in length. The procession passed through the town of Teruvancodu, and returned by the road to the north-east of Erneel Town. Here large crowds were assembled. It was just at this point, the only one all along the route, that the whole line of the procession could be seen at one time. The bright colours of the children's clothes, and the ninety-four banners and bannerets, including the Union Jack and the Standard of Travancore, formed an imposing spectacle. The procession passed through Erneel, and reached the Taluk Cutcherry, where a large band of native drummers joined the procession, taking their places in front of the Union Jack. Skirting the Market the procession passed along the main road, and entered the Mission compound under the triumphal arch. The flags of England and Travancore were placed in the centre, and the banners and bannerets grouped round in order. Acrobats performed some wonderful feats; and sports for the children, with prizes for the winners, brought the festivities

to a close. The expense of the entertainment to the school children was borne by His Highness the Maharajah. About 5,000 people of all classes took part with the utmost goodwill in the festivities.

NAGERCOIL (TRAVANCORE).

The population of the town is 16,534. It is the head-quarters of the London Mission Society in South Travancore. The Institutions include the Zillah and the Munsiff's Courts, the Civil Hospital, High School, London Mission Seminary, Printing Office, District Vernacular School, and several other Schools mostly belonging to the London Mission Society, aided by the Government. It is the seat of the lace manufacture in Travancore, the workers being Native Christian women.

The morning of the 16th dawned with the ringing of church bells, and the beating of the drums. At 6 o'clock a procession was formed by the Seminary and Town Boys, and they paraded through the principal streets, clad in their gayest attire, and with banners and music. They were met by similar processions from other Schools. They returned to the Mission grounds, and were feasted there to the number of 1,000. The pupils of the Sirkar and Roman Catholic Schools also formed in procession, and partook of the treat prepared for them. Thanksgiving Services were held in all places of worship. The town was gaily decorated during the day, and illuminated at night. There was also a grand display of fireworks. All the public offices and buildings were decorated, and private individuals vied with one another in evincing their loyalty by decorating and illuminating their premises. The poor were fed in large numbers.

PULLAM (TRAVANCORE).

The Bishop of Travancore and Cochin held a Thanksgiving Service in his Cathedral at this town on the 16th, and provided a treat for the school children and the poor. On the 17th he gave another treat to the children chiefly belonging to the Pulayer caste, in the out-station schools.

QUILANDY (TRAVANCORE).

The Jubilee festivities passed off very satisfactorily. At 8 A.M. an Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired. Between 9 A.M. and noon rice was distributed to the poor. In the afternoon the undermentioned nobles, accompanied by a large retinue with music, and caparisoned elephants, were received at the decorated Pandal by the Eledath Ramar Nair, viz.: Puthalath Aval, Punathal Avail, Kuttali Nair, Kolpither Nair, Tondipunattil Nair, Vydiaragath Kuttassaji, Arangatt, and Rumunna Kidavu. There were acrobatic feats, native music,

and plays at 5 P.M. The National Anthem was sung by the German Mission boys and girls. Subsequently there was a native procession through the town. It returned at 7 P.M. by torchlight. There was a display of fireworks until 10 P.M., and native theatricals until dawn.

QUILON (TRAVANCORE).

The town is the head-quarters of the Dewan Peishcar of the Division. The British Subsidiary Force is stationed here. There are a Palace, a Residency, Zillah and Munsiff's Courts, District Jail, Civil Hospital, English and Vernacular District Schools, Schools belonging to the London Mission, a Convent School, several Vernacular aided Schools, a Protestant and three Roman Catholic Churches, and a Cotton-Spinning Mill. The population is 13,588.

Thanksgiving Services were held in all places of worship. The public buildings, private dwellings, and streets were gaily decorated, and illuminated at night. The poor were fed at convenient localities, and the children of all the schools had a treat given them.

SHENCOTTAH (TRAVANCORE).

This town contains a Tahsildar's Cutcherry, a Munsiff's Court, a Civil Hospital, and English and Vernacular Schools. The principal trade is in timber and grain. The population is 7,882.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. A. PERANIPERUMAL PILLAY, B.A., *Chairman*; VISWANATHA IYER, *Secretary*; K. KUNJUNNI MENON, B.A., B.L.; RUNGANADHA PILLAY; HARRIHARA IYER; N. SUNDRUM IYER; SOOBAMANIA IYER; SUNGRALINGAM PILLAY, and NALCHADALINGAM PILLAY.

Special *pujahs* were performed in the temples on the morning of the 16th, and prayers were offered for Her Majesty. The principal officers and inhabitants met in the local school, and several addresses extolling Her Majesty's reign were delivered, after which an Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired. The poor were fed. All the streets and houses were decorated and illuminated. The village deity was taken in procession through the principal streets with much pomp. After the procession there was a nautch, followed by a display of fireworks, native music, acrobatic performances, and a distribution of *pan supari*, flowers, and sugar.

OTHER STATIONS (TRAVANCORE).

The Jubilee was celebrated at the following out-stations, viz.: Paravoor, Sertally, Moovathupulay, Meenachel, Shodupulay, Shovalay, Augasteeswarem, Calculan, Velavencode, Nayattunkary, Parachalay, Sherangil, Neduvengaud, Kottarakary, Pathanapuram, Cunnatoor, Karunagapally, Kartigapally, Tiruvella, Chenganoor, Meavelitrary, Ambalapoolai, Vycome, Ettumanoor, Changanacherry, Moovattoopulay, Counathunanid, Alengaud, &c. In all these places the poor were fed; sports

and other entertainments were provided during the day; and there were illuminations and fireworks at night. The Zillah Judge, the Munsiff, and the Acting Tahsildar at Paravoor, instituted a medal called the "Jubilee Medal" in one of the local schools.

THE STATE OF COCHIN.

The protected State of Cochin lies between British Malabar on the north and Travancore on the south. It has an area of 1,361 square miles, more than two-thirds of which are under cultivation. It contains a population of 600,278 souls; of whom 429,324 are Hindus, 136,361 are Christians, 33,344 are Mohammedans, and 1,249 are Jews. The Christians form 23 per cent. of the whole population. In the neighbouring State of Travancore the proportion is, as has been already remarked, upwards of 20 per cent., but in the Madras Presidency generally, it is only 1·5 per cent. The Rajah claims to hold his territory in right of descent from Cheruman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerulam about the beginning of the ninth century of the Christian era. The Marrumakkatayam law, *i.e.* the right of inheritance through the female line, governs the succession to the Throne. During Her Majesty's reign the Courts of Justice have been constituted, and Procedure Codes, based on the lines of the British Indian Codes, have been introduced. State Education has been introduced and fostered. A Police Force has been organised on the system obtaining in the Madras Presidency; the Registration of Assurances has been brought into practice; the Department of Public Works has opened several hundred miles of roads, constructed many bridges, and commenced the execution of a large scheme of irrigation; obnoxious taxes on articles of commerce, and the monopoly on tobacco have been abandoned; free trade has been introduced; the soil-serfs have been emancipated, the ancient system of exacting forced labour for State purposes has been abolished; the emoluments of public servants have been liberally increased; hospitals and dispensaries have been established on a scientific basis; and vaccination has been greatly extended. The revenue of the State for the year 1837 was about 6½ lakhs, with an expenditure of about 6½ lakhs; while the revenue in 1885-86 amounted to 16½ lakhs, against an expenditure of 15½ lakhs.

ERNACOLLUM (COCHIN).

The festivities commenced at this, the capital of the State of Cochin, with the firing of an Imperial salute of 101 guns at sunrise. This was followed by a salvo from numerous small cannons. His Highness the Rajah, the Elliah Rajah, and many of the junior Princes, came in from Tripoonatorah, their ordinary residence, to Ernacollum to take part in the rejoicings of the day. From the Government landing-place to the Durbar Hall, and in many other directions, the roads were decorated with festoons of leaves, flowers, and banners. The magnificent lagoon, or back-water that intersects the country and divides Native from British Cochin, presented a very interesting spectacle. Native rowing boats, cabin boats, canoes, &c., arrived in large numbers to compete for the races which commenced at 8 A.M., and continued during the greater part of the forenoon. The sight was witnessed by a vast concourse of enthusiastic spectators. On the termination of the sports Captain Howlett, Assistant Resident, as well as the European gentlemen present, were entertained at breakfast at the High School. At noon food was distributed to about 4,000 poor persons, and at 7 in the evening a sumptuous treat was given

to Brahmins and Sudras. Foot-races, rope-dancing, gymnastics and other athletic sports were performed in the open green in front of the Durbar Hall from 2 to 6 P.M. The chief event of the day was the Durbar held by His Highness the Rajah at 4 P.M., to receive from the Assistant Resident the following *Kareeta* from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India:—

“HIS HIGHNESS SRI RAMA VARNA, K.C.S.I.; RAJAH OF COCHIN.

“MY ESTEEMED FRIEND,—It is with sincere pleasure that I have heard of the preparations which Your Highness has made in order to commemorate, in a manner befitting the occasion, the fiftieth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India. I shall not fail to inform Her Majesty of this spontaneous expression of loyalty and affection on your part. Queen Victoria’s long and tranquil rule has been marked throughout her wide dominions by the ever increasing prosperity and happiness of the millions entrusted to her charge. In India it has established an uninterrupted and unbroken peace, and under its protecting shelter the ruling chiefs of this country, undisturbed by the fear of invasion from without, or of revolution from within, have been able to devote their time and attention to the welfare of their subjects, and to the moral and material advancement of their States. I am happy to learn that Your Highness has so readily taken the opportunity afforded by this auspicious occasion to show your just appreciation of the great benefits you have experienced under the benign and beneficent rule of Her Majesty the Queen. I can assure you that it is our Gracious Sovereign’s desire to extend to you, on all occasions, her warm sympathy and hearty assistance, to support your authority, enhance your personal consideration, and to maintain unbroken the cordial relations which have at all times subsisted between Her Majesty’s Government and your Highness. I remain, with much consideration,

“Your sincere friend,

(Signed) “DUFFERIN,

“Viceroy and Governor-General of India.”

“Fort William, the 3rd February, 1887.”

The *Kareeta* having been presented and read with the usual honours, His Highness the Elliah Rajah, or heir-apparent, rose and addressed the company on behalf of his Royal brother, the Rajah. His Highness gave eloquent expression to the universal joy that prevailed throughout Her Majesty’s Indian dominions on the memorable occasion of the Jubilee, and gratefully acknowledged the many inestimable blessings and benefits which the Cochin State had derived under her benign rule and protection. His Highness also took occasion to pay a graceful tribute to Her Majesty’s domestic virtues, the purity of her life, and the beneficence and justice of her reign, and concluded with a request that the sentiments of unswerving devotion and attachment to Her Majesty’s august Person and Throne, which have always animated the ancient House of Cochin and all its members, might be conveyed to His Excellency the Viceroy. The Durbar ended with the distribution of attar and garlands. His Highness the Rajah telegraphed to the Viceroy and Governor-General:—“Please accept my warm and sincere congratu-

lations on the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's happy and beneficent reign. All my people rejoice with me." Illuminations of unexampled splendour followed. The lagoon banks of Cochin, Ernacollum, Benthoothy, Ramanthoorthy, and Balghautty were brilliantly lighted up. The island of Balghautty, on which the Residency is situated, was illuminated again on the 17th February. A brilliant pyrotechnic display took place in front of the High School at 10 P.M., to witness which the Resident, the Elliah Rajah, several of the junior Princes and many European and native gentlemen had assembled. As a permanent memorial of the Jubilee a School has been established at Ernacollum by the Rajah, under the designation of the "Victoria Girls' School;" and the Park at Trichoor has been designated the "Victoria Jubilee Park." Grants were made for giving treats to the children of the State Schools, as well as of the private and aided schools. Besides providing for the celebration within the State itself, His Highness made a donation to the Imperial Institute in London, and to the Technical Institute in Madras.

TRICHOOR (COCHIN).

The population of Trichoor is 104,695, comprising Hindus, Mohammedans, and Christians. The town contains, in addition to two Sirkar Institutions for boys and girls, three others worked by Mission agency. It is also the seat of a great Sanscrit Vedic School for Namboodiri Brahmins. Cultivation is the chief occupation of the people. Trichoor carries on a large trade in paddy, timber, bamboos, &c.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. C. TIRUVENKATA CHARRIAR, B.A., B.L., *Chairman*; K. NARAYANA MENON, Tahsildar, *Secretary*; A. SANKARIAH, B.A.; J. C. KOHLKOFF; T. R. RAMA PISHARODY; P. R. BENNET; J. CHANDY; A. P. SUBRAMANYIAR, B.A.; GOVINDA MENON, and four others.

The Gardens, in the centre of which stands the magnificent Hannyngton Mantapam, was the centre of attraction. The grounds were prettily laid out, and the Mantapam was very artistically decorated. A spacious and well-decorated Pandal has been erected in front of the Mantapam. Over the entrance to the Pandal the word "Jubilee" was conspicuous. A magnificent arch had been placed at the Western Gate bearing the inscription "God Save the Queen Empress" on the one side, and the word "Jubilee" on the other. At 6 A.M. the small detachment of the British troops stationed here paraded in review order in the Residency grounds, and fired a *feu de joie*. The troops then gave three cheers for Her Majesty, and the cheering was taken up enthusiastically by the crowds that had assembled. The troops returned to their barracks, and the crowd moved on to the Promenade. At 6.30 A.M. the Gardens and the public roads on the three sides were crowded with spectators. The detachment of the Nair Brigade belonging to the station was drawn up on one side. Mr. A. Sankariah, the Dewan Peishkar,

then, in the presence of the whole assembly, unveiled a portrait of Her Majesty, and in doing so made a speech, in which he enumerated the chief incidents of Her Majesty's reign. His remarks were explained in the vernacular to the masses. The Brigade presented arms, and fired a *feu de joie*, after which an Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired. Her Majesty's portrait was now formally installed in the centre of the Mantapam. The Dewan Peishkar then read a proclamation of the Maharajah abolishing the duty on pepper, and set at liberty two prisoners to whom he gave small sums of money to enable them to reach their homes. The public reassembled at the Mantapam at 2 P.M., when a musical entertainment was given. *Pan supari*, sandal, and rosewater were distributed. At the close of the entertainment the Chairman, Mr. C. Tiruvencata Charriar, B.A., B.L., recited a Sanscrit song which he had composed in honour of the occasion. Five elephants handsomely caparisoned, were brought on the scene, and the people formed themselves into a procession with Her Majesty's portrait in front. The procession started at 4 P.M., with the usual musical accompaniment, from the main gate; it marched past the Public Offices, and arrived at 6 P.M. in front of the Parmaeav Temple, whence it moved on with torches and blue lights. The Promenade Mantapam was reached at 8 P.M., and Her Majesty's photograph was then taken back to the Mantapam. A display of fireworks followed. The illuminations consisted of lights artistically arranged along the four roads of the Promenade, and on the walls of the several public buildings which surround it. The large temple in the town as well as several private buildings were also illuminated. The platform in the centre, and the various walks in the Gardens, and the *façades* of the Public Offices in front of the Gardens, presented a very attractive appearance with the blue and red lights that adorned them. The display of fireworks which followed was a complete success. The National Anthem was then sung, and the people dispersed to meet again the next day. On the 17th, at 2 P.M. sports were held. The grounds looked very pretty. On the 18th rather more than 1,000 poor persons were fed, and the festivities were brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem. A proposal to open a Memorial Park at Viyoor, to be called the "Victoria Jubilee Park," received the sanction of His Highness's Government.

VERAPOLAY (COCHIN).

Verapolay is the seat of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of the Diocese, who has established a Hospital here. It is one of the principal timber depots of the Government. In and about Verapolay are several Roman Catholic churches, and Convents.

In accordance with the wish expressed in a Pastoral Letter issued by the Most Reverend the Archbishop of Verapoly to all the churches and chapels under his jurisdiction, Her Majesty's Jubilee was celebrated by special Thanksgiving Services. Imperial salutes were fired; the poor were fed and clothed; school children were feasted; entertainments were given; and roads and buildings were decorated and illuminated.

THE STATE OF PUDUKOTA.

PUDUKOTA (TRICHINOPOLY).

Pudukota, the "Tondeman's Country," has an area of 1,101 square miles, surrounded by the Districts of Madura, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore. The population is 302,127, of whom 281,809 are Hindus. The town of Pudukota has a population of 15,384. The Rajah exercises independent jurisdiction, subject to the advice of the Madras Government. He maintains a military force of 21 cavalry, 126 infantry, and 3,260 militia, besides armed servants.

As the Pudukota State was in mourning on account of the late Rajah's death, no local rejoicings had been arranged for the 16th February, but the Dewan-Regent postponed the celebration to the 20th of June, by which date the period of mourning will be over. He arranged, however, for the offering up of prayers on the 16th February for the long life and prosperity of Her Majesty in all the temples and mosques in the State (about 100 in number), and he subscribed for 1,000 copies of Mr. Krishnama Charriyar's *History of the Empress* for distribution among the people in all the villages in the Pudukota territory. He further subscribed Rs. 3,000 on account of the State, and Rs. 500 on his own account, for the Institutes in Madras and London, and for the celebration of the Jubilee at Trichinopoly. The Presidential Address was adopted.

THE STATE OF SANDUR.

SANDUR (TOWN).

This is the capital of the Sandur State, which has an area of 164 square miles, and consists of two ranges of hills with an intervening valley. The tract lies within the British District of Bellary. The town is situated thirty miles to the west of Bellary. On one of the highest hills, Ramandrug, a Sanitarium has been formed for European troops serving at Bellary. The mean elevation of the valley above the sea is 1,500 feet, and of the hill-ranges 3,000 feet. In fiscal matters the State enjoys considerable independence. The chief exports from Sandur are cholam, tobacco, betel, jaggery, pulse, oil-seed, timber, and firewood.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. H. H. RAMACHENDRA VIITHAL ROW GHORPADE, Rajah of Sandur, *Chairman*; F. G. FRITH, Dewan, *Secretary*; ABDUR RAHIM; and VENCATA ROW.

A dome-shaped Pavilion, neatly covered with cloth, and ornamented with paper of various colours stamped with patterns in gold, and surmounted by a golden

umbrella, had been constructed in the Palace-yard, and alongside of it, on a tall flagstaff, floated the Union Jack. In the centre of the Pavilion was placed a chair covered with brocaded velvet, to represent the Sinhásan, or Throne of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress. A little before 5 P.M. the poor of the town, who had received an invitation to attend, began to arrive; and after they had been arranged in rows, the Rajah, dressed in purple and maroon, distributed alms to 101 adults, and 86 children, in the presence of a large number of people, dressed in holiday attire. After a short interval the chandelier and coloured globes in the Pavilion, and the rows of lamps on posts at short intervals, which extended from the Palace down into the chief bazaar, were lighted, and, every one standing up, the Rajah read the following address in Marathi (his native tongue):—

“This day, the 16th February, has been appointed by the Governor-General of India for the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, Empress of India, this being the fiftieth year of her reign. During the fifty years that Her Majesty has occupied the throne of Great Britain, India has enjoyed the innumerable benefits which have been conferred by her just and benign rule; and the various tribes and peoples of this great country have lived together in peace and amity. And since she has taken India under her own control and management, now nearly thirty years, our country has made great strides in education, and commerce has been largely developed by the railroads, which are spread all over the land. Her Majesty has also taken under her special protection the independent States of India, and has assured their rulers that she will maintain their independence, and acknowledge their right of adoption as sons so long as they continue loyal to the Paramount Power, under whose generous protection and guidance those States are now in a more prosperous and flourishing condition than they ever attained to before. It is, therefore, right and proper that we, the inhabitants of the Sandúr State, should, on this day, gratefully acknowledge the benefits conferred upon us by our Most Gracious Empress, Queen Victoria, and earnestly pray that the great Creator may prolong Her Majesty's life for many years, and bestow peace, happiness and prosperity upon all her dominions, and every needed blessing upon her Royal self and her family.”

The English version of the address was read by Mr. J. G. Firth, the Dewan; and the Canarese version by Mr. Abdul Rahim, the Head Munshi. Then the Dewan with his wife and three children sang “God save the Queen.” The trumpets, drums, and clarionets now sounded, and shouts pealed forth of “*Maharani Victoria-avara jaya! Victoria Maharani-yavara jaya!*” (Victory to the Empress Victoria!) Two prisoners were then released, and attar and betel-and-nut having been distributed, and rosewater sprinkled, the Rajah and his brother, Bala Sahib, who was in his police uniform, followed by the people in crowds, proceeded to an open space outside the town, where a good display of fireworks commenced at about 7.30 P.M. and lasted till 9 P.M.

On the 18th, the Rajah wrote to the British Political Agent:—

“ In acknowledging your letter, dated 15th February, 1887, I find myself unable to express my feeling of deep gratitude for the honour done me in associating me with the expression of joyfulness felt throughout the British dominions on the auspicious occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India, to whose gracious rule I and all the other independent States in India are under obligations so great as to firmly establish in our hearts the principles of loyalty to her throne, and love to her person. May I therefore beg to be permitted to join with the other Princes of India in presenting my humble congratulations to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and to assure Her Majesty that no prayers more fervent or earnest than mine have been, or will be, offered up to the Almighty Creator for the long life, happiness, and prosperity of Her Gracious Majesty and the Royal Family.”

ALLUSIONS IN THE NARRATIVES.

Explained by Mr. VENBAUKUM RAMIENGAR, C.S.I., &c., late Dewan of Travancore.

Abishakam is not a part of the daily ritual in pagodas, but is performed on extraordinary occasions. It is the act of anointing the god ceremonially, with the view of removing any pollution, or defilement. Oil, milk, turmeric powder mixed in water, water taken from tender coconuts, and aromatic substances are all used in washing the image, and the ceremony is accompanied by the recital of appropriate hymns from the Vedas. The image is then draped and decorated. Offerings of food, flowers, and fruit are then made, and the god is worshipped.

Archana is that part of Hindu worship which consists in praise. The priest takes a quantity of *tulasi* (*Ocimum Sanctum*) and flowers in a salver; recites what is called *Sahasranaman* (literally "thousand names") which recounts the attributes, and lauds the exploits of the deity during his several incarnations on earth; and offers the *tulasi* and flowers at the feet of the image. This ceremony is supposed to free the person in whose name, or for whose benefit it is performed, from ills from which he may be suffering, or to which he is liable, and to confer upon him the blessing of the god.

Ashtavathanam is a performance in which eight different things are done, or attended to by the same person at the same time. For instance he plays at chess with one person; he answers questions put to him by another; he composes and recites a poem of a given metre, and on a given subject; and so on.

Baghavatam is the one of three well-known epic poems in Sanscrit, which describes the life, and details the exploits of Vishnu in his incarnation as Krishna. It is read in order to invoke the blessings of Krishna on any person, or family on whose behalf it is read.

Chithira Vimanum.—This is the same as *Vimanum*, but decorated and ornamented.

Distribution of sandal, flowers, attar, &c.—This is customary on festive occasions.

Distribution of sugar.—This is not a necessary part of every rejoicing, but forms a feature of the ceremonial at births.

Kathinas (a word used on the western coast), and *Athirvadies* (a word used on the eastern coast) mean the same thing. An iron tube is attached to a block of wood. The tube is charged with gunpowder, with clay over it, well rammed in. This is taken about during a procession, or festival, and at short intervals the gunpowder is set fire to by the man in charge, and goes off with a loud report.

Mantavapadi.—When a god is taken in procession, *mantavapadi* is a halt made by the god in what are called *mantapams*, or open stone structures, resting on stone pillars, or in booths erected for the occasion. It is considered very meritorious on the part of a person to get the god to rest at his *mantapam*, or booth. During the stay, which is generally brief, offerings are made to the god, and food, fruits, and flowers are distributed to the assembled crowd.

Mrityanjyam.—The word literally means conquest of death. It is the house-name of the Zemindar of Sungamoulsa in the Vizagapatam District. His capital is called *Mrityanjaya Nagamur*, or the city of *Mrityanjaya*.

Pan supari.—*Pan* is the betel leaf, and *supari* is the areca nut. The natives of India chew this with lime. It may be said to be a part of their daily food. No labourer can do his work well without it. When one friend goes to see another, it is etiquette to give *pan supari* to the visitor before he leaves the house. There is no rejoicing of any kind in India at which the distribution of *pan supari* does not form a necessary accompaniment.

Prasadums.—This is the food distributed to people after it has been offered to the gods in the pagodas.

Puja means worship in the prescribed manner by reciting hymns and prayers, offering flowers, fruits, food, &c. *Pujarees* are those who perform *puja* in pagodas.

Rosewater sprinkling is an accompaniment of festivity. What in a cold climate would be considered somewhat disagreeable, is grateful and refreshing in the tropics.

Rudrabishakam.—This consists of two words, *Rudra* and *Abishakam*. *Rudra* means Shiva the Destroyer, of the trinity of the Vedas. *Abishakam* has already been explained. The word taken as a whole means the anointing, or the purification of *Rudra*.

Thoranams are rows, chiefly of mango leaves, artistically arranged, and fastened to strings stretched across entrances to private dwellings on occasions of private rejoicings; or, in case of public processions or rejoicings, across roads or streets, attached on either side to the branches of avenue trees, or to posts specially provided.

Utsavams.—This means literally rejoicing, but it generally refers to the festival which takes place in a pagoda.

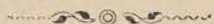
Vimanum.—This is a self-directed and self-moving chariot which is supposed to carry the gods through the skies. It also means the rooflet (often plated with gold) which covers the innermost and holiest part of the temple.

THE ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
OF
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN EMPRESS.

The following is the text of a telegram from the Right Honourable the Viscount Cross, G.C.B., Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Dufferin, G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, dated London, 22nd February, 1887 :—

“ I am commanded by Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress to inform your Excellency that she has been much touched by the manifestation of Loyalty to her Throne and Person which has been evinced by all classes of her subjects in her Indian Empire in the celebration of this fiftieth year of her reign, and by the numerous messages of congratulation which have been communicated to Her Imperial Majesty. The Queen Empress desires you to assure her Civil and Military Officers, and the Princes, Chiefs and People of India, of the deep interest and affection with which she regards them, and of her heartfelt wishes for their prosperity and happiness.”

JUBILEE HONOURS CONFERRED IN MADRAS.



The following appointments were announced in the *Gazette of India* on the 16th February, 1887 :—

THE STAR OF INDIA.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :—

TO BE COMPANION.

The Honourable Charles Gilbert Master, Madras Civil Service, Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George.

M. R. Ry. K. Sheshadri Iyer, B.A., B.L., Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire :—

TO BE KNIGHT COMMANDER.

His Highness the Honourable Pausapati Ananda Gajapati Raz, Maharajah of Vizianagram, and Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George.

TO BE COMPANION.

M. R. Ry. Palle Chentsal Row Puntalu Garu, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Madras.

PERSONAL DISTINCTIONS.

TO BE KNIGHT BACHELOR.

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on the undermentioned gentleman :—

M. R. Ry. P. S. Ramaswami Mudelliar, C.I.E., Sheriff of Madras.

TO BE MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Mahamahopadhyaya upon the following gentlemen as a personal distinction :—

M. R. Ry. M. Raju Sástriyár.

M. R. Ry. T. Srikrishna Tátácháriyar.

M. R. Ry. S. Srimán Parásara Alaghasengara Bhutter.

M. R. Ry. T. Venkata Rangacháriyar.

TO BE SHAMS-UL-ULAMA.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer the title of Shams-ul-Ulama upon the following gentlemen as a personal distinction :—

Haji Maulvi Bakr-ud-din Sayyid Muhammad Khaderi.

Hafiz Muhammad Lutfulla.

Maulavi Tarazish Khan Bahadur.

TO BE RAJAH.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned gentleman the title of Rajah as a personal distinction :—

The Honourable T. Rama Row, Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George, and Vakil of the High Court, Madras.

TO BE DEWAN BAHADUR.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned gentlemen the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction :—

M. R. Ry. T. Venkaswami Row, First Assistant Revenue Secretariat, Madras.

M. R. Ry. J. Lakshmikanto Row Puntalu, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Madras.

M. R. Ry. P. Srinivasa Row Garu, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras.

TO BE KHAN BAHADUR.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned gentlemen the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction :—

Mahomed Ishak, Sahib Bahadur, Assistant Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends.

Ghulam Muhammed Haidar Sahib, Inspector of Police, Madras.

Haji Mahomed Abdulla Badsha Sahib, Merchant, Madras.

TO BE RAI BAHADUR.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned gentlemen the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction :—

The Honourable S. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.L., Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George, and Vakil of the High Court, Madras.

M. R. Ry. Runganadha Mudelliar, M.A., Professor of Mathematics, Presidency College, Madras.

M. R. Ry. P. Ramaswamy Chettiar, Vice-President of the Madras Municipality.

M. R. Ry. P. Rajaratnam Mudelliar, Sheristadar of the Board of Revenue, Madras.

M. R. Ry. P. Ananda Charlu, B.L., Vakil of the High Court, Madras.

M. R. Ry. Kodi Narayanaswami Naidu, Inspector of Police, Madras.

M. R. Ry. Nalluri Jagganatha Row Puntalu, Deputy Collector, Madras.

M. R. Ry. V. Bashyem Iyengar, Vakil of the High Court, Madras.

M. R. Ry. Arcot Dhanakoti Mudelliar, Madras.

M. R. Ry. K. Kunjan Menon, Subordinate Judge of Tellicherry.

M. R. Ry. Adaki Sudarsana Row, Deputy Collector, Madras.

M. R. Ry. T. Subramanya Pillai, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Madras.

M. R. Ry. S. Ayyaswami Shastri, Tahsildar of Kumbaconum.

The following notification was published in the *London Gazette* of the 13th May, 1887 :—

THE PEERAGE.

TO BE BARON OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Whitehall, May 10, 1887.—The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baron of the said United Kingdom unto the Right Honourable Robert Bourke, Governor of the Presidency of Madras, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Connemara, of Connemara, in the County of Galway.

The following notification was published in the *London Gazette* of the 21st June, 1887 :—

THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

The Queen has been pleased to make on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign, the following appointment to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, viz. :—

TO BE KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER.

The Right Honourable Robert, Lord Connemara, Governor of the Presidency of Madras.

The following notification was published in the *London Gazette* of the 8th July, 1887 :—

KNIGHTHOOD.

TO BE KNIGHT BACHELOR.

Windsor Castle, June 30, 1887.—The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Charles Allen Lawson, Esq., of London, in the County of Middlesex, England, and of Madras, in the East Indies.

THE RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

The Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to issue orders as follows for the release as an act of clemency and grace, of a certain number of prisoners (Criminal and Civil) and the remission of a portion of the sentence of other prisoners in all the Jails throughout British India, and in the Penal Settlement of Port Blair and the Nicobars, on the day appointed for public rejoicing to celebrate the fiftieth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India. Local Governments and Administrations have been desired on this day to release 10 per cent. of all the convicts under sentence, provided that their conduct during imprisonment has been good, and that their release is not likely to give rise to a revival of blood feuds or professional crime. With a view also of extending clemency and grace to criminals whose cases would not be covered by the above concession, but who are appropriate objects of clemency on this occasion, His Excellency in Council has directed the release of all female convicts whose offences were not of a serious nature, and of all convicts, male and female, the term of whose sentences expires on or before the 20th June, 1887, the fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's accession. His Excellency in Council has also been pleased to extend a measure of grace and clemency to those who in the interest of society cannot now be released, by directing that remissions of sentences be made which shall be graduated according to the character of the sentence in each case, and which may extend to a month's remission for each year of imprisonment passed in Jail. As regards convicts in the Andamans, the Governor General in Council has directed the absolute release this day of 330 convicts, and has instituted inquiries with a view to the release, if possible, of 50 more, under sentence for dacoity. His Excellency in Council has further sanctioned, in the case of other convicts in the Settlement, certain concessions which, while lessening the severity of the sentences on those who have by their good conduct merited consideration, will not diminish the punitive or deterrent character of the sentences of convicts who have made no progress towards reformation. As regards civil prisoners, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to order the release of all persons confined in prison in execution of decrees of the Civil Courts whose debts do not exceed the sum of Rs. 100, provided they are poor, and not fraudulent; and the payment by Government of the debt or debts for which they are detained. The number of prisoners who will be released this day in accordance with these orders is as follows :—

From Jails in British India	21,240 Males.	1,437 Females.	22,677 Total.
From the Andamans	300 „	30 „	330 „
Civil Prisoners	298 „	— „	298 „
Grand Total... ..	21,838 Males.	1,467 Females.	23,305 Total

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The Madras Presidency extends from Cape Comorin in lat $8^{\circ} 4' N.$, to the northern extremity of Ganjam in lat. $20^{\circ} 18'$, and from E. long. $74^{\circ} 9'$ to $85^{\circ} 15'$. Bombay, the Nizam's Dominions, and Bengal bound it on the north, and its eastern, southern, and western sides are formed by an almost unbroken line of sea-coast nearly 2,000 miles in length. Its greatest length is about 950 miles, and its greatest breadth about half that distance. It has an area of 141,000 square miles. The climate is hot; hotter (on the whole) than any other part of India. More rain falls on the west coast than on the east. Some districts, as Coimbatore, share in the rain brought by both monsoons, while those which are far removed and separated from the sea by ranges of mountains, as Bellary, get the least rain of all. On the Malabar Coast, where the atmosphere is moist, the mean temperature is $78^{\circ} F.$, being seldom lower than $68^{\circ} F.$ or higher than $88^{\circ} F.$; on the Coromandel Coast the average temperature is $84^{\circ} F.$, rising occasionally during the hot season to more than $100^{\circ} F.$ Along the coast the sea breezes, which set in shortly after noon almost throughout the year, do much to moderate the temperature.

Iron ore occurs in several places, but in abundance in South Arcot and Malabar; copper ore in Nellore and the Eastern Ghats; magnesia in Salem; and salt is obtained from the sea by evaporation. Rice is grown throughout the Presidency, but especially in the alluvial grounds of Godavery, Krishna, Tanjore, Malabar, and Canara. Maize, millet, and ragi are also everywhere cultivated; so also are oil-seeds, tobacco, and sugar-cane. Along the coast and in other sandy tracts cocconut and other palms are extensively grown. Cotton is grown mostly in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, and Tinnevely; indigo in Cuddapah and Nellore; coffee on the Palnais, Shevaroy, and Nilgiris; tea and cinchona on the Nilgiris; and pepper and cardamoms on the western coast. Most of the hills are covered with forests producing drugs, dyes, and gums, and some very fine kinds of timber, such as teak, sisu, black-wood and sandal-wood; while oranges, limes, mangoes, plantains, pineapples, and other Indian fruits are produced almost everywhere. Elephants, tigers, cheetahs, bears, and bison frequent the forests; deer are met with in all parts; monkeys and jackals are numerous in the cultivated country and in towns; lizards, snakes, and other reptiles are found in all places; as are crows, kites, and other birds, and mosquitoes and

other insects. Fish is plentiful in the rivers and along the coast; oxen are numerous, and are kept for draught purposes; buffaloes, sheep, goats, and poultry are everywhere common.

The population exceeds 31,000,000. The great bulk of the people profess the Hindu religion. Brahmins are numerous, especially in the district of Tanjore. Brahmin temples may be seen in every town in Southern India, but those of Tanjore, Srirangam, and Madura are especially renowned. Mohammedans, 1,900,000 in number, are fewer in proportion to the population than in the north of India. All Europeans and their descendants, and many natives, especially in Tinnevely, are Christians. The principal languages are Tamil, Telugu, Malayalim, and Canarese. These languages are all very closely allied, and are classed as "Dravidian," from Dravira, the ancient name of a tract of country nearly conterminous with that now occupied by the Tamil race. Education is rapidly extending. Madras has a University, and there are Colleges of the highest class at Madras, Kumbhakonam, Rajahmundry, and Trichinopoly. There are several second grade Colleges also, and many thousands of schools under Government inspection. Two-thirds of the population are engaged in agriculture. The only important manufactures are cotton cloths, sugar, indigo, brass vessels, and pottery. Coarse earthen vessels are made in almost every town and village, and weaving and dyeing are carried on to a trifling extent in almost every town. In some places, as Trichinopoly, small trades, such as the manufacture of jewellery and other articles of taste, are carried on.

The rivers of this Presidency being almost unnavigable, communication is held by means of roads, canals, and railways. Good roads connect all the large towns. Many of the roads are kept in excellent order, and lined on both sides with avenues of trees. Rest-houses are erected, either by the Government or the bounty of individuals, at intervals of every ten or twelve miles; bridges are constructed over deep streams, and, except from occasional accident caused by the heavy periodical rains, communication between most parts of the Presidency is easy and uninterrupted. The canals of the Presidency were constructed chiefly in connection with the systems of irrigation in the Godavery, the Kistna, and the Cauvery deltas. In each of these localities there is a perfect network of irrigating canals, the larger channels

servicing also as lines of navigation. Along the eastern coast, a continuous series of salt-water canals runs through the districts of South Arcot, Chingleput, Madras, and Nellore. Great traffic is carried on in these in fish, fire-wood, chillies, salt, and shells for lime. On the western coast the shallow parts of the Cochin "backwater" have been deepened, and an excellent channel of communication exists for nearly two hundred miles, along which the rich products of Travancore and Malabar are transported.

The Madras Railway runs south-west by Salem and Coimbatore to Bepore on the Malabar Coast, a distance of 406 miles. At Coimbatore a short line branches off to Metapallam near the foot of the Nilgiris; at Jalarapet, 132 miles from Madras, another line diverges to Bangalore, a distance of 84 miles; and at Arkonam, 42 miles from Madras, another line branches north-west by Cuddapah and Gootty to the town of Raichur, in the fertile valley of the Raichur Duab, where it joins the line from Bombay. The South Indian Railway extends from Madras through Tanjore and Trichinopoly to Tuticorin and Tinnevely; and from Negapatam to Erode Junction on the Madras line. A light line of railway, running from Chingleput to Conjeveram, and thence to Arkonam, serves to connect the Madras and the South Indian Railway systems.

The chief imports are cotton, woollen, and hardware goods, manufactured metals, books, wines, spirits, timber, and horses. The exports include cotton, sugar, coffee, indigo, rice, hides; jaggery, cocoanut-oil, oil-seeds, car-

damoms, ginger, and pepper. The greater part of the trade is with the United Kingdom; the rest with Bombay, Calcutta, and other Indian ports, Ceylon, Singapore, France, Mauritius, and Australia.

The ports, though numerous, are by no means well adapted for commerce, for harbours are few. The chief ports are Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Masulipatam, Madras, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, and Mangalore.

The Presidency is divided into twenty-two Districts, viz., Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, Kistna, Nellore, Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Malabar, and South Canara. The twenty-two Districts are subject to the direct control of "The Governor of Madras in Council;" Jaipur is under the superintendence of the Governor's Agent at Vizagapatam; Travancore, Cochin and Pudukota, are ruled by their respective Rajahs, subject to the interference of the British Government. The revenue is derived from land, salt, customs, stamps, excise, forests, fisheries, and other sources. It amounts annually to rather more than seven crores of rupees.

The masses of the people are, in common with those of other parts of India, very poor; but considering their simple habits and the nature of the climate, they are far from being in the uncomfortable state in which the people of colder countries would be on the same poor incomes.—Extracted by permission from George Duncan's *Geography of India*.

THE QUEEN EMPRESS'S JUBILEE FUND.

Principal Subscriptions received by the Madras Central Committee.

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„ H.H. the Rajah of Cochin	1,342	
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„ Victoria Technical Institute, Madras	56,824	
„ Victoria People's Hall	1,005	
„ Local Celebration, Madras, Feb. 16th	11,579	
„ Do. Do. June 20th	3,000	
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N.B.—The Account had not been closed when this Book was printed.