

and clothing of nearly 10,000 of the poorer inhabitants of the town. 124 prisoners and two civil debtors were released from the Tanjore Jail. At 3 P.M. the sports were resumed, and continued for several hours to the great enjoyment of thousands of people. A grand procession was formed at 6.30 P.M. to take a portrait of the Queen Empress, placed in a howdah on an elephant, round the town, and into the Palace. All the houses and thoroughfares were brilliantly illuminated as the procession passed. At 10 o'clock a public meeting was held in the Durbar Hall of the Palace, when the adoption of the Presidential Address to Her Majesty was proposed by Mr. T. Saminada Iyer, and carried with acclamation, the Palace band playing the National Anthem. The Address was signed by the Ranees and many others. The proceedings terminated with a nautch dance, fireworks, and the distribution of *pan supari* and flower garlands. Great enthusiasm was displayed by all classes of the inhabitants throughout the day. As a permanent memorial of the happy event it has been determined to erect a local "Technical Institute" or an "Agricultural College." Subscriptions have been promised from all parts of the district, amounting to Rs. 33,000.

TANUKU (GODAVERY).

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

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

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

TELLICHERRY (MALABAR).

The population of Tellicherry is 26,410—comprising Hindus, 16,496; Mohammedans, 9,149; and Christians and others, 1,765. There are two High Schools, namely, the Brennen Zillah

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

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

Early in the morning of the 16th February High Mass was sung at the Roman Catholic church, and after the *Te Deum* a Royal salute was fired by the constabulary. After the service the Tellicherry Company of the Malabar Volunteers marched from the church to the *maidan*, where they paraded in review order at 7 A.M. The Boys of the several Schools in the town also marched in procession, with music and banners, bearing Jubilee mottoes on them, and took their stand on the western side of the *maidan*. The "Union Jack" planted in the centre of the *maidan* formed the saluting point. A *feu de joie* was fired, and the Volunteers "marched past." Three cheers for Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress were then called for, and were heartily given by the crowd. "God save the Queen" was sung by the Volunteers and the Boys of the assembled Schools. The Volunteers now marched back to the Fort. A native procession, with a Jubilee banner and native music, marched round the town, and the people gave expression to their loyal feelings by shouting and cheering as they marched along. Next came the boat-race, which caused much excitement. This was followed by the sports of the schoolboys, at which the boys of the German Mission and Parsee High Schools distinguished themselves; and then came a foot-race for Volunteers. Just as the sports were over the members of the Kuthuparamba Sub-Committee came up in procession, bearing the Royal Coat of Arms and banners on elephants, accompanied by music, sword-players, dancers, &c., and were cordially received at the Pandal that had been erected on the *maidan*, by the members of the Tellicherry Committee. Jubilee songs were then sung in Malayalam by some men of the Kuthuparamba party. Three triumphal arches, bearing appropriate mottoes, and numerous banners, spanned the road crossing the *maidan*, on which were erected booths, pandals, and tents for the accommodation of spectators. Native music was played throughout the day. A treat was given to the patients in the

Hospital. From 2 to 4 P.M. there was an entertainment of native music in the Brennen High School. A Sanscrit song composed for the occasion was sung by a distinguished Brahmin musician. At 2 P.M. the Moplahs assembled at the Odathil mosque for a Thanksgiving Service, after which they marched in procession round the town with elephants, music, &c., the Moplah merchants joining with the Kuthuparamba party. Several of the leading residents, Europeans and Hindus, accompanied it. Rose-water and flowers were sprinkled over them as they passed through the decorated streets. On the return of the procession to the *maidan* the Volunteers drew up in review order, and three cheers for Her Majesty were given by the whole assemblage. Then followed acrobatic feats, Moplah gymnastic exercises, rope dancing, wire dancing, trapeze, &c. The sports continued till dusk, when all the buildings round the *maidan*, and the *maidan* itself, were grandly illuminated. The Club, the Bank, Travellers' Bungalow, Taluk Cutcherry, the Mosque, and several private houses facing the *maidan* were tastefully lit up. On the sloping bank of the Bastion, which forms the western limit of the *maidan*, the word "Victoria" was written in letters of fire. The fireworks commenced at 9 o'clock, and were followed by two native dramatic performances, which lasted till 3 o'clock in the morning. Rice and money were distributed to 3,604 poor persons in the Fort on the 17th. Sports were again held, and the Regimental Band from Cannanore played at intervals. The *maidan* and the surrounding houses were illuminated at 6.30 P.M. in the same manner as on the previous day, and at 7 P.M. there was another display of fireworks, which closed the day's proceedings. At a rough estimate, about 15,000 persons took part in the festivities here. Everything went off with the greatest order and regularity, the crowd being exceedingly good-tempered, orderly, and enthusiastic. The Presidential Address was adopted. The local memorials will take the shape of a "New Market" and a "Clock Tower."

TINNEVELLY (TOWN).

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

coffee, and spices. The principal imports are piece goods, silk, gram, pepper, cocoanut, spices, sugar, paper, &c. The principal manufactures are cloths, blankets, mats, copper vessels, &c.

Jubilee Committee—Messrs J LEE-WARNER, *Chairman*; RAMAKRISHNA AIYER, *Secretary*; J. C. HUGHESDEN; RIGHT REV BISHOP SARGENT, REV V W HARCOURT; REV. R. WALKER; DR H HYDE, Messrs. R. C. LOWRY, B. S. SREENIVASA; KRISHNA RAO, KRISHNA AIYER, and others

On the morning of the 16th February the road from Tinnevely to Palamcottah presented a very lively appearance. Arches had been erected bearing appropriate mottoes and inscriptions; and numerous flags were displayed. Some benevolent persons put up temporary water Pandals for the use of wayfarers. At about noon great crowds were seen hastening to the race-course at Palamcottah, where a commodious T-shaped Pandal had been erected, the frontage of which presented a very attractive appearance. The whole course was liberally decorated with flags. Sports engaged public attention from 2 to 6 P.M. Mrs Lee-Warner, wife of the Collector, then distributed the prizes to the winners, in the Pandal. About 1,000 Boys and 600 Girls belonging to the several schools and colleges marched in procession to the Pandal preceded by elephants and the Union Jack, and accompanied by music. Sweetmeats were provided for them, and a set of acrobats exhibited their skill. The Presidential Address was read to the assembly by the Honorary Secretary of the Committee, amid loud cheering, and was received by the Collector, who was seated on a *dais* surrounded by the principal District Officers, the Zemindars of Ettiapuram, Ootoomalai and Sevalpatti, and a great many non-official residents of the District. Then followed the recitation of Sanscrit verses composed for the occasion in honour of Her Majesty. There was also a distribution of flowers, sandal, rose-water, and *pan supari*. At nightfall, two huge bonfires were lighted on the top of hills near Palamcottah. The fireworks began at 7 P.M. The principal roads in the towns and the four-mile road from Tinnevely to Palamcottah were illuminated. The gopurams of the temples, the kiosks of the mosques, and the steeples of the churches were traced in lines of light. The shopkeepers and the house-owners had also illuminated their buildings. During the day upwards of 3,000 poor people of all classes and creeds were fed. Special services were performed in the churches and in the several temples of Tinnevely and Palamcottah. The Hindu gods were also taken in procession through the principal streets. It is calculated that altogether more than 10,000 people took part in the festivities. At the conclusion of the proceedings enthusiastic cheers were given for Her Majesty and the Royal Family. On the 17th, an address on the benefits of the British rule in India was delivered at a

large public meeting, at which Mr. Hughesden, the District Judge, presided, and a nautch was held at night.

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

TIRUKOILUR (SOUTH ARCOT).

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

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

At daybreak on the 16th February, a salute of 50 guns was fired. Sports and races were held at 7 o'clock and hundreds of poor persons were fed. In the evening a large number of people met at a Pandal that had been erected opposite the Court House where an entertainment was provided. Her Majesty's photograph was taken thence in procession through the main streets, which were decorated with festoons and triumphal arches. The streets were illuminated at night, as also were the public office buildings and several private houses. Prayers for the long life of Her Majesty were offered in all places of worship, by all classes of people. A musical entertainment was given, at the close of which sandal and *pan supari* were distributed. The Presidential Address was adopted and signed. The festivities wound up with a display of fireworks, and three cheers for the Queen Empress. On the following day a nautch was held, and the people were entertained with music and singing. The Jubilee is to be commemorated by "Scholarships" for the two Middle Schools of Tirukoilur and Kallakurchi.

TIRUMANGALAM (MADURA).

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

The 16th and 17th were days of great rejoicing. The whole town was prettily decorated, and at night was illuminated. Special services were held in the temples and mosques for Her Most Gracious Majesty. The poor of the town and of the adjacent villages were fed. In the American Mission compound the schoolboys and schoolgirls were given a splendid treat. A special service was conducted in the American Mission Church. The Presidential Address was adopted. The permanent memorial will take the form of a "Lamp Post" which it is proposed to complete before the 20th June.

TIRUPATI (NORTH ARCOT).

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

At Upper Tirupati, on the 16th February, Garuda *utcharvam* was performed; and at Lower Tirupati the gods Govindarajaswami and Ramaswami, followed by a number of Alwars, were taken to Alwar Thirthum, a distance of two miles to the north at the foot of the hill, which is the place where there is a constant waterfall for the greater part of the year. On the Thirthum there are two temples named Alwar Kovil and Kapileswarar Kovil, connected by picturesque mantapams. It was there that the gods were placed for the day. At 3 p.m. men of all castes and creeds, about 2,000 in number, were fed, and sandal and *pan supari* distributed. The Sri Mahunt went to the place at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and made money presents to a great number of those present. At about 6.30 the gods were brought back to Tirupati in a grand torchlight procession, with the Mahunt seated on a stately elephant behind. The procession was attended with fireworks and went round the town. The gods were taken to their respective temples, and the Mahunt was escorted to his Muttum. The same festival, with a similar distribution of food and money, and with a similar procession, was repeated at Alumelumangammah's temple at Trichanoor on the following day. The Presidential Address was adopted. The festivities on both days were performed by the Sri Mahunt at his own cost. One-sixth of the public Jubilee collections has been reserved for a permanent memorial.

TIRUPATUR (SALEM).

The population of the town of Tirupatur is 14,278; of whom 8,686 are Hindus, 5,488 are Mohammedans, and 104 are Christians. Tirupatur is a Municipal town, and the head-quarters of the Assistant Collector, and of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Salem District. It has a Taluk Board established under the recent scheme of Local Self-Government. It contains a Municipal School which teaches up to the standard of the Middle School Examination; a Local Fund Normal School training up for the Upper Primary Examination; a Municipal Mohammedan Primary School; a Girls' School of the London Mission; and seven Primary Schools under the Results system. A large trade is carried on in jaggery, dholl, rice, and other grain.

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

The celebration on the 16th February commenced with the offering of prayers for the Queen Empress in all places of worship. The Hindus marched in procession to their temples with music and the beating of drums, and performed *archanas* in the name of Her Majesty. At 10 A.M. about 2,000 poor Mohammedans and Hindus were fed. About 500 Brahmins were entertained by Mr. Perumal Nadar; Messrs. Chinnah Moodelly and Ademoola Moodelly undertook the feeding of the other Hindu poor; and Mr. Choteba Sahib also fed a portion of the Mohammedan poor at his own expense. At 2 P.M. over 600 schoolboys were treated to fruits and sugar-candy by Mr. Perumal Nadar. Between 3 and 6 P.M. sports were held for European, Eurasian, and Native children, and prizes were distributed. In the evening the European and Eurasian children were given a treat. The town was illuminated. The roads leading up to the Pandal in the Government Garden were lit with rows of lamps on either side, with flags of different colours intervening. At 7 P.M. a grand procession, attended with music and blue lights, marched from the Post Office to a beautifully decorated Pandal that had been erected for the Jubilee. A portrait of Her Majesty decorated with garlands was placed in a conspicuous place on the *dais*. The Presidential Address was read in English, Tamil, Telugu, and Hindustani, and was adopted. Three hearty cheers were then given for Her Majesty; "God save the Queen" was sung; and the Guard of Honour in attendance presented arms. Flowers, *pan supari*, sandal, and rose-water were freely distributed, and a famous piper of Tanjore performed. The fireworks commenced at 9, and concluded by 11 P.M. On the afternoon of the 17th a music party was held in the Pandal and was largely attended. At 7 P.M. a magic lantern exhibition followed. It included portraits of Her Majesty and of the Prince of Wales, which were greeted with loud

cheers. A nautch party in the Pandal engaged the attention of the meeting between 9 and 11.30 P.M. The proceedings then terminated with a small display of fireworks. Upwards of 8,000 people, including the spectators from adjacent villages, attended the celebration of the Jubilee. It was resolved to construct a "Reservoir" in the name of Her Majesty, and in commemoration of her Jubilee.

TIRUPATUR (MADURA).

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

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

On the 16th February *abishakams* and *pujah* were performed in the temples, and prayers were offered in churches and mosques. The different sections of the community met in the early morning, at a place selected for the purpose, and marched in procession, with music, to their several places of worship, and offered prayers for the long life and continued prosperity of Her Majesty. They then returned in the same manner to the Zemindar's bungalow in the heart of the town, and after the playing of music for some time, and the distribution of sandal and *pan supari*, and the sprinkling of rose-water, they dispersed. Between noon and 2 P.M. about 500 poor people were fed. Between 2 and 5 P.M. there was *Manjivirattu*, the occasion being one of exceptional public rejoicings. Between 7 and 8 P.M. there was a splendid procession of the goddesses of the Siva temple, accompanied by about 1,000 people. Between 9 and 10.30 P.M. there was a singing and nautch party, at the conclusion of which flowers, sandal, and *pan supari* were distributed, and rose-water was sprinkled. From 11 until 12 P.M. a display of fireworks took place. Hindus, Mohammedans, and Christians took part in the celebration; and they were equally enthusiastic in showing their loyalty to Her Majesty. Never was so much union shown among the different classes of the people of this town as was witnessed on this memorable occasion.

TIRUSHULI (MADURA).

Tirushuli has a population of 2,780. Of these 2,579 are Hindus, 194 Mohammedans, and 7 Christians. It is the head-quarters of a Deputy Tahsildar, Police Inspector, Sub-Registrar, Zemindari Tahsildar, the Devasthanam Amein, the Local Fund Overseer, and an Inspecting School

master. It contains a School aided by a grant from the Local Fund ; a Sanitary Association ; a Local Fund Dispensary ; and a Post Office.

About 300 Hindus, rich and poor, young and old, were fêted at noon on the 16th February, at the Chuttram. At 4 P.M. a meeting was held in the Sub-Magistrate's office, which was attended by a large number of persons of all classes. It was opened by a Pundit, who dwelt on the blessings of the British administration of India under the reign of Her Majesty. The Presidential Address was adopted. Music and singing followed, and the meeting terminated with the distribution of sugar and *pan supari*. At 7 P.M. *abishakams* were performed in the temple, which was profusely illuminated, and the streets were decorated with *thoranams* and lights. At about 9 P.M. the god and goddess were taken in procession in *Rishaba Vazanam*, as is done on sacred and pious occasions. The procession was attended by about 2,000 people, who had come in from the outlying villages. There was music and dancing, accompanied by a display of fireworks. The Jubilee was also loyally celebrated in the towns of Aruppukotta, Palampatti, and Palavantham.

TIRUVADAMARUDUR (TANJORE).

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

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

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

TIRUVANNAMALAI (SOUTH ARCOT).

This town is situated at the foot of a hill of the same name, rising to about 2,700 feet above the level of the sea. It contains a population of 9,992 inhabitants, distributed as follows:—

Hindus, 8,398; Mohammedans, 1,147; Christians, 31; and others, 16. The people are mostly agricultural. There is a Middle School teaching up to the Lower Fourth Class under the management of the Taluk Board.

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

At daybreak on the 16th February a salute of 31 guns was fired. The town was beautifully decorated with arches and festoons. At 10 A.M. *abishakams*, *archanas*, &c., were performed at the shrines, and prayers were offered for the long life and prosperity of Her Majesty. At noon 500 poor Brahmins and 790 Mohammedans were treated to a sumptuous repast. The Presidential Address was adopted. In the evening the residents of the town beautifully lighted up their houses, and the pagoda and the four gopurams were illuminated. At about 7 P.M. there was a grand procession of the Arnacheleswara god, and there was a fine display of fireworks in front of the temple. The procession lasted till about 2 A.M. About 15,000 people from all parts of the Taluk took part in the celebration. On the 17th, about 1,500 poor persons of all classes were fed. It is proposed to commemorate the Jubilee by contributing a sum to the Middle School Poor Boys' School Fee Fund, which is in future to be designated the "Jubilee Fee Fund," for the encouragement of education of poor boys attending the School, and also by an "Annual Festival" on the 16th of February, to be known as the "Jubilee Vischanam."

TIRUVALUR (TANJORE).

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

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

On the 16th February prayers were said and offerings made in the Hindu temples, in the Mohammedan mosques, and in the Christian church; and food was distributed to the people on a liberal scale. The Siva temple was grandly decorated. *Abishakams* were performed to the village deities. At 2 P.M. the chief inhabitants assembled in the Munsiff's Court House, and at 2.30 they started in procession, accompanied by music and by dancing-women gaily attired. The procession went towards the

temple, which it entered by the western gateway, and proceeded up to the Thousand-pillared Dome, which had been decorated for the occasion. The chief servants of the several religious institutions attended with *prasads* from those institutions. The proceedings commenced by the District Munsiff delivering a short address in Tamil on the blessings of British rule. Sanscrit and Tamil verse, invoking the Almighty's blessings on the Queen Empress, and praying for her long life and prosperity, were recited. Then the audience were entertained with music on the *vina*, and two dancing-girls sang some songs. The police fired a *feu de joie*, and a Royal salute was fired during the proceedings from the temple *athirvadies*. The Presidential Address was adopted amidst cheers, and it was signed by a few representatives. Sundal, betel, fruits, and sugar were distributed. At night the people were entertained with music and *teveram*. On the 17th the *gopuram* of the Siva temple was again illuminated. A grand musical entertainment was given at the School premises, when "Rule Britannia" was played on the violin, and the people shouted "God bless our Empress." Sanscrit verses, composed for the occasion, were recited, followed by loud cheers for Her Majesty. A procession went to the Vishnu temple at Madapuram. The company separated after refreshments and the distribution of *pan supari*. In commemoration of the Jubilee, a sum has been invested at 6 per cent. interest in good landed security for the purpose of awarding an annual prize in Sanscrit, called "The Victoria Jubilee Sanscrit Prize," to the student of the Local High School who, in passing the Matriculation Examination, obtains the highest number of marks in Sanscrit. A Library, called the "Empress Jubilee Library," in connection with the Reading Room will be established.

TITTAKUDI (SOUTH ARCOT).

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

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

The celebration passed off very satisfactorily. All the houses in the town were decorated, and at night illuminated; and prayers were offered in the temples, which were also illuminated. The gods were carried in procession through the chief streets. About 850 poor of all classes were fed on the 16th and 17th February. There were sports during the day, and nautes and dramatic performances at night. Bonfires were lighted on both the nights. The Presidential Address was adopted. The gods in the several temples were anointed and adorned. The processions

were conducted in an imposing manner, attended by music and dancing-girls. Many of the village heads and leading inhabitants of outlying villages made themselves conspicuous by their cordial co-operation. The proceedings were most enthusiastic.

TRANQUEBAR (TANJORE).

The population of this old Danish town is estimated at 5,000, about three-fourths of whom are Hindus, the rest are Mohammedans, Native Christians, &c. The town is the seat of a Second Grade College teaching up to the F. A. Standard; it also contains a High School, a Middle School, and several Primary Schools for boys and girls. The Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission has opened an Industrial Institution where carpentry, blacksmith's work, weaving, and other handicrafts are taught. Fish curing, weaving, dyeing, and salt manufacture are the most important of the local industries. There are several wealthy merchants who trade with Mauritius, Seychelles, the Straits Settlements, and elsewhere. The town, with the suburban villages, has recently been constituted a Major Union, with a Panchayet of thirteen members to manage its affairs.

Jubilee Committee—REV. K. PAMPLERFERN, *Chairman*; DR. E. A. MORRIS, *Secretary*; MESSRS. N. W. SUBBRAYALU NAIDU; A. S. DANIEL PILLAI; C. APPASAWMI CHELTIAH; M. D. MASILMONLY PILLAI; A. PAKYAM PILLAI, and several others.

At the eastern end of the *maidan*, opposite the old Court-house, a spacious Pandal had been erected. It was tastefully decorated with evergreens, festoons, lustres, globes, and fancy articles of various descriptions; and an excellent portrait of Her Majesty occupied the most prominent position. "Long live our Empress" was the motto placed over the entrance. Flags of divers colours were planted round the esplanade, and on both sides of the streets. The proceedings opened with the firing of an Imperial salute, upon which the "Union Jack" was hoisted on the flagstaff of the *maidan*. The band played the National Anthem, and the Police and Salt Contingent presented arms. The bells in the churches and temples rang merry peals. A band of Tanjore musicians was in attendance and played airs at intervals. After the firing of a *feu de joie* there was a parade of the Police and Salt Force on the *maidan*. The force marched along the chief streets with music. At 8 A.M. on the 16th February Services of Thanksgiving were held in all the Christian churches (three Protestant and one Roman Catholic), where appropriate sermons were preached; and prayers were offered in the Hindu temples and Mohammedan mosques for the continuance of the reign of Her Majesty. In the forenoon rice and money were distributed to upwards of 1,200 poor persons in "Danesburg Castle," opposite the *maidan*. Each person received a measure of rice and half an anna. At 2 P.M. about 600 children of the different schools in the town marched in procession to the Pandal with banners flying, and with music. They were treated to sweets of various kinds. Sports were then held, each event drawing many competitors. After dusk the western gate of the Fort, and the town, were illu-

minated. The Pandal was brilliantly lit up. At 7 P.M. a portrait of Her Majesty was placed on a handsome new carriage, and taken in torchlight procession accompanied by English and Native music, songs, and fireworks. The procession went through the main streets, and returned to the Pandal. A short account of the life of the Queen was then given in Tamil by Mr. Pakyam Pillai, and was listened to with great attention. The students of the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary sang the National Anthem in Tamil to a harmonium accompaniment. *Pan supari* was distributed among the people. A nautch party followed. Refreshments were supplied to all visitors. The festivities wound up with an excellent display of fireworks. At 10.30 P.M. the band played "God save the Queen," when three hearty cheers were given for Her Majesty and the crowd dispersed. The Presidential Address was adopted. It was resolved to found a prize to be called the "Victoria Jubilee Prize," to be awarded annually to the boy who stands first in the Matriculation Examination in the Tranquebar and Poraiyar schools.

TRICHENGODE (SALEM).

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

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

The forty-pillared Mantapam (or pavilion) opposite to the Kylasanadaswami's temple was tastefully decorated, and a Pandal had been erected in front of it. At the entrance to this Pandal a triumphal arch had been put up, bearing the inscription, "Long live our Empress." In the morning of the 16th February the members of the Committee attended the Mantapam in full dress. Some of the Zemindars of Pokkampalayam and Puthoor took part in the rejoicing. Money was given to the trustees of the temples to have *abishakams* and *pujahs* performed, and prayers offered for the long life and prosperity of Her Majesty. The chief residents of the town took their seats on the beautifully matted and carpeted floor of the Mantapam, and large crowds of people collected around. There was also a very large gathering of mendicants. From 6.30 to 7 A.M. there was a parade of the Police Force in front of the Pandal. From 7 to 9 o'clock cloths were distributed to poor people. This

was followed by the feeding of a large number of poor people. The members of the Committee, numerous Zemindars, officials, merchants and others, accompanied by a great concourse of people who had come in from the surrounding villages, went in procession with music to the place where the feeding took place. At 10 o'clock the people went home, and re-assembled at the Mantapam at 1 P.M. The proceedings began with a short musical entertainment and the beating of drums. The Honorary Secretary brought a portrait of the Queen Empress from the Reading Room Hall in grand procession to the Mantapam, and placed it on an elevated pedestal that had been prepared for it, while all the people stood up. Two Police Peons were posted on the right and left side of the portrait with drawn swords as a guard of honour. From 2 to 5 P.M. there was an entertainment of vocal and instrumental music by dancing-girls and vocalists. The portrait was taken back to the Reading Room at 5.30 P.M., with much ceremony. At night there was a grand illumination of the temples, mosques, and houses in all the streets. The Mantapam was also beautifully lit up. At 8 P.M. there was a nautch, which terminated with a liberal distribution of betel-nut, sandal, and the sprinkling of rose-water, and with three enthusiastic cheers for the Queen Empress. The party broke up at 1 A.M. The Presidential Address was adopted. From 6 to 7 P.M. on the following day sugar and plantains were distributed to schoolboys and girls. The Zemindar has promised to give a house for a "Chuttram" in commemoration of the Jubilee.

TRICHINOPOLY (TOWN)

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

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

At 6 A.M. on the 16th February the Volunteers and a detachment of the 4th Madras Pioneers were paraded. The troops fired a *feu de joie*, the band played "God save the Queen" and the troops marched past. At 7.30 there was a Thanksgiving

Service at St. John's church, which was well attended, and to which the Volunteers were marched. At the conclusion of the service the congregation, led by the choir, sang the National Anthem with much heartiness. The day was taken up with feeding and clothing the poor; and a number of prisoners were released. There were rejoicings and festivities among the Native Christian boys and girls in the S.P.G. Boarding Schools, and cloths were distributed to poor children. In the afternoon a Gymkhana meeting was held on the race-course, and the Sepoys of the 4th Madras Pioneers had two hours of sports and foot-racing. The Rock was beautifully lighted up after dark, and looked like a fairy picture printed in soft mellow light, upon the dark moonless sky. The Teppacolum at the foot of the Rock was also illuminated, and coloured lights were burnt in the Mantapam in the centre of the tank. The reflection of the lights on the water added greatly to the beauty of the scene. Fireworks were let off from the roof of the small temple of Ganesa on the summit of the Rock. A Pandal had been erected on the wall of the gateway. Here were assembled several of the chief native gentlemen of the neighbourhood. Mr. Irvine, the District Judge, read the Presidential Address, which was adopted, and the audience gave three enthusiastic cheers for Her Majesty. Then came the presentation of the usual garlands, and the sprinkling of rose-water. On the following afternoon Mr. Austin, the Collector, drove to Wariore to assist in the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a "Branch Dispensary," which is to be the local permanent memorial of the Jubilee. An address was read by Mr. V. Muthuswami Iyer. The Collector then laid the stone, first placing beneath it a bottle containing coins of the realm, a number of the current *Fort St. George Gazette*, a pearl, and some precious stones. Mortar was daubed over the stone, and three Masonic taps given with the handle of a silver trowel made for the occasion. At the conclusion of the ceremony there was some native music. The celebration terminated with a dance at the Public Rooms.

TUTICORIN (TINNEVELLY).

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

A salute of 31 guns was fired at sunrise on the 16th February, and the town and shipping assumed a gay appearance, the latter being dressed in bunting. The College

students hoisted a red ensign, gave three cheers for the Queen Empress, and sang the National Anthem. Thanksgiving Services were held in the English church by the Rev. J. A. Sharrock, of the S.P.G., and in the Tamil church by the Rev. D. Samuel, B.D. High Mass was said in the two Roman Catholic churches. After the early services, about 1,300 Children from all the Schools, went in procession round the town, headed by a band, and carrying banners. Sweetmeats and fruits were subsequently distributed among them. Some 1,200 poor people were served with rice. The Volunteers paraded, and fired a *feu de joie*. A public meeting took place in the afternoon in the College Hall, which was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers, and was crowded with visitors. All classes were well represented. The Chairman explained what steps had been decided on by the Executive Committee, and then the Secretary read the Presidential Address to Her Majesty. This was received with acclamation. The Right Rev. Bishop Caldwell delivered an excellent speech, and was followed by Mr. Iyemperumal Pillai, and the Rev. D. Samuel, B.D., who spoke in Tamil. Glees were sung by the College choir, and native instrumental music was performed. Mr. Lazarus' Tamil translation of "God save the Queen" was then sung with great heartiness. Three cheers were given for Her Majesty; and the meeting terminated with the distribution of betel, &c. There were gymnastics, sports, and a display of fireworks at night. The permanent memorial is to take the shape of a "Storage Tank" to keep the town supplied with water throughout the year; and a tablet bearing an appropriate inscription is to be put up in a prominent position near the tank to commemorate its origin.

UDAMALPET (COIMBATORE).

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

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

Invitations by beat of tom-tom had been made to the inhabitants to have their houses whitewashed, and the streets cleaned, to erect triumphal arches and Pandals at intervals, to decorate the town profusely with *thoranams*, and to illuminate it at night. At daybreak on the 16th February an Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired. The members of the Jubilee Committee and the leading inhabitants proceeded to the High School premises, where the boys and girls were assembled in holiday attire with their teachers. A treat to children formed the first of the festivities of the day. A large

concourse of people had assembled to witness the distribution of sugar-candy, plantains, and sugar to the children, who, on receiving the good things, shouted, "Long live our Empress," at frequent intervals. The gentlemen present now formed a procession, headed by the peons and dalayets of the public offices, and marched towards the Local Fund Choultry where meals were being prepared for distribution to the poor. It was about 10 A.M. by this time. The party passed beneath beautifully decorated arches and *thoranams* to the temples of Siva and Mari-Amman, and there offered their prayers, with appropriate ceremonies, for the long life and prosperity of Her Majesty and the Royal Family. *Abishakams* and *archanas* were performed in the name of the Queen Empress. Special Thanksgiving Services were also held in the churches and mosques of the town. The procession retraced its steps to the School Hall, paying visits to the mosque and Bajanai Matam, on its way, and the people returned to their homes at about 11 A.M. The Tahsildar gave a feast at his house to nearly 400 Brahmins; about 200 Naidus were entertained by the Inspector of Police; about 150 Sivites had a repast provided for them at the house of Mr. Muniappa Pillai, pleader, and about 500 Chetties were treated by Mr. N. Ramalinga Chettiar. As many as 1,335 poor people of all castes were fed. The people afterwards re-assembled in the spacious School Hall, where a band of musicians was in attendance throughout the day. The Hall was prettily decorated. A triumphal arch with flowing pennons had been erected at the entrance, on which was traced in golden characters, the inscription "Long live our Empress Victoria." In the middle of the hall was placed a *Chithura Vimanum* (a representation of a vehicle in which the gods are carried in procession). It was adorned profusely with flowers, and inside it were placed portraits of Her Majesty, and of the Royal Family. The Hall was crowded. Sandal, *pan supari*, flowers, and rose-water were distributed, and Hindu songs were sung. The Police Force presented arms in front of the portraits, and went through a series of manœuvres, after which they fired a *feu de joie*. At 7 30 P.M. the Hall was brilliantly illuminated by lights of every description, and was again crowded. The Chairman of the Jubilee Committee having taken his seat amid loud cheers, the Police again stepped forward, and presented arms. A paper, setting forth the principal events in Her Majesty's life, and alluding especially to her motherly and womanly virtues, and her solicitude for the well-being of the millions of her subjects, was read in Tamil, by Mr. T. N. Subbiar, of the Local Fund High School. This was followed by an English address on the same subject by Mr. Rajagopala Chari, B.A. Mr. Syed Makhdoom Sahib read a short essay in Persian on the blessings that had been derived by India during Her Majesty's reign. Two Tamil verses, composed by Mr. Muniappa Pillai,

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

UDIPI (SOUTH CANARA).

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

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

Early in the morning of the 16th February a salute of native guns was fired, and at 7 o'clock a service was held in the Mission Church which was numerously attended, and the Canarese version of the National Anthem was sung. *Abishakams* and *utsavams* were performed in the name of the Queen Empress in the temples, and later on a service was held in the Roman Catholic chapel. Food was distributed by the

Temple authorities to the poor of the town. In the evening the European residents met at the house of the Rev. W. Stokes, and after tea, there was a display of fireworks, and a bonfire was kindled. The Presidential Address was adopted. Three hearty cheers were given for Her Majesty, and the proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem. As a permanent memorial of the event a new building which is in course of construction to accommodate an Association, which has been set on foot for the physical and intellectual improvement of the people of this taluk, is to be named the "Victoria Jubilee Club."

USALAMPATTI (MADURA).

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

At noon on the 16th February the feeding of the poor commenced, and 500 people of all castes and creeds were given a hearty meal. At 5 o'clock, the infirm and very needy people, both males and females, were presented with cloths and small pieces of money. At 6 P.M. the town was illuminated. Meanwhile the Zemindar of Cothappanaikanur and other gentlemen from the out-stations, besides the inhabitants of the town, had assembled in front of the Tahsildar's house, from whence they went in procession, with music and fireworks, to the Deputy Tahsildar's Office. A very large crowd had already collected there. The Chairman addressed the assembly, and explained what they had assembled to celebrate. Mr. Andaperumal Pillai gave a short account of the Royal Family, and the benefits that India had derived from the glorious reign of the Queen Empress, who had ever been solicitous for the welfare and prosperity of her Indian subjects. When the assembly was about to disperse, a Mohammedan lad, aged about fifteen, rose, and, holding a paper in his hand, begged the audience to listen to him. He stated that Her Majesty possessed all the attributes of a Sovereign which demanded the loyalty of all her subjects, and proposed a vote of thanks to the members of the Jubilee Committee for their exertions in carrying out the celebration. He then offered a short prayer that the Queen Empress and her Royal Family might be blessed with long life and happiness. The prayer was joined in by all those assembled. The meeting dispersed at 7 P.M., and the procession returned to the Deputy Tahsildar's house. About 70 Brahmins were given a sumptuous meal in honour of the occasion, and 150 poor people of all castes and creeds were fed. At 10 P.M. there was a musical entertainment, which continued till about 1 A.M. The Tamil stanzas which had been composed in honour of the occasion by Mr. T. M. Scott, of Madura, and printed and circulated

to all Unions in this 'district, were sung, and cheers were given for Her Majesty. The Presidential Address was adopted.

UTTARAMALLUR (CHINGLEPUT).

Uttaramallur is a rich agricultural town with a population of 7,305. Of these 6,893 are Hindus, 105 Mohammedans, and 307 Christians. The Wesleyan Mission has an Anglo-Vernacular School for boys, and there are more than half-a-dozen Prial Schools (Tamil and Telugu), receiving grants from the Local Fund. A few months ago Uttaramallur was constituted a Union under the Local Boards Act. Weaving is carried on to some extent.

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

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

UTTENKERE (SALEM).

Uttenkere being an adjacent taluk, and a part of the Head-Assistant Collector's division, a small sum allotted for local celebration from the Tirupatur Jubilee Fund was contributed towards the feeding of the poor, and a treat for school children at the town of the same name. About 1,000 poor were fed in the Local Fund

Choultry. Meetings were held on the evenings of the 16th and 17th February, all the officials, and nearly all the inhabitants of the town being present. Speeches were made in English and Tamil, and the National Anthem was sung. The Presidential Address was adopted. The local Police paraded, and fired a *feu de joie*. Oranges, sweetmeats, and bananas were distributed to the schoolboys, and cloths to the poor. Sandal and *pan supari* were served to the audience. A procession went round the town with flags and music.

VALLAM (TANJORE).

The festivities on the 16th February included the distribution of food and cloths to 500 poor people of all nationalities ; a musical entertainment ; fireworks ; and Thanksgiving Services in the mosques, temples, and other religious institutions. The feeding of the poor occupied a considerable portion of the forenoon, and after that was over, the Deputy Tahsildar, accompanied by all the members of the "Union," went to the Collector's bungalow, and conducted the Collector, Mr. E. Gibson, in procession to the handsome Pandal where a musical entertainment was to be given. There were more than 1,000 spectators ; the Pandal was crowded, and many persons had to stand outside. When darkness set in there was a display of fireworks, at the close of which the Deputy Tahsildar placed handsome garlands of flowers round the necks of the Collector, the chief local representative of the Queen Empress, and the other European gentlemen present. A free distribution of sandal, flowers, *pan supari*, and the sprinkling of rose-water concluded the proceedings. The Presidential Address was adopted.

VANIYAMBADI (SALEM).

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

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

Early in the morning of the 16th February rice was distributed to 1,000 poor people of all castes and creeds, in a spacious Pandal that had been erected for the occasion. Each adult received half a measure of rice, and half an anna in cash, while each child received half as much. In the afternoon the children belonging to the Results System Schools assembled in the London Mission School. At 2

o'clock the boys marched out in procession. Each School carried a banner, which had words of congratulation to the Queen Empress inscribed in golden letters upon it. The procession was headed by a band of native musicians, and accompanied by hundreds of spectators. On the arrival of the procession at the Pandal each boy received a small packet of sweetmeats. The boys were then drilled, and at 3 o'clock sports were held, and Mr. Soorappa Chariar, and Mr. Narasinga Lala Mittadar distributed prizes to the winners. A very large number of spectators were present. Mr. Savishamuttu Pillai read the Presidential Address in English. A Hindustani translation of it was then read by Mr. Syed Adam Sahib; and Mr. Narasinga Lala read a Tamil translation. The Address was adopted, and signed amidst enthusiastic cheering. Betel nut, sandal, and bananas were then distributed to all present, and rose-water was sprinkled. There was then a display of fireworks. At 9.30 P.M. there was a gymnastic performance.

VAYITRI (MALABAR).

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

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

The celebration commenced in the morning of the 16th February with acrobatic performances, and a match at the Rifle Range for a silver cup and money prizes presented by the officers of the Wynaad detachment of the Mercara Volunteer Rifles. At noon there was a Jubilee Thanksgiving Service, conducted by the Chaplain of Calicut. At 3 P.M. the Volunteers "fell in," fired a *feu de joie*, marched past, &c. The parade was followed by athletic sports which lasted nearly till dusk, when the prizes were presented by Mr. Underwood. The town was well illuminated at night; the poor were fed; and cloths were distributed. The Presidential Address was adopted.

VEDARNIAM (TANJORE).

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

The bells at the temple chimed at 5 A.M. on the 16th February to call the worshippers to offer their prayers for the long life of their Sovereign. When the prayers and *pujahs* were over, an Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired from the temple swivels, followed by a *feu de joie* fired by the local Salt and Police Contingent. The assembly then moved to the handsome Pandal that had been erected for the occasion, where speeches were made by several official and non-official native gentlemen, all of whom gratefully acknowledged the benefits the country had enjoyed under Her Majesty's rule. The speeches were received with great applause. A singing entertainment followed, and Jubilee odes composed for the occasion were sung to a musical accompaniment. Money and cloths were distributed to 300 poor people. The meeting broke up at noon, after the distribution of sandal and *pan supari* and the sprinkling of rose-water. In the evening at about 5 P.M., the Mohammedans of an adjacent village, Thoputhorai, entertained the public with single-stick, double-stick, fencing, and other athletic feats. At 8 P.M. there was a torchlight procession round the town, preceded by musicians and dancing-girls. The procession halted at several places, and gave frequent cheers for Her Majesty as they moved along the illuminated and decorated streets. The procession returned at 10 P.M. to the Jubilee Pandal, and a grand display of fireworks followed, which lasted till 11 P.M. The Presidential Address was adopted. At 3 P.M. on the 17th, there were sports, and at 9 P.M. there was a nautch party, which continued till close upon midnight. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings.

VELLORE (NORTH ARCOT).

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

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

The festivities commenced on the 16th February by a Parade, in the Fort, of the Sepoys attached to the depots of the 15th and 17th Madras Infantry Regiments, and the details of other Regiments in the station. A *feu de joie* was fired, and

three hearty cheers were given for the Queen Empress. At the conclusion of the parade, a Thanksgiving Service was held in St. John's church. Between 9 A.M. and 3 P.M. about 4,000 poor people were fed; the Mohammedans in the Huzereth Mahkahn, the Hindus in Kandaraja Choultry, and other castes in Messrs. V. Doorasawmy and Co.'s compound in the Officers' lines. From 3.30 to 6.30 P.M. there were sports on the parade-ground, and at the close of the meeting Mrs. Fawcett presented the prizes to the successful competitors. After dusk the temples and mosques, the parade-ground, the fort, the hill, and all public and private buildings were brightly illuminated, and at 9.30 there was a grand display of fireworks. The Family Guards of the 3rd, 5th, and 26th Regiments, each consisting of one Native Officer, one Havildar, and 12 privates, fed the poor in their lines. The depots of the 17th and 15th Regiments had a feast in their lines, to which they invited the Guards of the other Regiments. There was another display of fireworks on the night of the 17th. The Presidential Address was adopted. Two of the Hindu members of the community—Messrs. Nathamuni Moodely and Veerasawmy Moodely—placed Rs. 500 at the disposal of the Committee to erect a "Water Pandal" to be named the "Jubilee Pandal." The foundation stone was laid by the two donors on the 16th with some ceremony. Subscriptions are now being raised to erect a "Town Hall."

VENUKONDA (KISTNA).

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

The Jubilee was celebrated here on the 16th February with great enthusiasm. Prayers were offered in the temples, mosques, and churches. 1,000 poor people were fed, and cloths were distributed. At night the houses were lit up as at the Dipavali festival. The principal squares, streets, and the Venukonda hill were illuminated. The General Deputy Collector's office compound, and the Taluk Cutcherry were decorated in the daytime, and effectively illuminated at night. There was a display of fireworks. Shikaries fired a *feu de joie* and performed native military manoeuvres. A native drama was played by the Ellore Theatrical Company to a large concourse of people, including several European gentlemen, in a Pandal specially erected, and decorated for the purpose. The Presidential Address was adopted. On the night of the 17th there was a second display of fireworks, and the native community

of the town and of the surrounding villages, met again in the Pandal to witness a dramatic performance. A "Jubilee Choultry" is to be erected in the new Sooriarow Pettah, to permanently memorialise the event.

VIZAGAPATAM (TOWN).

Vizagapatam, the head-quarters of the District of the same name, contains a population of 30,291 souls. These are divided thus: 26,264 Hindus, 2,606 Mohammedans, 1,389 Christians, and 32 others. The education of the town is amply provided for by the Hindu College, the London Mission High School, St. Aloysius School, St. John's School, several Primary Schools, a Normal School, four Girls' Schools, a Mohammedan Boys' School, and a Girls' School. The Municipality enjoys the right to elect its own Chairman, and three fourths of its members. The town has a first-class Civil Dispensary, a Roman Catholic Orphanage, a Protestant Orphanage, and a native Poor House. Jaggery, gingelly seeds, myrabolams, hides, skins, grey cotton piece-goods, horns and turmeric are largely exported. The chief articles of import are apparel, cotton twist, piece goods, corals, metals, spices. The town is celebrated for its gold and silver jewellery, and for its manufactures in ivory, horn, and porcupine quills.

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

The programme included a Volunteer parade, a feast to the poor, a Durbar, fireworks, a nautch, &c. The Durbar was held at 4 P.M. on the 16th February, the chair being taken by the District Judge, who delivered an appropriate speech. The Presidential Address was read in English, Telugu, and Urdu, and received with cheers. Music, both Indian and European, followed, after which *pan supari*, betel, and rose water were distributed. At 7.45 P.M. Rajah Gujapatee Rao entertained the Europeans at a banquet. Mr. Turner, the Collector of the District, placed his house at the disposal of the Rajah for the purpose. Covers were laid for forty guests. The speech by the Collector, who proposed Her Majesty's health, was received with the greatest enthusiasm, the band playing the National Anthem. The Queen's health having been drunk, Mr. Kelsall, the District Judge, proposed the health of Rajah Gujapatee Rao, to which the latter responded in eloquent terms. Mr. Turner then proposed the health of the Rajah of Bobbili and other distinguished visitors of the evening. After some other toasts the loving cup was passed round. Many of the guests now attended a nautch which had been provided by the Jubilee Committee in Vizagapatam. The festivities wound up with fireworks, a nautch, and a Hindu dramatic representation of the earthly career of Krishna. On the 17th a feast was given to children. At the Durbar it was announced that Mr. A. V. Narasinga Rao had founded a Scholarship in connection with the High School, to be called the "Autkethum Jubilee Endowment Scholar-

ship" The Mohammedan community opened a "Reading Room" in honour of the Jubilee for the benefit of its own members. The form which the permanent memorial will take has not yet been decided. The "Water Supply" of the town will be improved, or a "Chuttram" will be built.

VIZIANAGRAM (VIZAGAPATAM)

The population of the town and cantonment of Vizianagram is 30,000, consisting of Hindus, Mohammedans and Christians. The town contains one First Grade College, one Boarding Girls' School, and one Native Girls' School, besides three Municipal Schools, the Ripon Hindu School, and an Industrial School. There are also two Schools in the cantonment. There is an English weekly newspaper in the town, and there are two Political Associations. The new scheme of Local Self-Government has been successfully introduced. The town is rising in commercial importance. Rice, gingelly seeds, indigo, jaggery, myrahols, hides, horns, &c, jute, and other articles are largely exported. There is an extensive market, erected by the late Maharajah of Vizianagram in memory of the visit to India of H R H the Prince of Wales. There are three native Banks. Articles made of ivory and horns, embroidery, carpets, furniture, lace, caps, porcelain, native musical instruments, &c, are manufactured.

Jubilee Committee Messrs RAI BAHADUR SRI P JAGANNADHA RAJU SAHIB, *Chairman*, A VENKATAROW PUNTALU, *Secretary*, K KAMANJA CHARI, M A, B I, V MADHAVA ROW, M A, K NARAYANASWAMI NAIDU, P SATIAH, AGA SYED MAHOMED SAHIB, V VENKATA KRISHNAMARAJU, and eleven others.

Early in the morning of the 16th February the festivities began with a salute of 101 guns from the bastions of the Maharajah's fort. Between 7 and 9 A.M. Divine Service was held in all the temples and mosques for the prosperity of the Queen Empress and the Royal Family. 1,500 schoolboys and girls of the town and cantonment were treated to Benares sweetmeats. Country sweetmeats and sugar were distributed to about 3,000 children of the town and cantonment. Under the orders of Her Highness the Maharani Sahib 5,000 people, of whom 3,000 were Rajputs, 500 Brahmins, and 1,500 other castes, were fed, and cloths were distributed to the most necessitous. A grand Durbar was held under a spacious Shamiana that had been erected on the *maidan* in front of the Fort. A very large gathering of people assembled there. The Dewan, Rai Bahadur Sri P. Jagannadha Raju Sahib, took the chair. Appropriate speeches were delivered by Mr. C Subbiah Sastr, District Munsiff, Mr K. Venkammah Puntalu, and others. A short sketch of Her Majesty's life was read, both in English and Telugu. Verses in English, Sanscrit, and Telugu were recited. Mr V. Jagannadha Rao Puntalu, the Divisional Officer, then read the Presidential Address, which was adopted amid enthusiastic cheers. Verses were sung in praise of Her Majesty, and Native music was played at intervals. A nautch then followed, at the close of which *pan supari*, attar, garlands, &c, were distributed. In the evening there was a grand procession

of the Maharajah's State elephants, camels, horses, carriages, troopers, infantry, and band. A very large concourse of people attended. There were fireworks and other illuminations at intervals. A State elephant, with a golden howdah upon it, bearing the portrait of the Queen Empress, headed the procession, followed by the European and Native officers of the Regiment on elephants and in carriages. Other gentlemen followed in carriages. The Police and Sepoys lined the road on both sides. The procession was a mile long. It started from the Shamiana at 5 P.M. and went towards the Fort gate by the Industrial School to the cantonment, passing through which it entered the town near a triumphal arch on the main road, near the Maharajah's Dispensary. Thence it proceeded through the main road of Swetapettah, and after stopping a short time at the Clock Tower, it moved on to the open space near the Big Tank, where there was a grand display of fireworks at half-past 8 o'clock P.M. The fireworks were followed by a Native musical entertainment in the Durbar tent, which continued till midnight. On the afternoon of the 17th from 1 to 6 P.M. there were athletic sports, racing, wrestling, long jump, &c. A large number of people witnessed the sports, at the conclusion of which they gave three cheers for the Queen Empress, the Viceroy, the Governor, the Maharajah, and the Maharani Sahib, the mother of His Highness. At night four dramatic performances were given in various parts of the town and cantonment to crowded audiences. There was a brilliant gathering in the Durbar tent, which was splendidly decorated and illuminated. In commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee the tops of almost all the principal temples and mosques are to be plated with brass sheets, and to receive certain improvements at a cost to the Maharajah of Rs. 10,000. His Highness also made a munificent donation, in his mother's name, to the Imperial and the Madras Institutes; devoted a large sum towards the maintenance of temples, and the support of poor families; and remitted nearly four lakhs of revenue due by his ryots. Rai Bahadur Sri P. Jagannadha Raju Sahib, Dewan to His Highness, presented land valued at Rs. 12,000, and yielding an annual income of Rs. 600, for the benefit of 25 families. viz. : 6 Brahmins, 12 Kschatrias, 6 Valama, and one Baniyan.

VRIDHACHALAM (SOUTH ARCOT).

Vridhachalam is 38 miles south-west of Cuddalore. The population is 7,347, composed for the most part of Hindus. The town includes a large suburb, called Pudupet, on the east bank of the river, and was with two small adjacent villages, viz., Munaloor and Poonthotum, constituted a Union last year. The trade is chiefly in grain and ground nuts which are largely exported to Cuddalore, Panruti, and Pondicherry. Vridhachalam is the head-quarters of the Head-Assistant Collector of the Taluk Board; of the D.P.W. Sub-division, &c. It contains a Tahsildar's Cutcherry, Sub-Jail,

District Munsiff's Court, Local Fund Hospital, Sub-Registrar's Office, Middle School for Boys, Girls' School, Post Office, Lutheran Native Mission Chapel, a small Mosque, and two large Chuttrams.

Jubilee Committee —Messrs. R. FRANKLIN, *Chairman*; C. MURGESA PILLAY; C. RAMANJULU NAIDU; J. B. KASI ROW; V. MUTUKUMARA PILLAY; DORAISAWMY IYER, and others.

At an early hour on the 16th February large crowds congregated to take part in the festivities. Prayers were offered in the five Hindu temples for the welfare and long life of Her Majesty, and the gods were taken round the town in procession. The poor of all classes were fed, and some of them were presented with cloths and money. Sports of various kinds were held in the forenoon, and prizes were awarded. There were other processions in the evening, and at night the streets and temples were brilliantly illuminated. As darkness set in there was a display of fireworks, and several bonfires were lit, after which there were nautches and dramatic performances, which lasted till past midnight. The poor were again fed on the following day. The Presidential Address was adopted.

WALAJAPET (NORTH ARCOT).

Walajapet has a population of 10,387; of whom 2,566 are Hindus, 803 Mohammedans, and 18 Christians. It has a Municipal Council, and is the head-quarters of the Tahsildar and Police Inspector. A Dispensary and a High School are under the management of the Municipality. Silk-weaving, carpet making, and dyeing are carried on to a considerable extent. Silk cloths manufactured here are much valued for their durability.

Jubilee Committee —Messrs. V. BASHIARA CHARU, *Chairman*; S. SWAMINATHA AIYAR, *Secretary*; T. SRINIVASA ROW; A. RAJARATHNA MUDELLIAR, RANGAIAHA ROW; SUNDERA ROW, and ten others.

Almost every house was more or less decorated, the most attractive being the Post Office, which was particularly well embellished. In the morning of the 16th February 500 poor were fed, and to about 100 of them cloths were distributed. At 4 P.M. the leading men of the place met at the High School house, and witnessed a gymnastic competition among the boys. Two odes, in Tamil and Telugu, composed in honour of the occasion, describing the principal features of Her Majesty's reign, were sung by boys, and cheers were called for, which were responded to very heartily. The boys were then given sweetmeats, sugar-candy, toys, &c. A procession was formed with tom-toms and music, which passed through the principal streets of the place. It eventually reached the Jubilee Pandal which had been erected outside the town, where several European gentlemen from Ranipet joined it. In the centre of the Pandal was placed a portrait of Her Majesty. A nautch was held, and then the whole assembly adjourned to the adjacent open

space where a good display of fireworks took place. The Presidential Address was adopted. The permanent memorial of the Jubilee will take the form of a "Public Hall" with a "Reading Room" attached to it.

WALVANAD (MALABAR).

Angatipuram is the chief town of the Walvanad taluk. The population of the amshons of Angatipuram and Perintalmanna, on the borders of which Her Majesty's Jubilee was celebrated, is 12,860; of whom 7,401 are Hindus, 5,439 Mohammedans (most of whom are Moplahs), and 20 Christians. Angatipuram contains a Tahsildar's Cutcherry, a District Munsiff's Court, a Sub-Registrar's Office, a Local Fund Middle School, a Local Fund Supervisor's Office, a Local Fund Overseer's Office and a Post Office. Besides the Middle School there are six Elementary Schools for boys, aided by the Local Fund. The town trades chiefly in paddy, pepper, ginger, and timber.

Jubilee Committee—Messrs. KUNHUNNI RAJAH, *Chairman*, KRISHNA VADIER KASI IYER and PADIGARACALATHIL GOVINDAN NAIR, *Joint Secretaries*, KANNAMBATH VADAKAIL CHAPPUM NAIR; VUDYNALHA PUTTER; NARAYANA PUTTER; THAYIL KOONJAMBOO; VENGALIL RAMAN MENON, and ten others.

Pujahs were performed in three temples for the prolongation of the happy life and reign of Her Majesty. A service was held by the Native Christians, and a *moruloth* was offered by the Mohammedans to the same effect. Rice, cloths, and money were distributed to the poor from 7 to 11 A.M. on the 16th February. A treat was given to the schoolboys, and to the prisoners in the Sub-Jail. Theatricals, gymnastics, and fireworks followed. The Presidential Address was adopted. The town was well decorated and illuminated.

WANDIWASHI (NORTH ARCOT)

Wandiwash is a historic town in the district of North Arcot, with 4,130 inhabitants; of whom 3,339 are Hindus, 709 Mohammedans, 32 Christians, and 50 Jains. Nearly one-fourth of the inhabitants are merchants. The local products are ground nut seeds, indigo, cholum and rice. The chief manufactures are mats, and coarse kinds of cotton cloth. There are two or three tanneries. The town forms a minor Union, with one Chairman and five Panchayetdars, nominated by the Government. It contains a Local Fund Middle School, where boys and girls are under instruction.

At 3 P.M. on the 16th February about 500 of the inhabitants assembled in the School playground, Mr. V. Subramaniam Sastriar was voted to the chair. In opening the proceedings, he spoke at length about the advantages of British rule, and the duty of showing gratitude to Her Majesty. Then the life of the Queen Empress in Tamil was read. The Presidential Address was read by Mr. K. Gopalachariar, Taluk Sheristadar, and was received with much cheering. Several speeches were

made in Tamil and English, after which sandal, sugar, and *pan supari* were distributed, and the party went in procession to the Temple. At 9 o'clock there was a good display of fireworks, and a procession of gods. The festivities continued until midnight. The assembly dispersed with cheers for her Majesty.

YERCAUD (SALEM).

The population of the Shevaroy Hills is 10,513, chiefly composed of Malayalies or Hill men whose sole occupation is cultivation. The Hills produce coffee, wheat, samai, venagoo, apples, pears, loquots, peaches, and oranges. Yercaud is the Sanitarium of the District, and the Head-quarters Station of the Planters. It has a population of 1,338; of whom 636 are Hindus, 22 Mohammedans, and 680 Christians. It contains a Protestant Church, a London Mission Chapel, Lutheran Evangelical Mission Chapel, and a Roman Catholic Chapel; a Library, Cutcherry, a Local Fund Dispensary, a Travellers' Bungalow, and Chuttram; a School for the children of Europeans and Eurasians; and three Schools for Native children.

Jubilee Committee. Deputy Surgeon General J. SHORTT, *Chairman*; Messrs. E. A. SMITH, *Secretary*, C. G. LECHLER; F. D. SHORTT; K. CHERRY; B. DALY, and others.

On the 16th February Thanksgiving Services were held at Trinity church, the Roman Catholic chapel, the Lutheran Mission chapel, and the London Mission chapel. The Volunteers marched in two sections, one to Trinity church under the command of Lieutenant Shortt, and the other to the Roman Catholic chapel, under the command of Lieutenant MacMahon. On the arrival of the Protestant section of the Volunteers at Trinity church, the Hymn "Onward, Christian Soldiers" was sung. The service concluded with the National Anthem. A large Pavilion had been erected by Lieutenant MacMahon, and had been tastefully decorated by Mrs. MacMahon. About 1 P.M., 3,000 people, mostly Malayalies, Coolies, and other Natives assembled opposite the lake, in the vicinity of the Pavilion, some bearing banners with appropriate devices. The Pavilion contained refreshments, which were kindly provided by the ladies of Yercaud. The sports commenced at 1.30, and were well contested. After the sports there were Malayalee dances and acrobatic performances. The Volunteers paraded at 4 P.M., and fired a *feu de joie*, and three hearty cheers were given for the Queen Empress. About 100 children, chiefly of the London Mission School, and a large number of natives, were treated to sweets, &c. At night there was a brilliant display of fireworks, at the termination of which the National Anthem was sung, and three hearty cheers were given for the Queen Empress. The Presidential Address was adopted.

THE CELEBRATION IN NATIVE STATES.

THE STATE OF TRAVANCORE.

Travancore, the most important Native State subject to the authority of the Government of Madras, is situated at the south-western corner of the Indian peninsula. It possesses an area of 6,722 square miles, occupied by a population of nearly 2½ millions. More than 20 per cent. of the inhabitants are Christians. Succession to the Raj goes by the female line. The turning point in the history of the State was contemporaneous with the assumption of the direct Government of India by Her Majesty the Queen. Since then, the beneficent moral influence of the Paramount Power has been increasingly brought to bear on the executive, and a vast improvement has taken place in the administration of affairs. Oppressive monopolies have been abandoned; numerous petty and vexatious taxes have been swept away; English and Vernacular schools have been founded throughout the country, with a Central College at the capital; hospitals have been established; a sound system of Police has been established; Public Works have been promoted; the salaries of public servants have been increased; the tone and efficiency of the public service have been raised; the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice has been improved; the reciprocal execution of decrees between the Travancore and British Courts has been arranged; irrigation has been extended; land assessment has been equitably readjusted; trade has expanded; and the finances have attained a condition of much prosperity. The total income of the State twenty years ago was 42 lakhs, against an expenditure of 40½ lakhs; in 1884-85 the revenue was 66½ lakhs, and the expenditure was 65 lakhs. Taking the revenue derived from all sources—land, customs, excise, abkari, opium, salt, and stamps,—and it is found that the incidence of taxation in Travancore is Rs. 2, against Rs. 2-5-6 in the Madras Presidency. Taking land revenue only, it is Rs. 0-12-1, against Rs. 1-8-8 in Madras.

TRIVANDRUM.

This town is the Capital of Travancore, with a population of 41,173. It is the usual place of residence of the Maharajah, and the head-quarters of the British Resident at His Highness's Court and the principal officers of the State. It is the head-quarters also of the Nayar Brigade, officered from the British Military Service, which consists of two Battalions of Infantry, numbering 1,420 men; Artillery 4 guns and 30 men; Body Guard 60 horses. There are several Palaces in the Fort occupied by the Princes, Ranees, and other members of the Royal Family. The principal buildings are the great Pudmanabsawmy Pagoda, within the Fort, the Public Offices, the Maharajah's College, the Zillah and Munsiff's Courts, the General and Lying-in Hospitals, the Lunatic Asylum, the Napier Museum, the Observatory, the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, the Residency, the Central Jail at Poojapura, and the Engineer's Office. The Educational Institutions are the College, the High School, and the Preparatory School, the Fort and Town High Schools, the Central Vernacular School, the Vernacular Normal School, the Roman Catholic Boys' School, two Hindustani Schools, several Vernacular Grant-in-Aid Schools, including Schools of the London Mission, the Government English School for Girls, the Convent School, three Zenana Mission Schools, and two Government Vernacular Girls' Schools.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. T. RAMA ROW, Dewan, *Chairman*; R. RAMANATHA ROW, and Mr. LA BOUGIARDIERE, M.A., *Secretaries*; T. L. GOMEZ; K. KRISHNASAWMY ROW; The VALIA COIL THUMBURAN; Dr. R. HARVEY, M.A.; Messrs. F. WATTS; J. R. NARAYANA PILLAY, and sixteen others.

As soon as it was known that the Viceroy had fixed the 16th February for the celebration of the Jubilee His Highness the Maharajah countermanded the arrangements then in progress for a tour to Madras and Bombay, and commanded his new Dewan M. R. Ry. T. Rama Row Avergal to make preparations for commemorating the day in a manner befitting the occasion. The Dewan issued a programme which embraced the observance of the 16th and 17th as public holidays throughout the State, and invitations were issued to the European and principal Native officers at Trivandrum and the out-stations, to the Bishops and Clergy of the Protestant, Roman Catholic, the Syrian Churches, and to the leading merchants, planters, and land-holders to take part in the festivities at the Capital. European ladies were included in the invitation. At sunrise on the 16th the Artillery of the Nayar Brigade fired a salute of 101 guns. At 6 A.M. the Cavalry and Infantry with the Band of the Nayar Brigade took up a position in line on the Brigade Parade-ground, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. B. Ketchen, Madras Cavalry, commanding the Brigade. On the arrival of the Maharajah the artillery fired a salute of 21 guns, and the Brigade gave a Royal salute. Mr. Hannington, M.C.S., the British Resident, was also received with the usual salute from the troops. The Cavalry and Infantry then formed up for marching, the Cavalry in column of troops, the Infantry in quarter column on the right company, and moved off to the saluting base, the Cavalry by troops, and marched past by squadron, the Infantry by fours in quarter column, advancing in column and saluting as they passed the flagstaff near to which His Highness had taken up his position. The Cavalry then moved on to the Parade line while the Infantry changed ranks, and marched past in quarter column, first in quick time and then in double time, wheeling at the end of the saluting base, and on arriving at the fourth point resumed their original position in line. The Cavalry then trotted past, and having wheeled about by troops, galloped past in squadrons. The Infantry were then put through the manual, firing, and sword-bayonet exercise, after which the Cavalry performed the sword exercise and pursuing practice at a walk and in quick time. They then resumed their original position upon the right of the line. The whole Brigade then advanced in review order and gave a Royal salute upon halting before the flagstaff. The Cavalry formed column of troops on the right of the Infantry, who had formed quarter column upon one of the centre companies, officers and colours taking post in review order. The Maharajah then addressed Colonel Ketchen, expressing the greatest satisfaction with the appearance of the troops, and the manner in which they had gone through the several evolutions. At the conclusion of His Highness's address a Royal salute

was given, and the troops marched to their barracks. Before leaving the Parade ground the troops gave three hearty cheers for Her Majesty and His Highness. The review was witnessed by the Elliah Rajah, the First Prince, the Dewan, General Hodding (who had come to inspect the Resident's Escort), by many ladies and gentlemen, and a large assemblage of spectators. At 11 A.M. a public breakfast was given at the Dewan's residence to about 300 Hindu officers of the State and other native gentlemen. At 4 P.M. the Maharajah held a Durbar in the Hall of the new Public Offices, for the purpose of receiving from the British Resident a *Kareeta* addressed to His Highness by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. One battalion of Infantry, one troop of Cavalry, and a detachment of the Artillery (4 guns) again paraded, and were drawn up in the enclosure facing the Durbar Hall. The Resident's Escort took up a position on the left. The State elephants, fully caparisoned, were also on the ground in rear of the troops. The Maharajah, escorted by the Body Guard, and preceded by their Highnesses the Elliah Rajah and the First Prince, arrived shortly before the hour appointed, and was received with a Royal salute from the Artillery and troops. The British Resident came in one of His Highness's carriages, and under an escort of His Highness's Body Guard, the Artillery and troops saluting him. On alighting from the carriage, he was received by the Dewan, and was met at the entrance to the Durbar Hall by the Elliah Rajah, who conducted him to the centre of the Hall, where the Maharajah, after an interchange of greetings, offered his arm, and led him to his seat on the right of the Throne. The company being seated, the *Kareeta* was delivered on a silver salver to His Highness, who opened it, and gave it to the Dewan to be read aloud. It ran as follows :—

“ HIS HIGHNESS SRI PADMANABHA DASA VANJI BALA RAMA VARMA KULA-SHEKHARA KIRITA
PATHI MANI SULTAN MAHARAJAH RAJ RAMA RAJA BAHADUR SHAMSHER JANG.
TRAVANCORE.

“ MY HONOURED AND VALUED FRIEND,—It is with sincere pleasure that I have heard of the preparations which Your Highness has made in order to commemorate, in a manner befitting the occasion, the fiftieth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India. I shall not fail to inform Her Majesty of this spontaneous expression of loyalty and affection on your part. Queen Victoria's long and tranquil rule has been marked throughout her wide dominions by the ever increasing prosperity and happiness of the millions entrusted to her charge. In India it has established an uninterrupted and unbroken peace; and under its protecting shelter, the ruling Chiefs of this country, undisturbed by the fear of invasion from without, or of revolution from within, have been able to devote their time and attention to the welfare of their subjects and to the moral and material advancement of their States. I am happy to learn that Your Highness has so readily taken the opportunity afforded by this auspicious occasion to show your just appreciation of the great benefits you have experienced under the benign and beneficent rule of Her Majesty the Queen. I

can assure you that it is our Gracious Sovereign's desire to extend to you, on all occasions, her warm sympathy and hearty assistance, to support your authority, enhance your personal consideration, and to maintain unbroken the cordial relations which have at all times subsisted between Her Majesty's Government and Your Highness. I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself

"Your Highness's sincere friend,

(Signed) "DUFFERIN,

"Viceroy and Governor General of India.

"Fort William, the 3rd February, 1887."

After the *Kareeta* had been read, the Viceroy's salute of 31 guns was fired with a *feu de joie* after each instalment of the guns, the National Anthem being played; and three cheers were given for Her Majesty the Queen Empress. His Highness the Maharajah then, through the Dewan, addressed the assembly as follows:—

"MR. HANNYNGTON, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I need hardly say how grateful I am for the kindly assurances of good will contained in the letter which I have just had the honour of receiving from His Excellency the Viceroy, and for his appreciation of my humble efforts to celebrate this day in a manner befitting the occasion. I request his Representative, my friend here, to convey to His Excellency my warmest acknowledgments. It has pleased the Almighty to extend to half a century a reign at once beneficent and glorious, and while we unite in thanksgiving for this great mercy, we likewise pray that He may vouchsafe to prolong it to the longest span. We are justly proud of our liege Lady—sitting enthroned on the four quarters of the globe, and on islands in every ocean—sending forth her ships to collect and distribute the material blessings of the earth, and her agents to carry everywhere the still higher blessings which humanise and elevate mankind—herself endowed with every virtue which can adorn a Sovereign, or grace a woman. Her armies have marched to victory over forces mightier than her own, but never for vain-glory—her flag, wherever it flies, is the symbol of protection to the good, and a sign in the air warning the wicked from his evil course. My House has been fortunate enough to ally itself to the great British power in India from the earliest times, and to that alliance I owe the Musnud on which I sit; for it saved the country at a critical time, and has maintained it in peace ever since. To the influence of Her Majesty's supremacy is due also whatever of prosperity and enlightenment Travancore has attained to; for her Representatives have guided our footsteps in the path of progress, and her countrymen have contributed largely to raise our people and develop our resources. It is not, then, surprising, Gentlemen, that bound by these ties of gratitude, I should avail myself of this opportunity to call you together to honour the Lady who commands our highest admiration and respect. To impress the occasion on the minds of all my subjects, I have this day remitted certain arrears of revenue. Nor have the rising generation, nor the poor been forgotten, while a few convicts go free to bless the day. All India rings to-day with a long-drawn shout of '*Vive la Reine*' which the Himalayas will catch up and echo to the countries beyond, till all the world hears it, and hearing, will know that Princes and people are united in one strong bond of loyalty and affection to their beloved Queen. We join in the cheer.

"Christian and Hindu and Moslem are we,
Yet all of us one, in our cheering for thee,

"Victoria.

"Long live Victoria, Queen of England, Empress of India."

At the conclusion of this address, twelve convicts, one of whom was a woman were released, and the following Proclamations were read in Malayalam to the people assembled outside the Hall :—

“PROCLAMATION BY HIS HIGHNESS SRI PATMANABHA DASA VANCHI BALA RAMA VARMA KULASEKHARA KIRITAPATI MANNEY SULTAN MAHARAJA RAJA BAHADUR SHAMSHER JANG, MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE, issued under date the 4th Kumbhom 1062.

“Whereas by the Proclamation issued on the 5th Karkadagom 1059 the levying of a fee of 2 per cent. on certain transfers of Pandara Pattom lands was relinquished by the State with effect from the 1st Chingom 1060, and whereas We are given to understand that the fees and penalties on transfers anterior to that date are still being levied, thus causing hardship and trouble to Our ryots, We are pleased, with a view to relieving Our subjects wholly from this impost, to command the relinquishment of the said transfer fee altogether.

SIGN MANUAL.”

“PROCLAMATION BY HIS HIGHNESS SRI PATMANABHA DASA VANCHI BALA RAMA VARMA KULASEKHARA KIRITAPATI MANNEY SULTAN MAHARAJA RAJA RAMARAJA BAHADUR SHAMSHER JANG, MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE, issued under date the 4th Kumbhom 1062.

“Whereas Instruments engrossed on unstamped cadjans are subject to a penalty of 3 per cent. of the consideration recited in the deed, and whereas owing to the enactment of the Registration Regulation of 1043 and the Stamp Regulation of 1059 the practice of engrossing documents or cadjans has ceased; and whereas We have already exempted from the payment of this penalty instruments produced in connection with investigations conducted in the course of the Revenue Settlement now in progress, We are now pleased to relieve Our subjects henceforth from the payment of the above penalty on all documents executed on unstamped cadjans wherever such document may have to be produced in evidence.

SIGN MANUAL.”

Attar and pan were then presented to the Resident, and Mrs. Hannington and to the Commandant of the Nayar Brigade, and Mrs. Ketchen, by His Highness the Maharajah; and to other Europeans by their Highnesses the Elliah Rajah and First Prince. His Highness and the Resident then left the Hall under the usual salutes from the Artillery and troops, and the Durbar broke up.

The same evening, at 8 P.M., the Maharajah gave a State Dinner in the suite of apartments adjoining the Durbar Hall, at which the Elliah Rajah, the First Prince, the Resident and Mrs. Hannington, and nearly all the European ladies and gentlemen who had attended the Durbar, were present. The dining saloon was very tastefully decorated. The Durbar Hall itself, which was fitted up as a drawing-room, was brilliantly lighted. The roads in the town, which were gaily decorated during the day, almost at every gate, with plantain trees, evergreens, bannerets and mottoes expressing good wishes for the Queen Empress, were illuminated in the evening for several miles, extending from the landing place beyond the Fort to the Residency, and from Puttum to Tiruvellum. The Palaces, the Residency, the entrance to the Barracks, the residence of the Commandant of the Nayar Brigade,

the College, the Police Office and Stores, the Dewan's residence, the Telegraph and Post Offices, and the Public Offices where the dinner was held, were ablaze with light, the latter being hung with festoons of Chinese lanterns along its long verandahs. Private residents vied with the State in demonstrations in this direction, and crowds of people paraded the streets to a late hour of the night. A guard of honour was drawn up in the grounds of the Public Offices, and the Band of the Nayar Brigade played during the dinner. Her Majesty's health was the only toast given during the dinner. It was proposed by His Highness the Maharajah in these words:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I rise to propose the toast of the evening, and I have no doubt as to the manner in which it will be responded to. We celebrate to-day the fiftieth year of a reign which has brought happiness and prosperity to the millions who are fortunate enough to come under the rule of Her Most Gracious Majesty. That rule is synonymous with justice and benevolence, with liberty and toleration, with the suppression of vice, and the elevation of virtue. Hers is a name which can make the tyrant tumble on his throne of misrule, yet send a warm glow into the heart of the lowly cottager, from her sympathy with the poor and the suffering. When we wish and pray for her long reign and happiness, we wish and pray for the continuance of peace and prosperity to a large portion of the human race. Let us then drink to the health of our liege Lady whom we all respect and admire; let us drink to the health of Victoria, Queen of England, Empress of India. Long live the Queen Empress."

The toast was received with hearty cheers, the Band playing the British National Anthem. After the Dinner there was a splendid display of fireworks, which was witnessed by several thousands of spectators. At 4.30 P.M., on the 17th, there were rope dancing and acrobatic performances in the Public Garden, witnessed by a large assemblage composed of all classes. At 7 P.M. Mr. and Mrs. Hannington had a dinner party at the Residency to which the European society of Trivandrum and the visitors from out-stations were invited. The Resident proposed Her Majesty's health, which was responded to with hearty cheers, the company singing "God save the Queen." Mr. Hannington next proposed His Highness's health:—

"MAHARAJAH, PRINCES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—We have joined in wishing to Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India, continuance of life and happiness. We have in our midst this evening, in the person of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, one of Her Majesty's most loyal allies. Under Her Majesty's protection, favoured with her friendship and aided by her advice, Travancore holds no mean position among the States of India. The occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee has afforded to the people of Travancore an opportunity of expressing their loyalty and affection for their friend, counsellor and protector, and this opportunity they have not been slow to grasp. The demonstrations which are being made, not in the Capital alone, but throughout the State, testify to the cordial feeling with which our Queen is regarded by the people of Travancore. As the humble representative of Her Majesty the Empress in this State, I desire to express to His Highness the Maharajah personally, and to the people of Travancore in the person of their

Maharajah, my grateful appreciation of the loyal demonstrations of confidence and affection which have been tendered throughout the State to my Mistress and Queen, and I desire, gentlemen, that you join me in giving three cheers for His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, and in drinking to his health and prosperity, and to the prosperity and happiness of his people."

The company received the toast with cheers, and His Highness acknowledged the compliment in appropriate words.

• At 9.30 P.M. the Public Garden and the Museum were brilliantly illuminated under the direction of Colonel Ketchen, the Honorary Secretary. The whole of the western façade of the Museum, and both the northern and southern ends of the building were lit up, several devices and monograms being conspicuous. All the roads had lights on both sides, and each terrace was illuminated. Along one, in large letters from end to end, were "V.R.I. 1887. Jubilee. 1887. V.R.I." The lower gardens and the upper and lower lakes were lit up. The Chinese Pagoda in the middle of the latter was illuminated from its base to summit. Chinese lanterns were suspended from numerous trees throughout the gardens. Thousands of people visited the gardens. A dancing platform was erected near the Band stand, and dancing was enjoyed by many from 10 P.M. to 2 A.M. Refreshments were laid out in a Pandal. The Maharajah, Mr. and Mrs. Hannington, and the party at the Residency visited the garden on their return from the dinner. The same evening, His Highness the Maharajah gave a dinner to the Mohammedan community in a pavilion erected at Chingara Thope. It was presided over by Mr. Syed Abdul Khader, the Stables' Karbari. The troops received a bonus of two days' pay, and the Band three days' pay.

On the morning of the 16th February the poor were fed at the expense of the State at four different places at the Capital, and in the towns of Cottayam, Alleppey, Quilon, and Pulpanabapuram, under the supervision of Government officers. Funds were provided for a treat to the boys and girls attending the public and private schools at Trivandrum, Nagercoil, including Kotar, Parachalay, Neyoor, Quilon, Cottayam, and Tiruvellah.

On the 12th, three of the Schools in the suburbs of Trivandrum connected with the London Mission, assembled at the Mission House, and received a couple of cloths each, after which fruits, cakes, and sweets were distributed, songs were sung, and the Public Gardens visited under the care of the teachers. On the afternoon of the 14th, five other schools, comprising nearly 200 children, were assembled and had various games. "God save the Queen" was sung in Malayalam by the Boarding School children. Prizes of picture books, dolls, &c. were

distributed; and cakes, fruits, and sweets were given to all. Each of the girls attending the Zenana Mission schools received a present of money, as it was found difficult to arrange a treat for the different classes attending those schools. The students of His Highness's College, the High School and Preparatory School, as also the pupils of the Government Girls' School in the Cantonment, and of the Roman Catholic Convent School, assembled each on its own grounds on the afternoon of the 19th instant. They had games and races and other sports, up to a late hour in the evening, when refreshments were served, and cheers were given for Her Majesty the Queen Empress, and for His Highness the Maharajah—"God save the Queen" being sung by all. At the College there was vocal and instrumental music, and Dr. Harvey delivered an address appropriate to the occasion. At the Convent School there were magical performances, and an exhibition of the magic-lantern. His Highness the Maharajah and other members of the Royal Family, the British Resident and Mrs. Hannyngton, and several ladies and gentlemen were present at the sports in the College. Treats were also given at Trivandrum to the Roman Catholic Parochial Boys' School in the Cantonment, to the Mohammedan School, to the Grant-in-aid English Schools, and the 2,669 boys and girls of the Vernacular Schools.

At the out-stations, the Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Syrian Christians, Hindus, and Mohammedan boys and girls, numbering about 10,000, were entertained. Funds were remitted to the London Mission Hospital at Neyoor, to the Archbishop's Hospital at Verapoly, to the Women's Workshop, and to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Trivandrum, and it was suggested to the Managers to provide a treat and a supply of clothing to the poor of those institutions, but they were left at liberty to utilise the funds in any other way they considered best. The Maharajah contributed Rs. 10,000 to the Imperial Institute in London, and Rs. 2,000 to the Victoria Technical Institute proposed for Madras. Rs. 50,000 are set apart for a local State Memorial, which will probably take the form of a School for the training of Hindu females as midwives and sick-nurses. A contribution was made to the funds being collected for a Reading Room at Neyoor, to be called the "Victoria Reading Room." A contribution was also promised to the funds being raised by public subscription at Alleppey to build a Charity Hospital in commemoration of the Jubilee.

The people of Trivandrum decorated their gates on the Jubilee day, and illuminated them at night. A public meeting, called by Mr. T. Rama Row, the Dewan, was held at the College on the 12th, to concert measures for forwarding a respectful Address of Congratulation to Her Majesty, to reach her on the 20th June,

and to take other measures for commemorating the 50th anniversary of her reign. The meeting was largely attended, and was presided over by Mr. J. C. Hannington, the British Resident.

During the evening of the 16th a meeting of Hindu Ladies was held at the Palace of Her Highness the Junior Rani, at her invitation. Her Highness, on taking the chair, addressed the audience on the subject of Her Majesty's life, and explained the importance of the occasion. Her Highness's address closed with a prayer to Sri Padmanabha to bless Her Majesty with long life and prosperity. A letter from Panappillai Lekshmy Kallyani Pillai (Lady of His Highness the late Rama Varma Maharajah, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.) of sympathy, &c. was then read. It was unanimously resolved:—"That an Address (in Malayalam with English translation) be prepared expressing the feelings of the deep love and loyalty which the female section of the Native community entertain towards Her Imperial Majesty and be forwarded so as to be presented to Her Majesty on the 20th June ensuing." And:—"That as the institution of a permanent local memorial to perpetuate the remembrance of Her Majesty's name amidst our community is considered highly desirable, funds be raised for founding a Model Girls' School in Trivandrum." Her Highness the Junior Rani, Mrs. C. Krishna Pillai, Mrs. A. Govinda Pillai, and Mrs. Chinnama of Kilakkeimaddem, were empowered to carry out the resolutions of the meeting. Mrs. T. Kunhiraman Nair and Lekshmy Pillai then addressed the meeting, extolling the greatness of Her Majesty and the appropriateness of a homage of the kind proposed being paid to Her Majesty. Sandal, rose-water and *pan supari* were distributed. The meeting dispersed after thanking Her Highness for convening the meeting, and presiding at it.—(From the *Travancore Government Gazette Extraordinary*.)

ALLEPPEY (TRAVANCORE).

Alleppey is the principal sea-port town in Travancore, and has a population of 25,754. There is a lighthouse 115 feet high, lighted by a revolving light, and an iron screw pile pier. A European gentleman occupies the position at this port of Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government. The town contains a Palace, Zillah and Munsiff's Courts, a Jail, Civil and Charity Hospitals, a District High School (English), a District Vernacular School, Schools of the Church Missionary Society, a Convent School, a Roman Catholic Boys' School, a Theological Seminary, a Protestant, a Syrian, and two Roman Catholic churches, and several mosques and pagodas. The European and American merchants settled here have large warehouses and coir-manufactories. There are also several wealthy Mohammedan and Hindu merchants.

At 6 A.M. on the 16th February the Union Jack and the Travancore Ensign were hoisted, and the flagstaff was decorated. An Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired from the beach. Prayers for the Queen Empress and the Royal Family were

offered up in all the temples and mosques. In obedience to a circular issued by the Archbishop of Verapoly, a High Mass was performed at the local Roman Catholic church, and the *Te Deum* was sung. Divine Service was held in the English church. All private houses, buildings, and public offices were decorated. In the afternoon about 4,000 of the poor of the town and its suburbs were fed. A congratulatory telegram was sent by the local Jubilee Committee to the British Resident for transmission to Her Majesty. The public were entertained with various *fetes* and athletic sports. At night the town was brilliantly illuminated. There were dramatic and musical performances, and a good display of fireworks at the beach. A large Pandal, erected for the occasion in front of the Commercial Office, was tastefully decorated and illuminated. A large portrait of Her Majesty was placed above the entrance to the Pandal. People returning from the beach, after the sports, were entertained with music in this Pandal, and presented with attar, flowers, sandal, and *pan supari*. The orphans in the Convent were provided with food and clothing at the expense of Mr. James Darragh. On the afternoon of the 17th the poor were again fed at the cost of the Government. At 4 P.M. there was a boat race in Pullathuruthy river, after which all the boats with music proceeded to the beach end of the canal where the boatmen, together with the crowd assembled on the pier, gave three hearty cheers for Her Majesty, and three more for the Maharajah. On the 22nd, the children of the Convent and Parochial schools, and of the District and aided schools, were given a treat at the expense of His Highness.

CHENGANUR (TRAVANCORE).

The District of Chengannur lies in the heart of Travancore. It contains half-a-dozen ancient Syrian churches, and four great Hindu temples, with a number of smaller ones. Chengannur, the chief town, is situated on the Pampar river, and is a place of considerable antiquity, and archaeological importance. The beautiful Syrian church, St. Mary's, built about 650 years ago, and the older Hindu temples, are entirely built of granite. Chengannur has a population of about 10,000, the majority being Syrians.

At daybreak on the 16th February a salute of *kathinas* was fired in the Church compound. The boys of the Sahodara Vidya Sala were fed at the expense of the Sadachara Sangham. At 6 P.M. the Most Reverend Mar Dionysius, Syrian Metropolitan of Malabar, held a Thanksgiving Service, assisted by seven Katthanars. After service he proceeded to the District Cutcherry, which was the chief centre of attraction. On his way he passed through the principal Syrian Street, which was tastefully decorated by day with *thoranams* and palm-leaf arches, and splendidly illuminated at night with torches, lamps and blue lights. Fireworks of various

descriptions were displayed all along the way. The Metropolitan, attended by a large number of clergy and laity of the Syrian community, was received in the Cutcherry, which also was well decorated and illuminated by a large concourse of people. In a short speech he explained the term Jubilee and its application to the occasion. Then followed a musical entertainment, in which three Brahmin Bhagavathas took the leading part. At the conclusion of the entertainment flowers and *pan supari* were distributed.

COTTAYAM (TRAVANCORE).

This is the head-quarters of the Dewan Peishcar of the Northern Division, and of the Church Missionary Society in Travancore. It is also the seat of the Anglican Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, and of the Syrian Metropolitan. The public institutions are the Division and Taluk Cutcheries, a Munsiff's Court, a Civil Hospital, the Church Mission College, the Cambridge Nicholson Institution, a Printing Office, a Reading Room, and several Schools for boys and girls established by the Church Missionary Society; the Syrian Metropolitan's Theological Seminary, Government and aided Schools. Of ecclesiastical buildings there are the Pro-Cathedral, other Protestant churches, a Syrian church, and a Roman Catholic church. There is also a celebrated Pagoda. An Experimental Farm has been started by private enterprise, aided by Government. There is also an Agricultural Association which holds an annual exhibition of cattle and market produce. The population is 11,293.

The streets, roads, public buildings, and private dwellings were decorated on the 16th February, the Church Mission College, the Syrian Seminary, and the Reading Room being especially remarkable for their tasteful appearance. Prayers and Thanksgiving Services were held in all places of worship. The poor were fed in large numbers at Government expense. At noon an Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired from the *maidan* opposite the new Public Office buildings, and the public were entertained with sports and acrobatic performances, music being provided by a Syrian band. At the close of the sports the Elephants belonging to the Government pagodas in the suburbs were paraded in procession, and presented an imposing appearance with their gold and silver trappings. At night all the churches, pagodas, chapels, bazaars, houses, and public buildings were brilliantly illuminated. There was a display of fireworks in front of the Division Cutcherry, in the presence of His Highness the Second Prince of Travancore. On the 17th the College boys had races and sports at which His Highness the Second Prince was present, and gave away the prizes. The girls of the Hindu Girls' School were given money prizes. Feasts were given to the girls of Mrs. and Miss Baker's Schools, and to the children of the Schools under the management of Archdeacon Koshi. The Syrian Christians held Thanksgiving Services, and offered special prayers for Her Majesty. In some churches the poor were fed at the expense of the well-to-do Syrians. In the Seminary the celebration extended to the 17th and 18th. There were processions with music

and banners, and the firing of guns, and a grand service in the church. At the end of the service cheers were given for Her Majesty in the Syrian form. The children of the Syrian schools were feasted, and their teachers received presents of cloths. At night the Rev. C. A. Neve exhibited a magic lantern at the Division Cutcherry; the entertainment was very largely attended. Archdeacon Koshi then delivered an address extolling the virtues of the Queen Empress, and dwelling on the peace, enlightenment, and glory of the British Empire under her rule. The meeting dispersed after giving three hearty cheers for Her Majesty and another three for His Highness the Maharajah.

ERNEEL AND NEYOOR (TRAVANCORE).

Neyoor is a town in the Erneel district in South Travancore, and is one of the districts of the London Mission Society in South Travancore. A Chapel, a Hospital, and several Schools have been established by the Mission in the town and its suburbs. About two miles from Neyoor is the populous town of Erneel, which is the head-quarters of the Tahsildar of the district, and where a large market is held.

At sunrise on the 16th February the firing in front of the Taluk Cutcherry at Erneel of 50 guns, being one gun for each year of the reign of Her Majesty, and 21 guns as a salute for His Highness the Maharajah, announced that the Jubilee Day had dawned. Erneel and Neyoor form one town, the first-named being the cusbah village of the taluk of the same name, while Neyoor is a large and flourishing Christian village of the London Mission Society, being the head-quarters station of what is known as the Neyoor Mission District. The streets were decorated with strings of leaves woven into pretty designs, which were hung across at short intervals. At the entrance to the compound of the London Mission was a triumphal arch, on which were inscribed the words "Victoria Jubilee," while on the site of the proposed "Erneel Jubilee Reading Room" was erected a spacious ornamental Pandal, in the front of which, from tall flagstaffs, floated the Union Jack and the Standard of Travancore. At 8 A.M. the Sircar officials paid a visit of ceremony to the Europeans of the station. At 11 A.M. a Thanksgiving Service was held in the Mission Church. The reading-desk was draped with the flags of England and Travancore. At noon 68 guns, corresponding to the age of Her Majesty, were fired in front of the Taluk Cutcherry, and 21 guns were fired in honour of His Highness the Maharajah. Food was then distributed to a large number of poor people. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the laying of the corner stone of the "Victoria Jubilee Reading Room" took place. Two brass bands were in attendance. All being assembled under and around the Pandal, the Rev. J. H. Hacker explained the purpose for which they had assembled. Mr. Chatterton then addressed the

meeting. In the course of his remarks, he mentioned that in Travancore there had been but one Sovereign who had reigned over 50 years, viz., Chara Odea Manthanda Vunna Kulasekhara Perumal Rajah, who began his long reign of sixty-two years in A.D. 1382. An Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired, the brass bands played a lively tune, and the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Reading Room was performed by Mr. Chatterton. A bottle containing coins in circulation in British India and Travancore, a copy of the last issue of the *Travancore Times*, and a paper containing an account of the circumstances under which the building was erected, signed by the European and Native gentlemen present, was placed in a cavity underneath the corner stone, which, on being placed in position, was declared to be "well and truly laid." The National Anthem was then sung by the School Children in English, Dr. Fry, Medical Missionary, accompanying on the harmonium. Mr. N. Pulpanaba Pillai now addressed the meeting. A salute of 21 guns was fired in honour of the Maharajah, the bands at the same time playing. The School Children then sang "God bless the Maharajah" in Tamil, with harmonium accompaniment, and Mr. S. Narayana Pillai made a suitable speech. The following telegram, having been approved by the meeting, was despatched to His Highness: "Corner Stone Erneel Reading Room just laid. The inhabitants of Erneel Taluk and school children of Neyoor Mission District tender their loyal good wishes to His Highness the Maharajah, and grateful thanks for the kindness shown by His Highness to them on this joyful occasion." A prayer was then offered, and the Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. J. H. Hacker. Acrobats now came forward and performed some feats. The Rev. Mr. Hacker distributed hundreds of copies of a specially prepared Jubilee Tamil Tract, which were eagerly received by the people. At dark the town and market were illuminated. At 9 P.M. a display of fireworks took place in front of the Taluk Cutcherry, which was witnessed by a large crowd. A Native Dramatic Company then gave a performance.

At sunrise on the following day the church bell summoned all to prayers, after which the children of the Neyoor Boarding School were formed up, and, headed by a brass band, escorted the colours of England and Travancore to the place appointed for the assembling of all the School Children of the Mission District, a second brass band bringing up the rear. The place appointed for the meeting was to the north of the populous village of Teruvancodu. At half-past seven o'clock a procession was formed. Forty-seven schools had assembled, numbering over 2,000 children, with several hundred Native Christians, the whole forming a line of more than one mile in length. The procession passed through the

town of Teruvancodu, and returned by the road to the north-east of Erneel town. Here large crowds were assembled. It was just at this point, the only one all along the route, that the whole line of the procession could be seen at one time. The bright colours of the children's clothes, and the ninety-four banners and bannerets, including the Union Jack and the Standard of Travancore, formed an imposing spectacle. The procession passed through Erneel, and reached the Taluk Cutcherry, where a large band of native drummers joined the procession, taking their places in front of the Union Jack. Skirting the Market the procession passed along the main road, and entered the Mission compound under the triumphal arch. The flags of England and Travancore were placed in the centre, and the banners and bannerets grouped round in order. Acrobats performed some wonderful feats; and sports for the children, with prizes for the winners, brought the festivities to a close. The expense of the entertainment to the school children was borne by His Highness the Maharajah. About 5,000 people of all classes took part with the utmost goodwill in the festivities.

NAGERCOIL (TRAVANCORE).

The population of the town is 16,534. It is the head-quarters of the London Mission Society in South Travancore. The Institutions include the Zillah and the Munsiff's Courts, the Civil Hospital, High School, London Mission Seminary, Printing Office, District Vernacular School, and several other Schools mostly belonging to the London Mission Society, aided by the Government. It is the seat of the lace manufacture in Travancore, the workers being Native Christian women.

The morning of the 6th February dawned with the ringing of church bells, and the beating of the drums. At 6 o'clock a procession was formed by the Seminary and Town Boys, who paraded through the principal streets, clad in their gayest attire, and with banners and music. They were met by similar processions from other Schools. They returned to the Mission grounds, and were feasted there to the number of 1,000. The pupils of the Sirkar and Roman Catholic Schools also formed in procession, and partook of the treat prepared for them. Thanksgiving Services were held in all places of worship. The town was gaily decorated during the day, and illuminated at night. There was also a grand display of fireworks. All the public offices and buildings were decorated, and private individuals vied with one another in evincing their loyalty by decorating and illuminating their premises. The poor were fed in large numbers.

PULLAM (TRAVANCORE).

The Bishop of Travancore and Cochin held a Thanksgiving Service in his Cathedral at this town on the 16th February, and provided a treat for the school

children and the poor. On the 17th he gave another treat to the children chiefly belonging to the Pulayer caste, in the out-station schools.

QUILANDY (TRAVANCORE).

The Jubilee festivities passed off very satisfactorily. At 8 A.M. on the 16th February a salute of 101 guns was fired. Between 9 A.M. and noon rice was distributed to the poor. In the afternoon the undermentioned nobles, accompanied by a large retinue with music, and caparisoned elephants, were received at the decorated Pandal by the Eledath Ramar Nair, viz.: Puthalath Aval, Punathal Avail, Kuttali Nair, Kolpither Nair, Tondipunattil Nair, Vydiaragath Kuttassaji Arangatt, and Rumunna Kidavu. There were acrobatic feats, native music, and plays at 5 P.M. The National Anthem was sung by the German Mission boys and girls. Subsequently there was a native procession through the town. It returned at 7 P.M. by torchlight. There was a display of fireworks until 10 P.M., and native theatricals until dawn.

QUILON (TRAVANCORE)

The town is the head quarters of the Dewan Peishcar of the Division. The British Subsidiary Force is stationed here. There are a Palace, a Residency, Zillah and Munsiff's Courts, District Jail, Civil Hospital, English and Vernacular District Schools, Schools belonging to the London Mission, a Convent School, several Vernacular aided Schools, a Protestant and three Roman Catholic Churches, and a Cotton Spinning Mill. The population is 13,588.

Thanksgiving Services were held in all places of worship. The public buildings, private dwellings, and streets were gaily decorated, and illuminated at night. The poor were fed at convenient localities, and the children of all the schools had a treat given them.

SHENCOTTAH (TRAVANCORE).

This town contains a Tahsildar's Cutcherry, a Munsiff's Court, a Civil Hospital, and English and Vernacular Schools. The principal trade is in timber and grain. The population is 7,882.

Jubilee Committee—Messrs A. PERANIPERUMAL PILLAY, B.A., *Chairman*, VISWANATHA IYER *Secretary* K. KUNJUNNI MENON, B.A., B.L.; RENGANADHA PILLAY; HARRIHARA IYER; N. SUNDHUM IYER; SOOBARAMANIA IYER, SUNGRALINGAM PILLAY, and NALCHADALINGAM PILLAY.

Special *pujahs* were performed in the temples on the morning of the 16th February, and prayers were offered for Her Majesty. The principal officers and inhabitants met at the school, and addresses extolling Her Majesty's reign were delivered, after which an Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired. The poor were fed. All the streets and houses were decorated and illuminated. The village deity was taken in

procession through the principal streets with much pomp. After the procession there was a nautch, followed by a display of fireworks, native music, acrobatic performances, and a distribution of *pan supari*, flowers, and sugar.

OTHER STATIONS (TRAVANCORE).

The Jubilee was celebrated on the 16th February at these out-stations : Paravoor, Shertally, Moovathupulay, Meenachel, Shodupulay, Shovalay, Augasteeswarem, Calculan, Velavencode, Nayattunkary, Parachalay, Sherangil, Neduvengaud, Kottarakary, Pathanapuram, Cunnatoor, Karunagapally, Kartigapally, Tiruvella, Chenganoor, Meavelitrary, Ambalapoolai, Vycome, Ettumancor, Changanacherry, Moovattoopulay, Counathunanid, Alengaul, &c. In all these places the poor were fed ; sports and other entertainments were provided during the day ; and there were illuminations and fireworks at night. The Zillah Judge, the Munsiff, and the Acting Tahsildar at Paravoor, instituted a medal called the "Jubilee Medal" in one of the local schools.

THE STATE OF COCHIN.

The protected State of Cochin lies between British Malabar on the north and Travancore on the south. It has an area of 1,361 square miles, more than two-thirds of which are under cultivation. It contains a population of 600,278 souls ; of whom 429,324 are Hindus, 136,361 are Christians, 33,344 are Mohammedans, and 1,249 are Jews. The Christians form 23 per cent. of the whole population. In the neighbouring State of Travancore the proportion is, as has been already remarked, upwards of 20 per cent., but in the Madras Presidency generally, it is only 15 per cent. The Rajah claims to hold his territory in right of descent from Cheruman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerulam about the beginning of the ninth century of the Christian era. The Marrumakkatayam law, i.e. the right of inheritance through the female line, governs the succession to the Throne. During Her Majesty's reign the Courts of Justice have been constituted, and Procedure Codes, based on the lines of the British Indian Codes, have been introduced. State Education has been introduced and fostered. A Police Force has been organised on the system obtaining in the Madras Presidency ; the Registration of Assurances has been brought into practice ; the Department of Public Works has opened several hundred miles of roads, constructed many bridges, and commenced the execution of a large scheme of irrigation ; obnoxious taxes on articles of commerce, and the monopoly on tobacco have been abandoned ; free trade has been introduced ; the soil-serfs have been emancipated, the ancient system of exacting forced labour for State purposes has been abolished ; the emoluments of public servants have been liberally increased ; hospitals and dispensaries have been established on a scientific basis ; and vaccination has been greatly extended. The revenue of the State for the year 1837 was about 6½ lakhs, with an expenditure of about 6½ lakhs ; while the revenue in 1885-86 amounted to 16½ lakhs, against an expenditure of 15½ lakhs.

ERNACOLLUM (COCHIN).

The festivities commenced at this, the capital of the State of Cochin, with the firing of a salute of 101 guns at sunrise on the 16th February. This was followed by

a salvo from numerous small cannons. His Highness the Rajah, the Elliah Rajah, and many of the junior Princes, came in from Tripoonatorah, their ordinary residence, to Ernacollum to take part in the rejoicings. From the Government landing-place to the Durbar Hall, and in many other directions, the roads were decorated with festoons of leaves, flowers, and banners. The magnificent lagoon, or back-water that intersects the country and divides Native from British Cochin, presented a very interesting spectacle. Native rowing boats, cabin boats, canoes, &c., arrived in large numbers to compete for the races which commenced at 8 A.M. and continued during the greater part of the forenoon. The sight was witnessed by a vast concourse of enthusiastic spectators. On the termination of the sports Captain Howlett, Assistant Resident, as well as the European gentlemen present, were entertained at breakfast at the High School. At noon food was distributed to about 4,000 poor persons, and at 7 in the evening a sumptuous treat was given to Brahmins and Sudras. Foot-races, rope-dancing, gymnastics and other athletic sports were performed in the open green in front of the Durbar Hall from 2 to 6 P.M. The chief event of the day was the Durbar held by His Highness the Rajah at 4 P.M., to receive from the Assistant Resident the following *Kareeta* from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India:—

HIS HIGHNESS SRI RAMA VARNA, K C S I.; RAJAH OF COCHIN.

"MY FESTEMLD FRIEND,—It is with sincere pleasure that I have heard of the preparations which Your Highness has made in order to commemorate, in a manner befitting the occasion, the fiftieth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India. I shall not fail to inform Her Majesty of this spontaneous expression of loyalty and affection on your part. Queen Victoria's long and tranquil rule has been marked throughout her wide dominions by the ever increasing prosperity and happiness of the millions entrusted to her charge. In India it has established an uninterrupted and unbroken peace, and under its protecting shelter the ruling chiefs of this country, undisturbed by the fear of invasion from without, or of revolution from within, have been able to devote their time and attention to the welfare of their subjects, and to the moral and material advancement of their States. I am happy to learn that Your Highness has so readily taken the opportunity afforded by this auspicious occasion to show your just appreciation of the great benefits you have experienced under the benign and beneficent rule of Her Majesty the Queen. I can assure you that it is our Gracious Sovereign's desire to extend to you, on all occasions, her warm sympathy and hearty assistance, to support your authority, enhance your personal consideration, and to maintain unbroken the cordial relations which have at all times subsisted between Her Majesty's Government and Your Highness. I remain, with much consideration,

"Your sincere friend,

(Signed) "DUFFERIN,

"Viceroy and Governor General of India.

"Fort William, the 3rd February, 1887."

The *Kareeta* having been presented and read with the usual honours, His Highness the Elliah Rajah, or heir-apparent, rose and addressed the company on

behalf of his Royal brother, the Rajah. His Highness gave eloquent expression to the universal joy that prevailed throughout Her Majesty's Indian dominions on the memorable occasion of the Jubilee, and gratefully acknowledged the many inestimable blessings and benefits which the Cochin State had derived under her benign rule and protection. His Highness also took occasion to pay a graceful tribute to Her Majesty's domestic virtues, the purity of her life, and the beneficence and justice of her reign, and concluded with a request that the sentiments of unswerving devotion and attachment to Her Majesty's august Person and Throne, which have always animated the ancient House of Cochin and all its members, might be conveyed to His Excellency the Viceroy. The Durbar ended with the distribution of attar and garlands. His Highness the Rajah telegraphed to the Viceroy and Governor General:—"Please accept my warm and sincere congratulations on the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's happy and beneficent reign. All my people rejoice with me." Illuminations of unexampled splendour followed. The lagoon banks of Cochin, Ernacollum, Benthoorthy, Ramanthoorthy, and Balghautty were brilliantly lighted up. The island of Balghautty, on which the Residency is situated, was illuminated again on the 17th February. A brilliant pyrotechnic display took place in front of the High School at 10 P.M., to witness which the Resident, the Elliah Rajah, several of the junior Princes and many European and native gentlemen had assembled. As a permanent memorial of the Jubilee a School has been established at Ernacollum by the Rajah, under the designation of the "Victoria Girls' School;" and the Park at Trichoor has been designated the "Victoria Jubilee Park." Grants were made for giving treats to the children of the State schools, as well as of the private and aided schools. Besides providing for the celebration within the State itself, His Highness made a donation to the Imperial Institute in London, and to the Technical Institute in Madras.

TRICHOOR (COCHIN).

The population of Trichoor is 104,695, comprising Hindus, Mohammedans, and Christians. The town contains, in addition to two Sirkar Institutions for boys and girls, three others worked by Mission agency. It is also the seat of a great Sanscrit Vedic School for Namboodiri Brahmins. Cultivation is the chief occupation of the people. Trichoor carries on a large trade in paddy, timber, bamboos, &c.

Jubilee Committee.—Messrs. C. TIRUVENKATA CHARRIAR, B.A., B.L., *Chairman*; K. NARAYANA MENON, Tahsildar, *Secretary*; A. SANKARIAH, B.A.; J. C. KOHLKOFF; T. R. RAMA PISHARODY; P. R. BENNET; J. CHANDY; A. P. SUBRAMANYAR, B.A.; GOVINDA MENON and four others.

The Gardens, in the centre of which stands the Hannyngton Mantapam, was the centre of attraction on the 16th February. The grounds were prettily laid out, and

the Mantapam was very artistically decorated. A spacious and well-decorated Pandal had been erected in front of the Mantapam. Over the entrance to the Pandal the word "Jubilee" was conspicuous. A magnificent arch had been placed at the Western Gate bearing the inscription "God save the Queen Empress" on the one side, and the word "Jubilee" on the other. At 6 A.M. the small detachment of the British troops stationed here paraded in review order in the Residency grounds, and fired a *feu de joie*. The troops then gave three cheers for Her Majesty, and the cheering was taken up enthusiastically by the crowds that had assembled. The troops returned to their barracks, and the crowd moved on to the Promenade. At 6.30 A.M. the Gardens and the public roads on the three sides were crowded with spectators. The detachment of the Nair Brigade belonging to the station was drawn up on one side. Mr. A. Sankariah, the Dewan Peishkar, then, in the presence of the whole assembly, unveiled a portrait of Her Majesty, and in doing so made a speech, in which he enumerated the chief incidents of Her Majesty's reign. His remarks were explained in the vernacular to the masses. The Brigade presented arms, and fired a *feu de joie*, after which an Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired. Her Majesty's portrait was now formally installed in the centre of the Mantapam. The Dewan Peishkar then read a proclamation of the Maharajah abolishing the duty on pepper, and set at liberty two prisoners to whom he gave small sums of money to enable them to reach their homes. The public reassembled at the Mantapam at 2 P.M., when a musical entertainment was given. *Pan supari*, sandal, and rose-water were distributed. At the close of the entertainment the Chairman, Mr. C. Tiruvencata Charriar, B.A., B.L., recited a Sanscrit song which he had composed in honour of the occasion. Five elephants handsomely caparisoned, were brought on the scene, and the people formed themselves into a procession with Her Majesty's portrait in front. The procession started at 4 P.M., with the usual musical accompaniment, from the main gate; it marched past the Public Offices, and arrived at 6 P.M. in front of the Parmaeav Temple, whence it moved on with torches and blue lights. The Promenade Mantapam was reached at 8 P.M., and Her Majesty's photograph was then taken back to the Mantapam. A display of fireworks followed. The illuminations consisted of lights artistically arranged along the four roads of the Promenade, and on the walls of the several public buildings which surround it. The large temple in the town as well as several private buildings were also illuminated. The platform in the centre, and the various walks in the Gardens, and the façades of the Public Offices in front of the Gardens, presented a very attractive appearance with the blue and red lights that adorned them. The display of fire-

works which followed was a complete success. The National Anthem was then sung, and the people dispersed to meet again the next day. On the 17th, at 2 P.M. sports were held. The grounds looked very pretty. On the 18th rather more than 1,000 poor persons were fed, and the festivities were brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem. A proposal to open a Memorial Park at Viyoor, to be called the "Victoria Jubilee Park," received the sanction of His Highness's Government.

VERAPOLAY (COCHIN).

Verapalay is the seat of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of the Diocese, who has established a Hospital here. It is one of the principal timber depots of the Government. In and about Verapalay are several Roman Catholic churches, and Convents.

In accordance with the wish expressed in a Pastoral Letter issued by the Most Reverend the Archbishop of Verapalay to all the churches and chapels under his jurisdiction, Her Majesty's Jubilee was celebrated by special Thanksgiving Services. Imperial salutes were fired; the poor were fed and clothed; school children were feasted; entertainments were given; and roads and buildings were decorated and illuminated.

THE STATE OF PUDUKOTA.

PUDUKOTA (TRICHINOPOLY).

Pudukota, the "Tondeman's Country," has an area of 1,101 square miles, surrounded by the Districts of Madura, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore. The population is 302,127, of whom 281,809 are Hindus. The town of Pudukota has a population of 15,384. The Rajah exercises independent jurisdiction, subject to the advice of the Madras Government. He maintains a military force of 21 cavalry, 126 infantry, and 3,260 militia, besides armed servants.

As the Pudukota State was in mourning on account of the late Rajah's death, no local rejoicings had been arranged for the 16th February, but the Dewan-Regent postponed the celebration to the 20th of June, by which date the period of mourning would be over. He arranged, however, for the offering up of prayers on the 16th February for the long life and prosperity of Her Majesty in all the temples and mosques in the State (about 100 in number), and he subscribed for 1,000 copies of Mr. Krishnama Charriyar's *History of the Empress* for distribution among the people in all the villages in the Pudukota territory. He further subscribed Rs. 3,000 on account of the State, and Rs. 500 on his own account, for the Institutes in Madras and London, and for the celebration of the Jubilee at Trichinopoly. The Presidential Address was adopted.