

Superintendent, a Sub-Postmaster, and a Police Station ; and it is the head-quarters of a Revenue Inspector.

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

At 8 o'clock in the morning of the 16th February a procession, attended by a large number of people, including most of the leading men of the town, the Police, and the children of four schools, started from near the Police station, and marched in procession, headed by two native bands, to the Pandal that had been erected for the occasion near the Mission Town School. On its way the procession passed beneath a handsome triumphal arch, which bore a Mahratta inscription on each face of it, meaning "Success to Her Majesty the Queen Empress." Soon after the procession had entered the Pandal the Police force held a parade, and fired *à feu de joie*. After the parade the children of the Mission Orphan Girls' School sang the National Anthem in Canarese, the whole assembly standing. Three hearty cheers were then given for Her Majesty. At the request of the Jubilee Committee Mrs. Ott and Mrs. Ebb presented to the school-children, over 200 in number, a copy of a Canarese book, entitled "The Queen's Jubilee." Rice was distributed to about 250 poor persons. A special Thanksgiving Service was held in the Basel Mission Church, and prayers were offered in the temples for Her Majesty. The evening festivities commenced by about 3,000 people assembling near the Mission bungalow, and moving thence at sunset, in procession, preceded by two bands, towards the Pandal. As the procession went along, red and blue lights were burnt at intervals. The whole of the road from the Post Office to the Pandal, a distance of a furlong, was illuminated by small kerosine lamps fixed on poles placed on both sides. Three beautiful triumphal arches, bearing appropriate inscriptions, had been erected on that road. The decorated Pandal presented a charming appearance when it was lighted up. As soon as the procession reached the Pandal Mr. Mundkur Mangesh Rao made a speech in Canarese, and proposed three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen Empress. The cheers were enthusiastically given, and sugar and *pan supari* were distributed to all present. Rose-water was freely sprinkled, and sweetmeats were distributed among the school-children. A display of fireworks followed, after which there were gymnastic performances. At 9 o'clock the assembly returned in procession as far as the Post Office, and then dispersed. The Presidential Address was adopted.

NAMAKAL (SALEM).

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

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

Over 800 poor persons were fed and clothed between 8 A.M. and 6 P.M. on the 16th February. Prayers were offered in the temples and mosques. A procession of the Hindu gods started from the Narasimaswami temple, followed by a large concourse of people with Hindu music, and a Police escort. The procession halted at the Mantapam at 9 A.M. The children of the Girls' and the Elementary Boys' Schools were collected in the Literary Institute, whither the assembly halted for a few minutes. Here the Police mustered in force, and fired a *feu de joie*. The procession and the children then marched to the Middle School house, with Hindu music playing, headed by a body of police constables, who fired a volley occasionally during the march, and followed by a great number of all castes and creeds. As the party entered the school-house the boys shouted "God bless the Queen," "Cheers for the Queen Empress." There were recitations and dialogues by the boys of the Middle School, and the girls sang several appropriate songs. The children were afterwards treated to sugar and fruits. Three enthusiastic cheers were given for Her Majesty. The party returned to the Literary Institute, and then dispersed. In the afternoon there were *abishakams* and *archanas* in the temples for the prosperity and long life of the Queen Empress and the Royal Family. In the evening the party again met at the Literary Institute, whence they proceeded with music to the top of the Rock, where a sumptuous repast was provided for all. At the same time about 100 poor Brahmins, and an equal number of Sudras, were served with food in the Runganadaswami temple by T. Ramaswami Aiyangar, the Secretary of the Jubilee Committee. After sunset, the rock, the town, and the temples were illuminated. At night the effigies of Runganadaswami and Narasimaswami were carried again in procession with music. That was followed by a pyrotechnic display. The Presidential Address was adopted. In commemoration of the Jubilee a "Library," in connection with the Literary Institute was opened.

NANDALUR (CUDDAPAH).

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

NANDYAL (KURNOOL).

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

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

At sunrise on the 16th February tom-toms were beaten through the streets of the town, announcing that a distribution of food was to be made to the poor of all classes. The feeding continued from 8 o'clock till sunset, amid shouts of "Long live the Queen." About 2,000 persons in all were thus fed. At 11 A.M. prayers were offered in all places of worship for the long life and prosperity of the Queen Empress. All the houses, temples, and public buildings were decorated with festoons, *thoranams*, and flags. Several triumphal arches had been erected across the roads. The most prominent of these was one in front of the

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

NARAYANAVARAM (NORTH ARCOT).

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

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

The Jubilee was celebrated here on the 16th February with great enthusiasm. At daybreak every house was decked with festoons, and there was not a house that remained unilluminated in the evening. Special service was held in the morning in Kalyana Venkatasä's temple, and prayers were offered for the

continuance of Her Majesty's reign. The Mohammedans assembled at their mosque, and had morning worship with a similar prayer for the Queen Empress. About 2,000 poor Hindus and Mohammedans were fed, and cloths were distributed to the most indigent among them. There was an evening service in the temple in honour of Her Majesty. On the next day, special worship was again performed in the Kalyana Venkataswami temple, and a *Vyasa Puja* was made in honour of the Jubilee. On this occasion a Brahmin recited a Sanscrit ode, which he had composed in commemoration of the Jubilee. In the evening there was a grand procession of the god, which started about midnight, and returned about 5 o'clock in the morning. Fireworks were let off at intervals. When the procession came to an end, three cheers were given for Her Majesty. As permanent memorials of the Jubilee three "Lamp Posts" were erected, and a sum was deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank, the interest accruing from which will be utilised in distributing "Books" to the poor boys attending the schools in the Division.

NARSIPATAM (VIZAGAPATAM).

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

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

On the morning of the 16th February the town presented a beautiful appearance with festoons overhanging the streets, and mottoes expressive of loyalty. The "Union Jack" was hoisted in a central part of the town, amid shouts of applause from the assembled multitude. A large number of people assembled at the fine Pandal that had been erected on the Police Parade-ground. Here several loyal speeches were made, the speakers dwelling on the great benefits that the people of India had derived during the reign of Her Majesty, which had been pre-eminently characterised by even-handed justice. Cheers were repeatedly given for Her Majesty. The poor and needy were sumptuously fed and clothed. In the afternoon all the Native and European gentlemen of the place witnessed a nautch in the Pandal. This continued till 5 o'clock, when sweetmeats were distributed to the boys and girls of the various Schools in the town. The time between 5 and 7 P.M. was occupied by athletic sports on the Parade-ground. Prizes were awarded to the winners. At night a dramatic performance was given in the Pandal. It commenced at 9 o'clock in the night, and continued till daybreak. The Presidential Address was read and explained to the audience, and adopted amid hearty cheers. *Attar* and *pan supari* were then distributed to the Native and European gentlemen. The festivities

wound up with a display of fireworks. It was resolved to establish a "Reading Room" in commemoration of the Jubilee, and to call it the "Queen's Reading Room."

NAZARETH (TINNEVELLY).

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

The celebration began on the evening of the 15th February. At the special service, which commenced at 7 P.M., prayers were offered for the Queen Empress and the Royal Family, and a Native Missionary preached. He gave the congregation an account of the life of Her Majesty; pointed out a few lessons to be derived from Her Majesty's noble example; explained the nature of the present Government of India; contrasted it with preceding Governments in the country; and alluded to the privileges which India now enjoys under the peaceful Government of Great Britain. At the conclusion of the service native bands played, and an Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired. The festivities continued till 10 P.M., and were witnessed by a large crowd. Rice and mutton were distributed to the poor. On the morning of Jubilee Day, people poured in from several adjacent towns and villages. At 6.30 A.M. there was a celebration of the Communion, which was largely attended by Native Christians. At 10 A.M. a special form of prayer for the Queen's Jubilee was used, and an appropriate sermon was preached. At 11.30 A.M. a meeting of Mission agents and headmen of the congregations was held in the Boys' Orphanage. A Jubilee Fund, called "The Native Christian Provident Fund," for the benefit of Christians, was started. 119 prisoners were released from the Jail. The meeting closed with three hearty cheers for Her Majesty. From 4 to 5 P.M. the gymnastic instructor performed several wonderful tricks in jugglery. Vespers were sung at 7 P.M., and the church was well illuminated. From 8 to 12 P.M. there was a variety of performances which were witnessed by thousands of people. Some boys performed gymnastic and acrobatic feats. At intervals there were magic-lantern shows. At the end of every item in the performances tom-toms were beaten, and a harlequin made his appearance to enliven the people. From midnight to 2 A.M. there was a grand display of fireworks. The Presidential Address was adopted. "Industrial Technical Schools" are in course of con-

struction at this place, and they are to be finished at a cost of Rs. 10,000, during the Jubilee year.

NEGAPATAM (TANJORE).

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

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

The morning of the 16th February dawned with the firing of guns in the various churches, mosques, and temples in the town, and with an Imperial salute of 101 guns both in the principal Hindu temple, and also at Nagore in a famous Mohammedan mosque at that suburb. Upwards of 3,000 poor people were fed in the course of the day, at the expense of Messrs. M. Ganapathi Pillai, M. T. Bavasa Ravuther, Atheenarayana Iyer, and R. M. S. Nagappa Chettiar. At 3 P.M. a grand procession started from the Railway Station, and marched to the site of the proposed memorial "Park," headed by the South Indian Railway Volunteer Corps with band. All corporate bodies in the town took part in the procession with appropriate devices and banners. The members of the Freemason Lodge, "Prudentia," marched in the procession with their insignia. A grand Pavilion had been erected on the Park *maidan*. The procession arrived at 4 P.M. Upwards of 400 Schoolgirls, who had been arranged in a gallery in the pavilion, greeted the party on its arrival by singing "God save the Queen." The memorial stone of the Park was laid, the ceremony being performed by the Freemasons, headed by Worshipful Brother W. J. Hooper, from Trichinopoly, who had been delegated by the Right Worshipful the District Grand Master of Madras for the purpose. After laying the stone, Mr. Hooper addressed the assembly, and dwelt upon the vast progress the country had made during Her Majesty's reign. Mr. Crighton, the Chairman of the Jubilee Committee, made an appropriate reply, thanking Mr. Hooper and his brother Masons for their kindness in coming to Negapatam, to officiate at the inaugural ceremony. At the conclusion of the ceremony the Volunteer Corps fired a *feu de joie*, and the band played the National Anthem. The Pagoda authorities then made over the ground of the Park

to the Chairman of the Town Council, after which there was a distribution of *pan supari*, limes, and garlands. Three hearty cheers were given for Her Majesty. More than 20,000 people witnessed the ceremony, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Before the meeting dispersed, Mr. Crighton, at the request of the Municipal Chairman, declared the "Victoria Industrial School" of the Municipality open. The meeting then broke up. The people again assembled at 9 P.M. to witness a grand display of fireworks. There was a most effective illumination of the Railway premises, the Post and Telegraph Offices, the European quarters, and the houses of several native gentlemen. The Presidential Address was adopted. On the evening of the 17th upwards of 2,500 Schoolboys assembled in the pavilion, each school marching to its place with colours and band. Sports were then held, and prizes given, after which the boys were treated at the expense of Messrs. Frank Oliver, Annasami Iyer, Streeramoolu Naidu, and Kupchan Lall. Late in the evening of the same day there was a grand procession of the god and goddess of the large Hindu temple.

NELLORE (TOWN).

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

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

The celebration of the Jubilee on the 16th February began with religious services in places of worship. From 10 A.M. till 1 P.M. there was a feeding of the poor in three parts of the town, at which 2,000 persons received a substantial meal. At 4 P.M. there was a mass meeting in the Cutcherry Square, where, for two hours, sports took place. Then followed the reading of the Proclamation of 1858 in English, Telugu, and Hindustani. The "Union Jack" was hoisted, and a salute fired. This part of the programme closed with the singing of "God save the Queen." A treat of sweets was given to the children of the town by Mr. A. Venkaya Garu. In the evening there was a display of fireworks, and an illumination

of the town. The Nellore Club gave a dinner to the British residents at the house of Mr. C. A. Bull. The Presidential Address was adopted. On the 17th, there was a Garden Party, given by Mrs. Lorne Campbell, the wife of the District and Sessions Judge, to the Europeans, Eurasians, and a large number of native gentlemen of the town. Tennis, badminton, and archery were engaged in until dark, after which the Rev. Dr. Downie gave a stereopticon exhibition of views of London and Windsor, and a number of the places on the route between England and India. At the close of the exhibition "God save the Queen" was sung. The illumination of Mrs. Campbell's garden and bungalow was very picturesque. The Committee decided to erect, as a permanent memorial, a "Victoria Hospital for Women," at a cost of about Rs. 15,000.

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

OMALUR (SALEM).

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

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

The people of Omalur celebrated the Jubilee on the 16th February in a very loyal manner. *Abishakams* and *pujahs* were performed in all the temples, and prayers were offered for the continuance of Her Majesty's reign, and for the long life and happiness of all the members of the Royal Family. The Khazi and Mullah of the Mohammedan community offered prayers in the mosque. In the evening the villagers, including the school children, assembled in the Local Fund School House, where sandal, flowers, sugar, and *pan supari* were distributed. The Local Police Force, which paraded in front of the premises, fired a *feu de joie*.

The decorations were all that could be desired. The meeting opened with speeches delivered in Tamil, in which the blessings of peace and prosperity which had been enjoyed by the various nationalities in India under the benign rule of Her Majesty were alluded to. These speeches were received with great enthusiasm. After that, sugar, *pan supari*, &c., were distributed among the assembly, and the meeting terminated with three enthusiastic cheers for Her Majesty. Then a grand procession of the Hindu gods, attended by a large crowd of people, issued from the Siva and Vishnu temples, and it was past 10 P.M. when, after going through the principal streets, it returned to the temples. The Presidential Address was adopted. The local permanent memorial will take the form of a "Water Pandal."

OOTACAMUND (NILGIRIS).

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

Jubilee Committee.—Lieut.-General Sir HARRY PRENDERGAST, V C, K.C.B., *Chairman*; Messrs. C. E. PLUNKETT, *Secretary*; L. R. BURROWS; General MORGAN; General WILSON; Colonel LIARDET; Messrs. M. A. LAWSON, M.A.; GOOT MAHOMED SAIR; EDUIJEE; MARUTHACHELLA MUDELLIAR; and others.

Not only did the residents of the town unite in the festivities on the 16th February, but many people came in from the surrounding villages, including not a few representatives of the Hill tribes. The grand display of bunting and banners shown by the Murree Brewery Company attracted much attention. Two triumphal arches were erected on the Commercial Road. The first was between the Alexandra House gate and Bombay Hall. This at first glance appeared to be a sholah transplanted in its entirety from one of the adjacent hills. A triumphal arch was also erected over the Library gate. The proceedings commenced with an impressive Thanksgiving Service at St. Stephen's church. The members of the Freemason Lodge, "Faith, Hope, and Charity," attended in full costume. The National Anthem was

heartily sung at the conclusion of the service. The special service at the Roman Catholic church was also a full choral one. At the mosque there was a special service at 9 A.M., at which the leading members of the Mohammedan community of the town were present. The Hindus met at their temple, and the other religious sects did honour to the occasion. A Review Parade of the Volunteers took place at the Hobart Park at noon. The head-quarters companies marched to the Park, headed by the band, playing the Jubilee march. On arrival there they were formed into line, and with ranks opened they received Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Prendergast, V.C., K.C.B., the reviewing General Officer, with the usual salute. After the General had inspected the men a *feu de joie* was fired, followed by a Royal salute and three cheers, led by Sir Harry Prendergast. The Volunteers then marched past in column of companies. After the march past, line was re-formed, and the General expressed the great happiness it afforded him to be present on such an auspicious occasion, and complimented the men on their soldier-like appearance. Several stanzas, composed by himself, were read in Tamil by Pundit Vencatarama Aiyangar. An Address on behalf of the Mohammedan community was presented by Munshi Syed Fackroodeen Sufi. At 12.30 money and clothing were distributed to 150 Hindu and 50 Mohammedan poor persons. At the Friend-in-Need Society's workshop, the European and Eurasian poor received small gifts. A procession of school children, of all classes and creeds, and numbering over 800, then took place. The Nazareth Convent Schools were remarkable for the various costumes of the pupils; there were the boarders in brown, the day scholars in costumes of their own, the native girls enveloped in white clothes, and the boys all neatly dressed. But for gaiety and variety of colours, the Hobart and Kandal Schools bore away the palm. The banner of the St. Stephen's Girls' School was prettily wrought, and besides the name of the school it had on it the words, "Victoria our Beloved Queen, Long may She reign." The Brecks' Memorial School, the Ootacamund Grammar School, the Baptist Mission, Wesleyan Mission, and Kaity Schools, were well represented, and with their many handsome banners, some made expressly for the occasion, they formed a very interesting feature in the proceedings of the day. At 5 o'clock the children were assembled to partake of refreshments. "God save the Queen" was then sung. The sports now commenced, each event being well contested. The crowd that assembled to witness these sports was unprecedented in Ootacamund. Besides the usual items of high jumps and long jumps, &c., there were a tug-of-war for Todas and Badagas; then followed two dances, one by the Todas, and the other by the Kotas, which appeared to be the most entertaining portion of the evening programme. A flat

race for Badagas and Todas respectively were the next two events, and were well contested. A flat race between a Toda and a European resulted in the latter winning by several lengths, thereby gaining a purse, presented by General Faunce, Quartermaster-General. Sir Harry Prendergast assisted in directing the sports, and Mrs. Orr distributed the prizes. The display of fireworks at the Hobart Park, which commenced at the conclusion of the sports, occupied a short time, and was very good. There were four bonfires : one on the hill behind St. Stephen's ; a second on Snowdon Hill ; a third on Elk Hill ; and the fourth—the largest—on Dodabetta peak. Lights were artistically arranged on Breeks' School, the Municipal Office, and the Post and Telegraph Office. The illuminations and decorations in the town were varied and numerous. The following firms illuminated their premises :—Messrs. Spencer and Co., Smith and Co., Oakes and Co., Marchant and Co., Abou Mahommed and Co., and Esooph Sait. The Hindu and Mohammedan community held a musical *soirée* at Bombay Hall. The leading members of both communities were present. Pundit Venkatarama Aiyengar sang his stanzas, and received much applause. The proceedings of the day were brought to a close by a Ball at the Assembly Rooms. The Presidential Address was adopted. It was resolved to obtain as a permanent local memorial of the Jubilee a full-sized "Portrait" in oils of Her Majesty.

ONGOLE (NELLLORE).

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

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. W. J. TATE, *Chairman* ; V. ANANDA ROW PUNTALU, *Secretary* ; NALATURI VINCAJARUNGACHARRY ; N. NAMBIKAMALIA CHETTI ; Rev. W. R. MANLY ; Messrs. TIRUVENGADA PILLAI ; and AHAMED HUSSAIN SAIB BAHADUR.

The Jubilee was celebrated with much enthusiasm on the 16th February. Prayers were offered in all places of worship for Her Majesty. A handsome and elaborately decorated Pandal had been erected in a tope near a Hindu temple, outside the town, and thither the Queen's local representative (the Sub-Collector) was, on the afternoon of the 16th, conducted in procession. The "Union Jack" floated over the triumphal arch which adorned the entrance to the Pandal, on which was inscribed a suitable motto. As the procession entered the Pandal a

feu de joie was fired, and the people cheered. Then cloths were distributed to the needy, who had already been fed in the morning. The Presidential Address was read in English by Mr V. Ananda Row, the Secretary to the Jubilee Committee, and in Telugu by Mr. N. Venkata Runga Charlu. It was then adopted Sanscrit and Telugu odes were recited. The company, which must have numbered over 3,000, then witnessed the sports, which lasted till sunset. A nautch followed in the now brilliantly lit Pandal. The people then marched in procession through the chief streets of the town, and eventually proceeded to the Sub-Collector's bungalow, where they gave three cheers for Her Majesty. Gymnastic feats, sports, nautches, and singing occupied the afternoon and evening of the 17th, and the proceedings wound up a little before midnight with a bonfire on the hill opposite the Pandal, with fireworks, and cheers for Her Majesty. The balance of the Jubilee subscriptions will be devoted to the "Improvement of the Water Supply" of the town.

PAKALA (NALLORE)

A *feu de joie* was fired at dawn on the 16th February by the Salt Contingent, and after prizes had been awarded to the best dressed peons, several sheep and a quantity of rice, provided by the Inspector, Mr Mitchell, were served out to the Factory establishment and three Preventive parties. Rations were also distributed to the registered coolies, as well as to the poor of the place. In the afternoon, just before the sports began, another *feu de joie* was fired. There were hurdle, sack, three legged, cheroot, pick-a back, cooly, boys', guls', and women's races, as well as "bull in the ring," and other sports, with a tug of war, "Peons *versus* Coolies," which was won by the former. There was a torchlight dance by Brinjarie women, native music and dancing girls, and a display of fireworks, concluding with three cheers for the Queen Empress. In the village, and after the fireworks, there was a procession of gods from the Hindu temple. The Presidential Address was adopted.

PALAMCOTTAH (PINNVLLEY)

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

A crowd of nearly 10,000 persons assembled on the race-course to witness the sports. The sports-programme included pony and horse races. A *fête* was given to school-children in a tastefully decorated Pandal on the *maidan*. The

principal residents of the district, including the Zemindars of Ettiapuram, Oothumalai, and Sevelpatti were present. The Presidential Address was read, adopted, and presented to the District Magistrate. A good display of fireworks followed. The principal roads in Palamcottah and Tinnevely, and the streets and houses in both the towns and neighbouring villages, were illuminated at night, as also the public buildings. At the principal places of worship special services were held. Gods were taken in procession in several Devastanams. On the 17th an address on the benefits of British rule in India was delivered at a large public meeting at which the District Judge presided. A nautch was held at night. Enthusiastic cheers were given for Her Majesty and the Royal Family.

PALANI (MADURA).

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

Jubilee Committee.—Rev H. C. HAZEN, *Chairman*; Messrs. T. GOUSMIAH SAHIB, J. SAMUEL PILLAI, and C. RUNGA ROW, *Joint Secretaries*; SIIHAMBARAM CHETTIAR; T. KRISINA ROW; C. SUBBARAYLR; and five others.

Early in the morning of the 16th February the town assumed a gay appearance. The houses had been whitewashed and adorned with flags and banners; and *thorannams* overhung the streets. The Navaranga Mantapam in front of the temple was tastefully decorated, and a beautiful Pandal had been erected there. A small Pandal had been put up at the entrance to the Municipal Office, with a triumphal arch bearing the inscription "Long live Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India." *Abishakams* and *pujahs* were performed in the Hindu temples of the town, and special services were held. Prayers were also offered in the churches and mosques. At noon about 3,000 poor of all classes were fed in different places, and about 150 of them were presented with cloths. In the afternoon sweetmeats were distributed to about 7,000 schoolboys and girls. In the evening there were magical performances and athletic sports. At night there was a grand illumination of all the houses, temples, mosques, churches, streets, and the Rock. The Post Office, Municipal Office, the Taluk Cutcherry, the Municipal Dispensary, and the Police Station House, as well as the Jubilee Mantapam, were beautifully illuminated. At 6.30 P.M. a large number of gentlemen and ladies assembled at the Navaranga Mantapam. A

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

PALGHAUT (MALABAR).

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

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

People, not only from the town and the taluk, but also from distant places, had gathered together on the occasion. Several leading chieftains, including the Second Prince of the Zamorin family, the Elia Rajah of Nilambur, Kollongode Elia Nambidi, and others were present. At 6 A.M. on the 16th February an Imperial salute of 101 kathanas (a gun used in temples) was fired from the ramparts of the fort, and the Jubilee Parade of the Volunteers, which immediately afterwards took place, concluded with three enthusiastic cheers for Her Majesty, and the singing of the National Anthem. The European and East Indian community attended the Jubilee

Service in the Roman Catholic church. At 10 A.M. rice, cloths, and money were distributed to 2,000 poor. Beautifully caparisoned elephants, the largest of which carried a life-size portrait of Her Majesty, formed part of a procession which started at about 4 P.M. from the Jubilee Pandal that had been erected in the vicinity of the fort, where a large number of Europeans and natives had assembled, and passed by the English church, the Big Bazaar, and the Sultanpetta, returning to the Jubilee Pandal at about 7.30 P.M. About 20,000 people were on the *maidan* to witness the ceremony. The procession presented a brilliant spectacle, and red, blue, and green lights were burnt at intervals. When the portrait of Her Majesty was taken into the Pandal three hearty cheers were given for the Queen Empress, and the National Anthem was sung. A display of fireworks brought the festivities of the day to a close. The Presidential Address was adopted. On the following afternoon a large number of European and native gentlemen assembled in the Jubilee Pandal, and the space around the Pandal was crowded with people who had met to witness some races. Shortly after dusk there was a grand display of fireworks. Three cheers and three *arpus* (the native way of cheering on the Malabar coast) for Her Majesty brought the loyal demonstration to an end.

PALLADAM (COIMBATORE).

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

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs C. SLLIHA RAMAIYER, *Chairman*, SIBGATHULLAH CHIDA, *Secretary*, HANNUMANHA RAO; RAMANARAYAN DI VA; SUJAMMUL SAIT; KUPPAN CHETTIYAR; PALANI CHETTIYAR; GOVINDA RAO; MANIKHAPURAM KRISHNA RAO; DADA SAHIB; and MAKDOON SAHIB.

The town was decorated in a variety of ways from early in the morning of the 16th February, and in the evening it was brilliant with illuminations. People of different castes were fed, and a money distribution was made to indigent Moham-medans. In the temples and mosques special thanksgivings were offered, and blessings were invoked for Her Majesty. In the afternoon a treat was given to the schoolboys. At 4 P.M. almost all the male population of the town and of the adjoining villages attended a public meeting that was held in a large Pandal in the Temple compound. The assemblage was immense for a town like Palladam, for no fewer than 1,000 people were present. The police paraded in front of the Pandal. Mr. C. Seetha Ramaier Tahsildar was voted to the chair. The proceedings opened with an address in Tamil by Mr. S. V. Seetharamaiyer, B.A., who explained the object of the meeting, described the blessings enjoyed by the

Indian people under the British rule, and alluded to the virtues of the sympathetic and benevolent Sovereign who adorns the British throne. The assembly then shouted "Long life and prosperity to the Queen and Royal Family." There was then a singing party, and when that was over, sandal, *fan supari*, plantains, and sugar were distributed to all present. The assemblage then went in procession, accompanied by music, to the Market compound, to witness a display of fireworks, which was preceded by a Royal salute by the police. The procession returned through the principal streets of the town to the original place of meeting, where, after hearty acclamations, the crowd dispersed. The Presidential Address was adopted.

PALMANAIR (NORTH ARCOT).

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

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. K. KRISHNA ROW, *Chairman*; E. VENKATARAMAYYA, *Secretary*; VIVIANI; G. S. WILLOCKS; K. RUNGAYYA MUDELIAR; A. BALAKRISHNA ROW; C. ARUNAGIRI MUDELIAR; D. KACHAPESEVARAYYA; Gopalakrishinappa Chetty; and others.

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

PAMBAN (MADURA).

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

Jubilee Committee.—J. JAMES, *Chairman*; P. B. GIBBONS, *Secretary*; V. RAJARUTHNUM PILLAY; J. E. P. STEEL; A. S. PENAGAPANY MUDELIAR; J. VENKATRAYULU NAIDU; A.

VEDAKKAN ; A. SUBRAMANIA PILLAY ; ABDUL RAHIMAN SAHIB ; M. MUTHU ; and MYDDEEN PITCHAI MARAIKAR.

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

PANRUTI (SOUTH ARCOT).

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

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

At dawn on the 16th February salutes were fired in honour of Her Majesty. Early in the morning, service was performed in the Christian church, and *abishakams*, offerings, and *arjanai* were offered in Hindu temples. In the Mosque *pathiah* was grandly performed. At about 10 A.M. the feeding of the poor commenced. In the godown attached to the Choultry in the heart of the town, upwards of 1,000 poor people were served with food ; and food was served to more than 1,000 mendicants

in other centres. A number of gentlemen were entertained in the Choultry. The Public Offices were beautifully decorated with evergreens, festoons, the Union Jack, and banners, and with the inscription, "God save our Empress for another fifty years." At about 7 P.M. the illuminations were complete, and the town presented a brilliant appearance. The people thronged everywhere. Guns were fired at intervals, and there was a musical performance. At 8 P.M. the Arichandra Natakam gave a dramatic performance, the play selected being one which illustrated the principle of honesty as being characteristic of Her Majesty's reign. The play continued until daybreak. The Presidential Address was adopted.

PARAMAKUDI (MADURA).

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

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

Early in the morning of the 16th February gay flags were displayed in different parts of the town, and over all the public offices as well as from the tops of trees. *Thoranam*s were hung across the streets, and parti-coloured paper lamps were suspended from the tops of long poles. Thanksgiving Services were held in honour of Her Majesty at Christian, Hindu, and Mohammedan places of worship. Temple guns were fired at short intervals throughout the day. About 500 school children of both sexes marched in procession to the place where the public meeting was held. A large crowd was present, and the proceedings were very enthusiastic. A Tamil address, explaining the importance of the occasion, was read, and different sorts of cakes were distributed among the children. Prizes were distributed to the pupils of the English Middle School. About 300 poor Brahmins were fed at the Chuttram and the Vishnu Pagoda, and about as many of other castes in a tope on the banks of the river Vaigai. About 100 were also clothed. At night the temples and mosques were illuminated. The higher classes took part in a public feast and a dramatic performance. The Presidential Address was adopted.

PARAMATHI (SALEM).

This town has a population numbering 2,815. It is the head-quarters of the Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, of the Inspector of Police, and of the Special Sub-Registrar of Assurances.

English education is given in Local Fund Schools. The chief occupations of the people are agriculture, weaving, and money-lending. A good trade is carried on in cotton. Jaggery and saltpetre are manufactured. Paddy, plantains, and tobacco are largely exported.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. A. MUKTICHEDAMBARA, B.A., *Chairman*; T. RAMASESHA AIYER, and C. RAMA ROW, *Joint Secretaries*; C. MANIKA MUDELLIAR; T. MAHOMED KASIM SAHIB; CHEDAMBARA REDDIYAR; GURUNADHA CHETTIYAR; VLNKATA RAMA REDDIYAR; RAJA KAVUNDAR; and eight others.

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

"16th February, 1887. Foundation stone of the 'Victoria Lodge,' at Paramathi, Namakal Taluk, Salem District, erected in commemoration of the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Victoria, laid by Mr. P. Raja Gopala Chariyar, M.A., B.L., in the presence of Messrs. A. Muktichedambara Mudelliar, B.A., Sub-Registrar, and Chairman Jubilee Committee; C. Manika Mudelliar, Deputy Tahsildar; T. Mahomed Kasim Sahib, Inspector of Police; Mr. C. W. W. Martin, District and Sessions Judge; and Mr. George MacWatters, Collector and District Magistrate."

This record was signed, wrapped round a newspaper, and placed inside a bottle, together with several of the Queen's coins and an ingot of gold. The bottle was

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

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

PARLAKIMIDI (GANJAM).

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

The houses in the principal streets had been whitewashed, and arches and Pandals erected in several places with bright banners bearing mottoes expressing loyal wishes for the health, happiness, and long life of Her Majesty. The town presented an unusually animated appearance, brightened by the natural beauty of the surrounding scenery. In the forenoon of the 16th February a breakfast was given to all the poor in the town. Every one who asked for a meal received one. The lame, the blind, and the dumb were also presented with cloths. The Zemindar gave a cloth and a piece of money, varying in value from $\frac{1}{2}$ anna to 8 annas, to every poor person in the town. In the afternoon there were sports of all sorts, including foot-races, chatty races, egg-on-spoon races, tug-of-war, donkey races, and fencing. They were followed by a nautch and musical entertainment. There were special services in all the temples and muttums, and a procession of the Hindu gods, with the priests marching in front chanting prayers for Her Majesty. At night the principal streets and roads were illuminated, as well as the Palace, the Post Office, and several private residences. There were several displays of fireworks in different places, the best display being in front of the Palace. The town and the surrounding valley are

overlooked by a hill about 600 feet above the plain, and on the top of this a large bonfire was lighted about 9 P.M. At the house of Mr. Jagannatha Row Puntalu an address was read by his son, and a Pundit sang to his own music a Telugu version of "God save the Queen." The Presidential Address was adopted.

PATUKOTA (TANJORE)

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

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

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

PTAPULLY (KURNOOL)

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

Jubilee Committee—Messrs SYED MAJAHRAH, *Chairman*, N. PANCHANADAM PILLAY, *Secretary*, R. LAKSHMINARASOO PUNTALU, N. VLADACHARIAR, D. KOILINGAMA DEVARA, Y. KRISHNAPPA, CHINNA SUBASASTRI, and others.

Almost all the inhabitants of the place assembled at Nagunnah Chuttram in the afternoon of the 16th February, and were treated to music. A Telugu translation of the Presidential Address was read aloud, and adopted, and the signatures of a few representative gentlemen were taken to it. The people gave three hearty cheers for the Queen Empress. There was a liberal distribution of sugar and *pan supari*. About 125 poor people, the majority being Mohammedans, were given a substantial meal. The town presented a gay appearance, *thoranams* overhung every street, and during the night all the temples, mosques, and streets were decorated and illuminated. Prayers were offered for the long life and prosperity of Her Majesty. The Mohammedans carried a Jubilee banner in procession, and invoked blessings on Her Majesty. The Hindus assembled at the temples of Siva Veerabadra, and Kasiva Swamy, and thence carried their gods in procession with music through the streets. These processions commenced at 7 P.M. respectively, and continued till 2 A.M. A "Chuttram" is to be erected in commemoration of the Jubilee.

PENUKONDA (ANANTAPORE)

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

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

The festivities commenced on the 16th February by a monster gathering in a large stone Mantapam called the "Jubilee Mahal" within Ramasawmy's temple. The Mantapam was beautifully decorated, and a handsome Pandal had been erected at its entrance. Long before 8 A.M., the time appointed for the meeting, over 1,000 people of all classes and creeds, and in all positions of life, had congregated to take part in the adoption of the Presidential Address to the Queen Empress. Behind the public officers sat landowners, tradesmen, artisans, and other citizens. Boys from all the schools of the town were arranged on benches, while the girls of the Caste Girls' School sat on the carpeted floor between the two front rows. The bright costumes, and the glittering jewels of the girls, added to the holiday attire of the male sex, gave a highly picturesque appearance to the scene, which was further enhanced by the mellow light of the morning, and the artistic decorations of the Hall. The Head-Assistant Collector, Mr. Macleod, having been voted to the chair, proposed the adoption of the Presidential Address. Mr. G. Narasinga Row, First Grade Pleader, seconded the proposition, which was carried with acclamation. The District Munsiff, Mr. H. Kristna Row, then read the Address in English to the assembly, after which one of the masters of the Local Fund School read a Telugu translation of it. The Address was then adopted amid acclamations. It was resolved that in honour of the Jubilee, the Penukonda Newspaper Club Girls' School be henceforth designated the "Penukonda Jubilee Girls' School." Sweets were distributed to the schoolboys and girls, after which the Chairman, and Mr. Lodge the Forest Officer, were presented with garlands and bouquets, and conducted home in procession, accompanied by music. From 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., nearly 400 paupers of all castes and creeds were fed. At 3.30 P.M. the District Munsiff, the Tahsildar, Vakils, and other officials, accompanied by over 1,000 people, marched with music, tom-toms, and nautch girls, to the bungalow of the Head-Assistant

Collector, and conducted that officer with his wife and children, and Mr. Lodge, in state, to the "Jubilee Mahal," where sports were held. A tennis tournament was then played. A tent had been pitched on the ground and chairs and tables placed for the European party, who were served with refreshments. The Native gentlemen and the people were also provided with refreshments. More than 3,000 persons assembled to witness the sports. As night set in the whole town was lighted with lamps. A procession was then formed at the "Jubilee Mahal," of officers in Her Majesty's service, tradesmen, artisans, labourers, school children, and others, numbering more than 2,000 persons, who, with gods, music, nautch girls, and fireworks, marched through the illuminated high street to the north gate of the town where a "Memorial Lamp" was to be fixed. Here Mr. and Mrs. Macleod and Mr. Lodge awaited the arrival of the procession, and when it arrived Mrs. Macleod laid the foundation stone of the Lamp Post. Three hearty cheers were given in honour of Her Majesty, and garlands and flowers were placed round the necks of the ladies and gentlemen present amidst shouts of applause. The procession then retraced its way, while the Europeans drove to the Tank bund where a banquet was provided for them. The Natives then had their supper and hurried to the "Jubilee Mahal" where a nautch was held. It was 10 o'clock when this performance began, and presently the European guests arrived, and took their seats on the *dais* reserved for them. Nearly a thousand people assembled to take part in the recreation. The scene presented was a very attractive one. The entertainment was brought to a close at midnight. On the following day at 4 P.M. crowds of people gathered at the Tennis Court, where a tennis tournament was played by the members of the Club. When darkness set in, there was a display of fireworks in front of the Tennis-court. At 9.30 P.M. there was a nautch, which did not conclude before 1 A.M. On the third day a similar programme, with a few slight alterations, was gone through. There were tennis matches, fireworks, and nautch parties. At nightfall there was another display of fireworks.

PERIAKOLAM (MADURA).

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

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. K. N. NARAYANA AIYER, *Chairman*; C. F. P. SEBASTIAN PILLAI; P. RENGASAMI AIYER; SUNDRA ROW; E. J. STEPHENS; NARAYANA ROW; LUTCHMI NARAYANA AIYER; SRINIVASA AIYER; GANAPATHY AIYER; KRISHNA IYER; T. M. NAMA-SWAYAM PILLAI; and nine others.

The streets of the town were decorated with flags, festoons, bunting; and ornamental arches were erected bearing loyal mottoes, such as, "*Vivat Regina*," "Heaven bless our Gracious Empress," "May peace and plenty ever signalise our Queen Mother's Reign," in large characters, both in English and in Tamil. The centre of attraction was the spacious Local Fund Choultry, which was very artistically decorated with foliage. A Pandal had been erected in front of the Choultry. Here about 1,000 people of all castes and conditions assembled at 7 A.M. on the 16th February. A Brahmin pundit recited some Sanscrit verses, and entertained the people with readings from the Ramayana, appropriate to the occasion. These recitations and readings were translated into Tamil, which the spectators listened to with great attention. Sanscrit odes composed in honour of Her Majesty were sung, after which a Pleader delivered an eloquent address, in Tamil, on the many blessings that had resulted from Her Majesty's reign. From 8.30 to 10 A.M. there was a mnemonical entertainment, which the spectators witnessed with great wonderment. Between noon and 2 P.M. the old and infirm, the poor and the needy, of all classes were fed, and 70 very destitute persons of both sexes were provided with cloths. Then native music played, and at 4 P.M. there was a Police Parade. After the "review" the Police fired a *feu de joie*. At about 5 in the evening the crowd moved to the spacious compound of the Hindu High School, adjoining the Local Fund Choultry, where the pupils of the several Boys' and Girls' Schools entertained the assembly—the girls singing in Tamil the "*Victoria Kummy*," the song composed by Mr. Scott, of Madura; and the boys engaging in athletic feats, which lasted nearly an hour. The boys and the girls were then treated to a feast of cakes, sweetmeats, fruits, and flowers. After sundown the town was brilliantly illuminated with a large number of lights and lanterns arranged at short intervals along the public roads. Between 8 and 10 o'clock there was a grand torchlight procession of the Hindu gods and goddesses. It was preceded by a number of Brahmin priests, who chanted hymns and mantrams, and offered prayers for the long life and prosperity of the Queen Empress and the members of the Royal Family. There were also present a number of dancing girls who performed the *kolattam* dance. Throughout the day and night there were special services of thanksgiving in the Christian, Hindu, and Moslem places of worship. The Presidential Address was adopted. An Institution to be named the "*Victoria Reading Room*" is to be established to commemorate the Jubilee.

PITTAPUR (GODAVERI).

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

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

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

The following Jubilee Committee was then elected :—

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

The Jubilee was celebrated on the 16th February with an enthusiasm unprecedented in the history of this Zemindary. The population is composed chiefly of Hindus of various castes. 4,000 people took part in the rejoicings and festivities of the day. About 2,000 people of all classes were fed, and 200 poor persons were supplied with new cloths. At 5 P.M. a grand procession left the Victoria Mahal.

First came the leading officials and other residents of the town dressed in their holiday attire, then followed Her Majesty's portrait, which was placed in a howdah on a fine elephant, splendidly caparisoned. A hundred Mohammedan retainers of the Rajah, in uniform, led the van, each bearing a white standard in his hand. Then followed the insignia given to the Royal Family of Pittapur by the Emperors of Delhi and the Nizams of Hyderabad, with sabres, shields, coat of arms, truncheons, &c, and then a few elephants and horses followed. The procession, which was accompanied by musicians, passed through the chief streets of the town, all of which were adorned with festoons, and brilliantly illuminated at night. There were several triumphal arches, which bore loyal inscriptions, such as "God bless Her Majesty," "Long live our Empress Victoria," &c. There were four nautch parties in attendance. Bands of devotees from adjacent villages brought up the rear, singing songs and dancing with much enthusiasm. Bells pealed in all the temples, where the Brahmins offered prayers for the prosperity of the Empress, and the continuance of her rule. Fireworks illuminated the scene. The procession returned at 8 P.M. to the Victoria Mahal, where Her Majesty's portrait was installed in a prominent place with much ceremony. Several addresses were then read in English, Sanscrit, Telugu, and Hindustani. The Presidential Address was read, and unanimously adopted, amid shouts of applause. Several speeches followed, and nautches were held. The distribution of fruit, flowers, perfumes, and *pan supari* concluded the proceedings. A vote of thanks was passed to His Highness the Rajah for his munificence in celebrating the Jubilee at his own expense, and three cheers were given for Her Majesty. On the following evening there were horse-races, wrestling, and other sports. A treat was given to schoolboys, and at night there was another display of fireworks, followed by a musical entertainment and several nautch parties.

POLLACHI (COIMBATORE)

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

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

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

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

POLOOR (NORTH ARCOT).

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

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. PATEL HOOSMAUN SAHIB, *Chairman*; SUBBAROYER, *Secretary*; OGOOR SIREENIVASA ROW; KAJA MEAN SAHIB; KRISHNIEER; S RAGHAVA CHARLU; B. VENKATAPATHY NAYADU; and V. MASLAMONAY MUDALYAR.

A prettily decorated Pandal had been erected in front of the large tank, where the inhabitants assembled in large numbers on the 16th February to do honour to Her Majesty. The Presidential Address was read in English, Tamil, and Hindustani, and was adopted amid enthusiastic cheers. Fifty poor Mohammedans were fed, and cloths were distributed to the most indigent. Books and sweetmeats were distributed to the schoolboys. The town, the tank, the temples, the mosques, all the public buildings and several private houses were grandly illuminated. There was a distribution of attar and *pan supari* among the persons assembled in the Pandal and at night there was a display of fireworks.

PONANI (MALABAR).

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

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

The 16th February was ushered in by an Imperial salute of native guns. A Parade of the Police force was held at 7 o'clock in front of the Pandal, and a *feu de joie* was fired. The "Jubilee Pandal," which had been erected by the side of a tank, was an immense structure. It was decorated with silk and other cloths, ferns, palm leaves, bunches of cocoanuts, mangoes, areca, and other articles of local produce. In the centre was a *dais* with an artistically designed canopy. In front of the Pandal, about fifty yards removed from it, a triumphal arch had been erected, which was tastefully decorated with ferns, flags, silk hangings, and palm leaves, and which bore the name "Victoria" in large golden letters, and the words "Queen Empress, Mother, Friend," underneath it. A roadway was constructed from the arch to the Pandal, over which hung festoons of flowers and palm leaves. After the parade about 3,000 poor people began to assemble in a yard near the Pandal, and rice was distributed to them. At 2 P.M. about 5,000 people collected near the Pandal, among them being the Rajah of Terumalasherri Kotta and the Valia Jarathingal Thangal, who were accompanied by large retinues of musicians, athletes, sword-bearers, palanquins, horses, and elephants. These, with several other influential gentlemen, having taken their seats on the *dais*, Mr. Sankara Menon expressed the pleasure he felt at seeing such a large body of persons assembled to do honour to the Queen Empress. Mr. T. Vaidhyannadhar delivered an address in Malayalam, in the course of which he described the benefits of the British rule. Mr. Krishnan gave a short sketch of the virtuous life of the Queen Empress. At its conclusion a deafening shout of applause for Her Majesty burst forth from the assembled multitude. The Rajah, the local Head of the Hindus, and the Thangal,

the local head of the Mohammedans, sat side by side on the *dais*, and thus illustrated one of the beneficent effects of the British régime. There were also a few Frenchmen and Germans on the *dais*. Athletic sports were held in front of the Pandal, and were witnessed by about 8,000 people. The chief road was beautifully illuminated at nightfall with coloured lamps and Chinese lanterns. A procession of elephants, decked with front-pieces of gold and silver, and accompanied by music, started from the Pandal, and made a circuit of the town. At 7 P.M. there was a grand display of fireworks, consisting of rockets, red lights, blue lights, flower pots, maroons, whirligigs, &c. The fireworks being completed, a native dramatic troupe gave a performance in the Pandal, which was witnessed by about 3,000 people, and continued till daybreak. On the 17th several prizes were awarded for boat races, swimming races, jumping, &c. At night there was a magical performance in the Pandal. The Presidential Address was adopted. In commemoration of the Jubilee an annual "Prize" will be given at the Girls' School.

POONAMALLEE (CHINGLEPUT).

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

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. CHELLAPA NAIKER, *Chairman*; KRISTNASAWMY IYER, B.A. *Secretary*; T. SUBRAMANIA IYER; C. DANDAYUTHAPANI IYER; S. NADAMUNI IYENGAR; ABBOYE MUDALIAR; P. S. RAGUNATHA NAYANAR; SURIYA PRAKASA ROW MUDALIAR; STRINIVASA SWAMIAR; and four others.

On the 16th February the streets were decorated with *thoranams*, and with flags bearing inscriptions, such as "God bless the Empress Victoria," "Long live Empress Victoria," "May the British Empire prosper," "May the British Empire last long," and "God save the Empress." It having been announced on the preceding evening throughout the town and the surrounding villages, that people would be fed at the Vishnu temple and at the Panayatha Amman Kovil, vast crowds began to pour in from a very early hour. About 1,000 people, male and female,

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

PRODDATUR (CUDDAPAH)

Proddatur is a picturesque town on the river Pennar in the Cuddapah District. It contains a District Munsiff's Court, a Tahsildar's Cutcherry, Sub-Registrar's Office, a Civil Dispensary, a Post Office, a Police Station, and the offices of the Vice-President of the Taluk Board and the Union Panchayats. It is also the head quarters of the Police Inspector, the Forester, the Local Fund Overseer, the Vaccinator, and the Revenue Inspector. There are 6,510 inhabitants, a large number of whom are profitably engaged in the indigo and cotton trades. There are 4,828 Hindus, 1,667 Mohammedans, and 15 Christians.

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

In the morning of the 16th February 4,000 poor people of all castes were fed, and the most indigent of them were supplied with cloths. All public buildings and houses in the town were decorated by day, and illuminated at night. The Reading

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

PULIANGUDY (TINNEVELLY)

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

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

PULLAMPETT (CUDDAPAH).

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

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs PINGALAY DHONDU ROW, *Chairman*; NIKKUM VENKOJEE ROW, *Secretary*; NARAYANA GOVINDA RAJULU NAIDU; B. GONINDA RAJULA NAIDU;

S KANAGAROYEN ANNA PILLAY, PUNDI VARADACHARRY; GOVINDASAMI PILLAY; and several others.

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

RAIDROOG (BELLARY)

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

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

The houses were whitewashed, the streets were decorated with *thoranams*, &c.; a large Pandal had been erected opposite the Dispensary; and several other small Pandals were erected by the merchants opposite their shops. At 6 A.M. on the 16th February ceremonies were performed, and prayers said in the temples in Her Majesty's name, and about 300 paupers were fed. In the evening sweetmeats were distributed to the children. At 6 P.M. all the houses in the main streets were illuminated. At 9 P.M. the Hindu gods were taken in procession through the decorated and illuminated streets. When the procession, in which more

than 2,000 people took part, reached the Pandal there was a grand display of fireworks. On the following evening, sports, races, &c., were held, and 200 paupers were fed. Prayers for Her Majesty were offered in the places of worship. At night there was a nautch party. It has been resolved to construct a "Chuttram" as a permanent memorial of the Jubilee.

RAJAMUNDRY (GODAVERY).

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

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

RAMACHENDRAPUR (GODAVERY).

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

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

At daybreak on the 16th February two convicts were released from the Sub-Jail. *Abishakams* and *archanas* were performed in the temples in the name of Her Majesty, and prayers were offered for the continuance of British rule. About 300 poor people of all castes were fed, and a few were presented with cloths. The streets, offices, and several private buildings were decorated, and at night they were illuminated. In the evening there was music, and just as the shades of evening fell crowds of people assembled at the large Pandal that had been erected in front of the Taluk Cutcherry. A dramatic performance was given. Fireworks were let off at intervals, and at the close of the performance cheers were given for Her Majesty, and the Police fired a *feu de joie*. On the 17th, at noon, sports were held, and in the evening there was a grand procession, headed by a portrait of Her Majesty. Nautch girls danced in front of and behind the portrait, while the priests who marched in front of the gods chanted Vedic hymns. The Presidential Address was adopted. A "Choultry" is to be erected as a permanent Memorial of the Jubilee.

RAMNAD (MADURA).

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

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. P. KOTAISAMI TEVER, *Chairman*; S. H. SHUIIE, *Secretary*; I. RAJARAM ROW; P. SIVARAMA IYER, B.A., M. SAMAVIER; P. SIVAGNASAMI TEVER; P. PANDIHORASAMI TEVER; M. KANTHIMATHINATHA PILLAI, and A. SELOONAYAGAM PILLAI.

The 16th February opened with the firing of an Imperial salute of 11 guns. More than 2,000 persons of all castes and creeds were fed in the various choultrys and muttams, after which they assembled in the S.P.G. High School compound, where cloths were distributed, and small presents of money were given. There was also a grand treat given to all the school children in the town. At evening the leading

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

RANIPETT (NORTH ARCOT).

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

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

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

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

RIPALLE (KISTNA)

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

Jubilee Committee—Messrs K. ANANDA ROW PUNIAIU, *Chairman*, P. VENKATA HANUMANIA ROW PUNIAIU and V. DAKSHNAMURTHY, *Joint Secretaries*, M. RAGHAVA ROW PUNIAIU; K. RAMACHINDRIAH, BHASHYAKARIU NAIDU; M. C. L. NARASIMHACHARIU; RAJAH SURANANI ROW, and others.

The celebration of the Jubilee passed off with great *éclat* on the 16th and 17th February. The streets were adorned with numerous *thoranams*. A "Union Jack" was hoisted on the northern corner of the rampart wall of the old fort. The chief street of the town, which faces the western gate of the fort, was particularly well decorated. The Banyans vied with one another in their endeavours to adorn their shops. The morning began with prayers in the Hindu temples and Mohammedan mosques for the continuance of the reign of the Queen Empress, and blessings were invoked on Her Majesty and on the Royal Family. At midday the feeding of 250 poor and infirm began; and 45 of them received new cloths. At 3 P.M. the Police paraded, and fired a *feu de joie*. A procession was formed at the Local Fund Dispensary Building in the western extremity of the village. This building was well decorated, and a large crowd had assembled there. The procession was headed by the ex-Zemindars (two Brothers) of Vullpalaiem with their retinue, and everybody felt it his duty to show his feelings of loyalty by joining it. At 5 P.M. the procession entered the Durbar Hall of the Fort, which was elegantly decorated.

In the centre of the Hall sat the chief gentlemen of the town. Mr. Narayanan Iyer, B.C.E., read the Presidential Address, and spoke of the great benefits which the people of India had derived during Her Majesty's reign. The Address was then explained in Telugu by the Tahsildar to the masses, and it was adopted. Another salute was fired, and cheers were given for Her Majesty. A nautch was held, music played, and the school children were treated to sweetmeats. The National Anthem was sung both in English and Telugu, amidst the loud applause of all those assembled. At night the town was illuminated. At 9 o'clock there was a brilliant display of fireworks. On the morning of the 17th, a garden party was held, and the people of the town were feasted. At 3 P.M. there was a procession of the gods of the temples, which passed through all the streets of the village. During the night the Kuchipudi Brahmins acted the well-known popular play "*Bhagavati*," and the proceedings, which were very enthusiastic throughout, then came to an end.

ROYACHIOTI (CUDDAPAH).

The town of Royachoti is situated in a hilly tract of country. It has a population of 4,367. The chief feature of the town is a stream with beautiful cocoanut and mango topes on its banks. The town has a large Hindu temple, to which pilgrims resort during festival days. The public offices include the Taluk Office, Sub-Registrar's Office, Police Station, Sub-Post Office, and Local Fund Hospital.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. T. SRINIVASA ROW, *Chairman*; C. MOHIYADDIEN KHAN, *Secretary*; C. SUBBARAYALU NAIDU; CHUNDU PALLE NAGI REDDI, and others.

On the 16th February the poor were fed, and prayers were offered in the mosques and temples. At about 2 P.M., people from all parts of the taluk began to assemble in the Civil Dispensary compound, where a Pandal had been erected. At about 5 P.M. Mr. W. H. Welsh, Sub-Collector, arrived, and was received with loud cheers, and the firing of a *feu de joie* by the Police. Garlands were presented by Mr. T. Srinivasa Row, Tahsildar. Sports were held, after which Mr. S. Michael Pillay read the Presidential Address to Her Majesty. The Address was interpreted in Telugu by Mr. A. Ramanuja Charlu, and was adopted with cheers. The Chairman made an appropriate speech in which he referred to the great services which had been rendered to India by Her Majesty's Government. The Sub-Registrar then thanked the Chairman. A nautch party followed, and at its close there was a distribution of *pan supari*, sugar-candy, &c. A display of fireworks brought the festivities to a close. In commemoration of the Jubilee a "Well" is to be sunk in the northern part of the town.

SAIDAPET (CHINGLEPUT).

The town of Saidapet contains a population of 4,917 inhabitants; of whom 4,655 are Hindus, 199 Mohammedans, and 63 Christians. It has a Government High School, a Local Fund Primary School, and a Girls' School maintained by the Wesleyan Mission. There is also the Madras Agricultural College, which is attended by students from all parts of India, this being the only institution of the kind in the country. The town has been constituted a Union under the Local Boards Act, and is the head-quarters of the Taluk and District Boards, and was once famous for its dyeing and weaving manufactures, but these have been supplanted to a large extent by the importation of cheaper fabrics from England than can be produced locally.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. E. C. JOHNSON, *Chairman*; V. RAGAVA CHARIAR, *Secretary*; RAMIENGAR; VATHILINGA MUDELLIAR; BUJUNGAA RAO; VARADARAJU REDDIAR; and twenty-one others.

Early on the 16th February a band of native musicians marched through the principal streets of the town playing lively tunes, and it was announced that the poor of all classes would be fed at the large Choultry in the Bazaar Street. Accordingly more than 1,000 persons of all classes assembled at the spot. The feeding lasted from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. In the evening the temples, mosques, and other large buildings of the town were illuminated, and prayers were offered in all places of worship for the long life and prosperity of the Queen Empress. The Presidential Address was adopted. At noon on the 17th a grand musical entertainment was given, at which the whole of the people of the town and a few gentlemen from Saint Thomas's Mount were present. In addition to the bandsmen who had come the previous day, a set of pipers, who had been brought from Conjeveram, and a few dancing girls who played upon the *veena*, were in attendance. The entertainment lasted till about 6 P.M., when a grand procession was formed. A large coloured portrait of Her Majesty headed the procession, being conveyed in a Victoria Phaeton, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and drawn by a pair of handsome Pegu ponies. The procession, with music and dancing, marched slowly to the Vishnu temple, where there was a large crowd. The procession left the temple at 8 P.M., and returned to its destination at about 9.30 P.M. The streets through which the procession passed were crowded, and overhung with *thoranams*. It is proposed to found a Jubilee Memorial "Prize," to be awarded to the students of this District at the Technical Institute in Madras.

SALEM (TOWN).

This is a well-built town with 50,667 inhabitants; of whom 44,614 are Hindus, 4,669 are Mohammedans, and 1,384 are Christians. It is the chief town of the District of the same name, which has an area of 7,483 square miles, and a population exceeding two millions. There are the following Schools in the town: the Salem College, educating up to the First in Arts Standard, the London Mission High School, the Government and Mission Girls' Schools, and about twenty nine

Elementary Schools for Boys and Girls. A large trade is carried on in rice; and the principal imports are salt, tobacco, and saffron. Native cloths of very good quality, and Indian steel goods, are largely manufactured.

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

A special Thanksgiving Service was held at Christ Church early on the 16th February, and prayers were offered up in the principal mosques and temples for the long life of the Queen Empress and the prosperity of the British Empire. At 9 A.M. the feeding of the poor commenced. The Mohammedan poor were fed separately, and there was a liberal distribution of rice and curry to the Hindu poor at Aroonachellam's Choultry. Races and sports were held in the Judge's compound. At 2 P.M. the road from Salem to the rendezvous was so filled with people that riders and drivers found it difficult to wend their way to the sports ground. At 3.45 the compound was crammed with people. The sports continued till about half-past six. In the evening there was a special service in the temples, and a procession of the temple gods. The Presidential Address was adopted. At 7 o'clock the next morning there was considerable excitement near the College, whither the boys and girls of the different schools had been summoned. At about 8 o'clock the children marched in procession with flags and banners, headed by the band, to the Jubilee Pandal near the Reading Room. A large number of spectators were present. The children sang a Jubilee song composed for the occasion in Sanscrit. Plantains, oranges, and sugar-candy were then distributed to the children; and sandal, rose-water, and *pan supari* to all. The Jubilee song was again sung by the pupils; and three enthusiastic cheers were given for the Queen Empress. Then followed the distribution of cloths to the poor. In the evening, at about 8.30, the Pandal presented a very gay appearance. It was beautifully illuminated. A large crowd had assembled there to witness the fireworks. At 8.45 there was a nautch. This was followed by singing, and a performance on the *sarabat*. A few English airs were played by Saradhamba of Salem. Performances on the violin and *veena* followed. The National Anthem was sung in chorus, the audience standing. At about 11 P.M. the fireworks began. On the archway over the gate leading into the compound in which the Pandal had been erected a transparency with the words "Long may She reign," was exhibited. At the conclusion of the fireworks the native band played, and three cheers were given for Her Majesty. The proceedings were characterised throughout by much enthusiasm and cordiality. The subscription list has not as yet been closed for the permanent memorial, which is to take the form of a "Market" with a Clock Tower.

SANKARANAINAR COVIL (TINNEVELLY).

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

On the 16th February the streets, bazaars, Public Offices, Chuttrams, and Muttums, and many houses, were decorated with evergreens and festoons of flowers. At about 2 P.M. about 500 people of all classes and creeds were fed in the Local Fund Chuttram, and cloths were distributed to the very needy among them. Bananas were given to the school children. At about 6 P.M. the whole town was illuminated. The Sankaranarayana Swami temple was beautifully decorated both inside and outside, and was well illuminated at night. The Nagasonai Tank within the temple was prettily lighted up, and the reflection upon the water was very attractive. The temple tower was dotted over with small lamps, and stood out brightly in the darkness of the night. In front of the temple a large and decorated Pandal had been erected, at the entrance to which there was a handsome triumphal arch, bearing an appropriate inscription. The god and goddess within the temple were adorned with jewels and garlands. At about 8 P.M. a procession started from the Chuttram, accompanied by music, and followed by a large number of people, and proceeded to the temple. Special prayers were offered for the long life and prosperity of the Empress, and *archanas* were performed. The party then proceeded to the Pandal in front of the temple, where the Presidential Address was read, first in English, then in Tamil. The Address was received with great cheers. Sandal, betel-nut, flowers and garlands were distributed to all present. Then the whole party moved in procession round the town, the Address being carried in front, with native musicians playing English airs. A nautch followed, and the festivities terminated at midnight with enthusiastic cheers for Her Majesty. The illuminations were repeated on the 17th, and there was a singing party at 7 P.M., which was attended by a very large gathering. It continued until 2 o'clock next morning.

SATYAMANGALAM (COIMBATORE).

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

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

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

SHIVAGUNGA (MADURA).

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

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs VINKATA RAMAIIYA, B.A., B.L., *Chairman*; C. JANAKIRAM NAIDOO, *Secretary*; M. KRISHNA ROW; S. SANKARIR; M. ALAGIRISAWMY NAIDOO; K. PATTABIRAMIL; D. CANNERY PILLAI; SIVA ROW; T. SANKARALINGAM PILLAI; R. V. STRREENIVASIENGAR, *Pleader*; and four others.

Between 11.30 A.M. and 5 P.M. on the 16th February about 4,000 poor persons were fed. The new Hall of St. Joseph was beautifully decorated, and a picture of the Royal Family was placed in the most prominent part of it, on a raised *dais*. Here a large number of people assembled at 8.30 P.M. The Zemin Tahsildar, Mr. Sankaralingam Pillai, in an impressive speech in Tamil, reviewed the beneficent rule of Her Majesty. Mr. Venkata Ramaia, the Chairman of the Jubilee Committee, read the Presidential Address, which was adopted, and signed by a few representatives, amid great applause. A distribution of sandal and *pan supari* followed, and native music was played at intervals. Then there was a singing and dancing party, which ended with three cheers for Her Majesty. Fireworks commenced at 10 P.M., and lasted for an hour. The assembly then left the Hall, and marched in procession accompanied with music, through the main streets of the town. Prayers were offered in all places of worship for the long-continued prosperity of Her Majesty. About 300 poor persons were fed, and there was a procession of the goddess of the Siva temple, with much pomp. That was followed by a display of fireworks.

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

SHIYALI (TANJORE).

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

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs ADINARAYANA CHELTAR, *Chairman*, K. SESIAIYAH, Tahsildar, and R. CHUKKRAPANI ROW, B.A., Sub Registrar, *Secretaries*; SALANAYAGA MUDELLIAR; KRISINASAMI VASTAD; and others.

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

SHOLINGHUR (NORTH ARCOT).

The proceedings on the 16th February commenced with the erection of a "Lamp Post" in front of the Vishnu temple. The foundation stone was laid by Mr. P. V. Rungachariar, District Munsiff. The post bears the inscription: "Let justice be done. The Victoria Jubilee Lamp, fixed 16th February, 1887, by the people of

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

SIVAGIRI (TINNEVELLY).

Early on the 16th February every house had been whitewashed and decorated as on marriage occasions, the streets were neat and clean, and lantern posts had been fixed at intervals of ten yards in the chief streets. Before 8 A.M. a large number of the poor from many parts of the country poured into the garden where arrangements had been made for feeding them. Several thousands were fed, and many of them were presented with cloths. At about 4 P.M. a grand procession went round the town. The Zemindar was seated in a howdah, placed on a large elephant. On another elephant was seated an officer who carried the Sanscrit and the Tamil verses that had been composed in honour of the occasion, and which were to be read aloud to the assembly. The procession went round the chief streets, its destination being the house of the Zemindar on the northern side of the town. At the request of the Zemindar Mr. H. Ramayana Sastriar read aloud and explained the meaning of the Sanscrit verses. The Zemindar's Revenue Inspector read the Tamil verses, after which a Tamil address was read. Music was played at intervals. The schoolboys of the Primary Schools sang in praise of Her Majesty. Sugar and sugar-candy were distributed to them, and sandal and betel to all the inhabitants of the town. The procession then went to the principal temple, which was illuminated both inside and outside, and presented a very grand appearance. *Pujah* and *archana* were performed to the gods, and a large assembly prayed for the prosperity and long life of Her Majesty and the Royal

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

SRIPERAMBUDUR (CHINGLLPUT)

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

About 700 poor Hindus of all castes, and 300 Mohammedans, were fed at noon on the 16th February, and during the evening about 500 people of all castes and creeds went round the streets in procession with music, and then proceeded to their respective places of worship, and offered up prayers for the continuance of Her Majesty's beneficent reign, and for the welfare of Her Majesty and the Royal Family. During the night the temples, mosques, and several private residences were illuminated, and there was a musical entertainment which lasted till midnight. The Presidential Address was adopted. It is proposed to erect a building in commemoration of the Jubilee to be called the "Victoria Jubilee Hall."

SRIRANGAM (TRICHINOPOLY)

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

In the forenoon of the 16th February 1,600 poor of all classes were given a substantial meal, and 420 poor persons received cloths. The boys and girls of the poor schools were also given a treat, and sugar-candy was distributed among them. They were also presented with new cloths. The school children, headed by a native band, marched in procession from the Pagoda to the Hospital, accompanied by a large crowd of spectators. The temples and gopurams in Srirangam and Jambookeswara were illuminated at night, and the gods and goddesses were decked

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

SRIVILLIPUTUR (TINNEVELLY).

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

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

Almost every part of the town was decorated on the 16th February with festoons, and with arches bearing mottoes which expressed, in the vernacular and in English, the loyalty of the people, such as "God save the Queen Empress," "Long live the Queen Empress," "The Matchless Lady," "Aundal's Blessing for Ever," "Peace and Prosperity," and "Honour to the Viceroy." Many houses were adorned with festoons and *kolams* (drawings on the floor in white powder). The first part of the festivities consisted of a splendid procession through the streets. About 400 School Children, with their teachers, marched at the head of the procession, followed by a large concourse of people, including all the officials of the place and rich Mirasidars. As the procession advanced, large crowds joined it. The girls who were all neatly dressed, sang several songs, composed for the occasion by a Tamil Pundit named Tirunarayan Iyengar, in praise of Her Majesty; while the boys, led by the Head Master of the Hindu School and Secretary of the Jubilee Committee, Mr. Sankara Iyer, B.A., and by Mr. Paul Peter Pillay, Head Master of the Local Mission School, shouted out at intervals joyful exclamations similar to the inscriptions on the arches. The procession started at 7 A.M. from the residence of the District Munsiff, and after passing through several streets it stopped in front of a temple, where all the people joined in a prayer invoking blessings on Her Majesty. Here the children were treated to sweetmeats and fruit. About 11 A.M. *poojahs* were

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

ST. THOMAS' MOUNT (CHINGLEPUT).

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

The P and Q Batteries of Royal Artillery fired an Imperial salute of 101 guns at 6.45 A.M. on the 16th February. Special services were held at all churches. At 4 P.M. a treat was given in the South Barrack square to 185 European and Eurasian

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

TADPATRI (ANANIAPUR)

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

Jubilee Committee.—MISSRS T. WAITS, *Chairman*, M. GOPAUL ROW PUNTAU, *Secretary*; P. BASHNAM NAIDU, W. KRISTNA ROW, A. OOMMAKHAH SAHIB BAHADUR, N. CHENUL ROW, Y. APPA ROW, and twenty others.

At 2 P M on the 16th February a procession of people of all castes, creeds, and ages, went through the bazaar from the Post Office to the Jubilee Pandal opposite the Travellers' Bungalow, where a large crowd awaited its arrival. The Pandal was decorated with flags and festoons of various descriptions, and the inscriptions displayed were expressive of the loyalty of the people. A portrait of Her Majesty was placed in the centre of the Pandal. Sweetmeats were distributed to pupils of the schools in the town. Sports of various kinds, such as tug-of-war, foot races, long jump, high jump, side jump, donkey race, three legged race, sack race, chatty race, &c., were held. The Presidential Address was read and explained in Telugu, and was unanimously adopted. A few Telugu stanzas, composed by a local Pundit in honour of the Jubilee, were sung by the school children in a very hearty manner, and cries of "Long live the Queen," "May She be Happy and Prosperous," were heard from all quarters. The ceremony terminated with three hearty cheers for Her Majesty. In the Hindu temples *abishakams* and *arthanas* were offered. In the mosques *pathah* and *mowlouth* were grandly performed. After sunset the town was illuminated, and presented a brilliant appearance. Mr Oommarkhan Sahib, the Tahsildar, fed the poor at his own cost, and there was a display of fireworks in front of the Taluk Cutcherry. On the following night prayers were again offered in all places of worship for the welfare of Her Majesty. The foundation stone

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

TALIPARAMBA (MALABAR).

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

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

The streets and houses had been cleaned and decorated by dawn on the 16th February, when a salute of 101 temple guns was fired in front of the Magistrate's Cutcherry. Spectators assembled dressed in holiday attire. The Magistrate now arrived, and the business of the day commenced with the release of a prisoner from the subsidiary jail. This was followed by the distribution of rice to 1,868 poor persons at three centres. A band of native musicians was in attendance, and played at intervals throughout the day. In the afternoon, there were sports consisting of flat, hurdle, chatty, and consolation races, which were competed for by both Hindus and Moplahs on the *maidan* adjoining the Munsiff's Court premises where a Pavilion had been erected, and decorated with festoons and bunting. A tug-of-war, followed by fencing, in which twelve Moplah athletes took part, brought the sports to a close at 5 P.M. Three sets of native violinists now appeared on the scene, and entertained the people with music till darkness set in, when there was a grand display of fireworks which continued for three hours. The remainder of the night was taken up by a theatrical performance, which was largely attended. Hindus, Christians, and Mohammedans held special services and invoked Divine blessings on the Empress. The Presidential Address was adopted.

TANGACHERRY (MALABAR).

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

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

Before sunrise on the 16th February, large crowds assembled at the foot of the flagstaff in the old Fort, and while the flag of England was being hoisted, three enthusiastic cheers were given for Her Majesty. The cheers were followed by the firing of guns and the playing of "God save the Queen" by a native band of musicians. The people then marched to their places of worship, accompanied by music. High Masses were sung, and Thanksgiving Services were held in the two Roman Catholic churches. In the former, the Very Rev. C. J. M. Abreu, the Vicar-General of the Portuguese Mission, officiated; and in the latter, the Chairman of the Committee, Rev. Fre John of the Cross. In both the churches, sermons appropriate to the occasion were preached. After service rice was distributed to nearly 500 poor people, including paupers who had come in from the adjoining territory of the Maharajah of Travancore. In the afternoon there were sports, consisting of boat races, athletics, &c. The principal streets and several houses were decorated and illuminated. On the road leading to the fort two triumphal arches—one at the entrance to Tangacherry, and the other at the junction of the road leading to the Tahsildar's Cutcherry—had been erected, bearing suitable inscriptions. Festoons and flags overhung these roads. The spectacle which the town presented during the illumination was charming. There were fireworks at 8 o'clock, followed by a native dramatic entertainment. The day's festivities were brought to a close by the delivery of a public address by Mr. J. C. Surrao, one of the members of the Committee, on the blessings of Her Majesty's reign. The Presidential Address was adopted.

TANJORE (TOWN).

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

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

On the morning of the 16th February an Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired in the great temple. Sports were held in the People's Park from 7 to 9.30 A.M., and were witnessed by a large crowd. These were followed by special Thanksgiving Services in the several churches, temples, and mosques, and by the feeding