

indefatigable energy which was displayed by Mr. B. H. Chester, the Honorary Secretary, in carrying out the wishes of the Local Celebration Sub-Committee.

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

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

"It is not possible to arrive at even an approximate idea of the number of people who took part in the celebration throughout the Presidency. Some towns have communicated rough estimates of the crowds that were attracted by local proceedings; but quite as many have omitted to do so, and have confined themselves to very general statements. It is, however, abundantly evident that unusually large numbers were collected, alike in small as in great towns, and that the aggregate must have been enormous. Yet from all quarters has been received the assurance that the proceedings were conducted in the most orderly, as well as in the most enthusiastic manner, and not an accident occurred to mar the happiness of the celebration.

"The acceptance by one hundred and twenty-nine² District, or local Committees, of the Address of Congratulation which the Executive Committee proposed for adoption, has conferred upon this Presidency the unique distinction of having united in an expression of grateful homage to Her Majesty. In now submitting that document for ratification by the General Committee, the Executive Committee may be permitted to say that it is proud of having been instrumental in concerting so remarkable a testimony to the loyalty and harmony that prevailed among the thirty-two millions of Her Majesty's subjects in Southern India.

"The District Committees have not been content with contributing towards the carrying out of the Presidential memorials mentioned in the programme of the Executive Committee, but have, in a large number of cases, resolved to secure a permanent local memorial of Her Majesty's reign and Jubilee. These local memorials include thirteen Chuttrams, or Choultries; nine lamps; eight wells; eight reading-rooms; six town halls; six scholarships; five hospitals, or dispensaries; five tanks; four technical institutions; three libraries; three museums; three water pandals; two markets; two school prizes; two tablets; two fountains; a playground; a tope; a temple; a Jubilee House; a Victoria Lodge; a portrait of Her Majesty; an Agricultural College; a provident fund; a clock tower; land for a poor-house; a garden; a flight of steps; a temple door; the diversion of a river to bring water to a town; the improvement of the water supply of another town; a memorial

¹ The number amounted eventually to 205.

² The number increased to 191 in the three weeks that followed the presentation of this Report.

tree ; a tennis court ; a Badminton court ; a goñg ; &c. ; and six schools, one club, and one public hall have been re-named in honour of Her Majesty. His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore has subscribed Rs. 50,000 for a memorial at Trevandum which has yet to be selected, and has been a generous contributor to the Madras Jubilee Fund. His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram made a princely donation to the Madras and the Imperial Institutes ; and, in further celebration of the occasion, devoted a large sum towards the maintenance of temples, the support of poor families, and the embellishment of both temples and mosques on his estate, besides remitting nearly four lakhs of arrears of revenue due by his ryots. With similar munificence His Highness the Rajah of Venkatagerry has contributed Rs. 10,000 to the Committee fund, to be divided equally between the two Institutes.

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

"It is with much pleasure that the Executive Committee announces, both that the Presidency of Madras is now in a position to make a substantial contribution to the Institution in the Metropolis of the British Empire which has commended itself to Her Majesty as a peculiarly appropriate memorial of her reign, and that the occurrence of Her Majesty's Jubilee has bestowed upon the Presidency the nucleus of a fund for supplying a great want in the educational system of the country. The Committee entertains the confident expectation that the selection as a Presidential Jubilee Memorial of the scheme for a Technical Institute will be peculiarly agreeable to the General Committee. The development of this important undertaking was delegated by the Executive Committee to a Sub-Committee, which has recently been greatly enlarged, and the acceptance of the office of Honorary Secretary of that Committee by Mr. G. L. Chambers is a guarantee that no pains or experience will be spared to speedily make the Victoria Institute an accomplished success.

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

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

priced. Any profit arising from the sale of this edition will be given to the Victoria Technical Institute, Madras.

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

The Honourable Mr. HUTCHINS then said :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

His EXCELLENCY then said:—

"GENTLEMEN,—The Executive Committee have crowned their work upon this occasion by bringing to the notice of the General Committee all they have done. If you look back at the proceedings since we last met in this Hall, I do not think that anybody can help feeling that the proceedings have been most remarkable, and that they will make a considerable mark in the history of Madras. The Report which we have heard has dealt with the whole subject, and it will therefore be unnecessary for me to go over the subjects dealt with by them. The Committee and the Report will go down to history, fortunately in a way which will be agreeable to all, and well worthy of the occasion. I am sure that it must be very gratifying to us in Madras to find that we have reflected the general opinion of all the Executive Committees throughout the Mofussil. It is unique in the history of this Presidency, and in the other Presidencies as well, that one hundred and twenty-nine Executive Committees in the Mofussil should have agreed to every word of an Address on such an occasion as the present. It is highly creditable to the Mofussil Committees that they have all united, and followed the lead of the Presidency town. You have all been so unanimous with respect to the exertions of Mr. Hutchins and Mr. Lawson, that I think I would be carrying coals to Newcastle if I were to say anything more with respect to those exertions. I wish, however, as Governor of this Presidency, to offer those gentlemen my most sincere thanks for the great amount of labour they underwent. They have acted not only like business men, but like prudent men in all the details of the arrangements, and as such they did what business men and prudent men should do. They have gauged public opinion very well and accurately. It is clear from the first meeting down to the last that they have carried the public opinion of thirty-two millions of Her Majesty's subjects heartily with them. I think also that I ought to acknowledge the great munificence of a vast number of private individuals; and as we represent the whole Presidency of Madras, I think we ought not to forget to acknowledge the munificence of a great number of natives in the Mofussil, who have shown munificence of a very great character. I observe that they have shown great patriotism in spending their money in a way which will be beneficial particularly to their fellow subjects. Gentlemen, I think there is no greater proof of the very great progress made during Her Majesty's reign than what we have heard read in the paragraph which alludes to the objects chosen by them to spend their money upon. I observe in that paragraph that some are for

Halls, some for Schools, some for Hospitals, some for Dispensaries, some for Technical Institutions, some for School Prizes, some for Fountains, some for Agricultural Colleges, some for Temple Doors, some for the diversion of water to towns, some for the improvement of the water supply of towns, and some for the re-naming of Schools and public Halls. If any of those great men whose portraits adorn this Hall, and who lived some sixty, seventy, or a hundred years ago, were to hear that the community of Madras had joined in one body for the purpose of promoting objects like those we have just listened to, they would imagine that the Millennium had arrived, and certainly that the country they knew in their time was very different to what we now find around us. I do not think any greater instance of the progress made by the country could have been exhibited by the natives than the promotion of those objects by which the people of Madras have celebrated this Jubilee. They may be said to be illustrative of all the signs of civilization and advancement by which a rising community can be marked, and therefore, I recognise this fact as one which Her Majesty and every one interested in the country will mark with satisfaction. Now, gentlemen, we have done what we can to express our thanks and acknowledgments to Mr. Hutchins and Mr. Lawson, and to the munificent donors who fed the poor in this city on the day of the celebration. We have also done what we can to express our thanks to those munificent gentlemen who have fed the poor throughout the Presidency. It is proposed to send your Address and Book home. I am sorry that I cannot present them myself in person. There is, however, a gentleman who is going home, and who would take the Address with much appropriateness to the Secretary of State. I refer to Mr. Lawson, the Honorary Secretary, and I am sure if we request him at this meeting to take the Address home, and if he undertakes to present it to the Secretary of State, we shall all be very pleased. (Cheers.) Some time ago I was asked to undertake to present it myself, and if you will allow me to delegate that duty, I shall be most happy to delegate it to Mr. Lawson, and I feel certain that it will be received by the Secretary of State with great satisfaction. The Address would have much greater importance attached to it by being sent by a special messenger than if it were merely to be transmitted by me. Under those circumstances I take the liberty of asking Mr. Lawson to undertake the duty. (Hear, hear.) I am sure we shall all be glad to see him on his return here again, and if he likes to take the opportunity of telling us what has happened with respect to the Address we shall be very grateful to him. I hope that what he will do for us will be a happy termination of the good work which he and his colleague, Mr. Hutchins, are engaged in. I hope also that what has taken place with respect to the Jubilee will be a good example to those who may take part in public affairs in future, not only to the governing, but also to the governed. The experience which we have gained upon this occasion will teach us all, that if we endeavour to carry the people of this Presidency with us, we shall always find them loyal and devoted to the Sovereign and the Crown." (Great applause.)

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

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

THE CONCLUSION OF THE CELEBRATION.

MONDAY, the 20th June, the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of Her Majesty, was observed as a general holiday throughout the Presidency; and there were great rejoicings in the City of Madras, which were zealously directed by Colonel G. M. T. Moore the Chairman, Mr. B. H. Chester and Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu the Honorary Secretaries, and the other members of the special Celebration Committee. The Royal Standard was kept flying at the Fort flagstaff from sunrise to sunset, and an Imperial salute was fired at 6 o'clock in the morning by the Royal Artillery from the saluting battery. The town assumed a gala appearance from an early hour, and the weather was propitious.

The decorations on the Mount Road were effective. Messrs. Spencer and Co. had their premises surmounted by large flags, banners, bannerets, and lines of streamers. Messrs. Runganadam and Co.'s premises, and several small shops on the Mount Road, were decorated, some of them displaying mottoes expressive of loyalty to the British Crown, as "God bless the Empress," "God save the Queen," "Long may she reign," "Vivat Regina," and the like. Messrs. Roberts and Co., Messrs. Ponnoosawmy and Co., and Messrs. Duff and Co., had floral arches erected in front of their buildings, on the faces of which were inscribed various mottoes. Messrs. Hawes and Co., and the *Guardian Press* exhibited transparencies, which, when illuminated at night, looked remarkably well. In front of the premises of Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, and Messrs. Moses and Co. there was a pretty arrangement of "Union Jacks." Venetian masts, from the tops of which streamers floated, lined the roadway at short intervals from the Government House bridge to the Round Tannah. In the Wallajah Road, the *Hindu Office* and *National Press*, the *Muslim Press* Office, and the Mohammedan Library were decorated. On approaching Black Town, from the Mount Road side, the premises of Messrs. W. J. Eales and Co. were seen to be decorated with about two hundred large flags and a number of small banners. In the Broadway, Messrs. Calli and Co., the *Madras Times* Office, the Volunteer Guards' Club, Messrs. T. Aroonachella Pillai and Co., and several other houses were decorated with bunting, and had mottoes placed over the entrances. The Steamer Offices on the Beach were decorated, as also were the Custom House and Master Attendant's Office. The vessels in the Harbour were dressed with flags, and the Royal Standard was hoisted at the Master Attendant's Office all day. On Esplanade Row, the premises of Messrs. Fischer and Co. and other firms were decorated.

The poor of the city were fed in large numbers at three centres by Sir Savalay Ramasawmy Mudelliar, C.I.E., on behalf of Rajah G. N. Gajapati Rao, of Vizagapatam. About 4,000 poor men, women, and children, assembled in Manickam Moodelly's garden at Tondiarpett, and cooked food and sweetmeats were distributed among them. About 4,500 people were fed at Pereamattoo, in Chengalroya Naick's Orphanage. The Mohammedan poor of the city were also fed at the expense of the Rajah. Over 4,000 people assembled in the compound of the Great Mosque at Triplicane, and each of them received a measure of *pilau*. Owing to the season being the Ramazan the Mohammedans had to fast from sunrise to sunset, except in cases of absolute necessity. The Mohammedan poor therefore assembled at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and food was distributed among them. The food was not eaten on the spot, but each person, after receiving his dole, retired, to partake of it after sunset. It was close upon 7 o'clock before the distribution of food was over. The Rajah also made arrangements to have prayers for Her Majesty offered in all the temples of the city, and the devotees were fed, and presented with new cloths and small sums of money.

The Jubilee Committee made grants for treats to various schools and to several charitable institutions in Madras, such as the Friend-in-Need Society's home, the Monegar Choultry, the Famine Orphanage, the Civil Orphan Asylum, &c.

A Jubilee Service was held at St. George's Cathedral at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, His Excellency Lord Connemara and Staff being present. The service opened with the processional hymn, 379, "Now thank we all our God," and the form of prayer appointed for the 20th June was read. The proper Canticle was sung instead of the *Venite*, and the proper Psalms were xx., xxi., and ci.; *Te Deum* and *Jubilate*, Porter in D. The Anthem selected was "The Lord is my strength" (Novello). Immediately before the Benediction the National Anthem was sung. At the conclusion of the service the Jubilee Hymn by Dr. Plumptre, Dean of Wells, was sung. The Revds. Alexander Jones, E. Gibson, and J. Brittain officiated, and Mr. W. D. St. Leger presided at the organ. At St. Matthias' Church, Vepery, there was full choral celebration at 7 o'clock in the morning, followed by a solemn *Te Deum*. The Rev. W. H. Hobart officiated. Special Services were also held in the other churches. In the Roman Catholic Cathedrals in Armenian Street and at Mylapore, High Mass was sung, followed by the *Te Deum*, after which the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given. The Very Rev. Father Mayer officiated in Armenian Street, while at St. Thom , the Bishop of Mylapore conducted the service.

UNVEILING OF THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

In February the Sheriff had intimated that Rajah Gajapati Rao had promised to present the City of Madras with a bronze Statue of Her Majesty, as a Jubilee gift. The statue—a replica of one at Windsor Castle—was executed in London by Mr. Boehm, with permission of Her Majesty, under the supervision of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, former Governor of Madras. Her Majesty is represented as seated on a high-backed Chair of State, wearing a small crown on her head, and bearing a sceptre in her right hand. The statue is placed in the centre of a small plot of ground opposite the south entrance of the Senate House, and to the north of the road between the Senate House and the Revenue Board Office. At the foot of the statue, on a basement of granite, with polished panels (erected under the direction of Honorary Assistant Engineer H. Stephens), is this inscription:—

Victoria, Queen Empress of India.
This statue is erected in token of his
loyalty, respect, and admiration
of Her Majesty's many virtues
by a faithful subject,
Rajah Goday Naraen Gajapatee Rao
of Sree Goday Family
Vizagapatam,
and presented to the City of Madras
in commemoration
of Her Majesty's Jubilee.
Unveiled by
The Right Hon'ble the Lord Connemara,
Governor of Fort St. George, June 20, 1887.

The ground in front of the statue was covered with a carpet and red cloth, and the Chepauk compound was gaily decorated. An arch was erected at the west gate of the Chepauk grounds, and another stood close to the small bridge that spans the Buckingham Canal in front of the Revenue Board Office. This latter arch bore the inscription "Long live our Empress," on its west face, with a painting of the Royal Coat of Arms above it, and the inscription "Victoria, the Light of India," on its east face. Venetian masts, from the tops of which large flags floated in the breeze, lined the roadway on both sides from the west gate of Chepauk, up to the Beach Road; and the South Beach Road from the iron bridge to the Presidency College looked very attractive. Strings of lamps were placed along each side of these roads. Opposite the Cricket Pavilion there was a grand display of bunting. The Revenue Board Offices were also prettily decorated. A Saracenic arch was erected at the gate leading from Government House into Chepauk, and over the top

of this arch ran the inscription "The People thank their Governor." Two arches, built after the fashion of the old rock-cut Hindu temples, were placed on the roadway in front of the statue, on either side. The inscriptions on these arches were "God bless the Empress of India," and "Long live our beloved Sovereign."

A guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of the Madras Volunteer Guards under command of Major Sherman, with band and colours, paraded in review order opposite the statue. By 5 P.M. several thousands of people were present. The terraces and verandahs of the Revenue Board and Public Works Offices were crowded. While the people were waiting the arrival of the Governor, pamphlets giving a short sketch of the life of Her Majesty were distributed. Messrs. Calastray Brothers distributed over 2,000 copies of the Queen's photograph among the crowd, while the *Hindu* newspaper circulated an "Extra" containing a poem in Her Majesty's honour. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Mr. J. D. Rees, Private Secretary, Major Stewart Mackenzie, Military Secretary, Viscount Marham and Captain Wingfield, A.D.C.s, and escorted by the Body Guard under Lieutenant Kerrich, arrived at the Government House gate leading to Chepauk at 5.15 P.M., and was met there by a band of native musicians, and a large number of people. A procession then formed and marched towards the place where the statue was erected, the musicians preceding His Excellency's carriage. His Excellency was met at the west arch by Colonel Moore, the Chairman, and the members of the special Celebration Committee. The Guard of Honour presented arms, and the band played. His Excellency having taken his seat on a gilt chair placed at the foot of the statue, Sir Savalay Ramasawmy Mudelihar addressed His Excellency as follows :—

"MY LORD,—In the absence of Rajah Gajapati Rao, the duty of addressing your Lordship on this occasion has devolved upon me. While I consider it a very great honour to be allowed the privilege of taking such an important part in this evening's ceremony, I regret, and I have no doubt that all those present here also regret, that circumstances over which he had no control should have prevented that gentleman from being present on such an auspicious occasion as the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India. My Lord, the name of Rajah Goday Narayana Gajapati Rao is very familiar to the residents of Madras, both European and Native. He was a member of the Legislative Council of this Presidency for several years, and took an active part in all the public movements connected with it. Availing himself of such a rare opportunity as the Jubilee of our beloved Sovereign, the Rajah has undertaken, at his own cost, to get out from England this Statue of Her Imperial Majesty, through the kindness of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and with the kind permission of Her Majesty, and to present the same to this City of Madras. The Rajah could not have selected a more appropriate object as a tribute from a faithful and loyal subject to undoubtedly the most beloved of all monarchs on the face of the earth, on whose dominion the sun never sets, and whom God has been pleased to ordain as the Ruler of this vast Indian Empire. Without taking up your Lordship's precious time with

more preliminary remarks, I offer this Statue of Her Imperial Majesty on behalf of the Donor, and request that your Lordship, as the representative of such an illustrious Sovereign in this part of her dominions, will be graciously pleased to accept the same, and to unveil it."

His Excellency then proceeded to unveil the statue, which was covered with a scarlet cloth. On the statue being unveiled, the people clapped their hands, the Guard of Honour presented arms, and the band played the National Anthem. An Imperial Salute of 101 guns was then fired from the Saluting Battery by the Royal Artillery. Colonel Moore the President of the Municipality, then accepted the statue on behalf of the City. He said :—

"YOUR EXCELLENCY AND SIR S. RAMASAWMY MUDELLIAR,—The interesting ceremony which we have just witnessed places the City of Madras in possession of a lasting memorial of this auspicious day, the Fiftieth Anniversary of Her Most Gracious Majesty's accession to the Throne. For this memorial we are indebted to the liberality of one who has long been honourably connected with this city, Rajah Goday Narayana Gajapati Rao. This Presidency is fortunate in having within its limits many of the many liberal-hearted and liberal-minded gentlemen of India, and amongst them the donor of this magnificent gift will ever hold an honourable place. And in choosing you, Sir, as his representative to-day, he has done well in selecting one to whom Madras is already indebted for many generous gifts. Madras has ever been pre-eminent in its loyalty and devotion to Her Most Gracious Majesty, and her image and the memory of her good works are already graven on all our hearts; yet are we none the less grateful to have this lasting memorial in our midst—a memorial which will be handed down to unborn generations, and be an abiding testimony of the sympathetic liberality of Rajah Goday Narayana Gajapati Rao. It is needless for me to dilate upon the operations connected with this anniversary. I am certain I am only giving expression to the thought of all hearts when I say that in none of Her Majesty's world-wide dominions has she more loyal and devoted subjects than in this City and Presidency of Madras. Long may she be spared to rule over the peoples whom she has bound to herself by the strong bonds of undying affection. It now only remains for us, Sir, to accept at your hands this statue, and to beg you to convey the grateful thanks of the citizens of Madras, for his generous and most welcome gift, to Rajah Goday Narayana Gajapati Rao."

His Excellency replied:—

"I can assure you that it has afforded me the most extreme gratification to come down from the Hills to unveil this statue, and to take part in the unofficial and spontaneous festivities which the good people of Madras have thought fit to prepare in commemoration of the completion of the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign. It is a time of year at which the Courts of Law are taking their holiday, and when merchants and professional men are away, when many native gentlemen find it too hot to remain at Madras, and when the Government of the country can be more effectively conducted in a cool climate. It is therefore not surprising that we miss many familiar faces that are generally present on public occasions, and I think that H.E. the Viceroy exercised a wise discretion in fixing the date of the official Jubilee at a time when the greatest number of persons, official and unofficial, could attend the celebration. That celebration, we are all glad to remember, in this Presidency, was conducted with brilliant success, and in a measure which did great credit to the Presidency, and made us all proud to be connected with Madras. From a telegram in the papers I observe that the Prince of Wales has expressed himself much gratified with the interest shown by the Presidency in the Imperial Institute; and your respected townsman, Mr. C. A. Lawson, has been very cordially received by the Secretary of State, and I understand that the Address and the Casket which your

Committee confided to his care will be duly received in person by Her Gracious Majesty. I have already had occasion to speak of the ability with which the Committee presided over by Mr. Hutchins performed its labours, and how much the Presidency was indebted to Mr. Lawson, the Secretary, for his valuable services; and upon this occasion we must not forget that the Committee, recognising a very generally expressed wish, set apart a sum of money out of the General Fund for defraying the expenses of any festivities which might take place to-day. It is a very happy coincidence that the presentation of this statue to the town of Madras should synchronise with this day of general and spontaneous rejoicing. No more appropriate ceremony could have been chosen to form the central event of this remarkable occasion. Our official Jubilee proclaimed to the world by one unanimous Address that 30 millions of people joined with the rest of India in expressing their loyalty to the throne, and this statue of Her Majesty will be a lasting symbol of the respect and affection entertained for the person of the Sovereign by the people of Madras, and of their admiration of those great qualities and virtues which have adorned her life. At the official Jubilee we were reminded of the great progress the nation had made during the last fifty years. We dwell on the great facts that our knowledge and our power had expanded; our literature had been brought within the reach of the poor and humble; our commerce had increased enormously, and our means of communication extended beyond the imagination of the last generation, while the limits of the Empire had vastly widened, and we thanked Almighty God for the blessings which had attended the reign. But to-day we are brought face to face with the very image of our Sovereign; and by the generosity of an eminent fellow-subject, and the genius of a distinguished artist, are vividly reminded of the personality of that Queen who reigns in love over the hearts of her countless subjects. She is no stranger to her people, for no Sovereign ever laid bare for the benefit of her children the details of her private life in the way the Queen has done. We know from her private Journals not only what she is in Council, in times of State difficulty and danger, but we know what she is in the intimacy of private life, when she is surrounded by those most near and dear to her. And we know also the sympathy which she ever shows to those who are in suffering, and who have, like her, experienced the bitterness of affliction. In those personal qualities Her Majesty shows a noble example, not only to Sovereigns, but also to her Viceroys and Governors who wield power in her name. She exercises a personal influence never before possessed by a human being. The Journals of the Queen also show us her kindness of heart for all around her, and her love for everything beautiful, elevated, and good, combined with a deep and unaffected piety. And now, gentlemen, allow me to say a word about this beautiful statue. As a work of art, I believe it may be said to possess great merit. It is the work of a man of genius, Mr. Boehm, who has the reputation of being one of the most eminent artists in the Empire, and I think the generous Donor may be congratulated upon the care that has been taken in the execution of his wishes. His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, who continues to take the greatest interest in everything connected with this Presidency, has been most anxious that it should arrive safely, and receive a worthy site. He will be most glad, I am sure, to read the account of this ceremony. I hope the public will feel pleased with the locality selected. For myself, I think the front of the Senate House an appropriate place, a building dedicated to learning, progress, science, and civilisation, the characteristics which have especially marked the reign of Queen Victoria. Now, gentlemen, what shall I say of the public spirit, loyalty, and generosity which have induced Rajah Gajapati Rao to make this munificent gift to the Town of Madras? In taking this step Rajah Gajapati Rao is only acting consistently with his former life, and in conformity with the traditions of his family. The Rajah's grandfather, more than 100 years ago, earned the thanks of the Government of Fort Saint George for his zeal and assistance. Subsequently the same Rajah distinguished himself by various acts of charity to his fellow-countrymen and neighbours of the Vizagapatam, Ganjam, and Rajahmundry Districts, in which many a tank and well still bear his name. The Rajah's uncle, Goday Sooria Prakasa Rao,

was also a man of much distinction, not only in military matters, but in encouraging agriculture and horticulture in the neighbourhood in which he lived, and reports connected with Vizagapatam bear eloquent testimony to the improvements in agriculture, and in the general condition of the villages which the example of this gentleman very widely inspired. The Rajah's father, Goday Sooria Narayan Rao, followed in the footsteps of his father, founded various charitable institutions, and during the famine of 1833 fed a large number of poor in the neighbourhood of Nellore. He also contributed largely to various public works, and established an Observatory with a view of assisting the shipping on the coast. Rajah Gajapati Rao therefore is not only eminent for his good deeds, but also for the distinguished ancestry of which he is the worthy representative. I hope that the Municipal Commissioners of Madras who are now in possession of the statue of the Queen will take care that time deals lightly with it, and that it will be cared for and protected, not only as a work of art, but as the statue of her who, from the day she assumed the crown, determined to be good."

The son of Sir Savalay Ramasawmy Mudelliar now presented His Excellency with a bouquet of flowers in a handsome silver holder.

Colonel Moore read the following congratulatory telegram to Her Majesty, which had been adopted by the Madras and Mofussil Committees, and despatched to England :—

"We, your Majesty's loyal subjects in the Presidency of Madras, humbly desire to offer our congratulations to your Majesty on the fiftieth anniversary of your Majesty's Accession to the throne of this Empire. That your Majesty may be blessed with long life is the heartfelt prayer of your Majesty's loyal, affectionate, and devoted subjects."

Colonel Moore then said :—

"YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,—There yet remains one duty for me to perform—the duty of thanking Your Excellency for your presence in our midst to-day. The kindly response you have made to the wishes of the Committee for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Her Most Gracious Majesty's accession to the throne, in leaving the cool and pleasant heights of your summer residence, to brave the burning heat of your Presidency Town at this most trying period of the year, but rivets another link in that chain of gratitude and affection by which you have so quickly bound to yourself those whom it is your high honour to rule over. Next to the approval of one's own conscience, perhaps the grateful appreciation of one's fellow-men is the greatest reward for self-denying labour. Your Excellency must possess the former, and it is now my most pleasing duty to assure you of the latter. I take this first opportunity, my Lord, of offering you, in the name of the people of Madras, their heartiest congratulations on the marks of her favour which Her Gracious Majesty has been pleased to bestow upon you, and to express the hope that you and Lady Connemara may long be spared to enjoy those well-merited honours. In the name of the Committee and of the people of Madras, I thank Your Excellency for performing this ceremony."

His Excellency thanked Colonel Moore for the cordial terms in which that gentleman had spoken of himself and Lady Connemara, and said that he sincerely hoped that the honour that Her Gracious Majesty had been pleased to bestow upon him would give Lady Connemara and himself more power and influence for doing good. It would be his utmost endeavour, as long as he was Governor, to show

that he was not altogether unworthy of holding the place which Her Majesty had been kind enough to confer upon him.

After the ceremony was over, large crowds of people collected round the statue and remained there till darkness set in. The roadway was then lighted by strings of lamps on either side. The illuminations on the Mount Road were very good. The roadway from the Round Tannah to the Government House bridge and the Napier Park gate was lit with strings of little lamps, on both sides of the road. The Maharajah of Vizianagram's Fountain at the Round Tannah was brilliantly illuminated with a large number of variously coloured lamps. The roads from Government House bridge to the Fort, round by the west as far as the Broadway to the north, and the Central Station bridge to the west, were made bright with small lamps placed on poles fixed in the ground. The Chepauk grounds and the South Beach Road were also lit up. A few places of business on the Mount Road and Wallajah Road were illuminated. In Black Town Messrs. Eales and Co.'s premises were the centre of attraction. Over 2,000 lamps were used in illuminating the building, and the artistic arrangement of the red, white, and green lamps (the Austrian colours), produced a grand effect. Several other places of business in town were illuminated, as also were numerous private residences. The native inhabitants of Black Town generally had their premises lighted as during the Karthigai festival. In Mylapore, the St. Thomé Cathedral, the Roman Catholic Bishop's residence, the Seminary buildings, and numerous other buildings were illuminated.

The proceedings of the day concluded with a musical entertainment at the Banqueting Hall, which was honoured by the presence of His Excellency the Governor, and was attended by about 500 persons.

THE CELEBRATION IN THE PROVINCES OF MADRAS.

ADIRAMPATNAM (TANJORE).

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

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

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

ALAMUR (GODAVERI).

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

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

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

ALVAR-TIRUNAGARI (TINNEVELLY).

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

At about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th February, all the students of the High School, dressed in their best clothes, marched in procession, accompanied by an elephant, flags, and music. The procession was headed by the Head Master of the School, a graduate of the Madras University, wearing his gown and hood. Jubilee banners of the school were placed upon the elephant. The procession as it went on was joined by large crowds of people, and after going through the principal streets, it halted in the Mantapam in front of the Temple, where an address expatiating upon the merits of British Administration, and especially upon the good qualities of Her Majesty, was read in Tamil. The Sub-Magistrate made a long speech upon the same subjects, and a distribution of sandal, *pan supari*, rose-water, fruit, &c., took place. The meeting broke up with cheers for Her Majesty. At night

abishakams and *archanas* were performed on a grand scale, and there was a torchlight procession of the god Authinathar. The temple and streets were illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks.

AMALAPURAM (GODAVERI).

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

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

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

ANANTAPUR (TOWN).

Anantapur, or more accurately Hande Anantapuram, was originally called Anantasagaram. It was built A.D. 1364 by Chikkappa Wadeyar, Dewan to the Rajah of Vijayanagar, to whom the site was granted in consideration of military services, and in whose family it remained till Hyder Ali seized it in 1775. It was the seat of Poligars until 1800, when Colonel (afterwards Sir Thomas Munro, on the Districts being ceded, chose it for his residence, and for many years it was the Headquarters of the ceded Districts. The place became the Head Quarters of the Sub-Division in 1830.

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

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

A large Pandal had been erected on the site of the proposed "Victoria Jubilee Park," which is to be the local permanent memorial of the happy event. A programme of the festivities had been circulated by the Committee, both in English and the vernacular of the district. The inhabitants of the town and district were invited to take part in the festivities, and they were requested to observe the 16th February as a local festival, and to plant a tree, or a number of trees, to be called the "Queen's Tree," or the "Queen's Tope," respectively, in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. The streets were decorated, and arches covered with evergreens were erected in many places. At 7 A.M. a deputation of the Committee waited on Mrs. Nicholson, the wife of the Collector, and requested her to lay the foundation stone of the proposed Park. She consented, and was conducted in procession from her bungalow to the entrance into the town, near the bridge on the Bellary road, where the party was met by a band of native musicians, and about 2,000 people. Opposite the Collector's Office a large Pandal had been erected. Here the procession halted, and the Presidential Address to Her Majesty was read, and adopted. It was then handed to Mr. F. A. Nicholson, the Collector and Magistrate, as Her Majesty's chief representative of the district. The Police presented arms and fired a *feu de joie*, and the people gave three enthusiastic cheers for Her Majesty. The National Anthem—of which many copies had been distributed—was then sung by the boys of the Schools. The procession continued its march, and arrived at the Pandal at the site of the proposed Park at 8.15 A.M. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Park was performed at 9.15 A.M. by Mrs. Nicholson, after which she planted the first tree, amid loud cheering. The children of the Girls' School sang a Telugu song, and some Pundits recited Canarese and Tamil verses, which they had composed in honour of the occasion. The Head Master of the Municipal High School gave a brief account of the many

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

ANJENGO (MALABAR).

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

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

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

ARCOT (NORTH ARCOT)

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

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

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

ARIYALUR (TRICHINOPOLY).

By 10 o'clock on the 16th February the town had been elaborately decorated, and several processions of Hindu gods, accompanied by large crowds, went around the town, which presented a very attractive appearance. Rice was served to the poor. In the evening the *élite* of the community met at the site chosen for the "Victoria Jubilee Choultry," the permanent memorial to be erected in this place. The foundation stone was laid amidst strains of native music, and cheers for the Queen Empress. A bottle was placed underneath the stone, containing current silver and copper coins, and a paper with the following record :—

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

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

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

ARKONAM (NORTH ARCOT).

The rising town of Arkonam is the chief junction on the Madras Railway, and the northern terminus of the South Indian Railway. Its population is 3,220; of whom 2,575 are Hindus, 429

Mohammedans, and 226 Christians, including Europeans and Eurasians. The town contains the station buildings of the Madras and South India Railway Companies, Sub-Magistrate's and Sub-Registrar's Offices, Police Station, Post Office, Choultry, &c., Mission School Buildings, a Mosque, a Church, &c. Education is entirely in the hands of the Scotland Mission, which maintains a first grade Middle School with 106 boys, a large Primary School with 134 boys, and a Girls' School attended by 64 girls. There is also a Block School for station-masters under the supervision of the Telegraph Engineer of the Madras Railway, who resides here. The Railway Workshops and Offices give work to above a fourth of the population. Agriculture and merchandise form the chief occupation of the remainder. The town has no local manufactures. Rice, ground nuts, and indigo are the principal exports. Salt, liquor, piece goods, and kerosine oil are the chief imports.

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

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

ARNI (NORTH ARCOT)

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

Jubilee Committee—Messrs M. G. VISWANADIA SASTRIAR, RAO SAHIB, *Chairman*, B. S. SETHA AIYANGAR, *Secretary*, A. VEDHINADIA AIYAR, W. P. CORNELIUS PILLAI, LINGAPPA NAYUDU, and L. NAYATHURIA SRIKANTH SAHIB.

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

ARUPUKOTA (MADURA)

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

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

At daybreak on the 16th February the town assumed a very gay appearance, being dressed in flags and bunting. *Thoranam*s and festoons overhung every street. A large number of the poor were fed in different places. Triumphal arches had been erected in the main streets by the people of different castes. Each of these arches bore an appropriate inscription in Tamil. A spacious Pandal had been erected in front of the Police Station, where a large number of people assembled to do honour to Her Majesty. A portrait of Her Majesty was placed in a conspicuous part of the Pandal, and was decorated with garlands of flowers. Native music played. The Rev. S. Taylor, the Secretary, made an interesting speech, in which he dwelt on the good government of Her Majesty, and the benefits derived by India from it. Three cheers were given for Her Majesty, and the meeting terminated with a distribution of sandal, betel, and sugar. The Presidential Address was adopted.

ASKA (GANJAM).

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

Rice and cloths were distributed to 500 poor persons on the 16th February. Mr. Maluqdar Sundara Row fed 1,000 ryots. Special prayers were said in all the temples, the Roman Catholic church, and in the Mohammedan mosque, all of which were brilliantly illuminated. The house-owners illuminated the streets. In a large Pandal erected for the occasion, about 5,000 people assembled, and Messrs. Viswanathaiyar, Gopalrow, and Jaganadha Choudari addressed the meeting in English, Telugu, and Oriya. The Presidential Address was read and adopted, and the Police fired three volleys, after which *pan supari*. fruits, and scents were distributed; and cheers were given for Her Majesty. There was a grand display of fireworks, and nautches were held throughout the night. On the 17th the Queen's portrait, in a beautiful frame of artificial flowers, accompanied by the temple gods, was carried in procession with music through the streets. A large crowd followed the procession, after which nautches were held. Several prisoners were released from the Subsidiary Jail.

ATMAKUR (KURNOOL).

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

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

The whole of the streets were dressed with evergreens, and flags were displayed on which the words "Jubilee," "God save the Queen," &c., were conspicuous. Several triumphal arches had been erected in the chief thoroughfares. The Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry, the Police Station, the Sub-Registrar's Office, the Local Fund Hospital, and the Choultry were tastefully decorated. The Chairman of the Jubilee Committee sat at the Choultry in the forenoon of the 16th February, distributing food, cloths, and copper coins to the poor. *Abishakams* and *archanas* were performed in the Hindu temples, and prayers for Her Majesty were said in the mosques and churches. At 4 P.M. a Durbar of the leading inhabitants of the station was held in the open *maidan* opposite the Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry. About 1,500 people of all castes and creeds were present. Mr. B. Subba Rao, who was voted to the chair, addressed the assembly in Telugu on the advantages of British rule. Haji Khaja Hussain Sahib made a speech in Hindustani to the same effect. Mr Ramasawmy Aiyangar sang some Telugu verses, which he had composed for the occasion. The boys of the Mohammedan School sang a Hindustani song, composed by Haji Khaja Hussain Sahib. The boys of both schools also recited several vernacular stanzas. Next followed wrestling matches, and acrobatic performances. There was a parade of the Police force of the station. Brahmin and Mohammedan priests invoked blessings on Her Majesty, and on the Royal family. The Presidential Address was adopted and signed. The National Anthem was sung in Telugu by the assembly, and the Durbar terminated with three hearty cheers for the Empress. The temple god, "Rama," was taken through the streets in procession, with music, &c. A "Choultry" is to be built at the town in commemoration of the Jubilee.

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

ATUR (SALEM)

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

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

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

A Public Meeting, attended by about 700 people, was held in the afternoon of the 16th February, at Nabi Saib's Choultry. Invitations had been issued to the managers of all the schools in the town to attend with their pupils; and the latter were arranged in front of the assemblage. Mr. Kanaga Sabapathi Mudelliar, Chairman of the Jubilee Committee, who presided, explained the object of the meeting. The Presidential Address was adopted and signed. After several loyal speeches had been delivered, three hearty cheers were given for the Queen Empress, sweetmeats were distributed to the children, and flowers and *pan supari* to the adults. Cloths were distributed to the poor, and the gods were carried through the streets in procession. On the morning of the 17th, the scholars of the London Mission School were assembled in the Taluk Cutcherry compound for field sports, at the conclusion of which prizes and sweetmeats were distributed. A Thanksgiving Service was afterwards held in the Mission Church.

BALIGUDA (GANJAM)

Advantage was taken of the presence of Mr. J. C. Horsfall, C.S., the Government Agent, and three Police Officers (who had arrived on their Hill tour a few days previously) to make the celebration a success. Proceedings commenced at 7 A.M. on the 16th February with a parade of the Mahab Police Reserve. The Presidential Address was read by Mr. Horsfall, and adopted, after which a *feu de joie* was fired. The rest of the day was given up to sports and festivities. Archery, tug-of-war, putting the shot, high and long jumps, and races followed one another in rapid succession. The Khonds were by no means slow to enter into the joyful spirit of the occasion, the chief difficulty being to confine the entries for each event within reasonable limits. A race in which nine elephants took part was an imposing spectacle. At sunset a huge bonfire of nearly 10,000 cubic feet of wood, blazed forth on the neighbouring hill of Morani, the name of which was changed to "Maharani" in honour of the day. At the same moment some hundreds of Khond "braves," who had been priming themselves since noon, at a feast

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

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

BANGANAPALLE (KURNOOL)

The State of Banganapalle in the Kurnool District has an area of 255 square miles, and a population of 30,745, of whom four-fifths are Hindus, and nearly one-fifth are Mohammedans. It contains sixty-four towns and villages, of which Banganapalle is the capital (population 2,822). The annual revenue amounts to about £22,500. The estate was granted in the seventeenth century by the Emperor Aurungzeb to Mohammed Beg Khan, the eldest son of his Vizier, in whose family it

remained for three generations. The Chief died without male heir in 1747, and the Nizam of Hyderabad bestowed the estate upon the ancestor of the present Nawab. In 1800 the suzerainty was transferred by the Nizam to the British Government. In consequence of local disturbances the estate was administered by the Collector of Cuddapah from 1825 to 1848. In the latter year administrative powers were given to the Chief, upon whom the title of Nawab was conferred in 1876 on the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to Madras.

The Jubilee was celebrated in this State with the greatest enthusiasm. All the buildings in the town of Banganapalle having been previously whitewashed, the festivities commenced by a banquet given on the 16th February, by the Nawab Syed Fatte Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., to the Mohammedan population, which lasted until 2.30 P.M. At 3 P.M. the Nawab held a Durbar, which was attended by all the nobles of the Court, and the representatives of the agricultural community. At 5.30 a congratulatory address was read in English and Hindustani, and received with cordial cheers. This was followed by prayers in the Durbar Hall for the long life and prosperity of Her Majesty the Queen Empress. After this followed the release of eight prisoners from the State jail, and a reduction in the sentences of four others. This was succeeded by a salute of 31 guns from the ramparts of the Fort, and a distribution of attar and betel. From 6 P.M. till dawn of the following day, the Palace, public buildings, and the houses generally were illuminated with coloured and plain lights, whilst fireworks, music, and dancing continued during the night. On the morning of the 17th, a distribution of food was made to about 8,000 persons, including visitors to the festival from the outlying districts; and at night similar feasting took place, and there was another display of fireworks. During both of the celebration days prayers were offered in the temples and mosques for Her Majesty's long life and prosperity, and a distribution of alms was made among the poor. The Nawab defrayed all the charges.

BAPATLA (KISTNA).

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

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

The celebration was of a most gratifying character. Spacious and handsome Pandals were erected in different parts of the town, and the street decorations, with appropriate mottoes in English and Telugu, were all that could be desired. At night on the 16th February the streets were illuminated with numerous lamps, and there was a grand display of fireworks, exceeding anything that had previously been seen in this town. Speeches were made in the evening in English, Telugu, Hindustani, and Sanscrit, and the Presidential Address was adopted and signed. The festivities were prolonged until midnight. It was resolved to pay over the balance of the subscriptions that remained after defraying the expenses of the local festivities to the District Committee at Masulipatam, for the proposed Industrial School and Museum at Bezvada.

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

BELLARY (TOWN).

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

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

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

an excellent programme. Native music and dancing commenced at 11 P.M. in the Prince of Wales's Choultry, and continued till a late hour. A large portrait of Her Majesty was placed in the Hall of the Choultry. The Presidential Address was adopted and signed. About 20,000 people took part in the celebration, and there was much enthusiasm. On the 17th a treat was given to the poor, and to orphan children.

BERHAMPORE (GANJAM).

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

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. J. G. HOKSFAIR; C. L. B. CUMMING; COLONEL G. MURRAY; Mr. F. J. V. MINCHIN; Dr. J. L. VANGHIZZI; Messrs. FITZGERALD; O. V. RAMAIA PUNTALU; B. RAJALINGAM SASTRI; and thirty-four others.

In the morning of the 16th February prayers were offered in the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, in the mosques, temples, and mutts. In the afternoon athletic sports were held for the College and Town schoolboys, and prizes were awarded. Sweetmeats were given to the boys and girls present. The Municipal Town Hall was gaily decorated, and there was a large meeting of people of all classes held there. Mr. Thompson, the District Judge, presided. The Presidential Address was read in English, Telugu, Uriya, and Hindustani, and a volley was fired by the Town Police after each reading. It was then adopted with acclamation. In the evening gods were carried in procession through the town to the Esplanade, near the Municipal Office, accompanied by two nautch parties. There was also a grand display of fireworks. Attar, camphor, garlands, and lavender were distributed to the European and Eurasian ladies and gentlemen present. There was a large crowd. The town Police and Municipal establishment had a nautch party, and distributed *pan supari* and attar. The main street, in which the Post and Telegraph Offices are situated, was beautifully illuminated, and so also were many houses. On the evening of the 17th cooked rice, with dhol, vegetables, &c., was distributed to about 2,500 people.

BEZWADA (KISTNA).

Bezawada occupies the foremost place among the towns of the Kistna district. The population is 9,336, comprising 7,605 Hindus, 1,584 Mohammedans, and 145 Christians; others, 2. It contains ancient Buddhist temples and Hindu pagodas of much archaeological interest. It lies on the left bank of the Kistna river, and is surrounded by hills. The Anicut constructed here across the sacred river is a source of manifold blessings. The telegraph wires from Madras to Calcutta are carried across the Kistna from hill to hill in a single span, the longest yet erected anywhere. Bezawada is the head-quarters of the Superintending Engineer, of the Executive Engineer, of the

Head-Assistant Collector, and the Tahsildar. It contains several public offices, and a Dispensary, a Library, a Reading-room, and the D.P.W. Workshops. The Taluk Board consists of twelve members, of whom four are officials, and five are non officials. The Bezawada Union consists of nine members, of whom four are officials, and eight non officials. The educational institutions are the Church Mission High School, and the Theistic Primary School. There are many Results grant Vernacular primary schools. There is also a Caste Girls' School maintained by the Church Missionary Society. The town is celebrated for its ancient monuments, inscriptions, temples, and caves. It is also a place of pilgrimage. In a few months it will become the terminus of the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway, and of the Bellary Kistna State Railway. In consequence of its rising importance, and the rapid increase of its population, measures have been taken to extend the limits of the town, and to form a new Pettah, to be called after the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor of Madras from 1875 to 1880.

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

The Jubilee was celebrated here with great enthusiasm by all classes. Early in the morning of the 16th February, Thanksgiving Services were held in all places of worship. At 8 A.M. a procession composed of the members of the Jubilee Committee and other gentlemen, headed by the Head-Assistant Collector, and preceded by musicians, left the Tahsildar's Cutcherry, and visited two of the important temples in the station. The procession, with Hindu music, passed a mosque at which Moslem service was just then being conducted. There was no desire expressed, or attempt made to stop the music, thus proving that all race and religious prejudice had been laid aside for the occasion of the loyal celebration. From 9.30 to 10 A.M. cloths were distributed at the Taluk Cutcherry to 50 men and women who had been selected for the purpose on the previous day. At noon 500 poor people were fed. Three prisoners were released. The streets were decorated with festoons of green leaves. The Tahsildar's Cutcherry, which had been selected for the public meeting, was specially decorated and fitted up for the ceremony. At the chief entrance was erected a grand arch, which bore in gold letters the mottoes "God save the Empress," and "Long live the Empress." On the record tower of the Cutcherry was hoisted a large Union Jack, and on each side there were rows of banners and bannerets. The interior of the Cutcherry was also prettily decorated with flowers. At the head of the hall a picture of Her Majesty and the Royal Family was placed on a throne wrought in purple and gold, surmounted by the Royal Coat of Arms. Evergreens were placed at the foot of the throne. Native music played throughout the day at the Cutcherry. The members of the Vizayanada Bezawada Sabha went in procession through the streets, distributing Telugu circulars, printed on yellow paper, having the ends dipped in saffron and attar, inviting the population to illuminate their houses.

The procession arrived at the Tahsildar's Cutcherry at 3 P.M., when the sports began. There were flat races, bucket races, sack races, egg and spoon races, and tugs-of-war. At the close of the sports the people repaired in large numbers to the Cutcherry. More than 4,000 people were present. At 5 P.M. the Presidential Address was read in English by Mr. P. Ramachandra Row, Acting Head-Assistant Collector, the Chairman of the Jubilee Committee, and was enthusiastically adopted. Translations of it in Telugu and Hindustani were also read. A Sanscrit address, composed by the Vizayanada Sabha for the occasion, was read, and most favourably received. After a performance of Hindu music, "God save the Queen" was sung by the European ladies and gentlemen of the station present, to an harmonium accompaniment. A *feu de joie* was fired by the police. At nightfall the hall was illuminated with chandeliers and globes; and the compound with lamps, torches, and coloured lights. The arena in the compound was crowded with eager spectators who had assembled to witness a native dramatic performance. A display of fireworks followed, which lasted till about 10 P.M. Refreshments were provided for all who chose to partake of them. Beacons were lit on the hills. Some of the offices and a few private residences were illuminated. A nautch and native music party were held on the following day. In the unanimity and enthusiasm with which the Jubilee was celebrated; in the perfectly spontaneous character of the proceedings; and in the loyal ardour with which all classes demonstrated their attachment to their Sovereign, Berwada did herself signal honour. The permanent memorial is to take the form of a "Technical Institute and Museum," in the new Buckingham and Chandos pettah.

BHADRACHALAM (GODAVERI)

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

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

The town assumed a gala appearance on the morning of the 16th February. The streets and houses were prettily decorated. In the forenoon food and cloths were distributed among the poor and helpless, and the Koyas were treated in honour of the occasion. A beautifully decorated Pandal had been erected in front of the Government Middle School. A meeting was held here from 4 to 11 P.M. There were over 500 persons present, and addresses on the family, history, and good

government of Her Majesty, were delivered in English and Telugu. The Presidential Address was adopted and signed. Native music was played at intervals. Then followed a dance by a number of Koyas. At the termination of the public meeting there was a nautch, after which the whole assembly took part in the procession of Rama, the god of the town. The festivities wound up with a fine display of fireworks. A "Choultry" is to be erected as a permanent memorial of the Jubilee.

BHAVANI (COIMBATORE)

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

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

BHOWANAGHERRY (SOUTH ARCOT).

Early in the morning of the 16th February people of all classes met in the office of the Sub-Magistrate, in front of which a Pandal had been erected. An arch bearing

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

BIMLIPATAM (VIZAGAPATAM).

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

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

More than 300 poor people were fed, and many of them clothed, on the 16th February. The illuminations of the temples, one of them situated on a conspicuous hill in the town, were very picturesque. The Jubilee meeting was convened at 3 P.M. in the Municipal Hall, which was crowded to excess. There were over 1,000 persons present. The Presidential Address was read in English, before Her Majesty's portrait, and was received with cheers. It was also read in Telugu. It was then adopted. After the sprinkling of rose-water and the distribution of *pan*

supari, the whole assembly went in procession, Her Majesty's photograph being carried in a howdah on an elephant. More than 2,000 persons accompanied the procession. The procession returned at 3 A.M. Just as darkness set in there was a grand display of fireworks. In honour of the Jubilee, Sri Rajah Vuppalapati Venkata Vizia Gopalraze Bahadur Garu, proprietor of the Gopalpore estate, promised to endow the Ripon Poor House, Bimlipatam, with land worth Rs. 5,000.

BOBBILI (NIZAGAPATAM).

Bobbili, the chief town of the ancient Zemindary of Bobbili, is the residence of the Rajah. The population is 14,946, of whom 14,545 are Hindus, 320 Mohammedans, 38 Christians, and 34 belong to other religions. The town has been made a Union under the Local Boards' Act. The chief offices located here are the Revenue Cutcherry, Sub Magistrate's Court, Police Station, the Rajah's High School, Local Fund Dispensary, Sub Registrar's Office, and Post Office. The American Baptist Mission has an establishment here. The weaving of cotton cloths and the manufacture of brass and bell metal articles ^{are} carried on. The majority of the people live by cultivating rice, raggy, gungelly, and sugarcane.

Jubilee Committee—Messrs K. NAGABHUSHANA RAO PUNTALU, Chairman, G. RANGANAYAKULU PAIKADU, C. SIVARAMAYYA PUNIALU, S. SUBRAHAMAYA IYER, B.A., C. L. SRINIVASA ROW CHETTY, P. VINAKIAROW PUNTALU, and five others.

All the streets in the town, and the principal buildings belonging to the Rajah, were decorated with *thoranams*, festoons, &c. A triumphal arch, which bore the inscription, "God bless the Queen," adorned the large gate of the new fort. Guns were fired in quick succession, and the Rajah's sepoy's paraded on the open ground in front of the new fort at 6 o'clock on the 16th February, and fired a *feu de joie*. The Rajah's band was in attendance. Between 9 and 11 A.M. fruits were distributed to the children of the P. S. schools in the town. 290 poor and needy persons were fed with rice, dholl, and mutton, at noon, and again at night. Of that number 146 received cloths, the rest, who were the inmates of the Rajah's Poor House, had received cloths a month or two previously. In the Chuttram 100 Smarta Brahmins were fed, and 50 Vaishnavas were fed in the pagoda, in which prayers were offered, and *pujah* made in the name of the Queen Empress. The chief people of the town assembled in the Cutcherry Hall of the *Samastanum* at 4 P.M., where essays were read, and speeches made describing the virtues of Her Majesty, and the benefits enjoyed by the country under the British rule. The Presidential Address was adopted and signed. The meeting lasted till 6 P.M., when a grand procession, with Sri Venu Gopalswami, the god of the local pagoda, at its head, set out, and passed through the principal streets with great pomp. The Rajah was away at Waltair, whither he had gone to arrange for an entertainment to the European residents in honour of the Jubilee. He also arranged for decorating all the villages in the Zemindary with *thoranams*, &c.; and

drums were beaten and trumpets sounded at intervals, throughout the day. The present market of Bobbili is in a bad state, and the construction of a new one in a convenient locality has been under contemplation for a long time. The Rajah took this opportunity to erect a suitable market, and named it "The Victoria Market." He also remitted arrears of revenue due from the ryots to the extent of a lakh and a half in honour of Her Majesty.

BODINAYAKANUR (MADURA)

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

Jubilee Committee—Messrs T. B. KAMARAJA PANDIAH IC, Chairman, VELLAYYA ROWTHER and KUMARASWAMI CHETTIAR, Joint Secretaries, M. JOSEPH NADAR; SAHAKAI PEERANA ROWTHER; and PERUMBERALAVAI ROWTHER.

A Royal salute was fired at daybreak on the 16th February, and the people who had been invited from the villages of the Bodinayakanur Zemindary by the Jubilee Committee assembled in front of the Zemindar's palace, which was beautifully decorated, and joined in offering prayer for Her Majesty. At about 8 A.M. the school children and boys mustered, and marched thence in procession to the school building, which had been gaily decorated. A large number of people were present, including the Zemindar. The children sang the *Kummi* song, and cheers were given for Her Majesty. That was followed by music and dancing. Native music was played at the Cutcherry all day at intervals. About 11 o'clock the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the "Lamp Post," which is to be the local memorial of the Jubilee, in front of the palace, was performed by the Chairman of the Committee in the presence of a numerous assembly. A Jubilee proclamation was then read by Mr. Subba Iyer, and the people gave three cheers for Her Majesty. At about 3 P.M. the Zemindar of Periyur, in company with the Zemindar of the town and other gentlemen, went in procession to the school building, where a Tamil poet entertained the audience with an exhibition of *ashtavathanam* (an art by which a man meditates upon many subjects at the same time). A long speech on the Jubilee of Her Majesty, and on the blessings of British rule in India, was delivered by Mr. V. M. Joseph Nadar, Hospital Assistant, the Chairman of the Union. The Presidential Address was adopted and signed. The people gave three cheers for Her Majesty. About 300 poor people were fed. A *fête* was given to about 500 school children and others. About 60 poor people were presented with new cloths. At 8 P.M.

there was a grand procession, in which the Zemindar of Periyur and the poet above referred to took part. During the procession betel-nuts and sandal were distributed to the people. The proclamation was again read as the procession passed along the decorated streets. The American Mission congregation, headed by their pastor, the Rev. E. Seymour, marched through the streets in procession. They had erected a triumphal arch, which bore the inscription, "Long Live Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen," in large characters. From 10 to 12 at night there were several entertainments.

CALICUT (MALABAR).

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

At 6.30 A.M. on the morning of the 16th February there was a simultaneous parade of the Head-quarter Companies of the Malabar Volunteer Rifles, under the command of Major Logan (Collector of Malabar), on the *maidan* near the large tank of Calicut, and also of the detachment of the Royal Fusiliers stationed at West Hill Barracks, under the command of Captain Dease. The parade attracted a large crowd of people. A *feu de joie* and Royal salute were followed by three cheers for the Queen Empress, and the National Anthem was sung. The Volunteers and Regulars then marched to church, where a special service was held. From 9 A.M. to noon, the distribution of rice and food to the poor proceeded. At 3.30 P.M. between 7,000 and 8,000 people met to witness the sports. There were pony races, walking matches, sack races, obstacle races, high jumps, and long jumps. As the evening drew in, the Manancherra Tank and the Municipal Garden on its northern bank, were beautifully illuminated. On the four sides of both tank and garden is a wall of open stonework, along the whole length of which, as well as on the arches, lights were placed. The town generally was very prettily illuminated. The residence of the Collector was bright with lamps. That officer entertained Heads of Departments at dinner; while the District Judge, Mr. F. H. Wilkinson, was, in another quarter of the town, promoting brotherly

feeling as President of the Kerala Masonic Lodge, at which Europeans, Eurasians, Nairs, Tiers, and Parsees sat down to a Jubilee dinner. For the multitude there were native theatricals and music at various Pandals on the tank *maidan*. On the 17th, at 3.30 P.M., there was a regatta, which was a source of much interest to large crowds of people who assembled on the beach near the pier. In the spacious compound of the German Mission House, and in that of the Government College, the juvenile portion of the Calicut community was entertained with sports and a treat. A banquet, in honour of the Jubilee, was given at the Malabar Club. The festivities were brought to a close by a display of fireworks from the beach and pier. The Presidential Address was adopted and signed.

CANNANORE (MALABAR).

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

Jubilee Committee.—DR. S. C. SARKIS, *Chairman*; W. P. SCHONTHAL, *Secretary*; Messrs. E. GADSDEN; W. G. B. BROWNE; A. ANNASAWMY IYIR; B. D'ROSARIO; MANEGKJEE DASSARHOY; IIAJEE ABDOL RAHIM; L. B. REGO; W. P. GRIERSON; C. CHEROO COONGIE; and seven others.

A spacious and beautiful Pandal had been erected in the centre of the *maidan*, and bore numerous appropriate inscriptions. Booths were built all round the plain, where a fair was held. The whole town was decorated with flags, inscriptions, and evergreens. Festoons were hung in every street. At 6.30 A.M. on the 16th February the European Detachment and the Native Regiment paraded in full dress on the *maidan*. They fired a *feu de joie*, gave three hearty cheers for the Queen Empress, and then marched past the saluting point. Special services of Thanksgiving were held at 7 A.M. in the Roman Catholic Trinity Church, and at 9 A.M. in the Basel German Mission Church, where prayers were offered on behalf of Her Majesty and the Royal

Family. At 10 o'clock rice was distributed simultaneously at two localities to nearly 3,900 poor people, including children. At 3 P.M. great numbers of people of all castes and creeds began to pour in from all parts of the town and the suburbs. All were in their gala dress. The Pandal afforded accommodation to about 500 persons, and between 12,000 and 14,000 persons were on the *maidan* to witness the sports. Before the sports commenced, at the request of the Jubilee Committee and on their behalf, Mr. T. Zecharias, Head Master of the B. M. High School, delivered an interesting address in Malayalam on the importance of the occasion, after which three hearty cheers were given for the Queen Empress. The National Anthem was then sung, both in Malayalam and in English by the children of the Hindu Girls' school. The Presidential Address was adopted and signed. The sports now commenced and lasted till 6.30 P.M. The Band of the 11th Regiment M. I. was in attendance. At 7 P.M. the illuminations commenced. The whole town as well as the Pandal was beautifully illuminated. During the night various entertainments were provided for the masses. A Malayalam drama, entitled Kathakali, was enacted. The proceedings terminated at midnight. At 3 P.M. on the following day the Pandal was again filled with people, and sports were held. At 6 o'clock the National Anthem was sung as before; and the town and Pandal were again illuminated. At 9 P.M. some 18,000 to 20,000 people assembled to witness the fireworks, which lasted nearly an hour. Another Malayalam play was enacted.

CHAGULMURRI (KURNŌOL).

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

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

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

illuminated at night. Betel leaves and nuts were distributed among all those present in the temples after the prayers had been offered.

CHATRAPUR (GANJAM).

Chatrapur, the usual residence of the Collector of Ganjam, has a population of 3,664 persons; of whom 3,463 are Hindus, 117 Mohammedans, and 84 Christians. It contains the Collector's Cutcherry, a Subsidiary Jail, and Police Hospital. The only educational establishment is the Onslow Institution, attended chiefly by Brahmins and Sudias.

The Jubilee was celebrated on the 16th February by a parade at sunrise in the compound of the Collector's office, at the conclusion of which a salute and *feu de joie* were fired. These were followed by Thanksgiving Services in the churches and in the Hindu temples. The distribution of rice and money to nearly 400 poor persons followed. When it grew dark there was a torchlight procession of the god Radha-kantasm from 7 P.M. to midnight, accompanied by native music. A public meeting was held at 8 P.M. in the Collector's office, when the Presidential Address was adopted, with much enthusiasm. More than 500 persons were present. There was a display of fireworks immediately after the meeting.

CHICACOLE (GANJAM).

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

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

Very early in the morning of the 16th February a band of native musicians marched through the streets. About 7.30 A.M., a large number of people assembled at the school play-ground to witness the gymnastic performances of the schoolboys. Prizes were awarded to the successful competitors. A grand Durbar was then held in the High School hall, when there was a very large gathering of all classes of persons, including several Europeans. The building was tastefully decorated. Above the President's seat was suspended a large portrait of the Queen Empress, with a portrait of the Prince of Wales on the right, and of the Princess of Wales on the left of it; and below Her Majesty's portrait, which was adorned with garlands of flowers, there was a large picture of the whole of the Royal Family. The walls were surmounted with various inscriptions in large golden characters, the most prominent among them being "*Dei Gratia*," and "*Vivat Regina*." The

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

CHIDAMBARAM (SOUTH ARCOT).

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

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

The members of the Jubilee Committee, the Municipal Councillors, officers of the Judicial, Revenue, Magisterial, Police, Medical, Public Works, and Postal Departments, traders, merchants, artisans, cultivators, and landholders met at the Tahsiidar's house at 7 A.M. on the 16th February, formed themselves into a procession, and went through the four streets round the temple, distributing sugar in honour of the Jubilee. The route was watered, ornamented with festoons, and lined by the Police. Every house was decorated. The procession was headed by a band, followed by dancing girls. A salute of 101 guns was fired from the temple yards, when the procession started. Europeans, Hindus, and Mohammedans vied with one another in demonstrations of joy and loyalty. The auspicious omen of the accidental flying of a Brahmini kite just as the procession started was viewed by the Hindu portion of the community as auguring well for the continuance of Her Majesty's happy reign. Passing through the western and northern main streets the procession halted at the Sanscrit Padasala in the eastern main street. Here Halasianatha Sastry, a student in the Padasala, read an address in Sanscrit in honour of Her Majesty. Mr. V. Malhari Rao, the District Munsiff of the station, said he was sure nothing would be more gratifying to Her Imperial Majesty than to learn that Sanscrit, which had been neglected for many centuries, had of late made great progress, especially at this seat of religion, which was held in the highest reverence by all Hindus. After the distribution of refreshments to the students, the procession proceeded to the Padasala, where a student recited a Sanscrit poem in honour of Her Majesty. The

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

There were special celebrations in Mannargudi, Srimushanam, Bhavanagheri,

and Porto Novo. In all the villages of this taluk the poor were fed, prayers were offered for Her Majesty, and there was general rejoicing.

CHINGLEPUT (TOWN).

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

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

At daybreak on the 16th February guns were fired in the temple, and at 7 o'clock the members of the Jubilee Committee assembled opposite the Railway Station gate, where a Pandal had been erected, and distributed cloths to a large number of poor persons. Mr. Kuppusami Naidu, one of the members of the Committee, had arranged for a grand festival at the temple, at 8 A.M., in honour of the occasion. This festival attracted crowds of all classes of people, who offered up prayers for the Queen Empress, and the new Gates of the temple were formally opened. A silver plate, bearing a suitable inscription in commemoration of the Jubilee, was fixed on the new Gate. The District Judge and several other gentlemen, European and native, witnessed the ceremony. A gold ornament was then presented to the Hindu god, Kothandaramaswami, in the name of Her Majesty. Sandal and *pan supari* were distributed, rose-water was sprinkled, and about 500 people were fed with holy *prasadam*s. A large number of poor people were fed and clothed in the Sub-Collector's Office compound during the forenoon. In the afternoon a *fête* was given to the boys and girls of all the schools. A *Bhajanai* (singing of theological songs) was held in the temple, and prayers were offered to the god. A short Tamil poem, composed by himself, was sung by Pundit Jagannatha Pillay, at a large public meeting in the Hall of the Indian Press. The entrance to the Hall was tastefully decorated with bunting, &c., and over the doorway ran the inscriptions, "Long live our Empress," and "God save our Empress." The Hall was crowded. Tamil Jubilee odes were sung and explained. The Presidential Address was adopted and signed. The District Munsiff, who presided, having made some appropriate remarks, the meeting dispersed after a distribution of sandal and *pan supari*, and the sprinkling of rose-water. At night the whole town was grandly illuminated.

CHIRALA (KISTNA).

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

Jubilee Committee—Messrs. B. D. PRAZIER, *Chairman*; V. VENKETROW, *Secretary*; RAVULA SREELAKSHMI; RAVULA VENKTESWARIAH; MUNAPULY RAMIAH; P. VENKETRUTHNUM; D. SADASIVA ROW; M. RAMABRAMHAM; KARIMLAKSHMI; DUDU LAKSHMIAH; and six others.

The local Victoria Reading Club took an active part in celebrating the Jubilee. At 11 A.M. on the 16th February the Hindus congregated at their temples, and offered prayer for the Queen Empress. 150 poor persons were fed between 1 and 4 P.M. The Pandal erected for the occasion was elaborately decorated, and had the words "God save the Queen," in Telugu characters, over the entrance. After it was illuminated the people poured in, and were entertained with music of various kinds, and singing. A display of fireworks followed. From 9 P.M. to 4 A.M. there was a torchlight procession of the Hindu gods, accompanied by drums and dancing-girls.

CHITTOOR (NORTH ARCOT).

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

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

at the Association Hall, and continued until midnight. The Presidential Address was adopted and signed.

COCHIN (MALABAR).

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

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. GEORGE BRUNTON, *Chairman*; W. N. BLACK, *Secretary*; J. H. BOYLER; G. BARNOCHE; DHARSHLY KHEISRY; HAJEE MOOSA HAJJI AHMED; ELIAS HAJEE VYDENA; W. KITIN; A. KRISHNASAWMY; KAKU DAKU; P. MAHOMED MARIKAR; and two others.

This town was gaily decorated with flags, festoons, and other emblems of loyalty. At 6.30 A.M. on the 16th February the Volunteers held a parade, when a *feu de joie* was fired, and three hearty cheers were given for Her Majesty. There was special service in most of the churches. At 8 o'clock about 600 poor people were fed, and presented with money. At 2 o'clock a large procession arrived from Calvetty, consisting principally of members of the Mohammedan community, accompanied by native music, banners, and two elephants, the rear being brought up by acrobats. On their arrival on the *maidan* the sports began. They consisted of sword feats, sword dances, jumping through hoops, &c. They were witnessed by large crowds of people. Merry-go-rounds, swings, &c., had been erected on the *maidan* for the juvenile community. At dusk the town was very prettily illuminated. All along the principal roads and round the *maidan*, lamps, ten feet apart, had been erected. The Post and Telegraph Offices were prominent by their brilliancy, and many private residences were very tastefully lit up. Vypeen was also well lit up, and the church looked particularly brilliant. The backwater was illuminated, and a chain of boats connecting Cochin and Vypeen, all showing lights, had a striking effect. There were two native theatrical companies which attracted large crowds of people. The pieces performed were:—"The History of Charlemagne," by Native Christians, and "Aryamala Natakam," by Hindus. At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 17th the poor were again fed, and about 3,000 received alms. The chief attractions of this day were sports, which were held on the *maidan*. The ground was gaily

decorated with flags, and tents were pitched for the accommodation of visitors. The sports commenced at 2.30 P.M., and there was no lack of competitors for the various events. On the programme being finished the prizes were distributed, after which three hearty cheers were given for Her Majesty. In the evening the town was again illuminated, and there were processions. The Presidential Address was adopted.

COCONADA (GODAVERY).

At 8 A.M. on the 16th February the Presidential Address was read in Hindustani and Telugu at the Jubilee Pandal (erected at the Rajah of Pittapur's College) by the Raji Sahib and the Chairman of the Municipality to a large number of people who had assembled. *Pan supari* was distributed, and nautches and native music followed. In all the Hindu temples and Mohammedan mosques special Services of Thanksgiving were held, and in the three Christian places of worship addresses appropriate to the occasion were delivered. In the Protestant Church the Bishop of Madras preached an excellent sermon on the Jubilee, in which he dwelt on the virtues of Her Majesty. The Godavery Volunteers had a Church Parade, and were marched to their respective places of worship headed by their band. A very large number of poor Hindus were fed at the Prince of Wales's Choultry, and about 500 Mohammedans in the principal mosque, at 3 P.M. A substantial dinner was provided for poor East Indians at the Victoria Hotel. Between 4 and 5 P.M. Hindu and Mohammedan school children assembled at the Rajah's College, and were treated to sweetmeats, fruits, cakes, &c. Meanwhile the children of St. Thomas, Timpany Memorial, and St. Joseph's Convent schools met at a house in Jugemaikpuram, and held sports, and had different amusements provided for them till 5 P.M., when, after singing the National Anthem, and giving three hearty cheers for the Queen Empress, they were supplied plentifully with cakes, fruit, and sweets. At 6.30 P.M. the A Company of the Godavery Volunteer Rifles, headed by their band, marched to the Jubilee Pandal, and served as a guard of honour, being drawn up in open order in rear of the Chairman's seat, under the command of their Adjutant, Captain Deane. The Pandal, which covered the whole of the College compound, was crowded. Among the European community were the Bishop of Madras and his Chaplain; and the native gathering was a most representative one. The Pandal was well lighted and arranged, and the College itself was beautifully illuminated; it had a transparency in front with the words "God save the Queen Empress." The chair was taken by Mr. Boyce. After a preliminary speech the Presidential Address was handed by the Chairman to Major Baker, Commandant of the Volunteers, who read it aloud. The Address was then adopted with enthusiasm. The Volunteers

presented arms, and the band played the National Anthem, after which three hearty cheers, led by Major Baker, were given. Nautches, native jugglers, and music occupied the time till 8 P.M., when a procession was formed, and wended its way, under illuminated arches and pandals, to the *maidan* between the Marine Villa and the Marine Lascars' lines, where a display of fireworks took place. The number of people present was computed at between 12,000 and 15,000; a more orderly crowd was never seen.

COIMBATORE (TOWN).

The population of this town is 38,967, the Hindus being in a large majority. The chief Hindu castes in the town are Brahmmins, Kschatrias (warriors), Chetties (traders), Vellalers (agriculturists), Idiyars (shepherds), Kammalars (artisans), Kannakkans (writers), Kaikalars (weavers), Voruniyan (labourers and cultivators), Kushavan (potters), Shembadavan (fishermen and hunters), Shanars (toddy drawers), Ambatian (barbers), Vannan (washermen), Salini (mixed castes), and others. The town has a College which teaches up to the First in Arts Standard, and three High Schools teaching up to Matriculation. There are twenty-two Boys' and three Girls' Schools, two mixed Schools for Eurasians, and two Normal Schools, one for Boys, and the other for Girls. Coimbatore has been a Municipality since 1864, and is provided with fine roads. Its chief imports are salt, iron, and cotton goods; while its exports are cotton jaggery, myrabolams, horse gram, and timber. There are extensive works where the coffee cultivated on the Nilgiris is prepared for the home market.

Jubilee Committee—Messes. G. D. LEHAN, *Chairman*; ANNASAMI RAO, RAO SAHIB, *Secretary*; PERRYASAMI MUDILIAK; REV. M. ROUDY; Colonel PICKANCE, Messrs. C. C. FIANAGAN; KASTURI KANGAIYANGAR; TIRUVENGADASAMI MUDILIAK; RAMASAWMY CHITTY; SAIFYED ABDUL RAZZAC; and six others.

Early in the morning of the 16th February there was a parade of the Volunteers of Coimbatore and Podanur with the Reserve Police and Jail Guard, under the command of Colonel Pickance. A large crowd witnessed the parade. The troops fired a *feu de joie*, and gave three enthusiastic cheers, led by the Colonel, for Her Majesty. After a few well executed manœuvres the line advanced to the flag-staff, and gave the Royal salute. The Presidential Address to Her Majesty was read in English by the Collector, in Tamil by Mr. N. Annasami Rao, Rao Sahib, and in Hindustani by Abdul Rahimon Sahib. It was adopted with acclamation. Householders in the town showed their interest in the occasion by decorating their houses, while *thoranams* overhung every street, and some very effective decorations with mottoes appropriate to the occasion were displayed, and illuminated at night. At noon the clemency of Her Most Gracious Majesty was made known to the prisoners in the Jail, and 200 male and 12 female convicts were released. The afternoon was taken up with athletic sports in which all classes joined, and which gave much amusement to crowds of people. During the sports a Fancy Bazaar was held in various

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

COIMBATORE (VILLAGES)

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

COONOOOR (NILGIRIS HILLS).

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

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

People of all castes and creeds took part in the celebration. At 9 P.M. on the 16th February prayers for the long life and prosperity of Her Majesty were offered in all churches mosques, and temples. Sweetmeats were profusely distributed among the school children of Wellington and Coonoor, followed by the feeding and clothing or

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

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

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

CUDDALORE (SOUTH ARCOT).

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

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

From an early hour crowds of people were seen hastening to the spacious *maidan* at the New Town. At 6.15 A.M. on the 16th February a salute of 31 guns was fired. The day's programme included British and Indian sports, open to competitors of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. There was much excitement during the flat races. Rations were distributed to poor Europeans and Eurasians. The best descriptions of mutton, beef, potatoes, and bread procurable were provided gratuitously. The native poor assembled at various parts of the town, and were

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

CUDDAPAH (CUDDAPAH).

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

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

The morning of the 16th February was ushered in with a *fete de joie* fired by the Railway Volunteers. At 8 A.M. a Jubilee Service was conducted in Christ Church and in the London Mission Chapel. Thanksgivings were offered in all the mosques and temples. About 3,000 poor people were fed and clothed in Muthial Sastriar's Chuttram and in the Poor House attached to the Civil Dispensary. From noon to 3 P.M. there were numerous processions, the chief among them being that of the village officials with trumpets and drums. The grandest was the public procession at 4 P.M., from the Post Office. It numbered between 4,000 and 5,000 persons

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

CUMBUM (KURNOOL).

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

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. K. RUFUM SRINGH; D. SRINIVASA ROW; H. B. ADDIS; D. JAGGANATHA ROW PUNTAU; C. KRISHNASAWMY AIYAR; MOOSSAIN KHAN SAHIB; and six others.

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

DACHEPALLE (KISTNA).

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

DEKANIKOTA (SALEM).

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

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

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

DEVAH SHOLA (NILGIRIS).

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

By the orders of Mr. J. W. B. Money all the Badaga workmen at the Cinchona Gardens had a day's pay, and a day's holiday in honour of the Jubilee. In the