



H.M. QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

172.421.
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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Dedicated by Permission

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY

Queen Victoria, Empress of India,

IN TOKEN OF

THE LOYALTY TO THE CROWN, AND THE DEVOTION TO

HER MAJESTY'S PERSON AND FAMILY

OF HER

EUROPEAN, HINDU, MOHAMMEDAN, AND OTHER SUBJECTS

IN

The Presidency of Madras.

PREFACE.

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, did they do 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 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

The Compiler having most respectfully submitted that it would be exceedingly gratifying to the people whom he had the honour to represent, to possess a *fac simile* of the signature which Her Majesty inscribed at the head of her reply to their Address, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accord to him her permission to introduce into this Volume that token of her appreciation of the loyalty and attachment of her subjects in Madras.

The portrait of Her Majesty which forms the frontispiece was engraved for the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, from a life-like photograph recently taken at Windsor Castle, by Mr. Alexander Bassano, of Bond Street, London. It has been inserted by permission of Mr. Bassano, and of the proprietors of that journal. The sketch of the Madras Address Casket was engraved for the *Illustrated London News* from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company, and is also republished by permission.

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 Appendix contains a concise notice of the Madras Presidency, extracted, by permission of Mrs. Duncan, from the late Mr. George Duncan's *Geography of India*. This is followed by a series of sketches illustrative of the progress of Madras during Her Majesty's reign, which were contributed for the purposes of this record, by Colonel F. H. Tyrrell, M.I., Colonel W. M. Scharlieb, I.V.G., Surgeon General G. Bidie, C.I.E., Mr. T. Venkaswami Rao Dewan Bahadur, Mr. H. Bradley, C.S., Mr. R. W. Barlow, C.S., Mr. G. Hamnett, C.I.E., Mr. H. Farrer, B.C.S., Mr. E. Dowson, Captain W. L. C. Baddeley, R.E., Major W. H. Coaker, R.E., Mr. F. N. Thorowgood, M.I.C.E., Mr. J. P. Davidson, Mr. J. R. Hunter, Captain J. H. Taylor, R.N.R., Mr. C. G. Douglas, Mr. M. A. Lawson, M.A., Mr. J. Steavenson, B.A., Mr. H. S. Thomas, C.S., F.Z.S., Mr. H. T. Ross, M.A., LL.B., Colonel T. Weldon, M.S.C., Colonel W. S. McLeod, M.S.C., Rai Bahadur Ranganadha Mudelliar, M.A., Mr. C. Michie Smith, B.Sc., Captain H. D. Love, R.E., Mr. N. R. Pogson, C.I.E., Archdeacon J. F. Browne, B.D., the Rev. W. Relton, M.A., the Rev. E. Sell, B.D., Bishop Caldwell, D.D., LL.D., Bishop Sargent, D.D., Archbishop Colgan, D.D., the Rev. E. H. de Silva, Mr. F. Gainsford, B.A., Mr. Ahmad Mohind din Khan Bahadur, Mr. V. Ramiengar, C.S.I., and Mr. T. Govinda Menone. To these gentlemen the Compiler begs to offer publicly as he has already done privately, his cordial thanks for their invaluable assistance.

LONDON, 1st August, 1887.

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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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Tanjore (<i>Tanjore</i>).—E. Gibson; H. V. Cobb; K. Govinda Row; M. Kamakshiamba Boyisaheb; M. Sieniba Boyisaheb; M. Deepumba Boyisaheb; M. Ramakumarumba Boyisaheb, &c.	
Tanuku (<i>Godavery</i>).—R. Hanumanta Row; V. Vijaya Ramiah; A. Ramachandra Row.	
Tellicherry (<i>Malabar</i>).—H. Sewell; R. Tathan; O. Mayen Ally; A. Thompson; J. J. D'Rosario; M. Kunhi Ramen Vydhar; Coroth Ramuni; Cheruvani Mannen; C. Keloth Bavachee; &c.	
Tinnevelly (<i>District</i>).—J. Lee-Warner; Rajah Jagadvira Ramakumara Ettappa Nayakar; P. Rattari; P. Rowther; J. C. Hughesdon; Edwin Sargent, Bishop; A. Soomasundram Pillai, &c.	
Tinnevelly (<i>Town</i>).—T. Mutier; T. Ramalingum Moodaliar; M. Appadorai Aiyar; Krishna Row; T. S. Muthia Pillai; E. Muthia Pillai; T. Jesudasem; Thirumali Ayengar; Muhammad Husain; &c.	
Tirukoilur (<i>South Arcot</i>).—E. A. A. Ihle; C. J. Stuart; K. Subba Row; V. Narayana Row; Thiruvengkataramanuja Charriar; Abdul Kareem Sahib; V. Strinevasa Rao; &c.	
Tirumangalam (<i>Madura</i>).—M. Gurusawmy Sastri; N. Vasudeva Pillai; G. Narayana Row; S. Jackson; P. Soobramania Iyer; V. Subaraya Devai; V. Rathnaswami Moopnar; I. Appavoo Pillai; &c.	
Tirupati (<i>North Arcot</i>).—Sri Mahant Bhagavan Dasji; V. V. Ranga Charloo; K. Narasimha Charloo; C. Sunthara Charloo; P. Munesawmy Chetty; C. Seshagiri Rau; C. Krishnama Chari; K. Ramiah.	
Tirupatur (<i>Salem</i>).—C. Annamalai Chetty; C. Runganadam; O. Subba Row; C. Perumal Nadar; Mahomed Hussein Sahib; K. V. Karthikeya Pillay; V. Krishnier; Choteba Sahib.	
Tirushali (<i>Madura</i>).—P. Venkatswariah; M. Vythilingam Pillai; G. Loganathen Pillai; Sundram Iyer; Gopalakristnien.	

TOWN	SIGNATORIES
Tiruvady (<i>Tanjore</i>).—Latchmana Mudaliyar; R Rengasami Naidoo, S Rajagopala Iyer; Seenubala Bhattugosami, Kothandarama Iyer; Muttukumara Thambiran; Narayanasami Chetty; &c	
Tiruvallur (<i>Chingleput</i>).—P Shithambra Row; Demagulu Naidu; P. Allagasengara Naidu; T E. Bashiyagam; C Srinivasa; A Kunthapa Chetty	
Tiruvalore (<i>Tanjore</i>).—N R. Narasimiah; T Narayanasami Iyer; M Krishna Row; T. Krishna Row; P. R. Kothandaramier; M K. Subramanier; T Dorasawmy Pillai; &c.	
Tiruvadamandur (<i>Tanjore</i>).—R Colundasawmy Pillai; I Sreenevasa Aiyar; D. Krishnasawmy Aiyar; R K Ramachandru Aiyar; Kasinada Thambiran.	
Tiruvannamalai (<i>South Arcot</i>).—G R Middleton, M Srinivasa Charri; S Venkatachella Puntalu, T Appasami Naidu; Arunagiri Moodelliar; Sundra Rajah; Kassim Sahib; Bavudeen Sahib	
Tiruvur (<i>Kistna</i>).—Rajah V Venkata Ramarow, Rajah V. Ramakristna Row; Rajah V. L Venkayyama Row; Rajah G. V. Subbar Row; K Venkatarayanam; K. Ramavya, M Sitaramavya, &c	
Tittakudi (<i>South Arcot</i>).—A Venkatakrishniah, T Shunmoogam Pillai; T Kumaraswami Pillai, I L Ramasawmy Pillai; Periatnamby Mudaly; Kaudar Meera Hossan Rowther, &c	
Tranquebar (<i>Tanjore</i>).—K Pamperian; A S Daniel Pillai; M Appasawmy Chetty; A Pakyam Pillai, N W Subbaraidu Naidu; A S. Ayasawmy; Ramasawmy Naidu, R Vasudeva Naidu, &c	
Trichengode (<i>Salem</i>).—Paramasiva Coundan; C S Chockalingam Pillai, C Ramalinga Iyer, Y Seshachellam Iyer, T Athmaram Davay, K C Arunachellam Pillai; R. Mahalinga Avar, &c	
Tuticorin (<i>Tinnevely</i>).—J A Sharrock; R Caldwell; P Iyemperumall Pillai; P. Soobaraya Pillay, J B Roche, G A Phipps, &c	
Udamalpet (<i>Coimbatore</i>).—T Ramasawmy 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 Reddai; &c	
Udipi (<i>South Canara</i>).—A Butterworth, K Ganapaya; 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 Thyram Pillai; Ally Hussain Khan; Venkatapathi Aiyar; Chockalingam Pillai, &c	
Uttenkere (<i>Salem</i>).—V Munisawmy Pillai, M Sevarama Iyer; D. Narasinga Row; K. Vithiya Natha Iyer; Varatharajulu Chettiar; A Ellappa Mudeli; T. Paul Pillai; Balagi Singh.	
Uttaramallur (<i>Chingleput</i>).—T Alwar Pillai; T. Tulasinga Mudalhar; A. Rangaiyar; M. Kasthuri Aiyangar; V Govindarajulu Naidu; U. A. Thirumalai Aiyangar; A. S. Krishnasawmy Reddai	
Vallum (<i>Tanjore</i>).—T Raja Row; N. Subba Row; Mahommad Abdul Hie; Baksha Routhur; Venkataramier; Ibramsa Routhur; Travaman Chettiar.	

TOWN	SIGNATORIES
Vanyambady (<i>Salem</i>).—C. Suriyappa Charri; M. Sayilaputheri Saib; Hajee Abdul Hamed Saib; B. Narasinga Lalā; N. Jaffer Saib; T. M. Suvesesha Muttu Pillai; Syed Adam Sahib; &c.	
Vayitri (<i>Malabar</i>).—W. E. Underwood; V. Bathur; S. Ananta Pattur; P. Damodaran; C. V. Sankara Menon; P. Theagaraja Moodelliar.	
Vedarniam (<i>Tanjore</i>).—D. Jaganatha Pillai; W. J. Woodhouse; P. Narainasawmy Sastri; J. R. Wilson; V. Veloyudham Moodelliar; K. Nuturaja Pillai; &c.	
Velanganni (<i>Tanjore</i>).—Deva Sarguna Nadir; Manicam Mudelly.	
Vellore (<i>North Arcot</i>).—G. W. Fawcett; V. Subramania Moodelliar; G. Narasimha Charriar; K. Abdul Rhyman Sahib; V. Dorasamy Moodelliar; R. Pemberton.	
Venukonda (<i>Kistna</i>).—Rednam Sooria Row; P. V. Narasimha Row; W. Subbaroyadu; V. Venkataroyadu; G. Lakseminarayana; M. Lakshmi Narasimham; J. Subbaramaya.	
Virdachellam (<i>South Arcot</i>).—R. Franklin; C. Murugisem Pillai; M. Murugesu Moodelliar; C. Sreenivasier; R. Govendaraju Aiyengar; Nataraja Pillai.	
Vizagapatam (<i>Vizagapatam</i>).—John Kelsall; G. N. Gajputtee Row; H. G. Turner; C. Runga Row; R. Ramalinga Sastri; N. C. Narasimhuloo; F. G. M. Pascal; P. Jagannadham; T. Ramamurti; &c.	
Vizianagram (<i>Vizagapatam</i>).—P. Jagannath Row; H. G. Puckle; V. Jagannadha Row; B. Narayana Murti; U. V. O. Gopalaraju; C. Chandrasekharam; M. V. L. N. Somayajulu; K. Venkanna; and others.	
Wallajapett (<i>North Arcot</i>).—V. V. Bashika Charlu; S. Swaminatha Aiyar; V. Subbarayien; C. Venkatakrishna Moodelly; A. Pathwoothina Saib.	
Walwanad (<i>Malabar</i>).—V. M. Ramavarma Rajah; K. K. Kasi Ayar; K. Ukkandunni Muppil Wariyar; O. M. Paramaswaram Nambudripad; T. Coonjambu; K. V. Chappuni Nair.	
Wandiwash (<i>North Arcot</i>).—T. Ramaswami Aiyar; T. Vencoba Row; Thamboo Chetty; Vinayaga Moodelliar; Mirakhader Sahib; Vellaya Mercayer; K. Moideen Sahib; Alla Pechai Routhier; &c.	
Wynaad (<i>Malabar</i>).—G. Romilly; W. F. Gooding; V. Puenices; E. Trollope; E. A. Tanqueray; A. Malcolm; J. W. Little; E. C. Mitchell; R. Lamb; M. D. Taylor; E. J. Winterbotham; &c.	
Yercaud (<i>Salem</i>).—J. Shortt; C. F. McMahon; 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.

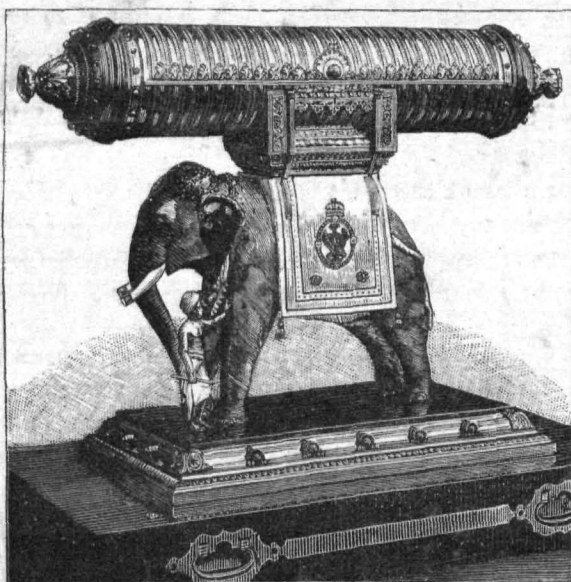
On the 30th June 1887 a Court was held by the Queen Empress in Windsor Castle. At three o'clock Her Majesty entered the Green Drawing Room, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and her Grand Ducal Highness Princess 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 Sheikh 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 Presidencial 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

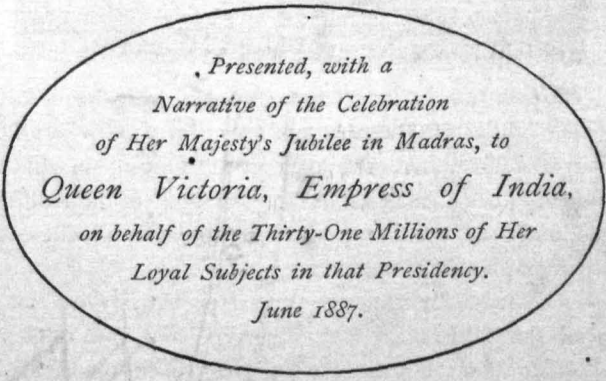


Church text. The central word "Victoria" looked very beautiful in gold on a pale blue ground. The words "Empress of India" were also in gold, interspersed with filigree lines of delicate blue; while the word "Queen," in gold was thrown up with pink ornamental lines circling about it. The body of the 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 executed 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 the following 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



PRESENTATION OF
A COPY OF THE MEMORIAL VOLUME TO H.R.H.^{THE}
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 book, 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, as 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

PRESENTATION OF
A COPY OF THE MEMORIAL VOLUME TO
THE PRIME MINISTER.

In accordance with his instructions, the Delegate addressed the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., on the 25th June, and, on behalf of the Governor and the Public of Madras, begged his acceptance of a copy of the Memorial Volume. His Lordship replied on the 28th idem —

“I have to acknowledge your letter of the 25th instant, and to thank you much for having forwarded to me the magnificent Volume of which the authorities of the Presidency of Madras have been kind enough to present me with a copy. It is a very fitting and valuable remembrance of a most interesting occasion.”



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. Madhava 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 Mudelhar, C.I.E., Mr. Vijiarangam Mudelhar, 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 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 shall 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. Madhava Row, the Honourable Mr. Subramania Iyer, Dr. J. 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, 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, Numbermal Chetty, Pulney Andy, Perumananda Doss, Ananda Doss, Bajarathna Chettiar, Ramalinga Pillay, Ramachendra Row Saheb, Rangiah Chetty, Sankara Nair, Sankara Menon, N. Subramaniam, Somosundram Chettiar, Thukkiah Chetty, M. Veragahavah, and Waljee Laljee Sait. (*Subsequently added*), Archdeacon Browne, Captain I. D. Love, Messrs. E. B. Havell, the Editor of the *Muslim Herald*, Rev. P. Rajagopaul, 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, P. S. Ramasawmy Mudelliar, P. Runganahda Mudelliar, J. D' Rozario, Manickam Moodelly, Mandayam Singara Charry, Moorogasa Moodelly, Krishnasamy Naidu, Pragasam Moodelly, Arokiasawmy Moodelly, Beaumont, Veeracotti Pillay, Rajah Eswara Doss, Bunsee Laul, Gopal Doss, Dhunulal, Augurchund, Vullaba Doss, Kristna Doss, Bulamogandu 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 Saheb Bdr., Haji Ghulam Ahmed Saheb Bdr., V. Muhd Ghouse Sahib, Vellae

Abdul Rhyman Sahib, R. M. Khajah Mohideen Roucher, 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 Mohideen 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. Madhava 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. Sommoosondram 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 Armagaon, 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 xlix. and xvi. 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 Nide, 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 41st 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 at 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, Royapuram, 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 *goshu* 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 on 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 Pre-idency. 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 civilisation 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 remitt 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 Puntalu, 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*, *Clara 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 tricolour 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 a 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 portions 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. Runganatham 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., Moothea 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 Mohammed 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

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 numerous 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 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 with 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 of 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 Committee were at the same time invited to communicate to the Executive Committee accounts of their proceedings for publication 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 Mudeliar, 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