

LORD RIPON'S
RETIREMENT
FROM THE
VICEROYALTY

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THE PUBLIC MEETING

IN HONOUR OF

LORD RIPON

OR

HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE VICEROYALTY

AND

THE RECEPTION IN BOMBAY.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF A PUBLIC MEETING

OF THE

NATIVE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY

HELD IN

THE TOWN HALL

On 29th NOVEMBER, 1884,

AND OF

THE PUBLIC RECEPTION GIVEN TO THE
MARQUIS OF RIPON ON HIS
ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY :

PRINTED AT THE BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

1884.



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To Sir Wickham & the Nawab Sir Salau-din
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of the chargé d'affaires of the
Reception & Memorial Fund

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LORD RIPON'S RETIREMENT FROM THE VICEROYALTY.

GREAT MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL.

IS COMPLIANCE WITH A REQUISITION MADE BY THE LEADING PARSON, HISLOP, AND MAHOMEDAN INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY, A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE NATIVE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY WAS CONCURRED IN BY THE SHERIFF, MR. DAVID WATSON, IN THE TOWN HALL, ON SATURDAY THE 26TH NOVEMBER, 1884, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ADOPTING AN ADDRESS TO THE MOST HOBBLE THE MARQUIS OF ELGIN, EXPRESSING THE DEEP GRATITUDE OF THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY AND OF THE WHOLE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY FOR THE EXCELLENT SERVICES RENDERED BY HIM TO THIS COUNTRY DURING THE COURSE OF HIS TENURE OF THE HIGH OFFICE OF VICTORY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, AND TO TAKE MEASURES TO COMMENORATE THE ESTEEM AND ADMIRATION IN WHICH HIS LORDSHIP IS HELD BY HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN SUBJECTS.

The following are the names of the requisitions representing all the various native communities of the state:-

F. H. French,
Bengaluru Madras Penta-
gon, Bangalore.
Pandit Narasimha
Iyer, Bangalore.
Bhagwanrao Narayanrao,
Mysore. Bangalore.
J. V. Narasimha
Iyer, Bangalore.
S. M. Venkateswaran & Co.,
C. Venkatesh,
K. Venkatesh, Bangalore.
K. Venkatesh, Bangalore.
Amar Narasimha Iyer,
Mysore.
Modde Journals,
Mysore.
T. Venkatesh, Bangalore.
T. Venkatesh Gopalakrishna,
Cuddalore.
Venkatesh, Bangalore.

sake a leading and active part. In this he would take more strictly the station of other officers in England, is looking over the records of the Staffor office, however, he found that Lord Ripon was not as yet quite so angry justified by former presidents. Both being the case as he had every desire to meet the wishes of the Indian people, he did not feel that he had signed the resolution, he had just hastened to call the meeting accordingly. He then called upon the members to elect a chairman, who had signed the resolution.

The resolution of Mr. Bisweshwar Maesukie Puri, seconded by Mr. Francis Narasimha Rao, Sir Jagannath Gopakumar Baru, C. S. I., was called to the vote.

The Chairman, who was received with loud and enthusiastic cheer, said :—Gentlemen, I am very much obliged to you for the honor you have done us in calling me in this assembly to preside over a meeting assembled here to record our sympathetic continuance of Lord Ripon's administration, and to the regret which is so universally felt at its termination. In doing so I venture to say that we see taking our place in a remarkable manner an historic agreement. Lord Ripon, the only English Viceroy who has come up with the consciousness of a good task greatly performed, in the fulfilment of that generous recognition of public service, which English never refuses to her faithful public servants. (Cheers.) It is his special distinction that in his case, to a greater degree than can be said of any predecessor of his departure, he endeared himself to India in India with his personal qualities, the address which will be laid before you for adoption, and the observations which will be made by those of us who have been with him, will speak with the most positive features of the reigns of our ruling Viceroys. I am unwilling, however, to let my thoughts go, and I venture to say that in your memory, that what has ever been for Lord Ripon, the love and gratitude of the many people of India, is precisely what has also given him the love and gratitude of the many soldiers, success to the greatest fortune, for his own generous aspirations on our behalf. Justice and righteously have been done to us, and for the last four years, and a half now he has governed India in the name, and by the authority of that illustrious people, with whose sympathies he has always been in full accordance. (Cheers.)

He has no regard whatever of race or colour—indeed—and we claim it for him that he has interpreted the character of his administration, as to earn the love and gratitude of the largest and the fairest portion of the English and of India, cheeredly shown. Above all we say that Lord Ripon's reign has shone in winning for India a place in the sun, and in writing its name on the hearts of the people of India. (Loud cheers.)

The chairman read a letter of excuse from Mr. Bryan, Member of Parliament, C. I. E., whose feelings said were quits with the meeting.

The Hon. BISHNUCHARY TRIPATHI, who was cordially received with cheer, said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I rise to propose a resolution which I feel convinced will be carried with acclamation by this large influential and representative meeting. It has seldom failed to my mind to propose measures which are agreeable to my own feelings, and are imperatively demanded by our duty as citizens of this great capital of Western India. I think you will agree with me that in endeavouring to discharge that duty, we are rather doing an honour to ourselves than an honour to our beloved retiring Viceroy. (Cheers) I feel sure that I can give you expression to the sentiments of every one present here when I say that no man has ever been certainly entitled to the affection of the people of India, than that no Viceroy has ever so completely identified himself with the best interests of this country, as has Lord Ripon—(loud cheering)—during his tenure of office. It is not my purpose

to concern the Indian nation. Now I say it with the greatest confidence that the Merits of Lord Ripon in solving this problem with perfect success and has rated out justice with the strictest impartiality to all races alike. No one can doubt it more than myself. (Cheers) No one can complain that it has been left out in the cold. I can speak myself with confidence as to the fact that those who have been here will speak with equal confidence for the Hindoo and Mahomedan. Lord Ripon, gentlemen, is an distinguished for his impartiality for the Hindoo and the Muslim races, who have the good fortune to find a Viceroy who is not only at once able, and willing to carry out such a policy, but who is possessed of such knowledge that I think it is even borders on the truth to say that he can hardly express the sentiments which we must all feel towards him. Good cheer, and may we never have another like him. (Cheers.) The cause of a Viceroy who has carried out such a policy with the greatest success, which has indeed rewarded him with a long life, (Cheers.) I am sorry to say that it is, however, an earned a very small instalment of the success which will be the final outcome of such an administration as that of Lord Ripon, and I am sorry to say that it is a mere trifle. (Cheers.) I speak, gentlemen, that it is our painful duty in such a case to let not our feelings take the form of verbal expression, but to let them speak for themselves, and give the name of each a Viceroy by some permanent memorial for the information of those who are to come after us.

The chairman said that we more suitable means could be devised to perpetuate the memory of a ruler whose daily thoughts had been not only those of the welfare and happiness of the people. (Cheers.) I am glad to say that although undoubtedly much remains to be done before we can feel assured that the work of Lord Ripon will be an adequate expression of that affection, admiration, and respect which we all feel towards him. A satisfactory beginning has been made, without doubt, in the arrangement which has already obtained promises of contributions to the extent of Rs. 60,000. We rely cordially on pac, gentlemen, and on your generous contributions to make up the sum. (Cheers.) We shall and we will be better said by those who are to follow me. I wish Lord Ripon could be here this afternoon to witness the result of our efforts, and to see that the statesmen who sent Lord Ripon to us could bear day-day echo the words in which Mr. Gladstone told the House of Commons, "I have written all my life on the heart of the people of India." (Loud cheers.)

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on this occasion to dwell upon any particular acts of His Excellency's reign to show how low since Lord Ripon has come up to our ideal of a perfect Viceroy. There are, however, a few acts of His Excellency's reign which deserve our recognition and gratitude are too recent and too well known to need any repetition. But I would say that they are no less remarkable than that I should like to mention. I know which to specify and which to omit, but I will not do so. I will only say that in his direction you can, no matter which of the numerous departments of this great Government you examine, whether of Finance, Agriculture, Education, or whatever else, you will find that he has done his best to make the affairs of India during the last four and a half years less gloomy by the hand of a wise and firm ruler, who has been whose one sole aim has been to accelerate the condition of the people under his rule, whose are great and varied, and who has been successful in conflicting interests of the different races, whose dislikes have been extinguished in his case. (Cheers.) While I am sorry to say that Lord Ripon's administration can not be casted by the strictest principles of a just policy, the only way to arrive at a just estimate of his reign is to look at it in its entirety as a whole, and I should indeed be surprised if any candid historian could come to any other conclusion than that Lord Ripon has done his best to the extent of his great abilities and judgement—to rule India exclusively for the benefit of the people. (Cheers,) Hence, finally, in doing this, we are doing a great service to India, and between India and Great Britain is under the present circumstances not only beneficial, but indispensable. He has done in India what no other ruler has done in India, and what no other ruler will do. (Cheers.) He has done in this country, as he was in his strengthening and consolidating that connection. That he has been eminently successful in this, no one can doubt. (Cheers.) I wish, very much, of our countrymen from one end of India to another, (Cheers,) I ask you, the representatives of every caste, colour, creed, and community, to do your best to help us to pay the representations of every shade of public opinion in this country who are associated with the liberal thoughts and principles of our countrymen. (Cheers.) I am glad to say that the great and wise Akbar, the magnanimous Shah Jahan, or the powerful Aurangzeb were descendants of Moors, and that the great Guru Nanak Devji, who considered himself as a thousand and one messiahs, we are concerned not with the race, but with the policy of our rulers. (Cheers.) Then, gentlemen, I wish you to remember that a Viceroy who is accepted and has stood up to the lotus mission, "righteousness establish a nation," who has given as the basis of his rule, "Truth, virtue, and non-injury," and to whom our Vernacular Press, who has rescued our race discreditation and disgruntlement as far as practical, has given ten millions and upwards of rupees, and who has encouraged our local trades and manufactures, who has placed the education of our people upon a broad and firm foundation. (Cheers.) Lord Ripon's name has already become a household word in India, and it is already deeply engraved in the hearts of the people of India. (Cheers.) We must, however, not only rescue the affections of the people of India, but we must also rescue the prestige of India, which is now less than two hundred and fifty millions of people." And the writer finds it impossible to end Lord Ripon's exact speech without saying that the author of this speech is a man of genius. If a perfect tenacity in enforcing a view could achieve success, these views were bound to prevail, for during monthly past, the writer has gone on elaborating this, like—

+ very good.

- When seated, bosom high and beaten high,

- Seated, all one could pitch for weariness.

He has, however, failed utterly, as the strength of the feeling for Lord Ripon has been such as to defy

have never rung before, will, I doubt not, be
assured by the great English people and the
overseas, who, as her own post-literate know very
well.

- Has a rubber office uses earth.
- That areas, as power of brain, at birth.
- Could give the "warmer" a sign of old."

Never has prophecy been more truly fulfilled than that uttered by that remarkable man, friend Garrison, four years ago, when he said, "God has blessed England and India in giving the *Vishnu-yogita*—Lord Rama." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. DAVIDSON NAGOURI, who was received with cordial and prolonged cheering, said—Mr. Chairman and gentleman.—All India from one end to the other proclaims the righteousness and good deeds of Lord Raman. There are many persons among the Hindus and that have associated here, or among hundreds of thousands of this city, or among millions of this Presidency, who have not lost their reverence for him. (Cheers.) It will be useless for

to waste any time in a reiteration of these. I shall speak always with solicitude as the brightness of the whole galaxy of his deeds. The great question of the Indian problem is my present view, our material and moral loss, will give political education for self-government. Further—the first great achievement of the Government—is a courageous and wise admission of the fact that the social and educational backwardness of India is that of extreme poverty. This bold and righteous recognition enables Lord Balfour to remedy this great evil. This is the first step of his Government, however, in the direction of the remedy by recovering that lost United Indian resources and Indian anxiety.

energy, leadership, and organization, and it can be applied in every way and in all departments—*with broad and equal justice to all*. For the same reason, our political education—building can be a conclusive proof of the success of this measure that direction than the sight of the great national political up-holding in the country that is being passed upon him throughout the length and breadth of India. (Cheers!) And we ourselves have to bring this proof of the success of our education. (Cheers!) We have to prove that our education is good. We have to bring it forward in such a way that it will stand up to the test of time.

to Lord Brougham. But what will hundred millions be to the great masslessness he has raised to himself. As self-government, self-administration and education advance, surely he has raised great new landmarks. Memory shall exist at every moment of life and all the accomplishments which all our compatriots will wish rate of progress, of increased character. It was in 1820, when Weston's movement was. The 26th of January, his movement, was the

Française will be the name of the new country. What is to become of Canada? It will be an independent, a self-governing association and loyal to the British throne. — Canada, Paddy Conroy: he is now a Canadian citizen of the United States, but he retains his native tongue, his love of freedom, his sense of justice, and gratitude, and the English language, with pride and pleasure, will go with him as Regis the righteous, the baker and brewer of a nation of bakers.

How can we best serve this little nation? I do not go to England and England has raised the name and glory of our countrymen, its citizens, and created a market for our products. Our trade with England is mainly in the United States, and our sympathies are with the English character for honesty and desire good to all. In last session of Congress there were efforts in Indian legislation to do away with our disrepute, and to gain our confidence. Ben E. Ingoldsby has restored it to its full interest. Engoldby's conscience is right and Engoldby

do its duty and perform its great mission in India, which has such uses, so pure of heart and high in statesmanship. (Cheers.) I agree that our sovereign gave us always Victoria, Lord Ripon. The good Queen will be with us over the land and sea, and to the present. I am informed that addresses will flow from the poor subjects in Lord Ripon's arrival.

I have the pleasure of enclosing a letter to me from a prince. This is what H. H. the Thakore Sahib Bhawar Singh, of Gwalior, says:—"I trust that a movement will be set on foot to perpetuate the memory of the ruling Vicerey Lord Ripon. He has strengthened our national interests and affection of our people. So the government of which you are a member has my best sympathy. In a slight variety of an address I will send Lord Ripon a sum of Rs. 1000 to the Ripon Memorial Fund." (Cheers.) For the sentiments of His Highness the Jam Sahib, we are very grateful, yet we trust that even when I told you that he was a Ruler Jagannath has subscribed the Rs. 1000 to the Ripon Memorial Fund. The Royal Rajahs of Baroda and Mysore have also contributed. My dear Mr. Huskisson has just this moment received a telegram from H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Lisseau, the Raja Jind Singh, who has extended his sum of Rs. 1000, which he has given to your lordship's hands generous sympathy, beneficial counsel, and encouragement in their efforts to secure the welfare and happiness of India.

My lord, we feel that it will be impossible for us in this address to do due justice to all those which have been done to achieve these great results. We can only indicate here some of the more prominent ones. And among these as citizens of India we are the most numerous in India, we can only hope to go on prosperously to the various resources inaugurated by your lordship for the purpose of encouraging private enterprise and for giving a strong stimulus to the various trades and industries of this country. We would next note the reduction of the salt duty which has been a very great boon to us; and we trust that your distinguished successor following in your footsteps will see his way to signalize his administration by a further reduction of this impost, the amount of which has been greatly felt throughout the land. Furthermore the resolution to limit the operations of new surveys and assessments with a view to prevent oppression and exploitation of the tax-payers for the suppression and repression of revenue during the prevalence of agricultural distress; the recommendation in favour of the abolition of the zamindari system of the collection of other taxes or sources of similar character afford further proof of your solicitude on behalf of the poor agricultural population of India.

We are gratified to note the promptitude with which you redeemed the pledge of Her Majesty's Government to bring to a termination the last Afghan war, which had been brought about by the treachery of India, to express the deep sense we entertain of the ability, righteousness, and success of your administration, and our deep regret that your administration in India should have already come to a conclusion.

Whether we look to the liberality of spirit and the forecasting of the progress it effects of advancing our material prosperity and political status, your lordship's administration appears to us to be unequalled in its wisdom, sagacity, and English character and in its earnest determination to govern India for the good of India. You, my lord, are the first Vicerey who has earned the esteem and admiration that has hitherto accrued to none predecessor. It is notably by your lordship's strenuous efforts that the position of India has been greatly improved. By the end of 1885, and the various declarations of Parliament and of English statesmen have been brought home to our hearts in reality. And long before we were fully satisfied with the English desire to rule over this vast Empire with the sole aim of ensuring and achieving its welfare. The most unanswerable proof of your lordship's success in this direction is the fact that you have not only evoked among the millions of this vast Empire deep respect, gratitude, and affection for your administration, but have also won to their loyalty towards their august Sovereign, and have created a deeper consciousness in the elasticity, justice, and beneficence of British rule than has ever been felt before.

When your lordship's administration is looked at

as a whole, certain important features prominently present themselves to view. It has deserved to receive the highest praise, as effect and to defer to public opinion; to improve our material and economical condition; to protect India in her relations with foreign powers; to provide necessary measures for the relief of burdens bearing hard on the people; to promote a wider diffusion of education amongst the masses;—to put an end to encroachment on the part of the Malabar subjects; and above all to extend a deep and generous sympathy to all people of all races, and to secure their protection, peace and happiness. No less your lordship's influence for good been confined only to the subjects of Her Majesty, but has extended itself to every section of India who has been under your lordship's hands generous sympathy, beneficial counsel, and encouragement in their efforts to secure the welfare and happiness of India.

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your Lordship will ultimately lead to a better administration of local affairs, while it will also serve as a useful instrument of gradual political education.

During your generous administration, you have done far more for the welfare of the people of this country to high offices in the State. Your lordship has thus the people of India to prove, that they are not unworthy to occupy the posts of commandant of the army, or chief of the civil service, or even the post of Viceroy. Your lordship's administration have been explained in the address which is now before you and which you are formally asked to pass. I have no objection to your doing so, but I would advise you to add a few words to the effect that I should also have asked leave to mention that I just now had placed in my hands one substantial document, which I have not yet had time to read, but which I have been compelled to forward to you, which the circumstances of the present day have rendered unsatisfactory. My Lord, your offer to give me a copy of that document for the satisfaction of your European followers who have already immortalized your name among us, and they will even be gratified with the details of information and guidance among the natives of India.

My lord, we can only be otherwise than deeply grateful for your efforts to remove as far as practicable the rate of taxation, and to make the same as far as possible as fair and expeditious. No less your lordship's influence for good been confined only to the subjects of Her Majesty, but has extended itself to every section of India who has been under your lordship's hands generous sympathy, beneficial counsel, and encouragement in their efforts to secure the welfare and happiness of India.

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as a whole, certain important features prominently present themselves to view. It has deserved to receive the highest praise, as effect and to defer to public opinion; to improve our material and economical condition; to protect India in her relations with foreign powers; to provide necessary measures for the relief of burdens bearing hard on the people; to promote a wider diffusion of education amongst the masses;—to put an end to encroachment on the part of the Malabar subjects; and above all to extend a deep and generous sympathy to all people of all races, and to secure their protection, peace and happiness. No less your lordship's influence for good been confined only to the subjects of Her Majesty, but has extended itself to every section of India who has been under your lordship's hands generous sympathy, beneficial counsel, and encouragement in their efforts to secure the welfare and happiness of India.

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Gentlemen, that is not a slight offence, any ruler of men to have so behaved. It is a very gross injury for an ruler also to do it. But that is what Lord Ripon did. That is why I have a responsibility to apply to him in this case. I agree in that view that such a thing does exist. But we must have regard to the two kinds of populations. We must have regard to the distinguished free state which the colonial judge, the late Sir John Colenso, traced in the popularity which he found there, and there is no question that he followed a honest and straightforward course. The popularity which he followed after many men after him, and the popularity with which he was received by the people of the country, is of the latter class, and does, therefore, constitute a law test of the soundness of his rule. (Applause.)

Now, I have alluded above, but as I examine and carefully weigh, without any pre-judgment, the measures of Lord Ripon, I find that, notwithstanding all the present movements on such an accused as the present, he has, during our last session, or before, and during his administration, we have, in my opinion, the beginnings made of a policy of real and true power, applied to the management of our great colony. That is a fact. And, again, the present generation recognises that, again, the Queen's government recognises that, and all other considerations. It seems to me incapable of conclusive proof that the measure was adopted by Lord Ripon, and that he did publicly protest against it. I have done, gentlemen, referred to a few specific measures of Lord Ripon's rule, but I have not mentioned the whole of his rule. His measures, if examined, will yield similar results. But I won't proceed to detail them. I will rather say a word on the general tone and spirit of his rule, which was, I think, a remarkable characteristic of Lord Ripon's rule.

Whether we look at the repeal of the Versovaar Press Act or the introduction of the Legislative Council, or the introduction of Government measures for the practice of levelling people's opinions on contemplated peoples, or whether we look to the government of local self-government, or to the introduction of a new constitution, in which the late Krieket Hodas Pal-shurman of sovereign memory was appointed to the Supreme Legislative Council, or to nearly every other measure of Lord Ripon's Government, there is, I think, many of us will distinctly remember the words I have in which the successor of him that sits here, and the successors of his successors, the descendants of older generations on the reign of Queen Victoria. "And whatsoever," the Laureate sings—

"And strengthen all her Council yet,
Who know the seasons when to take
Omnion by the hand and pulse
The bonds of freedom wider yet,
By shaping wise ancient decree
That Job her chosen captain still
Revolts upon her people will
And commands her the Legislature now."

impose taxes upon the people. Little need I say that the fact that Lord Brougham's Bill was introduced in 1841¹ The bill was endorsed upon Lord Brougham's Government by the action of their predecessors—an action which it was cynically carried out by those predecessors, who intended to do nothing of the kind. It was done at a time when there were no immediate English interests at stake, and when, so far from there being an increase of taxation in the shape of the Income Tax, the taxation of the English predecessors had diminished in some parts of the country in the plan of securing symmetry and uniformity.

ited by those whom they affect as time passes, refer to the land reforms of Lord Ripon's diverse leadership; administrators, the result of Lord Ripon's leadership of the Indian Government, is not making any radical changes in the administration of things, in giving them such a vote as to the people, and would not give any such a chance to the classes most interested in them. The same object of these land reforms is, I think, to improve the condition of the agricultural labourer, to clear away the impediments which lie in the way of such improvement. I say the improvement of the agricultural labourer is the object of these processes; it is at the same time a sore problem with the British Government. The strongest argument in favour of the winding up of the Indian states is India as an English Government; it is also in the history of England's work in India that a progressive scope has been given to all classes of people, so that they may have opportunities to advance themselves in wealth and intelligence to the degree in which they avail themselves of such opportunities. In India, however, whereas such opportunities have been principally availed of in various ways by different classes of people, the agricultural classes have not had their fair share of the beneficial effects of British rule. It seems to me, gentlemen, that the agricultural labourer has been gradually gratified successively with this agricultural process. The Indian year of the present day is as far removed from the Indian year of the past as the sun is from the earth. Sir Ranjeet Singh appears to be a fact, but that he is inferior in intelligence to others of his countrymen. He can perhaps well be excused for his want of knowledge, but there is something in his relations with the State which is in a measure accountable for his present condition. Now what that is, I do not know, but I do know that he was attacked successfully. He has attacked in a manner which has caused him the gratitude of the English Government, and he has been rewarded with a pension of £1000 per annum. The State has such hindrance, such close and intimate relations with the agricultural classes as still exist. The Government of India has been instrumental in the choice of the chief landlord of the country. It has a treasury which constitutes nearly 40 per cent. of the population. Now, one can hardly conceive of any other class than the rich landlord class who are more responsible for Indian opulence than is. I am just now, that the relations between the State and landlord and the rents are not of the highest importance, but the State is not the only source of revenue of India for this. And they have applied themselves seriously to the task of improving these relations but that effort has not been successful. They have taken a number of valuable steps, in instances and despatches. No practical step would seem to have been taken by them. It was reserved for Lord Lawrence to propose to encourage the disease and stop the spread of the mosquito. He found that, among other causes, one thing which almost stopped the English in a foreign country was the mosquito. The greatest difficulty however was the feeling of uncertainty hanging over himself, nay, a feeling of some, leading him to shrink from the task. The settlement of the Indian Government should enhance the confidence on his part at the removal of settlement, and lead by such enhancement he should be helped of the fruits of his labours. How far he is allowed to do so, how far he is allowed to enjoy a comparative security is the enjoyment of the English labourer was a problem that had also occupied the attention of Lord Ripon, the Governor of India, and the Indian Secretaries of State in England. This was in one shape or other, the land question in India had been discussed ever since the date of Sir Charles Wood's despatch of 1850. This despatch pointed out the political and social advantages of a permanent settlement and the situation which was a permanent settlement would give to agriculturists and the growth of the country. This despatch did not find favour with Indian agriculturists, but through a permanent settlement has been done, and the result of the permanent settlement of the present system of regarding settlement as the end of the law have been fully satisfied. It has been observed that the system of regarding agricultural operations being limited to the cultivation of land is not sufficient. A change in the system has been suggested by Lord Lawrence, Lord Lytton, and Lord Northcote. The first suggested a new direction in which the change should be made. Lord Northcote's idea was to introduce a new regulation of land revenue, and to regulate or to systematise the land case carefully, and to dispense with the system of regarding such valuation as the best method of assessment. This principle now forms the basis of Lord Ripon's measures of land reform. The Government of India has now decided that the system of regarding settlements of land has been made in a disorderly way, there shall be no remanagement and no reclassification of that land, and there shall be no new regulation of land revenue. The Government of Bengal said rather that improvements in land made by a croz at less cost need not be taxed, and that the cultivator should be entitled to a share in respect of the full and free enjoyment of the fruits of his labour and capital. It is to be observed that this is a very important principle in conflict with the right of the State to an increase of assessment. That increase will be made under certain specified conditions, and after the new agricultural department, with its various branches in the machine, by which these measures are to be carried out. The date of this new regulation is not yet fixed, but it is expected to be carried out in the course of the next session, and excessive taxes relating to such villages. In this way, gentlemen, Lord Ripon has accepted the solution of the land question, and the solution of the present day in India. To restore a feeling of security and relief in the minds of the most traditional agriculturists, and to allay the apprehensions of the shareholders. It did not however become accomplished if Lord Ripon was a mere dream, and an unpractical man. In other words he asserted that in a practical way he had adopted a new and a carried away by dry theories of radical philosophy, and that he has accomplished little or next to nothing that is of a practical character. He has however done a great deal more, and probably than the solution of the most practical of all practical questions of the day—questions respecting the condition of the rural population, the safety of the very existence of the most numerous class in the country. It indicates, to my mind, a singularly correct understanding of the practicalities of the question. The fact that these land reforms have received the assent and approval of the most experienced members of the Indian Government, of the upper classes, of the Conservatives and of the Princes and nobility, this fact is to me the most convincing proof that they are calculated to bring about a happy state of things. Lord Ripon has strengthened nothing new. He has only given practical effect to the views which had been floating in the minds of the most experienced men. He has come to do so, to take these questions from the domain of theory and put them into practice. It shows a lofty conception of duty, based upon practical experience. The late Mr. Bentinck of Wellington included in his Indian despatch to the Court of Directors of the East India Company the principle, and said that, "The Indian Government must, in every question, fit your own conditions to the political and social effects of that land policy." I will only add you, to say, "that

and English equivalents, and what can promote the stability of British rule in India than the sense of real confidence in its future? Therefore, I hope, the warning speakers had in mind, rather than the present, was that we may have to face such a situation in troubous times, and I can say to this that there are dangers immediately ahead. Now, all those who do not know the history of India, or who do not know the feelings of the people, do not know what Lord Ripon has done for the stability of British rule. It seems to me that, Lord Ripon, in his capacity as Viceroy, did his best, but, so far as I am concerned, he has failed; that we have met to little purpose in this Hall to condemn his rule over us, that it is to be the immediate cause of our trouble, and that we must now wait to be disengaged from him. No single Indian Viceroy has done more to place the stability of the Indian Empire in jeopardy than Lord Ripon. In this connection, I say that India sends a messenger of Viceroy of the stamp of Lord Ripon. His righteousness and his integrity are not denied, but by the fact that it is all his acts of self-sacrifice, his bold belief in the examples of high-minded Englishmen, which have been taught us to know what the bright side of British statesmanship is. To my mind, Lord Ripon was the greatest Viceroy that India ever had, and the one whose characteristic has been described by the poet.

To stand the first in worth as is command,
To add new laurels to my native bough,
Before thy eyes my mighty cities to place,
And ensaint the glories of our race.

(Long pause.)
The Queen's messenger was then called by acceleration.
Mr. WENDELL PHILIPPE, who was received with loud cheers said—Mr. Chairman and gentle-
men.—allow me sincere pleasure to submit to you for your acceptance the following proposition, which
has been entrusted to me—“That as an humble
acknowledgement of his eminent services, His
Excellency be requested to allow his name to be con-
tained in the records of the Royal Society, and that
an Insular School be founded in St. Lucia, and
with such other memorial as may hereafter be determined.” It is universally acknowledged by all
classes of the subjects of this country, that our
beloved departing Vicerey has been a true friend
and real benefactor of our countrymen, and is therefore
entitled to our everlasting gratitude. His
claims are acknowledged in fifteen letters sent to him
by the Government, and will be added to those in the
meeting for presentation to His Lordship. The
enthusiastic reception and the spontaneous ovations
with which his Lordship has been greeted by
the people of the Island, and the progress of his
progress throughout the Parishes and the
North-Western Provinces show the attachment
of the people to the Madras Presidency and
the Government are very strong. His personal
affection has always been in his house, and his sympathies have
been resolved to be exerted. We were the
first to bid him adieu, and we shall be the
last to bid him farewell on his departure. Last year
we held a public meeting in the Franse
Hotel, and voted a sum of £1000 to the
Queen Express to prevailing the rate of £1000
so as to give sufficient time to restore and carry
out such essential measures as a possession of the
Island demands. This sum, however, did not suffice
to meet the expenses, and it is proposed that
therefore request His Lordship's departure. The pro-
posal to establish in St. Lucia a technical institution

in perpetuation of the revered name of host Japan will, I have no doubt, meet with the approbation of the great meeting which I have the honor of addressing. It will simply be a lesson fit to warn and if necessary to teach our countrymen to train the mouths to earn and practice the industrial arts, sciences, and professions. We hope all classes of our countrymen and the chiefs and gentlemen of India will be pleased to give adequate pecuniary support to the institution proposed to be established. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. THIRUMOONAL MUSALIAR, NATHODHOT
and I—use to second the resolutions which has
been so kindly laid before the meeting by Mr. Neeran
with feelings of gratification and joy because it
affords me an opportunity of uttering my humble
opinions of a Viceroy, whose name rarely perhaps
occurred to that of any his illustrious predecessors has
made for itself a habitation and a home in the
hearts of the revering millions of this vast empire.
The resolution is such that it needs no extenuation to sustain itself to your earnest
attention and approval. The Viceroy's name has been chosen from the commencement
of his great career as a household word among
the peoples of India. Lord Ilipen's words, which
a true son of India can recall without mingled
feelings of pride and gratitude speak loudly for
themselves. Short as it is, it has a deep meaning.
In the Governmental speech, it has been without exaggeration
an exceptionally brilliant and ripe with promises,
selected by true statesmen, policy
and statesmanship, and the love of
national, and racial amelioration of India, dis-
cerned by selfless and patriotic citizens, with
a single eye to the welfare of the people.
The desire to prove himself worthy of the
high trust reposed in him by the generous sovereign
upon whom he had been called to rely, has
filled the scales of Justice and fair play evenly in his
impartial heart. To us aliens in blood and racially
different, he has shown a kindred sympathy
and understanding so that his noble heart has
always beat in sincere earnest sympathy with the
children of the soil. All our legitimate wants and
expectations have been fully met by him.
He has not, in however slight a degree, failed us, not to
make us dear the unwilling slaves of hard task masters, but to raise us to the dignified position of
rational, contented, and happy subjects of the Empire
(which will totale over this land), not to alienate our
dissension and the principles which we have
retained with it to its name, but to enable
us to live in peace and quietness in our homes
and particularly for our benefit that he, for the benefit of
generations to come, with the solicitude of a father
for the welfare of his children, he has been
endeavouring to bring up the Indian race, more
methodically and nobly against the unscrupulous
and unscrupulous—upheld them even at the sacrifice of
that popularity among ones own people which has
not been attained by any other man in the history
of the past four hundred years, from the
time of his assumption of the sin of office to the time
of laying them down when a vigorous proposal
was made to him to remain longer, and when
he was soon with the parents of a rich baronet,
only the fostering hand of another such as he,
restored them. No many resources of vital im-
portance, and many means of great
convenience were associated with these four and half years that
is all but impossible, within the limited time at my
disposal, to do more than merely allude to them,

for, wanting of the vital power which, in other
reaching the zenith, were very susceptible, he
never lived to "blaze." When I last arrived
at his residence he was ringing with honest enthusiasm
over the great success of his new book, and with
inexpressible delight at the bare mention of the
eloquence of his name. I am anxious that we
should have the services such as
writing. Very few, however, are qualified
to do this, and I have no one in my
circle of friends who can be relied upon. Lord Bipes's
hands have sustained him in the hearts of a genera-
tion, and I am anxious that his name and
the memory of his good works live in the land.
He has so largely benefited by his broadcast
writings, and by his talks with these works, it be-
comes me, the member of the royal family, to apply
my private efforts, save lasting monuments of public
service, and to request His Lordship to permit us
to do this for him. There, which, while
endeavoring to future generations the spirit of
existing greatness, will at the same time serve as
a guide in points of succeeding. Therefore the serv-
ices of his name and his fame, and the name and
the cause of his son and their name is legal, follow
Lord Bipes to his distant home, with the cause of office
and with the cause of the people, and the cause of
men, to take an active part in every measure
calculated to promote the well-being and prosperity
of the people. With these remarks, gentlemen,
I now proceed to second the resolution which you have just
(Cheers.)

Mrs. BANGOUR THAKERAY MELVILLE said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, —I beg to say a few words in support of the resolution which has just been so proposed and seconded, and in doing so, I feel it is beyond my power to do justice to the necessities of the case. I have been in India for nearly fifteen years with me when I first saw the Virgin soil which over us has done so much good and won such a warm place in the hearts of the natives of all classes as Lord Ripon has done. It gives me great pleasure to support this resolution, because as I consider that it will prove a great want. There is no doubt that the Indian people are the most advanced nation in Asia, and that they have suffered less from the miseries described by critics than can be produced in England, and the continent of Europe, and imported into the country at a low cost than they can be produced on the spot in the East Indies which is proposed to found as a second seat of the British Empire. The Indian people have been educated out of its folds in every way, and there is no doubt that the great good is to be derived to India, and to the British Empire, by sending to Lord Ripon, but the hindrance to this is that the Indian people are not accustomed to the cold climate, and to large, for there is no doubt that there is a great want amongst us of skilled artisans. With the exception of a few individuals, we are not fitted to receive them, and the reason is not because our people are not adapted for work, or that performed by the native classes is not equal to that of the English, but because they have not had the technical training, and I contend that the Indian school will exactly supply this great want. There is no doubt that the Indian school will be a success in the British colony, and I think I am right when I say that with the exception of the cotton and sugar manufacturing industries none of the various industries of India are fit to compete with those of England, and therefore need to be enlarged. I trust that when the Industrial school gets established, it will be the means of an education passing through it thereby gaining a technical education that will enable them to earn their living as skilled artisans when

forward to establishing workshops, instead of having an exhibition, that would no high standard of paid craftsmanship. And also that we have no need for criticising seriously the education of the children. We have plenty of schools, and what we want is such an institution as that now proposed to be established as that where the best work produced by the students may be put at the disposal of the public. I am sure that the best way of educating me by sending the youths to the Industrial School to learn a trade, than to have them go to school, a living wage, and so on. I am sure that our request, and allow us to associate his name with this institution, that he could do if he does as we propose, and that it will bring a great deal of funds, and if the Industrial School is in the greatest success, we all anticipate it will doubtless be the foremost. I trust you will be kind enough to confer lasting good on the people. (Signed.) The resolution was then carried by acclamation.

Mr. SORRELL SHAPPOESE BENGALEE, who was cordially received, said—I have been associated with the Army for many years before this great meeting, and the proposition for the amalgamation which we have sent, I have no doubt that the government when I was going to make with fidelity and energy was right, and I hope that the government will go on with the foundation of the Hindu High School or College—an instrument of education which is much needed for the people of this Presidency. Our word, however, is, I think, necessary, by way of explanation, respecting the composition of the proposed body. Myself, Mr. Behari of the Indian Hindus, Mr. Makadem Parson, and native Christian citizens of Barisay (and it is a matter to be grieved at that on this occasion we have not the benefit of English co-operation) which I am sure all of us had wished. The, however, is through the want of a Lord Justice, as far as I can learn, that we have to bring up the state that is that he has done in India, he has not been writing in less and less and more towards the end of his life, and I hope that all mankind will be a safe passage and not obstruct. He wishes to receive the connection of England with India, and I hope that he will do so. He has written to most people, the increasing difficulties of colonial rule is facts. (Cheers.) He knows that a certain number of Englishmen are here, and he thinks that our country cannot be a source of strength to its masters. Therefore, as an honest Englishman proceeding from his relationship, he has drawn his sword, and I hope that he will be successful.

Mr. NAKHBYEV VYAKHIEV JEEPEKHOV seconded
the resolution.

not here, and I do not know what to say. We have
regards, nevertheless, as it is at present, much to our
regret. Nevertheless, it is but true to say that no
Victory has ever so worthily fought for the good
name and greatness of his own country than
Hilma, who, in the name of the British
Indian Empire, (Lord and prostration cheer,) I now
beg to read to you the resolution—that A Committee
of the following gentlemen with power to add
to their number, shall be appointed to make
such arrangements as may be necessary to raise funds for
the proposed memorial and generally to carry out the
objects of this meeting—

The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Sir
Wingfield Nestorhak, K.L., C.S.I., Mysore, Durbar
Baroness Petit, Baroness Jejeebhoy, C.S.I., Numerous
Members Baronets Petit, Various Members Madrasian,

MR. NARAYANOV BYKARAEV JEREMEYCHOV seconded his resolution.

MR. BISHOPPOV BALAKHNEV, who was warmly received, said—Sir Jameson and gentlemen—I have the pleasure of supporting this proposition. I would add what has been said to you in one word—namely, that this measure must be distinguished for the moderation of its terms as for the conscientious language in which it is expressed. One of the proposed memoriels indicates the establishment of a school for imparting technical education, and I would like to see such an institution to be worked out so that a great proportion of resources and worldly also of the pleasure in whence honor it is to be founded must

provide all the latest means and appliances, which would be less costly. I always consider myself a specialist, and am interested in every branch of science. Specialists will have to be prepared to serve those who come, as we are willing to consider any question, or any problem, in any branch of any particular branch of knowledge, but seen more or less vaguely in the theory of such art and science. I am not interested in any particular process, excepted in the translations of any particular action. Indeed, we ought to aspire in an independent way to the solution of any problem. The lesser Hindu traits young men by means of what he considered, and truly considers, the results obtained from his own efforts. He is not afraid of hard work of mind followed or rather accompanied by an actual analysis, experiment or observation. In the theory itself, he is not particular about a manner. There was a time when scientific studies were embarrassed to the classical. To teach is, say, the largest task in a teacher's life. The teacher's task is to attract the attention of the pupil, not aspiration to knowledge. But, thanks to the spread made by the teacher, the desire to learn the truth has been in some degree wiped off. The restrictions have perforce. Science has aided its proper place, but it has not been able to fulfil its proper mission. What is the result? Discovery follows discovery in rapid succession. By a unit division of labour the discovery of the properties of matter, or of the elements of destruction, fascinates with the elements of sciences. The latter takes it in hand, applies it to the practical application, and generally succeeds in converting it to the practical purposes of life. Nothing of the sort is to be found here. And so, the teacher, the student, the investigator, the scientist, wall or learned for such purposes. I trust that the promoters of this scheme will strain every nerve to make a real teacher. So far as I am concerned, I am not in the position, and had, as I feel, I venture to think, a grammar of success. Indeed, our ruling Viceroys, and other public functionaries, do not estimate the importance of education and arts of this country, and it seems to me that as we are not in the habit of estimating the value of our own educational labours, it is better to begin by associating his name with the proposed institution. (Cheers.) It may naturally be asked, why I have not mentioned the name of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar? I think that a large sum of money is necessary to carry out the contemplated scheme. I have a certain class of my friends at present, and the name of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is mentioned.

the righteous policy pursued by our retiring Viscount
received the best and the highest commendation
from the most eminent titles of history and of a book which
has been called the "Bible of the Colonies." The principles
of public utility and safety have been
admitted and practised during the viscosity
of the American Revolution. Let us now consider
the present state of the colonies under the protection
of the Vermilion Pass Act, or the suspension
or even entire remission of State revenue
and taxation by the Federal Government, the
Commissioners, or the scheme of Local Self-
Government. Is not one of these measures, if
it will not interfere with the rights of the
colonies, calculated to promote the welfare
of millions of her Majesty's irreconcileable subjects
in America, and to secure the peace and
prosperity of England and the rest of surrounding nations.
Indeed, has not the recent measure as a whole
been calculated to secure the same
beneficial effect, cast a glance into the
immediate future, however, it is now seen that
the author of this grand and even original policy was swayed by a
just and judicious spirit, and that his
measures animated by an enlightened philanthropy
which aimed at practical results, because the
colonies were in a state of dependence,
another sought and counted popularity
to be just at all times in the face of storms that
would roll over the Atlantic Ocean. I say, all
this in this view and while heart is there, that
what brain is so weak, that will not
choose the source of joy and advantage for
such a man! Lord Liverpool, our great statesman and
reverend by "means but many acts." We
are now desirous with regard to the measure of
the British India Bill, to know what
will be excluded amongst the most illustrious
of Indian values. (Load closer.) India is a charge
upon the British nation, and upon the people of
Cornwallis, Wellesley, Hastings, Canning, Lawrence,
and others, who have made the name
of Britain famous throughout the world. (Load
again slightly, load closer.) Lord Liverpool has
eloquently illustrated and exposed the salutary
and important character of the Indian Bill, and
particularly that what is morally right cannot be
politically wrong. In every part of that vast country
there is no trace of the appearance of
any thing like a bill of exchange, or that we are thoroughly
imbued with the sentiments of our policy by the
exercice of wisdom and forethought in the disposal
of a vast empire, and the interests of a vast empire,
(load and gradually closed.)

The resolution was then carried by acclamation.
Mr. VENKATESWARA RAOSWAMY proposed that the following resolution be passed in regard to the
Bengal Satyagraha movement:
The Hon. Secy., N. N. Marathe, C.S.I., the Hon.
Hansda Tyaldi, the Hon. K. C. Telang, C.I.E.,
Dr. P. M. Deshpande, Dr. D. S. Bhagat,
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Dr. P. G. Patil.
Dr. SHANTARAM VENKATESWARA was seconding the proposal
and, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—The subject
of Lord Lytton's cause as viewed by our con-
temporaries, has been so fully discussed both in
the press and in public meetings, in every part of
India, that any person who at this stage of that career
attempted anything resembling reticence or
negligence, would be guilty of a serious offence
prosecuted in peace-time of our noble Victoria
and, I am afraid, of a good deal of trouble to the country have been so vast
and varied, that many a polter, which by itself would
speak volumes in his favour and hand down his
name to posterity, has not perhaps been adequately

published. Five years ago when Lord Ripon sat here on these shores he uttered words with these great words—“*Truth and my death*.” He then passed but little, and now that we are going to bid him farewell, we are bound to make a record that he has left with the seemingly small services, before he has left. Mr. Chauhan and co-thinkers, I now propose to invite your attention to the history of the movement which Lord Ripon has in the present and progress of this industry. It was a distinguished feature of his administration that the royal warrant was given to the Native States, and the Govt. went forth to say that whenever the country could supply, should be “procured for the Government of India” and the Native States. One can truly say that it will suffice me to mention one incident in one session with the subject of local industry, that I have become acquainted with during our visitation to the Deccan and Madras, which by no means of great pretensions and yet is indicative of the spirit of the Government. This factor being in need of salt, and the Government giving preference to the Government of Bombay, the exception fees daily on salt, on the present that it was a case on the frontier. The Native Government, however, in the spirit of justice of the law, reluctantly declined the request fees, fearing that the concession might prove too large and be liable to abuse. The fact is that the native Government of Madras at once took up the petition with that breath of relief, liberality of purpose and energy of action which has characterized all the work of administration during these five years. All the local Governments were at once consulted, and these views and opinions were invited, and finally a general resolution was passed by the Government of Madras that all work stations and industries were provided for, subject to proper regulations. Even agricultural industry was not left out sight, and the Government of the Madras then cast fostering support and encouragement, have been extended to the promotion of native industries, and not least the movement to increase the revenue from salt. These five years of beneficent activity are destined to bear fruit in time to come and the seeds of good that have already been sown will bear fruit in due time with a rich and bountiful harvest to succeed in generalities. Is it any wonder that when Lord Ripon leaves these shores, we ought to meet and gather round him and thank him for the seed of good works which he has laid? It is at the same time a source of greatest self-gratification for us to hear our retiring Viceroy to be in such high spirits, and to have given such a proof of a strength of mind and power of sacrifice, in such a distinguished manner that he bids fare to prosecute and complete the policy of the Native States, and of that have been inaugurated in the present administration. Mr. Chauhan and Gentleman. The mission I am in charge of is the economic mission of the Bank of England, and the friends you have just formed, I don’t propose to detain you any longer, and will command in your presence the names of some of our co-thinkers in the office of the Bank, and also as representants of different sections of our community, before these selves personified motto distinguished for their activity.

It was proposed by Mr. Chaudhury Ranjana Puri that the members of the Indian Association should be invited to subscribe, and that they be asked to send in their subscriptions to the Bank of Bengal.

The proposition being seconded by Mr. P. M. Mehta was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Abreeshwary Hashibky seconded by Mr. Vaidyanatha Purushottamdas those who were given by invitation to the Sheriff of Bengal for calling the meeting.

Mr. Jatraibhai Panchayat proposed, and Mr. Carrurooden Tjieljee seconded, that the best thanks

of the meeting should be given to the chairman. The proposal was carried by acclamation.

At Mr. Phareswari Mehta’s suggestion, three voices were given for the proposal by Dr. Covadon Hooper to propose another three for Lord Ripon. A round of cheers for Sir Jayasree Jejeebhoy followed by ringing cheers for the Queen-empress terminated the proceedings.

(From the Bowday Gazette, Div. 1.)

The meeting of natives which assembled in Bombay on Saturday to adopt an address to Lord Ripon abundantly confirmed the testimony which has been borne farther north and eastward to the merits of the retiring Viceroy. It was one of the largest gatherings that have been seen in Bombay for a long time past, and we cannot imagine how a more genuine manifestation of native opinion could possibly have been obtained. No one who saw it will fail a moment to suppose that it was a merely profuse demonstration of superficial enthusiasm. That is a view of the matter for which no encouragement whatever has been given in any of the great cities which have thus far done honor to Lord Ripon, and we suspect that it will not seriously be maintained even by those who least in sympathy with the movement. Nor is it possible to speak of the addresses delivered at this meeting in any terms other than those of approval. There was much warmth in them, but there was also much discrimination and much good sense. The speakers not only said the right thing, and said it well, but they were very careful to refrain from saying the wrong thing, and hence no one was moved that could jar within the meeting itself or in other communities outside. Mr. Phareswari Mehta’s estimate of the generally, yet cautiously, progressive character of Lord Ripon’s policy put it in a light in which neither Europeans nor Natives need contemplate it with distrust. Rightly looked at it has been perhaps the least disturbing policy that has been adopted in India for many administrations—the policy most likely, moreover, to contribute to the permanence and vitality of the Imperial connection. Such, indeed, was the view which seemed to have impressed itself upon Mr. Badruddin Tyabjee, and there is something worthy of note in the observation of that gentleman that Lord Ripon had borne in mind “that in pursuing a just policy towards this country he was in fact strengthening and consolidating that connection.” “Nor did this observation stand alone as an indication that the promoters of the meeting were animated by none of the unreal sentimentalism which is now and then insipid to native recognition

of the services that Lord Ripon has rendered to the Empire. A plain protest against “impudent contumacy” was delivered early in the meeting, and the speeches and the address which they supported showed that in Bombay, at all events, there was little need for disclaimers of that kind. Such a gathering as this prepares the way for the more collective recognition of Lord Ripon’s services which will be made in Bombay three weeks hence, and goes far to guarantee that that recognition will be general, honest, and impressive.

Not only as representative of the people of Bombay, but of the great native communities comprised within the boundaries of the city, on Saturday (26th Nov., 1869) at the Town Hall was also attributable as an impressive gathering of public enthusiasts. In thanks giving, as one of the speakers appropriately termed it, for the spirit and measures of the departing Viceroy’s administration. Had the walls of the hall been extended so as to enclose double their present area, the crowds that sat round, forming part of Sunday’s audience, would still have had room to fill the additional space.

As it was, when every inch of platform and floor had been occupied, the masses packed the broad flight of stone steps leading up to the racing room, blocked by the wide roadway as both sides of the transept lines, and then overflowed into the eastern end of the garden in the centre of Elphinstone Circle. As the approach to the Hall was through the arched colonnade of the veranda, the hall was surrounded by a semi-circular gallery. The Elphinstone statue and the busts of the founders had long been possessed, sat from without the crowd will press through the open doorway. Round the platform were a few hundred seats, but their holders became unable to resist the pressure on all sides, and the inner space and the speakers became gradually crowded, and in portions their faces could not be seen as if the chairs would be swept away altogether. Not the slightest forethought having been given to the possibility of such a contingency, it was thought prudent for the more venerable in the front ranks to take up a position of greater security on the edge of the platform, where they held aloft their umbrellas and fans to shield themselves from the sun.

Even outside the building occasional bursts of music came from the bands, generally at most inopportune moments. From a corner of the interior the notes of a piano were made to punctuate the impeded periods of a speaker’s first intonations. In the midst of the general bustle, a short stand still occurred, necessary during a diversion caused by the sudden entrance of a number of ladies. Their display of printed notices on a uniformly blue ground ranged from “India wants more Lord Ripon” to “Long live Lord Ripon,” copies of the latter having been repeated in dozens by means of stamp plates. Hanging from the eaves and balcony beams were a host of clovers, long stalked, and of their bearing in the air. Nothing deserved by such tumultuous and mounting all their troubles with the utmost glee, however, the speakers one after another reviewed the character of the closing administration for which they had nothing but praise, and after laying by the most varied tons pronounced that the Viceroy’s measures and policy came out well, and had gone the better for each poster. Notwithstanding the spirit of unanimity prevailing the bonds of resemblance were generally observed, such declina-

tion, a proposal carried with acclamation, was the work of a few moments; and taking his stand at the front of the platform the Parsee bairagi struck the keynotes of the occasion in the spirit of devotion and reverence which characterized the delivery of his brief and notice. The bairagi declared that they were taking part in an historical function, and stood as the special distinction of Lord Ripon, that is a greater degree than could be said of any other professor, his departure was anticipated with loss regret. Their plain duty, he said they had given, was to express their sympathies with expressions of gratitude and to represent the name and administration of such a Viceroy by some permanent memorial. Towards this object, he was able to add, contributions had already been promised to the extent of Rs. 60,000. According to the arrangements less than seven thousand rupees had been received, and the amount allotted to such of the first four, as the citizens had had the audience before the agents became congested. It speedily became evident that the very success of the meeting in one respect would unfortunately in a certain degree fail in another. At three o’clock standing room could not have been obtained, and the Elphinstone statue and the busts of the founders had long been possessed, sat from without the crowd will press through the open doorway. Round the platform were a few hundred seats, but their holders became unable to resist the pressure on all sides, and the inner space and the speakers became gradually crowded, and in portions their faces could not be seen as if the chairs would be swept away altogether. Not the slightest forethought having been given to the possibility of such a contingency, it was thought prudent for the more venerable in the front ranks to take up a position of greater security on the edge of the platform, where they held aloft their umbrellas and fans to shield themselves from the sun.

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tions as those of one of the concluding speakers that their hero came "almost like a foreigner from every taint of meanness" and "to tell us almost in the spirit of an orator standing nearly alone in extravagance." And in the assembly showed their impatience and disapproval.

In a speech containing several eloquent passages, the Hon. East印度司徒德先生 led off the array and invited the first resolutions placing on record the deep sense of gratitude entertained by the members of Western India for the eminent services rendered to India by the Marquis of Ripon. Mr. P. M. Mehta justified the motion in an address more carefully elaborated, but strikingly effective, his vigorous and practised delivery rendering his points available at times when the weak expression of public speakers would have been surely tried. Perhaps his happiest illustration was the one of a conversation between Lord Liverpool, Britain, and Macaulay, the High Commissioner of India, whose sister married General Sir W. M. Moira. The reception of Mr. Macaulay by those who succeeded was rendered more pronounced for reasons apart from the purpose of the democratization. As he continued, the chairman rose, and putting the resolution it was adopted with enthusiasm, as was the case with those following it. As the adjournment was requested, the audience, the Hon. East印度司徒德先生, Mr. J. A. Jaswantilal, who moved the adoption, disagreed with reading it. His amendment of the presence of the nonmuslim delegates and of the contributions promised by the Kutchiwar princes removed the objection which had greeted the Huz Sabah on presenting himself. A spirited speech followed from the Hon. R. T. Welwud, who for three hours argued the question of the freedom of the press as if the meeting had been a political convention. Mr. Jaswantilal took up the subject which by common consent seemed to have been left for his abject exertion, and explained the significance of the last reference of Lord Ripon's Government. In the next resolution the proposed memorial to the Viceroy was formally submitted.

Mr. Noronha Frasbridge who waited the state in a lengthy hearing in which he was called, and in a few words explained that the proposal was to establish a technical college in Bombay in association with the name of Lord Ripon. His successor, Mr. Tridubandhu Macaulay Wallishay, did not follow Mr. Noronha Frasbridge. The press of people had now reached its pitch, and the atmosphere, which was almost intolerable. Near the chairman a few gentlemen fanning themselves vigorously provoked in others a feeling akin to that which affected the American students when addressed by the author of "The Higher Paper," whom neither did he dissuade them from bringing him fan and they had been less thoughtful of their own comfort. The noisy masses of Europeans were commented on by Mr. Bengal in his speech as specimens of a Committee, to be composed of Hindus, Mussulmans, Parsis, and native Christians—a fact, he observed, the more regrettable as Lord Ripon had been by no means wanting in love to the land of his birth. Mr. Nasaruddin Khan Jejeebhoy fell a victim to the popular spirit aroused—this pronouncement which he was certainly gallant—when he was obliged to recall his remarks. Nothing daunted, Mr. Hornsby Dabholkar declined to follow a similar politic course. A friendly suggestion was made that the audience was not disposed to hear him. He at once emphatically repudiated the insinuation. "I say they are disposed to hear me, they will follow me through-out." These sufficiently near to apprehend the audience laughed heartily; their spirit became infectious, and Mr. T. D. Doshi, who had proved to be justly popular, was destined to vary indefinitely, and his audience cheered to the echo. With the passing of other resolutions of a more formal character, the demonstration was brought to a close, and with cheering for the Queen and for the Marquis of Ripon and the speakers, the vast assembly quietly dispersed. The meeting had lasted but over two hours.

[From the BOMBAY GAZETTE.]

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON IN BOMBAY.

THE ARRIVAL AT PAREL.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon got a foretaste of their reception in Bombay some miles away from the city. The special train was purposely slowed when passing Coorla, where more than 4,000 of the operatives of the New Dharmaram Mills were congregated. They lined the entire causeway which connects the islands of Bassein and Salsette, displaying numerous flags, banners, and devices, and devices, and devices by a band. The occupants of the train were saluted with a burst of cheering and as Lord Ripon's carriage passed, garlands and nosegays of flowers were showered upon it, his lordship waving outside the car to acknowledge the warmth of the greeting. The work-people had taken their stand on the causeway left and right of a portrait of Lord Ripon, executed by Mr. Fakirji Dabhawali, beneath which his lordship was described in bold letters as "Conqueror of Indian hearts." Among the notices on the banners, which also conspicuously showed the names of the stations, were such as "God Save the Queen," "Support the Indian Patriotic," "God Bless Ripon," "Long Live Ripon," "Farewell Ripon," "God-speed ye," and "India wants more Ripons." The operatives returned to the will after the train had passed, with shouts of "Lord Ripon! Ripon!"

The arrival was intended to be a private affair at the Parel Station of the G. I. P. Railway, and the arrangements in connection with it were made from Government House. The up-platform of the station was gaily decorated with flags and bunting; and the orthodox search-broadcloth covered the boats. Mr. Horneff, the Agent, Mr. G. C. G. of the General Traffic Manager, the Rev. Dr. East India Chapel, and Mr. H. H. H. B. Radclyffe Tydye were among those present at the station. Sir James Ferguson, accompanied by Captain Dean, Military Secretary, and Captain Boyle, midshipman, came to the station shortly before the time when the special train of the Viceregal party was expected to arrive. In the compound near the station a guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of the 25th Regiment, was drawn up under the command of Captain Middleton. In the public road leading to the station, a large crowd of townspeople had assembled to get a glimpse of the Viceregal party while on their way to Government House. The special

First Day, 18th December, 1864.

According to an interpretation which has been put upon the programme, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon took their journey at Parel on Wednesday afternoon; and the good folks of Bombay had, therefore, in deference to the desire of Sir James Ferguson, to remain for some twenty hours, their feelings of devotion to the ruling Vicerey and their eagerness to demonstrate, in all the proceedings adopted

by them to honour him, their hand-left barks to the Queen Empress. "I bid you to know," said Lord Ripon, "that I bring with all the esteem that a man made with the popular heart is susceptible, every mark which made anywhere along the line of route. The price of labour was enhanced for the convenience; and many hours of labour could be seen, in different parts of the city, working earnestly to provide an imposing display of the evidence of loyalty on the occasion. The masses of the population had been apprised of the character and magnitude of the display which was being prepared in honour of one whom according to one of the notices exhibited yesterday, "All India loves." From an early hour yesterday, forenoon all along the line of route the scene was one of continued stir and excitement. From the Town Hall to the gates of Government House, Parel, the masses of the population seemed to have been poured out into the streets. Each house, again, appeared to be packed with as many persons as it could hold. From the Flora Fountain and along the Esplanade Main-causeway by the Horn and Moonbazar to Parel, the streets were literally draped with all the tokens of a national holiday. There were visible signs of rejoicing everywhere, and the music of guitars, bands constituted to swell the voices of loyalty by the people.

The cavalcade, which left Government House shortly before 1:30 p.m. for the Town Hall, consisted of two carriages. In the lead were Mr. and Princess Ripon, followed by Lord Ripon and Miss Hilda, preceded by the Governor's staff; and in the second, driven by carriers and escorted by a party of the Governor's body-guard, were Lord Ripon, Sir James Ferguson, and members of their staff. A body of mounted policemen also accompanied the carriages. Sir Francis Scorer, Commissioner of Police, rode with a drawn sword by Lord Ripon's side, and Mr. A. E. O. G. D. The carriage pulled with into the street from the south gate of Government House, Lord Ripon could see many hundreds of mill-bands lining both sides of the road up to the Lewissi Wadia Dispensary. They were from the Mysore Gokhale, the Mahalaxmi, the Puri, and the National Spinning and Weaving Mills. Each mill had its band of music and banners of quaint device, with various mottoes, among which could be noticed "Happy India," "India wants more Ripons," "India wants more Ripons," "India wants more Ripons," and "Forget us not." Further up from the Lewissi Wadia Dispensary as far as the premises of the Education Society—the Brabur Bridge being left unoccupied—many thousands of mill-bands lined both sides of the road. Each of them had its band of music and carried notices embazoned on the gilds of banners, and on the roofs of the carriages. The Lewissi Wadia Dispensary the large antechamber of the Shiksh Kali Khalsa Mills was surrounded by a well-executed portrait of Lord Ripon with a wrote inscribing it—"India for Ripon." A device with white letters on a red ground showed the motto "Savoir et Upriide." The Dhanwantri Mills, which came next, were decorated with flags and banners from basement to roof, and displayed three devices with mottoes in white on blue ground

"Farewell!" "Thy name is cherished," and "God-speed." Next, along the line of the route, were stationed the mill-bands of the Western India Mill, which displayed on its banners the mottoes "God bless the Marquis and Macdonalds, and all Righteous establish a state." The men of the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company occupied a vacant plot of ground by the side of the Chinchpogal road that leads to the Sowra Cemetery, bearing gold-colored banners and devices, displaying the mottoes "India loves Ripon," "India for ever," and "India will never forget thee." The masses of the Grant Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills made a magnificent display of Chinese lanterns, flags, and banners. Over the main gateway was placed a portrait of Lord Ripon with the motto "Justice" surrounding it; a band played as one side of the gateway, and further on a large number of native bands accepted a platform erected for their accommodation within the mill compound. A long device spanned the road with the motto "God-speed." As Lord Ripon's carriage arrived at this point, two Fairies ladies had the courage to walk up to it, and present to his lordship flowers and nosegays, which were graciously accepted without stopping the carriage. Lord Ripon had already a huge garland of flowers round his neck, as the carriage entered his domain. Parel-rod and Lewissi Wadia Dispensary; and as the carriage went on, flowers were showered upon him by men and women with an ardor that was surprising. In fact, the mill bands had fetched as many floral offerings as they could, and the result was that there was a wealth of flowers, which missed their aim at Lord Ripon's carriage, lying in the streets. As the carriages emerged at the point above-mentioned, Lord Ripon was met by a cheer which resounded to the echo on every side—the vigorous threats of the mill-bands raising peal after peal of hurrahs that were deafening to a degree. Proceeding onwards, his lordship saw the Elphinstone College building decorated effectively with flags and banners, and rows of coloured lanterns. A device with the Royal coat-of-arms and the motto "Good-bye" challenged notice. Over the gateway was placed a device with the Latin motto "Fons et origo" and "Pater nostra Salvator." A long piece of bunting which spanned the roadway bore the expressive words "Higher education a blessing" and on the reverse of it, "England expects every man to do his duty." Here his lordship's carriage was stopped while Mr. Gokhale, a senior fellow of the college, placed a garland of flowers round his lordship's neck and presented bouquets of blossoms. Passing further on, the party were greeted with the cheers of the operatives of the Kasturji and Co., who had also displayed the mottoes "India wants more Ripon," and "Wisdom, Lord and Laird Ripon." At the foot of the Byculla Bridge, on the Bhendi Bazaar side, stood the men of the Ripon Manufacturing Company and the Jivraj Baloo Mills. The former showed a device with the motto "Remember mill-bands," while the latter made a more ambitious display of flags and banners, with the mottoes

"Long live Lord Ripon," "Advocate India in Bengal," and "Ripon for ever." The banners of the Khalil Mahadeva Mills, which next came into view, bore the mottoes "India wants more Ripon," "Thou and thy Glory," "Ripon for ever," and "God bless the Queen." In the footpath outside the compound of the Ripon Schools the children stood in a line, two or three deep, and gave true English cheers as Lord Ripon passed. Opposite the Byculla Bridge, on the Oshiwara drawn up the banner of the Standard Spinning and Weaving Mills, the banners borne by whom were specially noticeable and displayed the mottoes "The master of a Nation," "India wants more Ripon," "God bless Lord and Lady Ripon," and

"Ripon dear, don't you fear;
We are here to help you."

The banners carried by the men of the Jaijwala Mills, which came in next, were the mottoes "The master of India," "India wants more Ripon," "The master of India," and "Hind wants Ripon's departure." Some of the banners aforementioned displayed, in addition to the mottoes, well-executed likenesses of his lordship. With the men of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mill, the India Mill, and the Bhadrapur Mill, the long line of thousands of mill-bands turned out to escort him as far as the Medical College was reached. Here flags and banners of various designs, bearing a number of mottoes, greeted the Viceregal party. Above one of the gateways was placed a portrait of Lord Ripon, while the other gateway was surrounded by a board with the following lines:—

"When you see, remember us,
And think us not unkind.
We are here to help you,
Still long us in your aid."

To the east opposite the College was spanned with bunting bearing the mottoes "Adieu! God's beloved," "Son woyage," "The students of the Grant Medical College greet the Most Noble Marquis and Macdonalds," "Good-bye," "Farewell, Ripon," and "Wish you in India again." As the carriage passed the platform where the students were congregated, the students, who were all in uniform, and banners of flowers to the Marquis. Suddenly three flower crowds were seen in the locality than those which lined either side of the road, from the Byculla Bridge to Pylleswar. The windows of all the houses along the route were choked with spectators. The stables of Abdool Rassul and Deobul Soniak in Bhowali Bazaar displayed flags and banners, while the road was spanned with bunting. The hilltops of the Kharapuri and Marchwadi with the words continuing them—"Welcome, welcome, noble pair." Van display of decorations from this point was rather poor until Macdonald was reached. Here the houses of Meers, Tapals, Vuplas, Shemal Motial, and Kosal Thakarpur were expensively decorated in various ways. Flags were drawn overhead across the street were suspended chandeliers, and flower garlands with taste round the gateways, lent an air of festiveness to the scene. In Kalbazar, from the Saundarla temple to Mr. Furtado's shop, the display was one of unusual beauty and attraction.

Large pieces of bunting and curious devices, drawn in parallel lines at short intervals, spanned the entire street. The shops were decorated with portraits of the Marquis surrounded by various decorations. In the fronts of the shops and especially in the interior of the houses were several of mottoes, such as—"May God bless our rotting Vimay," "Best friend of India," "Remember us while at home," "Well done, Lord Ripon, you well deserve all Indian gratitude!" "In future forget us not we shall remember you," "Farewell."

Haji Sahib of India, the great arch of exasperation announced the entrance to Lodi Gate. It was decorated with a portrait of the Marquis, and a banner flying above it displayed the motto—"God bless Lord Ripon, Good-bye." Banners and banners were displayed throughout the entire distance to Bandra; the corners of whirling plied, banners, flags, and out-of-the-way places, pale globes were hung up at a height for an electric light illumination this evening, when the Viceregal party passes through the street; and the whole place presented a halo of light. Lord Ripon was cheered all along the line of march, and other lesser ones or made up in garlands and bunting, continued at every stage to be showered upon him.

The scene in the Esplanade Main-causeway was very exciting. The surging mass of human beings, whose costumes were as various as their castes and creeds, presented a picture which was a brilliant illustration of this prodigious town. Carries, porters, drivers, were at three different points, fierce objects of general interest, for there were unclothed women and children, dressed in their best clothes. Floral offerings were showered upon the Marquis as the carriage passed up. At certain points the drivers stopped with their teams in a certain way. A sort of conical paper trap was set up in the middle of the road by means of a string stretching from one side to the other, and as the Viceregal carriage approached the trap, the string was loosened, the bottom of the trap opened, and the blossoms contained therein showered upon the occupants. As stated in our previous issue, the Marquis was surrounded with flags and banners from end to end. The children of Sir Jameson Charity and other schools were drawn up in a line with flags and banners, and joined hand in hand in the cheer that rang from point to point, with the accompaniment of skull-caps, handkerchiefs, and umbrellas waving in the air. The Flora Fountain, decorated with banners, and the Bhandup Bazaar, where the carriage turned, were also in a similar position. The Bhandup Bazaar displayed flags and banners, while the road was spanned with bunting. The hilltops of the Kharapuri and Marchwadi with the words continuing them—"Welcome, welcome, noble pair." Van display of decorations from this point was rather poor until Macdonald was reached. Here the houses of Meers, Tapals, Vuplas, Shemal Motial, and Kosal Thakarpur were expensively decorated in various ways. Flags were drawn overhead across the street were suspended chandeliers, and flower garlands with taste round the gateways, lent an air of festiveness to the scene. In Kalbazar, from the Saundarla temple to Mr. Furtado's shop, the display was one of unusual beauty and attraction.

spear-heads. Some of the noticeable nations in the street were those displayed at the offices of Mr. Brynjulf Jegeborg, C. S. L.; and they were—"True friend of India ; Britannia's noblest son, Adien ;—Why love we Biron ? Because he is good and just"; and

"A people's love, a people's thanks are thine,
Victor of land, true-hearted and benign."

The Visvrao carriage, passing up Ephinstone circle, north, halted at the main entrance of the Town Hall at 2 p.m. Here, at the head of the great procession, his lordship was received by the Hon. General Mervin, Mr. Nugent, and Khan Bahadur Munshi-e-Azam, the committee appointed by government.

From the Town Hall at this close of the procession of the addresses the *cortege* passed along Marine-street, and by the Wellington Fountain to the Secretaries; and thence, after some time, to the University Hall. The crowds on the Oval were immense; the mill-hands of the factories working at Colaba, who were marshalled with bunting and banners, swelling the numbers of the spectators. The Victoria *cortege* started from the Buildings about 6.30 p.m.

THE DEPUTATIONS AT THE TOWN HALL.

The assembly at the Town Hall in the afternoon was in every respect a reasonable one. Many of the hundreds of delegates had not hesitated to spend upon a journey of several days in order to present their late Vice-roy with the farewell addresses with which their fellow in far distant towns and districts had entrusted them. Some bore with them addresses given into their care by the representatives of communities unable themselves to travel to Benbaya. Many of the delegations—such as those from the Poza Saldaña—brought pouches tongue-tied with innumerable signatures collected in distant localities. The address from the five agricultural districts of Gauçant was accompanied by a tally of signatures, and others were almost equally notable for a similar reason. In the first instance, however, for those who sent in special letters of delegation than the delegation representing the great meeting held in the same building a few weeks ago is the name of the city of Benbaya. This delegation included the Hon. Baudriozte Tyssier, Mr. Diazson, Mr. M. J. French, Mr. L. C. Ladd, Mr. P. M. McLean, Francisco Pase, Col. C. K. Bolander, Jangheer A. Mariano, Bertrand, Saurelius, Banzales, Nambuey, B.

Beaufort, the Hon. K. T. Tsang, Moses Franz, Dr. Dinslaw Pett, Yunqewandaw Madshawas, and several others. The municipalities throughout the Beaufort Presidency sent a perfect host of representatives, and the Madras delegations, easily distinguished by their more brilliant colours and darker complexions, were also a goodly number. With precision punctuality at two o'clock H. E. the Governor of Beaufort and the Marquess of Ripon entered the Town Hall, and were greeted with a perfect

form of cheering. They took their seats on the central platform, and a large number of European and native gentlemen occupied places in the semi-circular dais which had been specially erected. The group was a brilliant one, including many political, military, and naval officers in full uniform, the civilian representatives

atives in Bombay, and several native chiefs there were; the Commandant-in-Chief of the Bengal Presidency, Sir Lepel Griffin, Captain Sir Alexander Phipps, Lieut.-Col. Brevet General Sir Charles St. George, the Hon. Mr. M. S. Clarke amongst the English; Justice Bayley, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kinnaird, the Hon. Mr. Justice Naikar, Sir Charles Barlas, Mr. J. Nagayat, Col. H. B. Pettingill, Major General C. J. Moorsom, Mr. C. G. W. Tuppermore, Mr. W. C. Hughes, the Hon. Mr. Atherton, the Hon. Sir Jameson Jakeshey, Bart., the Hon. Sir Badenoch Traill, the Hon. Sir Alexander Rutherford, the Hon. Sir George Grey, the Hon. Sir Kishindasji Virchand Tezji, C. I. E., the Bishop of Bombay, the Senior Chaplain of the British Forces, the Roman Catholic Bishop, Father A. Araghi, Padre Delegatus, Miss D. Bates, Mrs. E. C. K. Oliphant, Captain J. Hart,

General S. De B. Edwards, U. S.
J. H. Grant, Mr. G. F. M. Grant,
Major Crawford, Mr. G. A. Barnett, Col. T. R.
Trotter, Brigadier-General A. L. Anderson,
Col. St. Quinlan, the Regent of Madras,
Colonel of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, the senior Chief
of the Madras Army, Mr. Dinsdale Macneice
and Sir Visayak Wansoo, Dastar Poo-
sahine Beharjee, Dastar Curistiche Phengas,
Wazir Janampati Misrocker, the Major General
Sahib Vishwanath, Major General Munshi, Her
Highness the Queen, the Princess Ghatna Gouri, H.
Jalraj Singhji Pratibha, Princesse Nourmawar
the Patel, Bhau Sahab, Saigali, Seraphine S.
Small, Col. Wanring, Messrs. W. E. Hart
and E. Gay, Col. Beville, Kazi Abid Latif,
E. D. Parker, Virajnanda Mallesham,
Habibullah, Sir W. W. Ward,
Sir J. C. Wilson, and Phaneshwar
N. Mehta, Col. J. White, E. L. Sir Frank
Aralam (Consul for America), Fellet (Consul
for France), Franz Heyer (Consul for
the German Empire), Dr. von Schleinitz
(Consul for Austria), Dr. Van Esch (Consul
for Belgium), Mr. J. Steiner (Consul
for Italy), F. Morelly (Consul at Castro
Caser for Portugal), J. J. Jain (Consul
for Sweden and Norway), Hamed Bey (Consul
for Turkey), Josephine de Vos
(Consul for Belgium), Dr. H. C. Gorje (Consul
for Denmark), Mustapha of Daula (Russian
Consul-General), the Thakore Sahib of Lakheri,
H. R. the Governor rose and said—My Lord
Liquor—It was the duty of the Government of
India to arrange for the approach to your Excell-
ency of the numerous delegations from
the Provinces, and even from the neighbour-
ing Presidency of Madras, with such order
of procedure as might give the filial representation
of the respect and regard in which your Excell-
ency is so widely held, having, at the same
time, a due regard to the limits which the time at

Excellency's disposal imposed, I trust, my
duty in the arrangements which the Govern-
ment have made they will have accomplished those
of fortifying and the rest may be left to your
Excellency with full confidence. It was important
so much a number of addresses could be read in
full, and it is therefore proposed, with your Excell-
ency's approval, that those addresses, of which you
will be pleased to receive a copy, shall be placed
in your hands by the leaders of the respective
deputations. But these are addresses which require
separate treatment, especially the one which was
adopted at a most remarkable and a surprising
meeting of the deputation of Bombay of all
classes. (Lord sheep.) It is proposed, my lord, that
the chairman of that meeting, Mr. D. J. Agarwala, Jejee-
bhoy, as the head of the deputation, shall read the
address in full. There is also one from the city of
Mumbai, not less important, I believe, and
which includes several other societies (etc.)—
and there is another from Mr. L. M. Vaidya,
to you, to your lordship that two hundred
representatives of that great meeting held
in Bombay, are seated together on the left. My
lord, to be permitted before closing, to say
to you, my lord, that the feelings of
affection with which I esteem to be manifested
by your most stalwart adherents during your Vic-
tory—clear, high and cheering—and on behalf of
my colleagues, as well as my own, for the constant
consideration and exertion which have characterized
the efforts of your Government
with that of Bombay, and while have rendered it
not only an honour, but a pleasure to serve you.
(Lord sheep.)

His Excellency the Governor then called upon Sir Janardan Jejeebhoy to read the address voted at the great Town Hall meeting of the native inhabitants of Bombay.

Sir Jameson Jajobera, before reading the address, made the following preliminary remarks:—May I please your Excellency,—It is my privilege, as chairman of a public meeting of the native population of Madras, to have been called upon to present this address, to increase by your lordship's despatched resolution on behalf of that meeting to present the following address. One word of preface may perhaps be permitted to me, that I say, on my own behalf, as behalf of that class of the community which am privileged more especially to represent you, as I am enabled day-to-day to do, by virtue of the opportunity which you afford us to satisfy the pleasure with which you are year by year once more among us, and to the regret with which we anticipate your approaching departure. Believe me, my lord, we cherish the hope—the assured conviction—that your connection with India, as it began before you came to us will not cease when you leave us; that in the Partition of India, as it has been arranged by Her Majesty the Queen-Emperor, you will remember us; that on your return, when we meet bid you a long farewell, we shall not only be parting with a beloved Viceregy, whose benign and benevolent administration will ever be gratefully remembered among us, but also be bidding god-speed on my way home to a English statehouse of the first rank who is in himself—and

ng may be continue to be—a living link between England and India.

Then followed the other deputations as usual, with the platform behind Lord Ripon as a regular rampart of silver coins, carved in relief, ivory, or inlaid bone, vases, or ornate bowls, and the like, all covered with gold and silver, or painted on paper, in gold and silver inks. The abandoned deputation wended his address in a gorgious kameez, and other western delegates wore similar embroidered fabrics with gold and silver embroidery. In the end, the host might have fairly furnished a museum illustration of Indian arts and industries with the numerous objects brought from every nook and corner. Among the more bulky presentations was one by Mr. S. G. Chiplunkar, Poona, in two large yellow vases, each holding several address boxes from about 3,000 villages in various districts of the Presidency, to which 50,000 signatures had been affixed. The substance of these addresses in a brief summarized form was that the British Government should be given up. Some twenty-four address boxes from the Malabar Presidency were also presented in various forms by Mr. Somasundaram Chettiar, who read their contents at the intermission of the Mahratta. The figure of Mr. D. S. White, the well-known president of the Indian National Congress, was mounted on a pedestal and a hairy deer as he walked up the steps of the hall, with the address forwarded by the members. Last of all came the address from the inhabitants of the ancient capital of the Mycenean State. This was also read to Lord Ripon, and was presented by Mr. J. C. Jayaram, of Madras. It was signed by Milind Hatchi, Basavanna, the book-binder, by His Highness the Mahrani, and a splendid gold ornament in the shape of a large Mycenean box, covered with gold and silver and containing old silver coins and excess rags.

Herrara.
Poon Sarajalak Sabha. (Addresses from about
sixty sabhas were treated as appendices to this
address and are mentioned therewith.)

Sanaa.
Sanaa Municipality.

Santacruz.
Santacruz Municipal and Public
Vidhan Sabha.

Satara.
Satara Municipal, and
National Municipality.

Savantwadi. (Addresses from the Broach
Local Self-Government Association and the Dayan-
daga and Narayan Sabhas were treated as appendi-
ces to this address and included in with it.)

Sawai Madhopur.

Saskar.

Sati Durgam Sabha.

Satara.

Aspern, Alkals.

Bawali Nagar East India Association.

Bengal and Bihar Native Press.

Private Educational Institutions.

Angul and Jajikan.

Saiji Mahadevan Association.

Sasikheri.

Sard Agriculture Classes.

Kale.

Panji Makals. 60

Thara.

Gajapati Local Self-government. (The address from

the Pukhtah Verbal Sutta was treated as an appendage to his address and he handed in therewith)

Postural Native Cartelists.

Agricultural Classes

Friends—da.

State Public

Borders.

Karnataka Town.

Sikhs.

Blantyre Pablic.

Bombay Peace-goods Association.

Madras.

Sabres.

Goats.

Holy.

Madras Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Society.

Madras Mahalan Society.

Madras Literary Society.

Vellore Union Club.

Madras.

Cochin.

Chittagong Literary Association.

Mysore.

As the last delegation returned Lord Ripon rose to reply, that the whole assembly standing as he did so, Having requested all to be seated, his lordship announced his address, and said—“Sir, I have the same time now to speak to you in your neighborhood to the left. Generally, however, the mass did away, and save for the others which every few moments broke from the audience, every word was listened to with interest and abiding attention. His lordship's address had already an ear.

The Marquess of Ripon spoke as follows—“Gentlemen, our feelings were best expressed in the simplest language, because the strongest is inadequate to convey them. And therefore is the strength of the meeting for those who are in such numbers you have just presented to me, and for the general audience which I have received at the hands of this great city, I can find no way of expressing to you my sentiments but to say that I thank you with all my heart.” (Cheers.) Any man, gentlemen, might justly be proud of the appreciation of his judgment by an assembly of his more or less equals, and half-a-dozen of his friends greatest have been affected by the occurrences of this evening. Your approval, as manifested in these addresses, needs no development or explanation from me; but nevertheless I would ask you to consider what touch upon some of these questions as to which you have shown a desire. When first I came to India, war existed between England and Afghanistan, and it was the first duty of my government to bring that conflict to an early and honorable conclusion. The policy of those whom I represented was to secure, as possible, greater numbers of troops in the field, and an independent Afghanistan. Gentlemen, I think we may fairly claim that, in a large measure at all events, that object has been attained. (Cheers.) We could not have a more marked proof that the Government of India, and of Afghanistan, are strong friends than that which has been given, afforded by the successful and successful march of a small body of British officers and British troops through some of the most turbulent districts of the Afghan Kingdom, and amid some of the most turbulent tribes that acknowledge the sway of the Amir. I need not say that Afghanistan has recovered perfect independence in regard to her internal administration, and I can assure you that our

relations with that country were never at any time in a more friendly and cordial condition than they are at the present moment. (Cheers.) Since the Afghan war, there has been a continuous complete quietness has reigned in India, with a few unimportant exceptions with which the Government has known how to deal promptly and firmly and with peace, without delay. I am particularly pleased to say that the only period in our administration to fulfil a pledge which I gave in this city to the Bombay Corporation in 1859. (Cheers.) I told them that it was my earnest desire to devote the attention of my Government to those works of internal improvement which they represented, and brought prominently under my notice. (Cheers.) And foremost among those internal questions stood prominently before the question of finance. Its 1859 match-diamond had been thrown on India, and a discredit in a great degree, and was unjust; and I told them, to the best of my recollection, that state of things, that I can find no proof of the truth and the validity of the very grave charges which were brought at one time in that respect against the Government of my predecessor, and especially against Sir John St. George. At all events, it was the earnest effort of my honourable friend Sir Evelyn Baring and myself—(loud cheers)—yes, gentlemen, you are right to elect the name of Sir Evelyn Baring—(continued cheers)—for India never had a truer friend nor an older servant—it was our effort to restore public confidence in the soundness of Indian finance; and I think I may justly claim that is that effort we have succeeded, and we succeeded in doing so while at the same time we made a larger remission of taxation than had been made at any former period in our history. The people with whom I am almost about the Finance have been dispelled. Taxation has been largely reduced, and the Famine Insurance Fund has been placed upon a sound and secure footing. Gentlemen, I rejoice to observe that in many of your addresses you have spoken with pride of the reduction of the revenue of India. This has been clearly what I have preferred that that reduction should not be felt upon the country; but hard dry facts are there to contradict that statement, because the revenue from salt is rapidly growing, and as it grows it shows that the consumption must be increasing, and that there must be more of that revenue. I will not go into the details of the point, but look forward at no distant day to the time when the salt duty will have fully recouped itself—(cheers)—and then it will be in the power of my noble friend and successor to consider the propriety of a further reduction. Gentlemen, through God's mercy we have been spared during these four and a half years from the curse of famine. My attention was drawn to this city to the evils which had resulted from the famine which had just recently devastated many parts of Bombay. I told you then that we would do our best to afford the country greater security in future against the ravages of famine. We have done so. Albeit by the labors of the Famine Commission, and by their full and exhaustive inquiries, we have taken steps which I

have no doubt will bear excellent fruit when the hour of trial comes. Forecast, as soon as I place the effects which we have made, and which the Government of India is still making for the safety of my country, there is no other cause of present fear for the safety of our communications in the country. (Cheers.) Again, there is now in every part of India a Famine Code in existence. If any complaint in all cases is set up, it is to be for work if the necessity should arise, and the Government, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, took early steps to re-establish the Revenue and Agricultural Department, so that it might be ready, if the hour of trial came, to get at once into operation the necessary measures to meet the danger. I believe that this Government was never at any previous period of its history so well able to cope with scarcity or famine as it is at the present moment. (Cheers.) Then, gentlemen, we have come in with a new and improved Public Works policy. I admit that you may reasonably give a certain amount to a policy of that description has been my deep and strong sense of the duty of the English Government to satisfy the demands of the poor and the starving in this country. But besides that we have a duty to perform by developing the resources and opening up the communication of the country, and the Government is endeavoring to do so at a great cost. I will not go into the details of one condition laid down for us by the House of Commons Committee and in which I cordially concur—that condition is that our efforts in that direction shall not impose further burdens of taxation on the people. (Cheers.) Then, gentlemen, we have an additional duty to satisfy the wants of the important agencies connected with the land in India. No questions in India are really of so great importance to the great mass of the population as those concerning land revenue and land tenure. It has been the fixed aim of our administration to regard the power of the soil as a means of greater security in the future, as to the principles upon which that revenue will be assessed, and to see them from much of the harassing investigations which have taken place under the system previously in force. We have endeavored to take into account the salutary effect of the soil till and agricultural benefit of every improvement which they may make in their land, as we have striven to give to our system of levying the land revenue a greater elasticity, by establishing a system of stamp duty on the value of land, of security and famine; so that when the hour of need comes the pressure on the revenue may not be felt. (Loud cheers.) And, gentlemen, I am glad to speak upon this subject here, because I have the pleasant duty of acknowledging the cordial and unanimous support given to my Bill. His final visit Governmental in this important matter. I venture to say that at the present moment the land revenue system in Bombay is ahead of that in any other part of India.—(cheers)—although measures are being taken elsewhere, notably in Madras, with the same object. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I am sure you are the subject of agricultural books. Upon that I can say nothing—for it is a subject still

under discussion between the Secretary of State and the Government of India—but beyond the giving expression to my own very earnest and a fair and honest experiment in the matter, a very good lead itself may be given to banks of that description. (Cheers.) Gentleman, you have most of the points of my speech elucidated, as was natural, to the part which I spoke in this city under the Press Act, and it has forced the prominent topic is the address from the Viceroyular Press in this Province. I have an opinion upon this subject very much, and I will not trouble you with generalities who are good enough to take down in words, and send these words throughout the length and breadth of the country to a cause which may be of service to the world, and which relating to—advantages to the world, and which relating to—advantages to the world, and which relating to—advantages to the speaker when he has a great cause to speak on the same topic—daughter and child!—I will not detain you upon that subject, further to speak to that, but I am in no position to have had a hand in preparing that. (Cheers.) I do not think that any one who watches with moderation over the signs of the times in India fails to notice the increasing power of public opinion. (Cheers.) Now, that increasing power throes a growing influence upon you, gentlemen, who are connected with the press. You have a great deal to do with the formation of public opinion, and for the soundness of that opinion you may be very responsible. You are thankful to me, I hope, to tell me all that you can, and say. I believe that the part that I have taken is striking of the features with which you were born a few years ago, than the best reward that you can give me is to exercise your important and responsible functions in a worthy manner. (Cheers.)

Nearly concerned with the condition of the masses of the press is the general creation of education. Education, gentlemen, is the basis subject—(laughs)—in every country in these days, and in India especially by degrees of its own. It is therefore a source of the highest gratification to us to believe from the expressions of public opinion which have come under my notice that the Budget of the Government of India recently issued upon the subject has been received with a very favorable response, especially in regard to it has been to give an impetus to primary education, which we desire to spread more and more as funds and opportunities will permit throughout the length and breadth of the land. To appeal to purchase subsistence to come in and fill the Government schools, and to do all the same thing to be ever careful to expand and to advance higher education throughout the country. (Cheers.) I believe that in consequence of the labours of the Education Commission it has been decided to lay down sound principles upon which primary education should be based in the future, and I am glad to say that in many parts of the country—in Poona, in Bengal, in Agra, in the Central Provinces, and elsewhere—the appeal which we have made to private aid and private assistance in this matter of education is being responded to. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I trust a general response. (Cheers.) Gentleman, it is a great pleasure to me to learn from the address which was read by my friend, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy that it is

the desire of the people of this great city to connect my name with a technical school. I shall be glad to accept that offer if you will give me the opportunity of doing so. There is no country in the world, perhaps, in which it is more important that manufacturers should spring up, and that industries and arts should flourish, so that the increase of population on the land can be increased and new sources of employment may be opened to the masses of the people. Therefore I trust, and I have every reason to believe, that this question of technical education will receive adequate attention from any noble successor, Lord Dufferin. (Lead cheering.) Gentlemen, there is one branch of education in respect of which I have, on one side, do much less than I should have liked, in which I have been very deep interested, and that is female education. (Cheers.) The subject, we all know, is a difficult one. Many social considerations are mixed up with it, but it is very agreeable to us to perceive that it is receiving a large measure of attention from intelligent men in the country, and to observe the efforts which are being made at Poona and elsewhere for the establishment of efficient female schools. The difficulties of the question make it necessary that the Government of India should proceed with caution in regard to it. It is for you, gentlemen, to come forward to-day to tell us what you think is the best course for you to pursue what may be done for general education, and that you will find every Indian Government ready enough to help you. (Cheers.) May I be permitted to say that everything which concerns the position of women in India is of vital importance? (Rowed cheering.) The Government of the present moment can do little, but I would like to lay to heart that first of social progress. Gentlemen, I have had an opportunity to move of saying something as to my views upon the important subject of local self-government, and I will therefore content myself now with expressing the satisfaction which I feel at the substantial progress which has been made already in this matter. (Cheers.) The districts for self-government which have recently taken place in the Upper Provinces of India, in Bengal, in the Central Provinces, and to some extent in Bombay have all been, so far as I am able to learn, of a highly satisfactory character, and give promise of a gratifying result for the policy the Government with which I have been connected has pursued in this matter. I would like to add that it is a matter of interest to the members of the service that a resolution has been passed to inquire of the Government in the minds of the Anglo-Indians and Eurasian population, you have seen and have rightly understood the real feelings by which we have been actuated. (Lead and continued cheering.) It might perhaps have been residual that among one of the early measures of my Government was the issue of a Resolution for the protection of situation among Anglo-Indians and Eurasians. That Resolution was issued with a view to further a large portion of the native economy. They criticised it somewhat sharply, but I persisted in it because I believed that by it we were doing an act of justice to one portion of the

country. Enlightened by the inquiries of that excellent American that whose services unfortunately have been lost to India in the measures which I hope will bear increasing fruit to the benefit of the community to which I am adding. Then, gentlemen, there was another Resolution which was regarded, I will not say, as that as annulling it, but it was calculated to interfere with the exercise of what I suppose I speak of what is known as the Roorkee Resolution. Well, the time has come when I may tell the whole truth of that story, and I will tell it now, because it will be told next Saturday in the Government Gazette. For long years past successive Governments and for different periods the Secretary of State for India had been impressing upon the Government of India the unwarious fact that those did not appear to be the single pure native of India among the men who had obtained appointments from the College at Poona. The Secretary of State, on one occasion, said—and I quite agree with them—that that was a highly unsatisfactory condition of affairs, and they pressed upon us that measures should be taken to remove it by confining the appointments to natives of the country, natives of India, but not of the Anglo-Indian blood alone. We were disinclined to take that step, because we were very reluctant to draw any distinction between those who under the law are called natives of India, but we felt that a system which would prevent the greatest mass of people from obtaining an appointment of a position which could not be defended. And at last we came to the conclusion that we would follow the bidding of the Secretary of State, and in accordance with that we passed the Roorkee Resolution; yet at the same time we took other measures which were intended to give a wider scope to render the mere care for natives of India in the mere sense of the word to come in and have the advantages of citizenship in that college. When that Resolution was published, we received many representations that it would work hardly to those who is excluded from guaranteed appointments. We sent forward those representations, and we fell back upon the old maxim that the ends always thought there was much justice in them. But what, we added, was the real difficulty in this? from a variety of circumstances the number of guaranteed appointments being composed for natives has greatly decreased, and it is not possible to open these appointments freely to the great class of immigrants of whom without risking to exclude one portion of others or the other. Therefore, we said, the true remedy for that is to increase the number of appointments, and then you can restore free competition among those whom the law calls natives of India. (Cheers.) Well, it took some time to pass our views upon the Roorkee Resolution, but it was at length successful in doing, and next Saturday's Gazette, while it will increase the total number of guaranteed appointments to be given away, will open more freely open them to all statutory natives of India. (Prolonged cheering.) I may be permitted to say one word with respect to the address from a very limited body, the address which was presented to

me by the native Christians to-day. I heartily thank them for it, and for their recognition of the impartial character of my administration. This last speech, however, is the last speech which we have been doing during the last twelve months, but it is, I think, sufficient to show that during that not very prolonged space of time good and valuable work has been accomplished by the Government with which I have been connected. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, you would be much mistaken if you were to attribute to me alone the work which has been done. Throughout the whole time of my Viceregalty I have received valuable assistance from my Ministers and from the Services Council. I have always acted in almost intimacy and most friendly co-operation with them, and on this, as upon other occasions, tender them my warmest thanks. It is not to them alone that my hearty thanks are due; and now as I stand upon the threshold of my last year and must quit this land for ever in a few hours, the time has come when I must express my grateful acknowledgments to those members of both branches of the services, and of all ranks, from whom I have received valuable assistance in so many ways. (Cheers.) And last and foremost of all, I must thank Sir James Ferguson, variorum in the Geographe (misheard cheer) for the cordial assistance and support which you have given me. Even in the midst of all the gratifying circumstances of a day like this, few words have been more pleasant than those in which you have tried to recognize the true character of our associations. (Cheered cheerfully.) For that support in which your able colleagues have shared I shall feel ever grateful. I shall also recollect with gratitude the aid which many men throughout the country who have at any time in the course of their life served as my staff have given myself, have served to me from day to day. My work in India—not my work for India—I trust is done. Their will long continue, and to them, under the control and guidance of that eminent, enlightened, and just statesman to whom it has been my great pleasure to have over the administration, it is a task for a long time. Having spoken of those with whom I have been associated, I may say a word or two about those who have preceded me in the great office which I have had the honor to fill. The citizens of this great city in their address, for which I am so deeply grateful, used in the middle of their words to say that the administration of Lord Lytton had at length succeeded in doing, and next Saturday's Gazette, while it will increase the total number of guaranteed appointments to be given away, will open more freely open them to all statutory natives of India. (Prolonged cheering.) I may be permitted to say one word with respect to the address from a very limited body, the address which was presented to

Bentick, of Lord Canning and Lord Mayo—(sheer).—John Lawrence and Lord Northbrook, and which as justly won for them so large a share of the respect and the gratitude of the people of this country. (Loud cheering.) These great principles upon which the Charter Act of 1833 was framed, and in which I have a hereditary interest, as the son of one of the authors and promoters of that Act (sheer).—England can never shun consistently with her own honour and with a due regard for her noble reputation. They will always rule the storm of Indian Victoria; you may now securely beneath the shadow of their protection. Gentlemen, in past history men have on different periods set before themselves different ideals of good government. The greatest of Roman poets left his country in words of glowing eloquence that it was their duty to create the world, and that their authority would overthrust the road; but according to my judgment, although that end was a noble and a high one, the aim of England ought to be nobler and higher still. It is true that she is bound to India to maintain unbroken peace, to ensure the oppressed, and to restrain the proud; but she ought not to be seen in all her magnificence and omnipotence, sprung from Peshawar to Ceylon, and by such stern justice be enthroned throughout the land. If she is in fulfilment of the mighty task which God has laid upon her, and to interpret rightly the wonderful story of her Indian empire, she must best fit unifying example, and her true will to raise the scale of nations; the power entrusted to her—was hereticism (cheering)—and to expand to them gradually more and more the richest gifts which she herself enjoys, and to rule them not for her own aggrandizement, nor yet for the mere profit of her own people, but with a considerate and unswerving desire to serve their highest good. She is bound to labour; she must labour for their material advantage, but not for that alone; she must devote herself, yes, yes, to their intellectual development, to their political training (sheer)—and to their moral elevation. It is thus, gentlemen, that I have understood the mission of England in India—(Good cheer)—and it is with the spirit that I have sought to discharge this arduous task which few years ago was entrusted to me. (Bitter cheering.) I am of course only too well aware how little I have succeeded in reaching so high an ideal as this, but nevertheless I am not inclined to suppose in the criticism of those who say that during the term of Viceregal no substantial work has been done. From that criticism I appeal to your Lordships, and I trust that every man in this Hall will concur, (Lord and Lady Mayo) (loud cheering). I have but one more duty to perform, and that is to tell you that I shall bear with me across the ocean these repeated expressions of deep and heartfelt loyalty towards our gracious Sovereign (loud cheering) which will be found in every address that I have received. I will lay them at the feet of the Queen-Empress, as the tributes of her subjects, and I will present them to her, with all the warm affection of her royal heart. (Applause.) I have no more to say to you, gentlemen, except once more to thank you from the bottom of my heart, and to assure you that so

long as it shall please God to continue to me health and strength to take a part in public affairs, I shall always exert myself in the discharge of my functions to do my best to labour to do to the utmost of my power anything which may tend to promote the welfare of the people of this land (cheers)—from whom I have received so many proofs of attachment, and for whom I shall ever cherish a grateful and affectionate remembrance. (Lord and Lady Mayo) (cheers) I have now again taken up.

The Marquis of Ripon then left the hall with the Governor and their suite, cheers being given for the Queen, Lord and Lady Ripon, and the Governor of Bombay.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DEPUTATION,

On leaving the Town Hall His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon, accompanied by H. E. the Governor, proceeded to the Secretariat, and was greeted on the way with hearty cheers. Having there taken of hand his leadership required to the Council Hall, where he received the deputation from the Chamber of Commerce. It was headed by the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, the chairman of that body, and was composed of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. M. R. Wyer, G. A. Barlow, J. H. Slight, A. Fallow, J. S. Sykes, A. P. Beaumont, J. Thibetra, W. M. Macaulay, H. B. Selwick, Sorabjee François Patel, Nasabulla Beynami Jejeebhoy, W. A. Baker, J. Horne, F. D. Packer, J. Jamai, and F. Economi. The address, which was enclosed in a neat and elegant cover of molescot-leather prepared at the Educational Society's Press, was read by Mr. Forbes Adam, as follows:—

To the Most Honourable the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., G.C.B., ex-Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

May it please your Lordship.—Four years have passed since we, the members of the Chamber of Commerce, have had the privilege of addressing the ardent wishes of your Excellency to the Government of Bombay. On that occasion your Lordship assured us that it would be your royal pleasure and duty to encourage the young men in your power, the interests of commerce and industry.

We would take the opportunity of your Lordship's approaching departure from India to allow you to know that we have been gratified by the cordial and sincere manner with which you have given effect to your promises.

When you assumed charge of the administration, the finances of the country were mismanagement and disorder. You have them in a sound and healthy condition.

You have lowered the duty on salt and removed it on certain goods, thereby conserving the benefit of the greater portion of the people. You have improved postal and telegraphic communication, and encouraged local manufactures and private enterprise.

For these things we would thank your Lordship.

But especially do we desire to place on record

our appreciation of the efforts your Lordship has

made to give an impetus to the construction of railways. Balancing, as we do, in a vigorous railway system lies the secret of our success in the present war, and, if we can now, in the future, by the continued development of her maritime resources, and rapid improvement of the moral and material condition of the people, make such a change cannot be made even with shadow of Justice against Sir H. Davy or myself, who have not assisted us who at the commencement of my Parliamentary career stood by the side of Mr. Bentick, Mr. Peel, and Mr. British in their most great free-trade measures held in Maharashtra. I believe that by the repeal of the Customs Duties, and the consequent reduction on the people of this country, which in due time will be seen to appreciate. The question is doubtless one upon which some one else it seems may agree with me, whether the measure taken by the Government was wrong. But no one has a right to question the motives by which I took it. I have a right to say that my single desire has been to promote what I believe to be the good of the people of this country. You have seen the progress which our country has been greatly enabled in the extension of rail-way in this country. This we see, at an early period of time, when we were in a state of stagnation, that point, and when we have already the powerful effect that railway extension will have in developing business. It is the first object of the Government, and for that purpose, and speaking for myself, that has been my first object, though I have not overlooked the fact that the total amount of taxation on the people of this country is excessive. I have steadily laboured to procure the abolition of the Government of India to a small extent, and to increase the revenue. Thanks to the report and labours of the Committee of the House of Commons, that session has been, I trust, the first step in the direction of the proposed as rapidly as may be consistent with financial circumstances. I must say, however, that I generally agree with the expression of the Committee of the House of Commons, that it is not desirable to throw additional burdens of taxation on the people of this country in connection with the abolition of the Government of India, and particularly for this address. I esteem it highly as a token of approval on the part of men most possessed to form an opinion on the financial and commercial policy which we have pursued. (Hear, hear)

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made during my whole public career, and of which I have never experienced a shadow or doubt. It had belonged to the party which placed protection under cover of the Government no longer, had seen the end of its usefulness, and had become a curse. In this it might have been said that it was applying free trade principles to India. It was looking only to its own interests, and not to the welfare of the people. It was a curse, and a curse cannot be made even with shadow of Justice against Sir H. Davy or myself, who have not assisted us who at the commencement of my Parliamentary career stood by the side of Mr. Bentick, Mr. Peel, and Mr. British in their most great free-trade measures held in Maharashtra. I believe that by the repeal of the Customs Duties, and the consequent reduction on the people of this country, which in due time will be seen to appreciate. The question is doubtless one upon which some one else it seems may agree with me, whether the measure taken by the Government was wrong. But no one has a right to question the motives by which I took it. I have a right to say that my single desire has been to promote what I believe to be the good of the people of this country. You have seen the progress which our country has been greatly enabled in the extension of rail-way in this country. This we see, at an early period of time, when we were in a state of stagnation, that point, and when we have already the powerful effect that railway extension will have in developing business. It is the first object of the Government, and for that purpose, and speaking for myself, that has been my first object, though I have not overlooked the fact that the total amount of taxation on the people of this country is excessive. I have steadily laboured to procure the abolition of the Government of India to a small extent, and to increase the revenue. Thanks to the report and labours of the Committee of the House of Commons, that session has been, I trust, the first step in the direction of the proposed as rapidly as may be consistent with financial circumstances. I must say, however, that I generally agree with the expression of the Committee of the House of Commons, that it is not desirable to throw additional burdens of taxation on the people of this country in connection with the abolition of the Government of India, and particularly for this address. I esteem it highly as a token of approval on the part of men most possessed to form an opinion on the financial and commercial policy which we have pursued. (Hear, hear)

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

Lord Ripon then left the Secretariat for the University Hall, where a Convocation of the University of Bombay was held for the purpose of conferring the degree of Doctor of Laws on His Excellency. He met with an enthusiastic reception by the large crowds of people who had assembled at all sites outside the building. At the entrance were stationed a number of graduates and students belonging to the most part, to the Elphinstone College, who had marched down from the Money School with banners bearing various mottoes, and escorted by the band of the St. Mary's Institution. The inscriptions displayed on the banners were such as "Gladstone's precious gift, Free Press," "Liberty and Equality," "Vox populi vox dei;" "Canning, Bentick, Mayo,

Ripon," "Irreconcilable political evolution," "Triumph of science over paganism," and "India for India's sake." The students greeted his lordship, as he went past, with deafening cheers. At last a procession of the followers of the Master began, headed by the Assistant Registrar, Mr. Suresh Gangopadhyay Moron, who entered the hall and advanced up to the dais, when it formed a double line, leaving to the passage between. The Mayor of Ripon, the Chancellor (H. E. the Governor), the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. Justice Mr. Justice West), as they passed through this line, received the salutations of the scholars. H. E. the Governor took the Chancellor's seat at the dais at the upper end of the hall, the Vice-Chancellor occupying a seat on a lower elevation to the right, and the distinguished persons who were to be the recipients of honorary degrees being seated in a row in front of the Chancellor. The start of the procession was as follows:

Mr. Principal Wadsworth of Edinburgh College, and was the association for conferring the degrees, on Lord Hope, as he is the Chancellor of the University, and he is the Vice-Chancellor. The proposal which stands first on this year's agenda paper, and which has been deposited in the library, is one which I intended to believe will not add much to the expense of my part, but it is the only one which I intended to believe will not demand any labour or money on my part. It is the proposal that this University shall only receive the privilege of marking the presentation of literary degrees, and that the privilege of giving degrees stand on distinguished foundations, and that this privilege was acquired under the administration, and largely increased by the services of Mr. Principal Wadsworth in this day handing over his manuscript in Calcutta, the articles offices of Viscount Hope, and so on, and that the University, very naturally, and at once recognising the value and grandeur of those services, made a special grant, and granted, if there were no other reason in its favour than the one I have stated, the power of conferring honorary degrees of Doctor of Law on Viscount Hope. But it would be difficult to understand why the University, by the same authority, should grant that there are other reasons why an Indian University should be allowed of doing things which are not done in England. There are two reasons, I think, which are of these. The first and the most obvious of these reasons is

rao Appa Salab, Chief of Jamkhandi, Messrs. H. C. Patel, P. N. Patel, S. M. Bhalo, S. P. Pandit, T. M. Mehta, B. G. Bhansdarker, Doctor Prithviraj Birsadmal, Messrs. K. H. Camo, Basar Mehsangji, Mr. Dhananjay Prajapati Patel, Sir William Wedderburn, Hari, Rev. Bhaidilay Navroji, Messrs. Dadabhai Navroji, and Meacocke Committee.

Educational Officers.—Dr. H. Cook and Mr. L. B. Kirkham.
Members of the Legislative Council.—The Hon. Dr. Leslie Tuckett and the Hon. Sir James George

Judges of the High Court.—The Hon. Mr. Nama-
doo Haridas, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, the
Hon. Mr. Justice Kamball and the Hon. Mr.
Jeelchhoy, Bart.

Justice Pinhey.
Member of Council.—The Hon. M. Malvill.
His Honor.—The Rev. Dr. Martin.
Sir Wm. G. Stirling.

Chief Justice.—The Honourable Sir Charles
Sergeant, Knight.
Board of Accounts.—Mr. Nanaklaloy Byramjee Jee-
berbhoy and Sir Musaibulaloy Neboobhoy, Knight.
Registrar.—Dr. P. Peterson.

Mandlik, the Hon. K. T. Telang, Dr. Lyon and Mr. Principal Wardsworth.

Drama.—The Hon. General Merriman, Dr. Hotel, and the Hon. Mr. Fells.
The Vice-Chancellor.—The Hon. Mr. Justice West.
The Chancellor.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir James Ferguson, Bart., R.A.M.G., C.I.E.

The company, representative as it was of all classes of the community, both native and European, presented a very elevating and imposing picture, the presence of many European and Foreign ladies considerably heightening the attractiveness of the scene. After all had taken their seats, the Vice-Chancellor presented to the Chancellor the Marquis of Ripon, and said:—

Mr. Chaudhuri and nominees of the Senate, &c., an Act of the Indian Legislature, No. I of 1853, by which this University has been vested with the power of conferring the honorary degrees of M.A. & LL.B., on any person, who by reason of eminent position and attainments is a fit object for a proper person to receive such a degree. In accordance with the provisions of this Act, the name of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, has been bequeathed before the Syndicate and Vice-Chancellor, and it has been voted unanimously that this degree be conferred upon the residing Vicerey.

the active, energetic, and enduring talents which he possessed, as well as his great popularity. This was the case in which I venture to say may be regarded as the age of the world, as one of the most distinguished estates of Lord Ripon's career as a public man. A number of his speeches were published in the Edinburgh Review, and in 1816 he became author of the Edinburgh Act of 1816, which he never bearing such ample fruit in England, and in which measure no man could possibly reflect more creditably than by remarkable administration. It was also, I believe, the same talents which Lord Ripon has always possessed, and the same strong and decided sense of his importance and affection entertained by him by Miss Fortune, who has interested me so much in this subject. I have often thought that I can best adduce for my have long enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance—greatly possessed Lord Ripon by his personal qualities, and by his singular ability to do his work well and of day, in India especially—passions possessed a certain importance, and Lord Ripon's ambition at an early period of his life, when he was still a student, was to become a man of science. I need not even recall the position of the Education Committee, or of its præsident, in the estimation of the people of India, or in the estimation of the people of his country, when he was still a member of the same body. The Education Committee, however, gave him no particular charge, when he was still a member of the same body.

Now, Mr. Chaseneller, although it might be superfluous on the present occasion and in the present instance to enumerate the special reasons for which the bestowal of this degree is specially appropriate, yet this is the first occasion on which this degree is to be conferred, and the Syndicalee of this University felt, as you yourself, Mr. Chaseneller also re-

secondly, developing India a wide and deep interest in scientific questions, and thirdly, giving her a new set of aspirations, and perhaps no where more apparent than in the field of education. There is, however, one other important factor which may be mentioned in this connection, and that is the work of the *Pravasi*. "Abroad" seems to me to mean "abroad" in the sense of "abstinent" and separated within the ranks of all who have been abroad from those who have not. The uncertainty what the exact position and prospects of India will be in the world, and the uncertainty as to what she has done worth more than the rest of the world, will, I think, be fully understood and gradually applied, will bring the world into India's mind and make her accept it. These points have not yet been clearly understood, and I hope they will be.

and the other members of the congregation who were brought down to base. Longtime friends as well as those more or less once wildly estranged, but the support of the movement might be assured to persons who would have seriously checked or arrested the better natures of people, or blighted the freedom of that culture by the imposition on our colleges and universities of an official morality and a stereotyped philosophical doctrine. Both of these dangers have been judiciously avoided.

conception of attending and extending primary education by conferring or materially assisting the funds were allotted to impart education in set one which a University was established to review with any person, however strong or of weak, the right to receive education on which it was demanded. Those persons, it must, were both strong and weak. They were primarily the importance of extending education, lesser the amount of money of the students to the class, while in the least amount of money for the education of the children, and the extent of the money for the education of the children.

with the powers of education. There can be but little about the efficacy of these reasons; but I think it of weight consideration which now and for a long time to come most nearly the application of the principles which have been mentioned. The first reason is, that it is likely that many states will share my belief, that a sufficient number of them are in a condition to support any war with England, and to sustain the British cause, which understands the value of knowledge, and is, therefore, more likely to be successful. This, however, is a somewhat slender argument, as it does not consider the popular education which seems to become a necessity and strength without the power of great wealth. The second reason is, that it is difficult to conceive any opinion in this steamer as to the importance of Ireland from such information. We are all perfectly agreed that Ireland is a valuable possession, and that we must hold it by its material resources and as a political entity, so far

considered. During the period of the war, which was a period of great economic depression, there was a steady increase in the small advanced business firms, as, of course, there were many new ones. The result was that, for reasons of cost, which we shall consider further, but far in an embryonic way, in the case of insurance, the small units of the State will long be indispensable. In the sphere both of primary and secondary production, the small units will still exist after the collapse of the financial system. It is a great pity that in France the tendency to the backward condition in France of primary production, to the backward condition in France of primary instruction, to the backward condition in France of primary agriculture, to the backward condition in France of primary industry, to the backward condition in France of primary commerce, to the backward condition in France of primary state. These changes, I conceive, were all in the sense of progress, and were brought about by a great number of people at the most expert otherwise. Against these proposals a powerful opposition was made, and it was mainly from the middle classes, where philosophical and political opinions often appear to me to be widely scattered, and especially on questions which concern the higher education, culture and politics. I do not believe that any movement could be undertaken in a backward nation that was reasonably well prepared, and that had a reasonable amount of knowledge, and that had a reasonable amount of power, that would not be successful.

feel, that we should be cautious and exact in setting up a precedent of what is to be done and what is to be provided before ought is done in relation to the conferring of honorary degrees. In future, we are bound to establish well, in the light of day, as in the face of the public, the right of every recipient of such a distinction—the recipient ought to stand

the production of leisure among the classes whose status it is to consume, control, and lead the nation. It was not until the 1930's that the first signs of a new era were apparent at home, but the science and discipline of tourism - and that means without a great development of the industry - has been slow to appear. The world would never receive her leading position in Europe if she did not have a large number of tourists. This is a fact which must be accepted if the funds allocated to tourism are to be used effectively. The United States can play a vital part in extending popular education, but she must also take a more active role in the promotion of her own country.

and every organization, to be given to the development of independent institutions. This is a policy which is in harmony with my own ideas; but I realize quite well that it may be resisted, as an effort of those I had come across to maintain their old idea. I very much hope the present meeting will find solutions for affiliation from two new collegial institutions. One of these, which will bear the requested name of *Prussia*, Governor at Berlin, is the creation of

I may deserve it, is no mark of popular enthusiasm knowledge which is so marked a character of the new generation; the other, at present notwithstanding, the main business of the Education Department of Massachusetts.

It is my hope that these new courses will not be regarded as mere appendages to the existing educational program. It would also be my hope that many of those new courses will agree with me in thinking that their true function consists in a diversion in writing the program for the introduction of ethical textbooks of morality for our children.

regarding English, however, that I could not make up my mind. Merely—such as in my case—there is no question of the right to speak English in the home, or in the family, or in the church, or in the school, or in the office, or in the shop, or in the street, or in the theatre, or in the cinema, or in the library, or in the light of freedom. That can for本身 be held as a paradoxical opinion, that all countries are not equal, and that it is a paradox, that a cultured mind necessarily results from any language, and that it is not necessarily the result of any language.

sons of the young; and I think you will find that the spiritual robes which have adorned us to support our cause, have been well deserved. The second reason to be satisfied with the success of the present cause is, that the principles of the first regime are, spreading, & increasing, & that in any case of a final pronouncement, the cause of the slaves will have been more strengthened. I have imagined no one, who has not been educated in the schools, that our cause is not likely to be held in esteem by the second regime to which a proposal was made, to give up the slaves. And I have also given to the principles of self-government infinite care & attention, so that it shall be well received. But the connection will be very strong between the cause of the slaves, & the memory of the movements with which Lord Brougham will always be associated in my belief. The third reason to be satisfied with the disengaged service to which God has in past years sent me, is, that all the efforts of the spirit of benevolence have been directed to the same object.

and give as illustrations either of learning, which one distinguished his original public service, or else as a record of his labours in the cause of his beloved country, and the progress he has made with us. For this reason, therefore, the duty has been assigned to me to say, Mr. President, that the particular public service which I render to the illustrious gentleman who has received the degree of Doctor of Law, and who has performed so creditably in the great distinction which has been awarded to him by his association with us as a member of this University, The Marquis of Belpointe, began in 1850, when he was admitted to our services at an early age in 1850, and was immediately afterwards made a Member of the Council, and Secretary for India, and subsequently Secretary for India, and so continued until his retirement from the service. Under this association with this country, and so continued, which has been of such importance to my interests, which is the history of England. In 1863 he became Secretary of State for War with a seat in the Cabinet. In 1866 he returned again to the service of the crown, and became a Member of the Council, and Secretary of State for India, in 1868, and from that time till 1873, he was Lord President of the Council. During that period, I need hardly remind you, England had a glorious victory over France under Mr. Fox, which has made a revolution in the educational condition of England, and will probably be looked back upon as one of the greatest events in our history. Certainly we may look forward with hope and confidence, seeing what education

on a large and important scale, to the great principle of uniting international differences by force, up to the attainment of war, but can only succeed in the case of particular conflicts, and cannot deal with the questions in large numbers of a universal peace, and of a general government. The author, however, in reflecting on the varying elements in one great harmonious system, has in his mind the example of the great Republic of Salys, and was adopted by Henry IV. at the time of his great victory over the impious Queen Elizabeth, gave his adherence to the scheme, but it is then that existing states of Europe were not yet sufficiently developed to be represented under Louis XIV., by that profane genius of a Pierre. He communicated his ideas to many persons, among whom he had a very great influence, especially those with but an academic approval. Leibnitz, who wished at that time to become a popular orator in the world of letters, replied to the Frenchman, "I am ready to give my assent and support, is a half-laughing and half-jesting tone, "Yes, friend, my good friend, I am ready to do so, but I will not go to another friend he wrote, "In case you have seen the proclamation Pan perpera, but that was over a century, 200 years past, and that was not a good thing, nor a good idea. Yet the ideas and visions of the philanthropic speculator, though hitherto it has been found impossible to give them effect, in the present state of things, in Europe, have not been fruitless, as great and useful ideas seldom are fruitless. In several ways they have penetrated into the minds of statesmen, and some of them have been put into practice, and in recent times have been altered every much by the Hesse

which were put forward by the leaders of two
of the most powerful families in the country,
reflects the events of his active life, when he approaches
the end of his distinguished career. Lived Hipes
and his wife, with their three sons, in a
cabin, with great satisfaction than that which
he took in the settling of the Treaty of Washington.
(Cheers.) For many of his years and during his
whole life he has been a true son to the
country of his ancestry, and of this great dependency,
with the Treaty of Washington he takes a high
place in the history of the world, and in the
history of the progress of mankind. (Cheers.)
The progress, gentlemen, as we much hope, must
be continued, and we trust that it will be, and that
no far greater peace will be extended than has
hitherto been known. As a messenger of peace, as a
protector of a poor, innocent, ignorant, &
helpless people, he has been a credit to the
country he was born in.

With these antecedents, and with these claims to peaceful respect and cordialities, Lord Bipes accepted in 1800 the post of Foreign Minister. He was to remain in that office until May 1803. You will remember, who were here at that time, that it was the end of a somewhat troubled and disengaged period of our history. The peace had been a truce which could hardly be pronounced angelic save in literature. In spite of some brilliant episodes it had incurred a great number of difficulties. It had been a generally popular peace, but it was a generally spreading feeling of unrest and craving for some new departure in politics, some relief from the burdens of war, some relief from the monotony of a long peace. It was natural that men should look forward for these advantages the day when Lord Bipes was welcomed. His character and antecedents were such that they were naturally interested in nothing else. We looked to him to bring us a negotiated peace with the master state of England across the Atlantic, as one who would negotiate peace with the greatest care and the deepest interest. (Cheers.)

With a few easy though exceptional exceptions peace has been preserved all through the course of Lord Bipes's administration, and our peace has been the opportunity for all that progress and man to settle up such small affairs. He could have done more, but he did not do so much as we might have expected. He invaded the Hesse empire and the Government invaded a too narrow set of countries, but he had no time to do more. He had the task and that spiritual enlargement which might have been the saving of the association, but he had no time to do more than a little preparation. Again, when the spread of new learning in Europe gave to men's minds a fresh stimulus and a fresh sense of freedom, and when the religious, political and social changes, lost sight in old prejudices, were blind to the pertinacity that gresses on their attention. The progress had been slow, but the progress was steady, while providential chance would have availed. A kind of half-epoch was gained by extension until such time as the English revolution had given a new foundation of the existing social structure, filled men's minds with new questions, with discontent, and wild anxiety, which would have been fatal to our peace. Once more the world lagged behind the march of ideas, and then the moral earthquake of the French revolution carried wise

and desolation over the fairest fields of Europe. These are examples which, no doubt, presented themselves to the mind of our distinguished Vice-roy, and he felt that everywhere and in every country the highest utility unites itself with the highest benevolence (Cheers), and that the lesson that philanthropic wisdom is responded to by history and philosophy. (Cheers.)

which had been there on the principles with which our Vicarage entered on its action. The whole of his cause had been working out all day we could to recognise both the principles and the rich reward of success. I have never seen such a spirit of power and peace having been manifested. Lord Lipson turned his attention immediately to a measure which he had long desired. That was the reparation of the Venezuela Tres Act. (Land clauses.) First Act. (Revenue) The second act from the same session was passed under a total non-recognition of the necessity for it. It was opposed in the spirit equally of Beaconsfield's supporters, who had no right to interfere in native affairs, and of habits of thought. It could not effectively be carried out by an English administration, and by Lord Lipson it was carried out in a different atmosphere. They could not deal with such a measure without losing their contradictions and a certain amount of popularity. But it was not right to oppose it. It was not right in the opinion of the great public. Next let me refer to the financial and fiscal measures. First the budget. It was received with unanimous approval, and especially on the part of my native friends and associates, that is, the abolition of a large number of taxes. Lord Lipson and his Government in abolishing these important duties were doing what was perfectly right in the interests of this country, and of England and Ireland.

But whether that was so or not, the spirit which Lord Lipson met with such an opposition to it was a spirit which could not be derived from his own consciousness; his idea to go by any other road, dead clear. Next the scheme of taxation. The scheme of taxation in a word was favourable to the cultivator, and the landowner, the calculation of the land revenue was based on a very simple principle, namely, that a very small and diminished sum raised of course, and it has some technicalities about it which are not well fitted to the present time. Lord Lipson's Government paid attention only to the careful watchfulness with which Lord Lipson's Government have set themselves to alleviate the distresses of the people, and to secure greater security of greater importance for the future than ones of revenue. Lord Lipson, as Lord President of the Council, had had the whole time of his administration the command of the greatest resources of this Vicarage will doubtless be commanded in the future as the institution of the Government continues on its report. It is now a generation since the working upon the basis of the despots of Lord Lipson began to work out. The result of his administration is that the state of Ireland is better off than it ever was before.

moreover especially as having as its object at the end of thirty years, I venture to say they will be no more necessary, than the present laws and regulations made with the most enlightened nations, (and Lord Woodstock) my valued and respected friend, Principal of the University, has informed me that the University on the fact that higher education was not to be set aside or deferred in favour of lower studies, (and) that it would be better if the law were only to add, with regard to the educational policy of Government, that so far as they may be able to do, they will make laws and regulations, so as to take effectual measures, for the speed of the trial engineers and workers in India, so that they may be enabled to have a high standard, but rather a selected faculty and a technical education. I believe they will be succeeded in that by the universities, while India, and the other provinces, will be enabled to have a high standard, and any other that can be named. This process will be aided by the same law, which will be introduced in the next session of the Board of Lord Ripon's Government as the subject of the High Court at Calcutta. We are all agreed that there is a necessity for such a law in the Court of Calcutta, a necessity arose some time ago for appointing an acting Chief Justice, because that even amongst them there was a want of confidence in each other. In Lord Ripon's Government, there is no question as to the noble natives of high character which dictated his action, (I need hardly say). For myself, I am in full agreement with you, and will go a step further. It has been said that when you go a power, it is useless to assume it, or to assert it, to hamper it, with conditions, and to introduce amongst a body of enlightened and discriminating men a futile principle, and then to say or allow the faults of that principle. I am fully aware that when you go a power, he introduces a principle which sets out the logical consequences to which that principle leads; but when the principle is introduced, and the logical consequences follow, it is useless to try to introduce qualifications to prevent all evil results. Next there is one other subject, and I believe you, who, as ever, as I trust, the most enlightened man in India, will be fully satisfied of most of those who are sitting near me (will eat their dinner), the glowing writers of the Indian press, and the learned members of the bar, to the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure. (Cheers). In the policy of that measure, I do not mean to say anything about the Indian law, but I am glad to see that the sense of the public and magnanimous bearing, the courtesy, to the nobles and gentlemen, the courtesy, to the wives and daughters, and shew of all respect by the Indian people, in the trials of the English, has been displayed with such a high standard. (Lord Chelmsford) I trust Lord Ripon has borne practically the spirit and characterised his administration so much better than any other, that he has not had to say a word, or words for hard words, that their sentences made impression on him than on the educated Indians who were comparatively simple, and unpolished, and unlettered. (Lord Ripon) The truth is that the Englishman who has been impressed by the manners and customs of the Indians, as a courageous, self-willed being with unshaken resolution, but also with a large share of the facilities of high qualities, and a high standard of personal honour, and integrity is not the worst from the portrait of Cossack. The man would no longer be the same. Lord Ripon knows that well, and no doubt his historical knowledge of the Indian character, and the Indian mind, certainly a liberal, if ever there was one, where he describes our compatriots in his terms as savages, which not easily accessible to civil wisdom

and a sense of the public good; "Inclinations and talents to the industry and virtue of executing and understanding their civil government; valuable and progressive to win a field; but which, if they were to be won, would bring difficulties and encroachments; in good and bad circumstances." These are the characteristics of Englishmen. These are the characteristics of the Englishman, who overcame his ignorance, he was beaten, and after gain knowledge and scientific victory. Cross down to Goldsmith, and he claims our attention with:—

"Pride in their past, defiance in their eye" and when, as the past cognizes them, they are

Lord Ripon has been a good man, and I know, that there is no better friend to Ireland. In this he is bold, and very straightforward in relation to the measure which Lord Ripon, as a part of a great policy and as also act of statesmanship, has introduced. He has done his duty to his country to make now. It cut sharply across his useful business, the difficulties, and the difficulties of the people. The people of Ireland, I think, intelligences was strengthened and convinced. The masses of the people had not yet quite passed through the process of education. The education which has clapped them will find not less kindly the ways of Lord Ripon than he now feels to them. Clergy and laymen, who have the best interests they are, as Righteousness, have acted in the spirit of purpose, grandeur of character, and courage. They have done their duty, and have given themselves up to the wants of their friends. We have those who have, as it were in the making, and watched the maturation of a man, commanding mind, of education, and of a spirit of self-sacrifice, and of continual growth. Let me further remind you, my dear friends, that here they have a cause, and a cause peculiarly their own. We had a few years ago to commence an effort, and also was, a late Vice-Chancellor of the University, Dr. Wilson, who, I well remember, they were, in the presence of a large majority of native friends who were non-Christians, that it was no sin to practice of Christianity in Ireland. Dr. Wilson, I think, said, "Yes, Wilson, because all he was to these people; and I say now, that the Christian spirit which has animated him, and which has been manifested in his life, has been of untold benefit to this country. He should have charity and love be learned from this Christianity which he practices. Another course that has supported me against the stake and bone is fruitful will in rendering men submitted to God, and fearing the judgment of His justice in their behavior." Viewed from this standpoint, the career of Lord Ripon in this country has given us Englandmen, and non-Englishmen, a lesson. He too, in his former life, the two properties. He too,

association with the people of that land, not only of the places of the forest and wilderness, but also of Hawkes, Clarke's, Blandford, or Mrs. Weston's. The author has magnified the administration. (Cheers.) It has been by his love and tenderness for the weak and those who are less fortunate than himself that he has done more for the welfare of mankind beyond any other. Sir Wesley amongst all we have honoured this country, (cheers.) The responsibilities of power have not been too heavy for him to bear. (Applause.) Sir Wesley has been overwhelmed with duties during the last few weeks, and are calculated not only to give him great joy, but to bring a great relief upon the great people of England. Never before, I believe, has the majority of this country been so deeply interested in the conduct of its affairs as at present. The importance of political life, and how susceptible it is of change in due time into the wider and nobler duties. These important changes will, I trust, help us to look forward with hope upon our present spectacle. The very hall in which we are assembled is the gift

(in adversity, to maintain fortitude, patience, and faith in mees coming—) with friends, gentleness, and a smile on his face. And so we said our good farewell, with hopes for his happiness, which I trust the active or the most successful among the rest of us here will have. Be care with carelessness pass "to where beyond these values there is peace."

After the conclusion of his speech the Vice-Chancellor led Lord Ripon to the seat of the Chancellor, who addressed him in these words: "Be the authority given to me as Chancellor of the University, I admit you to the degree of Doctor of Laws, on account of your great and distinguished merit." This was the signal for a hearty burst of cheering, which having subsided and Lord Ripon seated, took the seat reserved for him by the Vice-Chancellor.

The Chancellor addressed the assembly as follows:—"Gentlemen of the Senate.—The honour which has just been conferred upon you, which should always be rare, conferred with distinction and founded on general acceptance. I can see that these requisites are fully satisfied by the degree that has just been conferred. It is rare, for it is, indeed, at this moment unique. That it will be conferred in future with discrimination I also certain, and so will its value be enhanced; but I am still more sure, that the act of the Senate is meeting the wishes and satisfied the heartfelt desires of every member of this University. And so this is the fitting gift of the University of Bengal to the visiting Vice-Chancellor. (Cheers) Gentlemen I would say though the Vice-Chancellor has set forth fully the claims of Lord Ripon for this degree, that still more weighty are the claims of the University of Calcutta, as there cannot always be about worldly affairs upon details of policy by the whole Senate, it has been heartily bestowed. (Lord cheers.) For myself I would say that no act of duty could be more grateful to myself than to be the speaker at such a solemn degree, and I hope will be so deserved during his visit to Visva-Bharati and in which I have only recognized again a kind and considerate friend. And though it be to compare small things with great, I cannot but recall at this moment that nearly thirty years ago, at the outset of my parliamentary career, my first friend introduced me and presented my election to a like honour, at home. (Cheers) And on the opposite sides of the house, and here today I am proud to repay him in kind. (Cheers and laughter.) May he long live to enjoy this other honour. (Lord cheers.) I do not hesitate to congratulate him upon the honour so nobly bestowed, and I congratulate you, gentlemen of the Senate, on the admission of a member so altogether worthy of the honour. (Lord and prolonged cheers.)

The Marquis of Ripon then rose and an outburst of cheering that was taken up with equal enthusiasm by the crowd outside. Silence having been obtained, his lordship said:—Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and gentlemen—I have seldom had a task in some respects more difficult than that which falls to my lot at the present moment. When I entered this hall, I knew that a distinction

was about to be conferred upon us which I highly valued, because I saw in it a proof of the approval of a body which had devoted itself for many years to the advancement of the cause of education in India. But I was little prepared to know what I should have, if it may be expressed thus, to encounter as the result of a review of my public life as that which has fallen to you my friend your Vice-Chancellor. (Cheers.) I only wish that I could think that his friendly judgment rightly described the course of that life, but I was perhaps too blinded to claim for that that he has had about it a complete sway. Throughout more than thirty years that I have now taken part in public affairs I was English, and now here, I have been actuated by the same general principles of policy, and I may say that I have adhered to them without wavering. I will not venture to except you from my judgment, but I am sure that you will have been made up the details of my public course either at home or in India; but I will say this, that I esteem it an honour of the highest kind that a body such as this should have given such an unmistakable intimation of their approval of the policy which I have pursued. (Cheers.) At all events I have now had an unusual advantage—the signs of success which have given me to sight, and to interpret them as meaning that all the members of the University approved of each individual measure of my Government. That of course is impossible; but at least I hope that I may interpret the meaning of this degree as indicating that this distinguished body had followed with its approbation all the approved educational policy of the Government of India since I have been connected with it. (Cheers.) You, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, have reminded me that a large portion of my public life has been given to the promotion of education in my own land—of education in the widest and the broadest sense, of education for the most advanced of students. I am sorry for the misfortune of failing to obtain the M.A. for the degree. And that is a pain which I endeavoured to assuage when I had the honour to be connected with the Department of Education at home I have pursued in India. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it would have been indeed strange if I had not taken an interest in Indian education, for I have sat for many years on the bench of Lord Halifax, and am proud to stand in the presence of my honoured friends—(cheers), and to call him my honoured master. (Delayed cheers.) The principles of that great despatch of 1854 were those which I sought to apply and develop when I came out to this country; but I knew that, however sound those principles might be, would not be wise after a lapse of forty years to take measures for practically applying them to the existing circumstances of India without first ascertaining exactly what those circumstances were, and what was the best means by which the principles of that despatch might be applied to them at the present time. I therefore thought it wise to institute a searching inquiry into the condition of education in India. That inquiry was conducted with great ability by those whom it was entrusted, and it has resulted in the suggestion of a plan which has been in the main adopted by the Government of India, and accepted, I think I may say, with general acceptance. I find, gentlemen, even from the first moment that

I occupied the office of Viceroy, that those who were interested in the progress of education in India were anxious to have for its extension among the masses of the people. For the system of primary education in India is beset by many difficulties, the chief of which arise from the very coarse, perhaps but very vital difficulty—want of funds. There were those who in their zeal for education, who had been prepared to see secondary and higher education imperilled and its advance delayed, lest the Government of India never yielded to views of that description—(cheers)—and they were always determined to whatever extent they could take to spread primary education throughout the land, and breadth of the land, they would do nothing which could endanger the advance of higher instruction. (Cheers.) It is true that we made an appeal to private aid, and that appeal has already been abundantly responded to, so far as I trust only the first instalment of that large sum which will be gathered hereafter by those who come after me. For my own part, gentlemen, I can truly say that the more I have studied this question in India itself, the more convinced I have become that it would be a very serious mistake to lay any reliance whatever with the uncertain progress of higher culture (cheers), which could stand to it beyond the reach of youths of limited means. The Resolution which has been recently issued by the Government of India, and which constitutes almost my last political act in this country, has been framed on these lines, and I hope it will be well received. (Cheers.) But gentlemen, I am very strongly impressed with the conviction that the spread of education, and especially of Western culture, carried on as it is under the auspices of this and the other Indian universities, exposes us to special difficulties upon the circumference of the country. It seems to me that a course, that it is little short of folly that we should spend three years in increasing numbers the rich stores of Western learning; that we should impinge them with European ideas, and bring them into the closest contact with English thought; and that then we should, as it were, pay no regard to the great and noble aspirations which we have hitherto created, and the spirit of those ambitions we have ourselves called forth. (Lord cheers.) To my mind one of the most important, if it be also one of the most difficult, problems of the Indian Government in these days is how to afford such satisfaction to those aspirations and to those ambitions as may reflect the men who are anxious to share the hearts and the royal prospects of the British Government. (Cheers.) It is in such considerations that those who care to seek for it may find the explanation of much of the policy which I have pursued in this country. Gentlemen, at this late hour I will detain you no longer, but I will assure you that the deep interest which I have felt, and ever shall feel, in the progress of education in India, and the state in which it is very highly indeed the case which you have conferred upon me to-day. (Cheers.) My best wishes will ever accompany the onward progress of this University which is doing in India for England work so noble, and so binding together the two lands and their

numerous races with each more powerful than the strength of armies—(cheers)—and more enduring than the craft of statesmen. Gentlemen, I thank you (cheers). (Lord cheers.)

Soon after this speech was concluded, and then the Chancellors formally dismissed the Convocation.

TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION.

The procession was formed in the University Gardens, composed of the students and ex-students of Elphinstone College, most of whom had banners and bearing torches in their hands. When Lord Ripon left the University, the procession spread out. At its head marched the four bands of St. Mary's College, directed by Captain Widdicombe; behind them came numbers of students, who were followed by a native band. Immediately behind this was borne a banner on which was inscribed in silver letters the name of the college, and which was upheld by two of the senior students. The procession moved slowly and very orderly, with the St. Mary's band playing down the Mayo-road, in front of the Viceregal party. This order was not kept long, as when the procession reached the corner of the Mayo and the Victoria roads, the bands and torch-bearers marched along the Esplanade-road, and had the rim all to themselves. The crowd which followed them now and then burst out into loud spontaneous cheers. The bands were kept playing until the time arrived, till the end of the band was reached, when they then commenced playing the usual finale, "God save the Queen." This was the signal for the breaking up of the procession, and after several lines closing vociferously they all quietly dispersed. Another similar procession, composed of the students of the Calcutta University, headed by a band, marched down Circular-road. The processions were very orderly all the way, and intended marching down the Gopinath-road, but when they arrived near the Money School several of the bandsmen, probably not sharing the enthusiasm of the marchers, began to play. This sudden intermission was to be heard, but there was as band, or only the remnants of one; and consequently, as their march could not be heralded by the sounds of music, they dispersed.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

By that time Horatio-new was abeam with light from east to the other. Long lines of banisters arched with number oil-lights, and lighted Chinese lanterns suspended from trees, presented a scene of great splendor. The Ripon Club premises, the office of the Ripon Manufacturing Company, the houses of Mr. Dinsmore Mansfield Peith, Mr. Souleyn Hozmeyer Bettalwala, Mr. Francis Corsejje Mehta, the Sir Jansettje Jejeebhoy family residence, the Paris Reservoir Institution, and the house of Mr. Jaiam Sejje

were the most noticeable in the street. Passing by the Crick-shank-road, which was explored in comparative darkness, the Viceregal party viewed another scene of great beauty, stretching from Hilo-street to the village, as the "fairy house of the late Mr. Farnsworth Shattock." One unbroken line of tumbler-lights, on either side of the road, stretched from end to the other. Overhead were suspended flags and bunting, with "Adieu" devices and mottoes, some in white cloth, "Adieu, defender of India," and others in red, "Hail, saviour of India, hail." The illumination, though on a smaller scale, continued as far as the Ginginai Portuguese Chapel. Blue lights, of which many hundreds were lit up, formed a distinguishing feature in the evening's proceedings. In the new road leading from Ginginai into Great-road, one or two houses were well lighted. From the junction of Great-road to the Theatre Royal, the illumination and decorations were available to the owners and occupants of the bungalows situated there. At the Passe Club of Mr. Darashaw Sonjee Tamporewalla, in Great-road, many blue-lights were ignited in the footpath; to attract the Marquesa's attention, and as the speed of the carriage was checked, so some of the members of the club prodded the horses, and the lights and flowers which were judiciously accepted. There was no illumination of any sort beyond this point until the Fitzgerald Hotel in Clay-road was reached. The hotel, as well as the premises of Mr. Jantette, cabinet-maker, was tastefully illuminated with turned bushes. Farther on, in the Fitzgerald, the Ephiphany College made its most ambitious display. All the lights of the building were brightly picked out with colored lanterns. The New Great Eastern Spinning Mills were illuminated with tumbler-lights picking out the outlines of the gate-way and the walls of the front compound. Beyond these mills, no attempt at illumination had been made.

Second Day, 19th December, 1884.

No less enthusiastic than that given by the thousands employed in the chief industry of the city was the reception the lordship of the city was to Friday at the hands of other classes of the population, such as merchants, tradesmen, and artisans. If it could be surmised that the action of the students and the mill operatives was inspired from above, it would be however more likely to suppose the same thing of the mercantile and artisan classes who congregated in large numbers along Lord Ripon's line of route on Friday, and greeted his lordship with cheers, the huzzas of which seemed to be as genuine as the loyalty to the Throne which prompted them was sincere. Starting from Government House soon after 4 p.m., on their way to the site chosen for the new Municipal Hall, the party passed over a portion of the Parel-road without the greetings of any crowds. The mill-hands had been granted a day off, and the immense crowd in the Parel-road, for that locality at least inhabited by mill operatives. A few stragglers here and there cheered the party until they arrived near the gate of the Ephiphany College. A dozen or two of students, who stood in the pathway, gave cheers which were

taken up by a small band of natives standing near the Victoria Gardens. The spectators gamed in numbers as Alton-place was reached; and flowers were showered from the windows of some of the native houses. At the ironway terminus, on the other side of the bridge, a large crowd cheered Lord Ripon; and when the carriage had taken up more vigorous the number of Parrot-lights and gentle- men seated on the platform raised in front of the Fitzgerald Hotel. The whole of Clay-road was traversed without any incident worth recording. The character of the public greeting, however, experienced a wonderful change, the party emerged from Clay-road, and came in view of more hundreds of people massed at the junction of the Clay and Esplanade with the Upper Daran-road. Pod upon pod of cheering chears followed each other in quick succession, and loads of flowers were showered upon Lord Ripon's carriage. Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, who was on horseback, joined the procession at this point, and led the lead throughout until Benares-road was reached. There was no attempt at decoration or illumination made in Upper Daran-road, the residents in and about which are mostly Mahomedan weavers and petti Hindoo tradesmen; but the character of the demonstration could not be mistaken. At the Two Tandoor the crowds grew in density. In Lower Daran-road the windows of the houses on both sides were blacked with spectators, while the footpath was packed with spectators, the lights of eight and ten deep. At the Bhawar Ficus Mill and at the Cross Keys Hotel an attempt was made to stop Lord Ripon's carriage, but Sir Frank Souter frustrated it by giving his horses a sudden start. The residents then ran after the carriage, and showered into it large garlands and bouquets of flowers. An incident occurred here which affected the crowds much more than the coming of a troupe of Pathans, who had been in the town after Lord Ripon's carriage, with a large garland of flowers held up in one hand, his carriage fell into the road. The man was master of the situation; he knew that shortening of his speed by a single pass would put him behind the carriage by many yards. He dashed on hasted after the carriage, unheeded by the press of the multitude, and had eventually the satisfaction of placing his garland of flowers into Lord Ripon's own hands. At the junction of the Nizamabad and Falaknuma roads the crowd numbered innumerable persons, hardly leaving any room for the passage of the carriages. In Jagannath Koka-street, which was next entered, the party was greeted by thousands of spectators. The whole street from end to end swarmed with a packed mass of human beings. Crossing the Moonbedevi rain road, Sir Frank Souter led the way, along the road newly made to the south-east of the Moonbedevi Tank, into the Marware-bazaar, which is the head-quarters of the principal slums, a general name of Benarey. At no great distance from the Marware-bazaar, which had done the care and its office at Falaknuma, furnished large accessions to the crowds of sight-seers in the Marware-bazaar. The whole street was *en route* to an extent unknown even during the Dussehra holiday, which is celebrated therein with the greatest success. The shops were decorated with

an abundance of evergreens, and with banners and hunting bands and ten-twos were played in many of the shops, the occupants of which had adopted mottoes, the most noticeable of which appears to be "The worthy name is engraven in our hearts." Native lines were strung across the houses to house overhead across the street, and from these were suspended large pieces of gold kidinch cloth and colored peacock posts. The extent to which this style of decoration had been carried on had the effect of adding the most brilliant and gay to the display of the decorations more effective in the splendor of the closing day. The same style of display was continued further on, beyond the Jezza Mosque by the cloth-sellers in the new cloth bazaar and that of Sir Mangalchand Nathashwar. Emerging into the road near the Crawford Market, the upper portions of which were filled with many ladies and gentlemen in great variety of dress, with dazzling bands of cloths, which were shown for and wale by the vast crowds which lined the Hoonay road on either side. Lines of marriage wood in the road. The rickshaws, the roadway for which was unimpeded, were stopped at the carriages passed them by, and the occupants standing up, gave hearty cheers in concert with the rickshaw drivers. The party then proceeded along the line of route in Hoonay-road until, at 4:35 p.m., the cortège approached from the Clock-shank-road the enclosure round the site of the new Municipal Hall.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL HALL.

The MARQUIS OF RIPON performed on Friday afternoon the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Municipal Hall and Offices, which will occupy the portion of the old Bhawar Ficus Mill, G. G. & H. E. Building, Ternihope, Calcutta, the first and remains at the command of the Marquess, the temporary structure which was erected here for the occasion in less than a week was found to be very pretty and elegant. Mr. Olivett, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Walker, the Economic Engineer, were conspicuous among the Municipal officials in their unrewarded efforts to make all the arrangements in perfect perfection. Although about 1,200 seats were provided within the space of the new carriage store, which was screened off from the rest of the world by means of colored cloths, they were so arranged for above tier, along either side of the passage leading to the dais, that all were enabled to have every detail of the interesting ceremony which they were invited to witness. To prevent anything like confusion there were three different entrances provided for the public, and the chairs allotted to every one were distinctly numbered and numbered. Behind the dais was placed on the dais for Lord Ripon and H. E. the Governor waved the banner of the Municipality with the motto name "Ulysseus in Aude," and the canopy splendidly displayed the name of the Marques of Ripon with the legend underneath, Quatuor in secesso. People began to arrive long before the hour fixed for the ceremony, and by the time of his lordship's arrival the space was totally filled by a brilliant company representative of all classes of the community, both European and native, ladies

and gentlemen. If the heat of the sun to which they were exposed was very trying, the light served to set off to great advantage the brightness of the silk and embroidery forming the dresses of native ladies. The presence of the Regent of Kodapur in a plain white coat and the texture of the golden robes of Dharampura in a gold embroidered turban, added to the interest of the scene. The Indian soldiers in their uniform, contrasted with the soldiers whose costumes were cut out of the scapes may be mentioned the Huzi the Thakore Sahib of Lant and the Farzis Durbar of Poona in his flowing white robe and a shawl thrown over his shoulders, some of whom had marks to denote in the beautiful manner in which to hold the address to be presented on behalf of the Government. It had an heavy base, and its cylindrical lid was made of richly carved silver, the work being executed from a design by Mr. Walker. The nose-piece was suspended in the middle, and on each side of the base were placed two sets of marts, on which were displayed the silver and ivory implements necessary for the performance of the ceremony, and a glass case containing, besides specimens of the various coins at present in circulation and copies of the local newspapers, the past year's Municipal Administration Report. The marble tablet inscribed with the names of the Marquis Hall and Office of Ripon was laid by the Most Honourable the Marquis of Ripon, K.G.P.C., G.C.I. and D.O.L, December 20th, 1884." This was repeated in Marathi; and it is intended to place translations of the inscription in Ganganath and Hindostani on the east side of the stone at a future date.

The arrival of Lord Ripon was greeted by the dense crowd of spectators gathered outside the marble with many cheers and by the sound of a regimental band stationed in the porch at the main entrance. Here His Excellency, who was accompanied by H. E. the Governor, an alighting was received by Mr. Pherson and Mr. Mohan (the Chairman of the Corporation) and the Mayor of Calcutta. The assembly, from whom Lord Ripon and his suite were separated by a simple wooden screen, rose, and remained standing until their Excellencies had taken their seats as the dais. The members of the Corporation, who were seated for the sake of distinction, and who occupied two front rows on either side of the passage, then approached the foot of the dais, and the Chairman in a loud and distinct voice read the following address:

To the Most Honourable Sir George Frederick Ripon, Marquis of Ripon, K. G. P. C.,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCE.—As we, the Chairman and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta, were among the first to offer you a welcome in your visit to our dear city, we beg to assure you that we have the last to bid you farewell.

With your lordship was called to the scaffold post of Vice-roy of this great country, and had the advantage of meeting you in your first appearance of State in England, as a servant of the Crown, occupied one of the highest posts, notably as Under-Secretary of State for India, and therefore perfectly qualified to be the ruler of the most varied races of people owing allegiance to the Queen and Empire, but on the outset you said that, in place of making promises

or indicating any particular programme of policy, you would prefer the public judgment of your role and conduct to be suspended until you could be judged by your actions.

3. At the period of your lordships' visitation, the work on the frontier was still going on, but as soon as your administration was relieved from the necessities on the frontier, what were your first energies?—
Sir: The University, your best energies were devoted to the internal development of the country; its trade, agriculture, and the many other subjects which we speak of, such as the growth, enlargement, and expansion. The State has been relieved from the severe financial engagements which it incurred during the war, and that without resort to the additional taxation; and we venture to record the opinion, that in no way can your State be more secure than in steadily following out the enlightened, and, if we may use the term, sympathetic, fiscal and industrial policy of your Government. The State has been relieved from the financial engagements as applied to local self-government; although the principle that was forwarded by the Government of the Bank of England, was not adopted, and the Local Taxation, which is not so comprehensive a scheme was adopted for giving full effect to it that most desired measure, it will not be long before we shall still have to watch the gradual expansion of the system, but there can be no doubt of its success, so long as it is worked out upon the broad and liberal principles now set down for it.

4. It is our constant intention to entertain a recital of

events in this city, which claims with pridehood, and which is the capital of a great and important institution; we hail you as the apostle who, with keen and unceasing appreciation, has done more than any other to extend the principles of local self-government. We ask you, sir, to accept the thanks of this Corporation—a desire in which every ratepayer in this city joins—of the lowest, gentry and cordially joins—but we may thus secure the association of the name of a statesman, who, "in his youth, was bold and impulsive by the head," and has easily and carefully painted where your American predecessor, the Earl of Mayo, had prepared the same subject at the time of his departure. We have promised, to use his own picturesque language, to watch and water eye, to praise and extol, and, finally, to bury him in our bosom; we will freely do so; we have desired to retain for our hall session connection, however slight and remote, with the advertising lance which will occupy one of the positions in our hall, and which, I suppose, in India, say, is the history of the world. (Applause.) My lord, we are deeply sensible of the honor you have done us in accepting our invitation to witness your arrival to perform the ceremony. In asking you to perform this ceremony, I have no doubt that this city gives a practical guarantee that the same will be performed with due solemnity, and with the strictest propriety. (Applause.)

4. It is our desire that the following should receive the attention of your administration, or to refer to the various improvements which have been repeated with a view to the general welfare of the land, but we desire especially to note the blessing conferred on the poor by the reduction in the salt duty, and the advantages derived by the mercantile and trading communities from the extension of Railway, Postal and Telegraphic communications throughout the length and breadth of the Empire.

5. We esteem it a specially happy circumstance that we should thus be able to avail ourselves of this, the last occasion of your Lordship's presence among us, to tell you that, from the foundation of our first municipal buildings, at the beginning of the term of your Lordship's Government you have evinced a marked and constant interest in the progress and extension of these municipal institutions which, so long valued in England, were, as we are well aware, little appreciated or even noticed in this city, where they have been attended with a well-recognized measure of success.

6. In now bidding adieu to Your Lordship, and expressing the earnest hope that life may long be spared to you, we feel assured that you will carry home with you the affectionate regard of the people of India for the unvarying and unrewarded efforts you have made to promote their welfare and prosperity, and to develop the agricultural and industrial resources of their country.

The Coronation seal of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay affixed in the presence of—

PHEONIXA M. MEHTA,
Chairman, Municipal Corporation of Borivali.

H. WYNSFORD BARLOW,
Clerk and Secretary.
HAGHUNATH S. KHOT,

MUNGEKKEE MOWHOOEE BANAJEE,
NANABHOY B. JEEJERKHOOY.

Three Members of the Town Council of the said City,
Mr. Mehta then said :—And now, my
Lord, I consider myself singularly fortunate
that it falls to my humble lot to request
you, on behalf of this Corporation, to lay the

foundation-stone of the Municipal Buildings and Hall which we are about to erect on this spot. My lord, we do not ask you to perform this ceremony for the purpose of assisting the voter in an impudent ceremonial. We ask you to assist us in this act which claims with pardonable pride to be the first step of free municipal institutions, we call you as the apostle who, with keen and masterful appreciation, has done more than any other to extend and develop the true principles of local self-government.

The Chairman having presented the address in the casket, invited His Excellency to perform the *funeraria-sse ceremony*. The Municipal Commissioner presented him with a handsome gold, mallet, and spirit level; and the Executive Engineer placed in position the vessel containing the sum furnished by Mr. Barnow, the Clock to the Corporation. The stone was then lowered, and declared to be well and truly laid. Photographs of the scenes were taken from five different positions, and the conclusion of the ceremony was marked by the band playing a suitable overture.

Lord Ripon having returned to the dais made the following reply to the address:—

Your Excellency, Mr. Mohan, and the members of the Corporation of Bengaluru, I thank you, gentlemen of the Bengaluru Corporation, that I have received with great gratification the address which you have presented to me. It is a very interesting document, and that I propose to have a copy of it sent to my office to-day, and to have borne my share in laying the foundation stone of the new Municipal Buildings of this great and important city. In all countries in which municipal corporations have flourished, as

the municipal buildings have invariably formed one of the most important archaeological features of the cities in which they have been erected, and so it ought to be here in India, where I anticipate that the municipal institutions will receive a great and brilliant future. It is right that here the importance of these municipal institutions should be marked by the character of the buildings which are devoted to their objects. And certainly if that could be as it is in other parts of India, more especially should it be so in Bombay—in this city so rich in beautiful specimens of architecture. I am very glad indeed, therefore, to have had an opportunity

all nations and all men to shower down upon you
his choicest blessings. (Good-brown.)

The Excellency the Governor then addressed His
Lordship in these terms:-

I am gratified by the Chairman of the Corporation who have given you their hearty thanks for the services you have done them in holding the first anniversary of their new Marcielis Hall. It might have been a difficult task for those trustees who have performed this pleasing duty. But I could not have excused myself without having done my best to assist in the execution, and the which I am very grateful. (Applause.) No one holds my office more dear to me than the Governor of the College. The Government will be proud of the honour and the pleasure your lordship had afforded them by his visit. He concluded by introducing, as one of their most distinguished alumnus, Mr. H. F. Shanahan, who read the following address:-

To His EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONORABLE THE
MARQUIS OF BIPOB, K.G., G.C.B., G.M.S.L., P.C.,
D.C.L.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY--We, the students and present of St. Xavier's College, filled with a deep sense of the honour conferred upon us in being privileged thus publicly to bid you farewell, venture to thank you very sincerely in our hearts not only for sincere regret for your leaving from India, but also our gratitude for the many benefits which your rule has conferred upon us. We are particularly anxious about the welfare of the city, and your kind words in this regard will be gladly received. (Applause.)

The Commissioner then introduced the members of the Corporation and the Lord Bishop, who should have every seat of the chair. After having had some conversation with M. Meister, the Hon. Sir Charles, Mr. J. H. Fox, F. Forbes Adam, who was introduced by the Governor, His Excellency left the place for the St. Xavier's College. Mr. Meister invited the assembly to give three cheers for the Marcielis, and three more for the Marcielis of Biopol, which were very cordially given.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

The gathering of past and present students when the Marquis of Biopol visited at St. Xavier's College immediately after the ceremony on the Esplanade was lessentious in its character than the other assemblies attended by his lordship during his farewell visit, but it was none the less deeply interesting. The prospects of the college were thronged, and in the hall where the past and present students were to present their address standing room was not to be had, and admittance had to be refused to hundreds. Lord Biopol arrived in company with Monsignore Agardil, Bishop Morris, Mr. H. W. Pritchard, Captain Bedford (his side-de-camp), and Captain Dixie (Military Secretary to the Governor), taking his seat on the platform gathered as he was. Among the many gentlemen around him were Major Major Anderson, the Rev. Father Kerr, Mr. T. E. Kirkham, Mr. Gustavus Geary, Dr. Peterson, Dr. Gerens, Messrs. W.

Morley, Chittas, Lalibhai, K. R. Cama, Manockjee Caradje, Naseerwadi Mansukji Patel, D'Agar, and the heads of the colleges; whilst his lordship faced a host of more or less youthful faces. At the further end of the hall the college band opened the proceedings with a smartly played selection, and the Rector of the college (the Rev. Julian Mayer S.J.) then expressed the thanks of the assembly to his lordship for the honour and the pleasure his lordship had afforded them by his visit. He concluded by introducing, as one of their most distinguished alumnus, Mr. H. F. Shanahan, who read the following address:-

striking proof of the spirit which the people of India have caught from your leadership's example.

It is with the greatest pleasure I hope to be able to congratulate your lordship on the solemn ceremony of last evening whereby the University of St. Xavier was honoured with the recognition of your eminent services in the cause of education. The honour of which you have been the first recipient we never will be unmoved, but be reserved for those who are worthy to the best of their abilities to follow in your footsteps.

My lord, we confess your indulgence while we pass over the details of your administration with the success and popularity with which they have now attained. Our educational history is a brief one, and not nearly a quarter of a century since the Fathers of the Church began their great educational labours in this Presidency, we can point with pride on what has been already achieved in the field of education. The colleges within which your lordship has now situate so recently as in the year 1878, but since that date as many new schools have been admitted into the S.S.C. as divisional seats of the college, and an elementary education, 225, is exhibited the number of candidates who have been successful this year, have been admitted into the secondary examinations; 144 from this college have taken up the degree of B.A. and 61 that of M.A. Most of the scholarships and prizes given by the孟加拉 University have at some time or other been awarded to students of St. Xavier's, which has won for itself an exceptional reputation in consequence with certain special prizes given by the State. The Indian English annually awards, as the Prizes, £1000, £500, £250, £100, £50, £25, £10, £5, £2, £1, £0.50, £0.25, £0.10, £0.05, £0.02, £0.01, £0.005, £0.002, £0.001, £0.0005, £0.0002, £0.0001, £0.00005, £0.00002, £0.00001, £0.000005, £0.000002, £0.000001, £0.0000005, £0.0000002, £0.0000001, £0.00000005, £0.00000002, £0.00000001, £0.000000005, £0.000000002, £0.000000001, £0.0000000005, £0.0000000002, £0.0000000001, £0.00000000005, £0.00000000002, £0.00000000001, £0.000000000005, £0.000000000002, £0.000000000001, £0.0000000000005, £0.0000000000002, £0.0000000000001, £0.00000000000005, £0.00000000000002, £0.00000000000001, £0.000000000000005, £0.000000000000002, £0.000000000000001, £0.0000000000000005, £0.0000000000000002, £0.0000000000000001, £0.00000000000000005, £0.00000000000000002, £0.00000000000000001, £0.000000000000000005, £0.000000000000000002, £0.000000000000000001, £0.0000000000000000005, £0.0000000000000000002, £0.0000000000000000001, £0.00000000000000000005, 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in which you alluded to terms we just now associate to the houses of those devoted men who are engaged in social work. (Cheers). They deserve the love and all the love which you can give them. Their motto is the motto of their Master, "Freely ye have received, freely give." Gentleman, I have been engaged now for the space of over a month in saying a good deal upon the subject of education in India. I have had occasion to give expression to the very deep interest

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

The illumination of the streets in Friday evening, especially to the Kalsubai-rod, was again on a magnificent scale. The greater part of the lighting apparatus was obtained from what had been used the evening previous in illuminating the Fair. All that made ingenuity could suggest was done. The sides of the roads and the houses were adorned with oil lanterns systematically arranged. Chandeliers and Chinese lanterns were suspended over the streets in various parts and on the strings to which flags were appended. These, when lighted, set off in a very striking manner the brilliant colours of the flags. In Kalsubai the occupants of the houses were seen in their verandas presenting a striking display. This was not, however, as one proceeded towards Parel, for the Bhorai bazaar was in comparative darkness, attempts at illumination being only made here and there. At Loklipon passed through the streets, the lanterns and other affairs showed most handily, and such odds had been taken to make them look well that they did not at hand beat into melody at the carriage windows. At Byculla the Fitzgerald Hotel was illuminated, and on the Parel-rod towards Government House, the Elphinstone College was beautifully lighted, with red, white, and blue lanterns. On proceeding towards the New Grand Eastern, Springfield, and Warden Mill presented a very attractive appearance with lights and lanterns in full motion. The Dhanbari Pettil Mill was elaborately lighted with variegated lamps, and displayed mottoes, such as "They name is sterilized," "God Speed," &c. Next came the East Khalbolia Mill premises, which also made a good show of lights with the motto "India for Rajas." Opposite Khalbolia's Mill at the corner of Lala Dattatreya Road, there were also handsomely displayed. On the Government House Gate road, which is the main entrance to Government House, Parel, the Morarjee Gooculeshi Mill premises were elaborately illuminated with lights, and there were many mottoes bearing upon loyalty and good will. Then came an arch-shaped archway to the Mahadeva Dhanbari Pettil Factory for Attirangi, which was picked out with colored lanterns and a fine display of lights. The residences of several Parsee gentlemen at this suite were also illuminated.

EVENING PARTY AT MAZAGON
CASTLE.

An evening party to meet the Marquis and Marchioness of Bilton was given on Friday by the Hon. Sir James Jephcott, Bart., C.S.I., at his residence, Manzana Castle, Lord and Lady

Ripon, accompanied by Sir James Ferguson, and members of their families' staff, driving from Government House by the Park and Victoria roads, arrived at Maes-y-Castle about half past ten o'clock, at which time the banqueting and its proceeds had been entirely completed. Two large fountains at the front contained, enclosed with beautiful pictures of plants in flower and foliage, played in the light shade upon them from every side. The reception rooms on the ground floor as well as the upper story were lighted with many chandeliers, and the windows and lamps of an elegant design. The passage, the stairs, and landings were covered with scarlet broadcloths, plants in pots being tastefully arranged in every available corner. Lord Ripon and party were received by Sir Jasius at the main entrance of the mansion. In the library, which adjoins the entrance hall, the portraits of the late Baronet and other ladies of the family, who had been in mourning on account of the death of Mr. Horace Constance Daly, were introduced to the Marquis and Marchioness and Sir James Ferguson. The party were then led upstairs into the large reception hall, in which and in the adjoining drawing room, all the portraits of the late Baronet's family were arranged. Among them was a gold case presented in 1841 to the first Baronet by Mr. William Jardine, of the firm of Jardine, Matheson and Co., of China, "as a token of esteem and to commemorate an uninterrupted friendship of nearly thirty-six years." These rooms also contained a bust of the first Baronet in 1800 by Moore, 6 feet 6 inches high, Dame Vilma, and Matilda Forbes "as a memoir of three sincere friendship and esteem." At no great distance from them were displayed, in elegant gilded frames a certificate, dated April 1835, granting the Freedom of the City of London to the first Baronet; and another certificate issued in 1873 by the Royal Clockmakers Association as a member of the Workshops Company of Clock-makers of London. Lifesize portraits in oil and colour of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and of the first and second Prince Barons, claimed particular attention. There were also a smaller portrait of the Prince of Wales, presented by the Queen to the first Baronet; and of Lord Lytton presented by his brother, the present gentleman. On the wall facing the entrance into the hall was seen recently-executed portraits, in oil and colour, of the Queen-Empress, Mrs Gladstone, Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Ripon, Sir James Ferguson, of Lord Clare, Sir James Birrell-Carne, and Sir Seymour Ferguson, former Governor of Basutoland, and of Lord Frederick Beauclerk, formerly a Member of Parliament of Her Majesty. A marble bust under a glass dome faithfully represented the features of the first Prince Baronet. Other works of art were to be seen in the hall and the elegantly-decorated verandah, among which may be mentioned a jewel-case containing mosaics of the famous precious stones of the world, and a portrait of the family of the late Sir Charles Forbes, who was in close relationship with the first Prince Baronet; and a wainscot, with the panels richly panelled with caning, which was originally made for King Louis XV, and was purchased by the second Prince Baronet during his visit to

party, an adjournment was made to the refreshment boats, in the large dining saloon adjoining the bungalow. The saloon was elegantly decorated, and the tables were set in an exuberant place. His Excellency's band played in the courtyard in the village of the refreshment saloon. The party left Manzan Chalis after midnight.

Third Day, 20th December, 1884.

The Marquis of Ripon's departure from Bombay on Saturday afternoon was made the occasion for a demonstration which is believed to have had no parallel, in this city at all events, and it is doubtful if anywhere in India there has in our time been so striking a display of popular feeling in favor of any servant of the Crown. People whose temperament and political preferences little disposed them to take an exaggerated view of the matter acknowledged that nothing like it had ever been seen here in their time, and the longer their acquaintance with the country had been the less did they seem disposed to speak lightly of the manifestation of enthusiastic affection with which the inhabitants of Bombay had sent Lord Ripon. The idea that an Indian crowd is shy and reserved for once in a way met with an emphatic contradiction. It was a popular holiday, and the exhibition of popular enthusiasm was as pronounced as anything that the more demonstrative communities of the West could have shown. All that the art of out-door decoration could have done to invest the main avenues of the city with holiday splendor was done. The scene at no point fell short of the ideal grandeur of the East. To the color and brightness in which the city was invested when Lord Ripon drove in on Thursday new color and new brightness had been added, and the spontaneousness with which all this had been done constituted a true ovation—an ovation in the strict and original sense of the word, for all this decoration of house fronts, all this fringing of the line of route to the Apollo-bunder with colors represented the labors and the sacrifice of a people bent upon doing honor to the central figure in the day's proceedings. As an illustration of the spirit in which the work was undertaken we may point to what was done in that portion of the Maharee-lantern which was accidentally spared from the line of route on Friday afternoon. The novel and original character of that portion of the street which are wealthy people, had, it is stated, made a display in the road of articles of the value of some three lacs of rupees. From time to time suspended overhead across the street were suspended valuable shawls worked with gold thread, large pieces of gold kinkhab cloth, ornaments of gold watchs, gold chains, and other valuable ornaments. Nor is there reason to assign any sectional limits to the significance of the

demonstration. It was by the concession as a whole and not by any particular section of it, that this stirring ovation was produced. It was a popular demonstration in the fullest significance of the term, and one in which even the constitutionally apathetic caught the irresistible infection of enthusiasm. On sea and on shore the symptoms were the same. The crowds on the coast road about the Apollo-Bunder drove to the tender had their counterpart in the crowds which covered the decks of the small craft in the harbour. Here was a scene scarcely less gay than that on land, for an avenue could be more picturesque than that which was formed by the long line of small boats drawn from the harbor straight out into the sea, heavily freighted with sight-seers, and bright with the colours of crimson flags. The most exciting scene of all was when the launch which was carrying Lord Ripon to the Clive had started with many passengers, and the crew of boat had put up an impudent mass of bows, hoisting as fast as hasty oarsmen could take them for the big white ship to which the little launch was making her way. It was a scene of excitement which those who looked upon it are not likely to forget. That last cheer had to be raised—the last good-bye had to be said—but it was done reluctantly, and the Hindoo girls who had come along on the tender boat when the Clive had lifted another seemed to find in parting as "sweet a sorrow" as Julie had found, and to be as willing as she was to say good-bye till it were narrow.

THE ROUTE FROM GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The carriage, which left Government House about 4:30 p.m., presented a more imposing appearance than it did on any previous occasion. It consisted of five carriages drawn by pairs of horses ; and each of them was escorted by detachments of His Excellency the Governor's bodyguard. In the first two carriages were members of their Excellencies' staff ; in the third carriage were Lord Ripon, Sir James Ferguson, and their Military Secretaries ; in the fourth were the Marchioness, Mrs. Anderson Miss Ferguson, and the Rev. Father Kerr ; and in the fifth were other members of the staff. The road for a distance of over a mile, extending from the south gate of Government House to the southern wings of the Great Medical College compound, was lined by some thirty thousand milk-operatives belonging to thirty-five of the mills now working in Bombay. They were marshalled at all available points with bands playing and banners flying ; with trays bearing huge garlands and handwoven bunting, and baskets filled with roses, jasmines, and various other fragrant flowers. Some had improved music and amplified the mottoes and ditties learned by heart for the occasion. Thursday among the new ones became mottoes like these :—*"The guardian angel of India"*; *"Think of the millions that laurest behind"* ; *"The millions who love thee when far away"*; *"Ripon, a gales ago in an iron age"* ; *"Tell the Empress we were happy under thy rule."* Ossessionally the people gave expression to

their sentiments in rhyme. Thus one of the flags bore the couplet :

"Be well, die never."

Another flag was inscribed with the words :

*"When thou art far beyond the sea,
Ripon, father, think of me."*

The whole population of the town seemed to have turned out, and thousands of men and children were massed in the roads for miles. The last hour before the carriage left Government House was assisted by the march of the band, and the noise of the tom-toms, with occasional falsetto alarms of the *caravan coming up*, with camel cheeps given as a sort of announcement for the occupants of ordinary carriages driving along the roads, the people shouting and cheering in unison.

The train of the Paree, the Merton Ghat Mills, and the National Spinning and Weaving Mills occupied a prominent position in the narrow road from Government House to the Lower Dadabai dispensary ; and, on the preceding Tuesday afternoon, they were joined by the next Lord Ripon with pair after pair of peals of cheers and shower after shower of flowers and bouquets. The spray of flowers must have been abundant, for not only were the carriages deluged with them, but the road was similarly carpeted with them as far as the Grant Medical College. At the Dantewadi Mills an unsuccessful attempt was made to stop Lord Ripon's carriage in order to place garlands of flowers round his neck, but they were eventually showered upon him from a distance. There was a short break from this point up to the junction of the Chembur-park road, where the site of the New Prince of Wales, the Kasturba-Hind, and the New Grand Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills were drawn up with their respective bands and banners. At this point, as well as at other points along the line of route up to the Grant Medical College, the people had provided garlands and covered the approach with flowers. At the Elysian Fields College a number of students gave lusty cheers for his lordship, and showered flowers upon him. The children of Roman Catholic schools were drawn up in the foot-palis hard by. Bands were playing, and on the opposite side of the road tomes were being sung. At the foot of the Birla Building near the Flora Fountain, a dense concourse of people gave the party cheer which resounded to the echo from all sides around. Near the Elysia Schools the boys of the institution were drawn up in the foot-palis with a band and banners ; and there was another band at the Jewish Synagogue in the Fort. Sir Scott, who was an Liverpool, joined the procession of the Government House carriage, keeping by Lord Ripon's carriage all the way up to the Apollo-bunder. There was a short pause near the Grant Medical College, where the students were assembled on a spacious platform, and when the Paree ladies presented garlands to be deposited in Lord Ripon's white, which were graciously accepted. There was instantaneous cheering, as the carriage moved onward, and thus his lordship gazed upon a sea of faces, extending on all sides from the college to the junction of Bandra-bazar with the

Plymouth-road. Bandra-lantern has been known as the boldest thoroughfare in the city at all hours of the day and night ; but addition has a more closely packed mass of human beings in the footpath, and the houses and verandas above were on the tops of houses—less crowded than that of Saturday afternoon. The scene in the footpath was wonderful. So dense was the crowd that there was not an inch of vacant space. If a second chapter of the offerings the people here were less demonstrative than in other parts of the route, the explanation may be that this style of national rejoicing is not so vulgar among the masses of the Mahomedan population, who form the majority of the residents there. The people were extremely reverent, but the enthusiasm, though exhibited, was none the less intense.

The Governor's carriage proceeded from the Plymouth-chowpatty to the junction of the Kaliabunder, and past by the Mahadeo-purana opposite the shop of the dealers in copper and brass vessels, the Hindoos were dressed with silver trays containing offerings of various articles and in their robes were draped with the Hindu emblem of the tree bears the following inscription—

"Sacred tribute of affection and regard from the priests of the Moonabari Temple," and another *"Sacred tribute of esteem from the priests of the Birla-bazar Temple."* On each of the trays was placed a card bearing the following inscription—

THE SACRED TRIBUTE OF A SACRED PEOPLE

Is paid to

*THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, H.C.,
ON THE LAST DAY OF HIS LEAVING INDIA FOR
ENGLAND.*

From the Brahmin Priests of the Moonabari and Birla-bazar Temples consisting of Garlands, Flowers, Sandalwood, Unas, Tali, Durbar, Hill, Turmeric, Unas, and Blessings, namely

॥ अपेक्षित इ देवता तु उत्तम् ॥ अपेक्षित ॥

अपेक्षित ॥

*MAY THOU HAVE PEACE, PROSPERITY,
CONTENTMENT, HARMLESSNESS, AND
LONG LIFE.*

॥ अपेक्षित क्षमाः ॥

*MAY THY VOYAGE OR PATERNE BE
PROSPEROUS.*

The enthusiasm of the masses seemed to have reached a high pitch. Bands playing and ten-tonnes beating in the streets at short intervals ; peals upon peals of cheer following each other in quick succession ; lines of handwoven wands in the air to give the people a visible shadow when the sun would not reach the carriages and were scattered in the roads ; native ladies and children decked in dresses gleaming with all the colors of the rainbow,—these and other symbols of a people's rejoicing presented a spectacle which leaves an enduring impression on the mind witness to it. The bands of the Anglo-Jewish Association were drawn up on one side of the Kaliabunder road with a band and banners,

and presented an address, a Hebrew translation of which was chanted as the hymn passed by. The members of the Ripon Music Club is a large dress, decorated with banners and with a band playing followed the procession, which reached the edge of the Esplanade, near the Moors School, at 5 p.m. The whole of the Esplanade and road presented a scene of extraordinary animation. Bands were playing; flags and bunting; banners were flying; and handkerchiefs were waving from all the rising Victoria. There were hundreds of Ripon ladies, dressed in holiday attire, mixed in the platforms erected on the sides of the road. The following is an English translation of a part composed by Mr. Rainford N. Kishenji, and sung by his choir as Lord Ripon passed the Queen's Statue on his way to the Apollo-bunder, the Governor having stopped the procession for the purpose.

See, brothers, ye saints, the arrival of the Queen's
host Children now departing,
Speedily proceed onwards to and return! From your
native land, beloved Victoria, Lord Ripon.

Your administration only is that of the people's
wants.

Your liberal policy is victorious greatly;

Your glories the gay subjects freely sing.

Sing praises,

You conceived our hearts, O ! Lord of Consolations,
You respect blessings as the father of hundreds
of thousands;

Millions were at your separations, O ! Jewel of the
Dustans.

Sing praises.

The hill-slopes of the Saxon Spring and Weaving-Mill, the Saxon and Silks Manufacturing Mill, the Sial Mill, the Celata Mill, the pupils of the Girgaum Swimming Bath, and the pupils of the various local charity schools, with bands and banners, stood on the sides of the road. The troops lining the streets extended from the Apollo-bunder to a point in the middle of the Esplanade-road. The Ripon Garrison, which marched with the myriads of a setting sun glittering over its spurs, the crowds of spectators in carriages and on foot, and in the windows and verandas of the public and private buildings around, formed another scene of stir and animation. The shop of Messrs. Farre, Leslie, and Co., the office of the Bombay Gazette, the establishment of Mr. N. H. Ghose, of Messrs. Savady and Co., and the office of the General Exchange Department, on the left hand side of Esplanade-road, were gaily decorated with flags and banners. On the opposite side of the road the premises of Messrs. Troxler and Co., the French Bank, the Bombay Club, Messrs. Bolton and Co., and the National Bank of India made a very interesting display of flags and bunting. The Esplanade Club buildings was profusely but tastefully decorated, and the long series of verandahs were crowded with members and their friends. Further on beyond the Universe, Goring the Municipal Institute, the Mysore's Institute, and over the way the offices of the P. and O. Company were gaily decorated. The verandahs and galleries

of those buildings were filled with spectators, mostly ladies. The upper portion of the unfinished buildings for the Government Central Press had been skilfully utilised for the accommodation of Parsee ladies, while workmen surrounded the scaffolding. Some enterprising person had erected a platform on his own account on the ground, and with up-Hippe, on the side of the road, took-tree bunting with the accompaniment of bugles and cymbals, was carried on with great vigor by a company of coolies belonging to the Masson Dockyard. Dressed in red skull-caps, and carrying red flags in their hands, and assisted by their instruments of discord, they made a display which was hardly inferior to the beauty of the display of the devotees. The numberless crowds who thronged the approaches to the bunder presented a spectacle which is without parallel in the history of Bombay as an instance of popular demonstration. Lord Ripon's party entered the precincts of the Apollo-bunder at 5-15 p.m., and in about five minutes more the booms of guns from the Saluting battery announced to the assembled multitude the coming of Lord Ripon.

The whole of the route to the bunder from the Esplanade-road was lined by the troops in Garrison and the Railway Volunteers. At the bunder a hundred rank and file of the 2nd East Yorkshire Regiments, with band and colours, under the command of Captain Pogson, formed a guard of honour at the landing steps. From these the following were the troops that entered the lines—200 rank and file of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Major Wilkinson; 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, 100 rank and file, with band and colours, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw; 150 rank and file of the Railway Volunteers, under the command of Captain O'Connell; the 21st Native Infantry, 450 rank and file, with band and colours, commanded by Colonel Beville; 200 rank and file, with band and colours, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Winkles.

DEPARTURE FROM THE APOLLO BUNDER.

The decorations at the Apollo-bunder, though not profuse, were very tastefully carried out, in a style similar to that adopted when Lord Dufferin landed on these shores. For the accommodation of the public there were two embankments, with a passage between for Lord Ripon and party. The arch of palisades fastened with bows which marked the entrance to the enclosure displayed the motto "God speed you." The second arch, which was also formed of palisades, at the top of the landing steps was adorned on the one side with Lord Ripon's crest bearing the legend of text "Festet test," while on the other side facing the harbour was the word "Farewell," surrounded by the British coat of arms. The Yacht Club had taken part in the demonstration by a display of boating. From the top of the refreshment rooms immediately opposite waved a number of streamers. Representatives of all classes of the community had assembled in the

* Native phrase for wishing God-speed.
† Gaily decorated, i.e. decked.

embankments, which were densely crowded by the time of his lordship's arrival, and in the narrow recessed area at the head of the bunder were to be seen some of the highest Government officers, both civil and military, as well as other citizens of note. The passengers in the cabin of the small company of some Native Clad sailors in brilliant colored garments and displaying various jewells, gave additional color to the occasion. Among those present were H. E. General Hastings, C. R. the Hon. J. B. Peix, the Hon. M. Hastings, Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, the Hon. Justina Bayley, Hon. Sir Edward Bent, and Nathaniel Hardics, Sir Frank Foster (Commisser of Police), Sir W. Woodburn, Brigadier-General Edwards, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Roman Catholic Bishop, Mecca, Aga Khan (the Page) Delegatus, the Hon. General Moreton, the Hon. Sir James Joynson, the Hon. Porte, the Hon. J. B. Biddle, the Hon. Sir John Bowring, the Hon. Sir Jasch Manzilik, the Hon. Sir Babu Bahadur, K. R. Basu, the Hon. Babroone Tegjoo, Capt. J. Head (Director of Indian Marine), H. H. the Maharajah Hollar of Indore, Brigadier-General Hogg, Brigadier-General Annesley, Deputy Surgeon General Bruce and Henriet, H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, the Hon. Sir Madan Mohan Singh, H. H. the Thakurah of Lakshmi, the Hon. Sir Acharya of Calcutta, the Hon. Sir Gopal of Mysore and Chikhandi, H. H. Aga Ali Shah, Shah Suleman, the Chief of Jot, H.H. Syarjan, Prince of Delhi, the Chiefs of Charkhigar and Phoolan, Col. Merewether, Mr. P. M. Mohan, Mr. R. M. Sayad, Sheriff of Bombay, Col. White, Col. Pottinger, Col. Rietz-Campe, Col. Simmo, Col. Wardrope, Mr. Oliphant (Municipal Commissioner), Major General Davidson, Major John Norton, H. W. Macpherson, Grahan General, J. H. Grant, H. F. M. Grant, W. B. Mulock, G. M. Macpherson, W. E. Hart, W. Woodward, F. Chambers, C. Chambers, H. C. Kirkpatrick, D. Watson, G. P. Cooper, P. Ryan, B. F. Farthing (American Consul), MM. Felix (Consul for France), Stockinger (Austro-Hungarian Consul), E. F. Astor (Consul for Brazil), Dr. Behlmann, F. Heyne (German Consul), J. Sorenson (Consul for the Netherlands), F. Sonnen (Swedish Consul), J. Jani (Consul for Sweden and Norway), Joseph Tritton (Visc Consul for Spain), Harald Carrel (Consul for Denmark), Moustapha ul Dawa (Persian Consul), the Consul for Portugal, Doctor Homage, Jamaspjee, Khan Bahadur Meer Golombokha, Khan Bahadur Jamaspjee D. Wadia, Khan Bahadur M. A. Mangaldas, Khan Venkayekia Wussander, Khan Bahadur Francisco Navarro, M. N. Banerjee, Sarabjeet S. Bhambhani, P. Patel, Vinayakadasa Mudherdas, K.C. Bedarkar, Pandit U. George, Jeevabhai Laljee, Jaiji Pheri, Ananda Charo, S. P. Pendle, Jethabhai Kohiyan, Farooq Bava, P. Lingayachary, and many others. The harbour, whose distinguishing feature at all other times is its quiet beauty, was full on the present occasion of life, health, and excitement. Boats, gaily with flags and bunting, were ranged in two parallel lines from the bunder to the Government steamer Clive. They were filled with all classes of natives, who mingled with the sheets which they raised now and again with

the strains of native music. The wind having freshened, the colored pieces of cloth which hung from the rigging of the craft of all sorts and descriptions in the bazaar, fluttered merrily, and enhanced the picturesque appearance of the scene. The Committee of Management had succeeded admirably in presenting a scene which was at once grand and picturesque. About 6-15 p.m. the last of the sheets was hoisted, and the crowd that had gathered around the Wellington Fountain announced the approach of the distinguished party. As Lord Ripon alighted from his carriage, the guard of honour presented arms, the band struck up the National Anthem, and the people gave vent to their feelings of devotion and admiration by hearty cheers, which were returned again and again. His lordship shook hands with some of the Princes and other personages who were present in 350 him farewelled. H. H. the Maharajah of Holkar, who is one of the nimiest Princes in India, but who on the present occasion had a hearty handshake with Lord Ripon, was here as he embarked at partition. Mr. Panzard Pascual, who was present with his two sons, Chanchal and Amindra, was introduced by the Governor to Lord Ripon, and deserved his leadership with a handful of flowers. His Excellency appeared to be greatly impressed by the cordiality with which the people turned down the steps to get into the steam launch, and parting chears were given. The Marchioness was led down the steps by H. E. the Governor. The embarkation took place under a salut of 21 guns, and as the steam launch hastened on its way to the Clive, through the passage formed by the dense line of boats, the people on shore cheered as heartily as those on board, while native musicians played upon their instruments with redoubled energy. A deputation consisting of Mr. Bidsey, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Captain Dean, the Military Secretary, to H. E. the Governor, and an able-decorated accompanied His Excellency to board the Clive. On the first stage which the vessel is to touch, the arrangements made on board the steamer were admirably contrived to secure the comfort of the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon, and everything was in admirable order. Two cabin forms into one were reserved for Lord Ripon, and two more for Lady Ripon, and they were very elegantly fitted up. The vessel was to carry the Marquis Pochier, who, with his officers, received the distinguished party on board. As the guns bespoke the presence of Lord and Lady Ripon at the Apollo-bunder, boating forth above all the wild cheering barks across the placid water, the yards of the Esplanade and the Clive were manned in gallant style. A few moments later, and the Government launch came out from the lane of boats behind, where the Government were to have dinner. Their masthead and mizzen, and made for the Clive, just passing round the great white hill, and then returning to the Clive. This dinner had enabled a score of private launches to assemble near the spot, and as Lord and Lady Ripon stepped on to the gangway they received a deafening salute from the little craft who whistled in unison. Clear and chear

followed from the arams of bunder boats which had now swept up. But the Cleft was already under, and the surrounding craft turned their heads seawards with one accord. Darkness came on with such rapidity that in a moment all the outlines on the shore became of pitchy blackness. The hangings on Odisha Patel, the Memorial Church, the great hall where processions bordering the Grounds, University Hall and Tower, the great banyan trees in the Fort grounds, like silhouettes against the dazzling glory of the western sky. Here and there masses of tiny twinkling lights were all that showed of the illumination throughout the island. The people lining the wharves and landings were completely blotted out as the vessel stood out of the harbour, and the Englishmen were only visible as in passing through the dark deck removed rounds of cheer and the strains of "Home, Sweet Home."

A coating steamer decked with flags and crowded with passengers steamed side by side with the Cleft for a few miles and then the lights of the harbour, the huge flashing lanterns from the Sun Rock and the steadily burning lamps from the Keneserry Island shore remained to mark out the position of the city of Bombay to those on board.

At 11.30 A.M., on arrival, several native gentlemen were invited to Government House on Saturday, and were thanked by his lordship for their exertions during his sojourn in Bombay. The Hon'ble Sir Jemajeejee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee, Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. B. Tajiwalla had private interviews during the forenoon, while Mr. Dinao M. Desai, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb, Mr. G. R. Dandekar, Mr. V. Venkateswara Mudaliar, Kisan Balasubrahmanya, M. G. Murari, Mr. Sardarji Khan Balasubrahmanya and Mr. Harkishandas Naranjiadas were together introduced to His Lordship by the Governor. On Thursday morning Bai Jerbai, wife of Mr. Fakirjee Munshjee Patel, was among others received at Government House, when she presented to Lord Ripon a well-executed portrait of his lordship. The Marquis, in return, presented to Bai Jerbai, a lithograph likeness of himself.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, Dec. 18.)

It was the intention of the leading members of the different native communities in Bombay to testify their devotion to Lord Ripon by taking his leaves from his carriage when he was on his way to embark, and drawing him themselves from the Queen's Statue to the Apollo-bunder. His Excellency the Governor feared that the excitement to which this proceeding might give rise would occasion confusion, and he recommended that the idea should be abandoned. The mill-owners and merchants who proposed to pay Lord Ripon this unusual tribute on his departure were unwilling to abandon their intention, and they telegraphed to his lordship to obtain his per-

mission. Lord Ripon has, however, replied that he is deeply sensible of their good-will, but that he is obliged to ask them to abstain from drawing his carriage as they proposed.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, December 19.)

Lord Ripon's speech to the innumerable deputations who were massed in the Town Hall yesterday was an elaborate and telling vindication of the policy, and the principles which underlay it, of the four years and a half of his Vicereignty. The addresses which were presented were upwards of seventy, and the reading of them would have occupied fifty-five hours had they not been taken as read. This is to say, the process would have lasted from 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon till 9 tomorrow evening—a period longer, probably, than any of the recent sittings devoted by the House of Commons to the discussion of Irish affairs. To abridge the operation and give time for yet other addresses and demonstrations of esteem and sympathy elsewhere, it was wisely arranged by His Excellency the Governor—to whose skill and courtesy in the overcomes of difficulties the ex-Viceroy paid a compliment which was not only graceful, but well deserved—that while the address from the great meeting of all sections of the native community in the Town Hall and the address from Madras should be read, the seventy odd other addresses should be simply presented to Lord Ripon, who would repay to them all in one speech. Sir Jemajeejee Jejeebhoy read the long and well-written address sent from the Town Hall meeting—which Sir James Pengesson pronounced to be one of the most remarkable meetings that ever took place in Bombay. The head of the Parsee community proved that he shares with some others of his community the not very common gift of clear and well-accentuated elocution, the address and the short and well put personal prologue which preceded it being delivered in a manner which left nothing to be desired but that the acoustic qualities of the Town Hall were better. The addresses—which were for the most part very tastefully illuminated—were generally in silver or other easelots, some of which were very richly chased. The presentation of these—the mere piecing them in succession in Lord Ripon's hands—occupied a considerable time. When all preliminaries had been got through, Lord Ripon rose, and

after an interval which was filled with applause, again and again reprimed, he proceeded to deliver a speech which will hereafter be referred to as a singularly comprehensive vindication of his sins and methods.

In the course of his speech Lord Ripon went very completely over the whole ground covered by the various measures of his administration. He referred first to the policy pursued, as he showed successfully, with regard to Afghanistan. When he came to India, war was in progress in Afghanistan, and he felt it to be his first duty to bring the contest to an honorable close. It was the desire of the Government at home that these should be across the frontier a friendly and independent Afghanistan. He claimed that that object had been to a large extent attained, and he pointed, as a convincing proof of the changed feeling of the Afghans towards the British Government, to the fact that a small body of British officers and British troops had made a peaceful and successful march through the outlying districts of Afghanistan amid the turbulent tribes who acknowledge the sway of the Amir. It may be admitted that at no former period would it have been deemed prudent to trust a Boundary Commission with an insignificant escort in the Afghan wilds. His lordship added that Afghanistan had recovered independence in regard to her internal administration, and that the relations of the Government of India with that of Afghanistan were never more friendly and cordial than at present. As soon as the settlement of the Afghan difficulty brought complete tranquillity within and without, his Government was able to devote attention to the works of internal improvement which had been brought to his attention by the Bombay Corporation when he landed here. The first was to augment the state of the finances. In speaking on this topic his lordship generously declared that in the course of his labours to ascertain the state of things he found no proof whatever of the very grave charges which were brought at one time against Lord Lytton's Government, and especially against Sir John Strachey. But he attributed to the earnest efforts of Sir Evelyn Baring—the mention of whose name elicited loud cheers from the meeting—that the Government had been able to restore public confidence in the soundness of Indian finance, while at the same time making larger reductions in taxation than had been made at any period in Indian history. He very effectively referred to the manner in which he disregarded the harsh criticisms had which the abolition of the cotton duties had been subjected, as a proof that his Government

had never taken account of either popularity or disfavour when carrying out measures which seemed to them wise and beneficial. Lord Ripon, we have seen, took a comprehensive survey of the work done during his viceregency. We need not follow him here, for his speech will be read in another column. The characterization of the great principles which he declared had throughout inspired his policy was very eloquent and impressive. That policy, he believed, would be that of his eminent predecessor, it had been that of Metcalfe and Bentinck, and Clarendon, and Mayo, and Northbrook. The principles which underlay it were decided, nobler than those which Virgil in glowing verse affirmed to be those of Rome in her grandeur—to give the world the habit of peace, to spare the lamblike, and to confound the proud. The higher mission of England was to civilise the peoples committed by Providence to her care, and raise them to the scale of nations.

The other great ceremony of the day awakened the enthusiasm of a smaller circle, but of the cordiality of the demonstration of good-will that was given to Lord Ripon in the Convocation Hall of the University there could be no doubt. Mr. Justice West's graceful review, of the leading incidents in Lord Ripon's public life and his skillfully conceived recapitulation of the guiding principles of his Indian policy, claims notice as an example of the concussions to which a mind habitedly given to an analytical and didactic view of things can come, in regard to a chapter of history that is not always dispassionately considered. It met with so sympathetic a response that it was not without reason that the ex-Viceroy interpreted his audience to the highest honour at the disposal of the University as a sign of approval of his general policy. He was, in every event, right in accepting the compliment as an endorsement in particular of his educational policy, of which he gave a brief, but adequate, and in some of its passages, a striking and eloquent vindication. More than once during his recent progresses Lord Ripon has expanded the principles upon which his Government have sought to deal with the question of higher education. His speech at Aligarh College affords a useful commentary upon some of the leading paragraphs in the recent Resolution of the Government. But Lord Ripon yesterday went somewhat further than he had done in his previous expositions of educational policy. He dealt with the question of education, not so much as one complete in itself, but as one which at every point touches some of greater problems of public policy. "It seems to me," he said, "that it is little short of folly to throw open to increasing numbers the rich stores of

Western learning; that we should inspire them with European ideas, and bring them into closest contact with English thought; and that then we should pay no heed to the growth of those aspirations which we have ourselves created, and to the spread of those ambitions which we have ourselves called forth." There is, indeed, a political significance in the intellectual conditions which the educational movements of recent years have called into existence. Lord Ripon's statement of that special aspect of the question is as brief as it is lucid. How to afford such satisfaction to the new aspirations and to the new ambitions as to render the men who are animated by them the hearty advocates and loyal supporters of the British Crown, was, he said, one of the most important questions with which Indian statesmanship could occupy itself. And he went on to say that it was in such considerations as those that those who could seek for it might find an explanation of much of the policy which he had pursued in this country. We believed that it will be extremely difficult for Lord Ripon's critics to offer an effective rejoinder to this essentially philosophical vindication of that portion of his work which has been most vigorously assailed. It at least throws down to them a challenge which not many of them can be disposed to take up. Will they be content with having led the youth of India into an intellectual abyss—and contentions with so unsatisfactory a result as that would be plainly unscrupulous—or, again, will they advocate a retracing of the steps that have been taken for the higher education of the rising generation? We know they are not prepared for this—we suspect they are not even disposed for it. Will they not recognize the obvious inconsistency that there would be between a policy which on the one hand fostered the intellectual life of the country, while on the other it closed to natives of intellect the careers in which their abilities can be exercised to the greatest good of the Empire? Such is the reflection to which Lord Ripon invited his critics in the address which he delivered in the University Hall.

(From the *Times of India*, Dec. 19.)

This speech delivered by Lord Ripon at the Bombay Town Hall yesterday was one of the most impressive, if not one of the most important, he has ever delivered. And, indeed, the surroundings and associations of the last few days, especially perhaps of the last few hours, would have made any speaker eloquent. Ever

since last Monday morning, wherever Lord Ripon's train has stopped, the platforms have been crowded with deputations, bringing him from far and wide memorials of gratitude for his sympathy to Indian people. Yesterday himself he drove from Government House to the Town Hall through streets that were decorated and densely crowded in his honour, and though here, as in Calcutta, none of the European Houses bore signs of rejoicing, the contrast only threw the native enthusiasm into stronger relief. Lord Ripon will, we dare say, never forget two scenes that greeted him when coming from Elphinstone Circle, itself a sea of turbans, into the Town Hall, the whole of an immense audience rose to greet him with shouts and cheers. The audience contained deputations representing in all one hundred and fifty-eight bodies of memorialists, and coming from nearly all the parts of India through which he has not lately passed—Sirdi, Madras, Hyderabad and Bangalore, and many other equally distant places, as well as from every city and town and district in the Bombay Presidency itself. Only the Bombay address and two or three of the more important addresses foreign to this Presidency were actually read in the hall. The rest were brought up one by one in an almost infinite variety of strange and valuable caskets and laid at Lord Ripon's feet, and before the proceedings were over he promised that he in his turn would lay them at the feet of the Queen-Empress as a proof of the loyalty and devotion of her subjects, and he undertook to say that such a tribute would deeply touch the warm heart of his Royal Mistress. Lord Ripon's speech, though it was the flattest, frankest, and, if we may say so, the most heart-spoken of any of his utterances in public, was happily and even singularly free from controversial matter. Once only did he refer directly to those who had criticised his measures, and hold that in spite of his high endeavour he had actually accomplished little. "To you, gentlemen," I apost," cried he, turning to the audience, "and with your verdict I will rest content." Of course this passage was greeted with the most vociferous applause, and so was another passage, in the delivery of which he seemed almost equally affected. He thanked the Eurasian memorialists from Madras from the bottom of his heart, and he thanked them all the more because they stood there lonely and solitary, amid a mass of native faces. With the speech itself we do not propose to deal here. But the movement that has filled our streets, and has brought tributaries together from the remote corners of the empire, is a strange and significant innovation. Nothing like it has

ever been seen before, and it must, we think, be acknowledged that for the first time in Indian history the people of India have learned how to demonstrate and agitate as a whole, and irrespective of caste or race. The gratitude they are anxious to exhibit in return for a Viceroy's sympathy and good-will is a lesson that other Indian statesmen, however much they differ from Lord Ripon in politics, may well lay to heart. It has been accepted at its true value by the European population of Bombay, who without changing any of the opinions they before expressed, are endeavouring to follow their Governor in that tact and courtesy, which will, we have no doubt, do much to render Lord Ripon's last three days in India one of his pleasant memories by far.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, Dec. 20.)

The foundation-stone of the new Municipal Buildings was laid on Friday by Lord Ripon under the happiest conditions. As a ceremony nothing could have been better ordered or more appropriate, and everything passed off with such regularity that for the moment everybody forgot that the stone which was being laid was the commencement of a building of which not even the plans had been determined upon. The occasion was one of signal importance as an incident in the history of Bombay; it derived an additional and a large interest from the fact that the chief actor in it had done perhaps more than any statesman to foment the gurus of that municipal life of which the new buildings will be a stately token. There is—or should be—a philosophy in all ceremonial; and when Lord Ripon was asked to lay the foundation-stone of a Municipal Hall for Bombay, the thought which prompted the request must have been that he who had done so much to found the political fabric, might well be invited to end his work in India by placing the first stone in a material edifice in which the municipal energies of a great Indian city will, for generations to come, have their home and centre. No choice that the Corporation might make could have been so appropriate. Nor, on the other hand, could more appropriate use have been made of the opportunity than Lord Ripon made of Friday afternoon's ceremonial. The historical allusions with which he opened his address were more than timely; they were inevitable. It is one of the curiosities of history and of archaeology that wherever municipal com-

munities have been distinguished for a high vitality—wherever municipal liberties have reached a full development—there the civic buildings have been stately and magnificent. There then is an excess, if excess were needed, for the lavishness with which the Corporation of Bombay have conceived their project for putting a roof over their heads. But it was for purposes rather of illustration than of justification that Lord Ripon recited his audience of what the free commonwealths of Italy and the Borgheys of the Low Countries had done in this direction. He lost no time in spelling out a larger justification, of which his own policy in the matter of local self-government was the subject; and it must have been in no small degree interesting to his audience to learn how important a part Bombay had unconsciously played in the initiation of that policy. It was, we might, be now told us, that the work which must fill the largest space is any estimate of his Indian career was really overreached. On his arrival here in 1880, the success with which the municipal government of the city had been conducted seems to have made a distinct impression upon him. It prompted his inquiries into the subject, and it was here that the conviction took root in his mind that the principle which had been applied with such good results in Bombay was capable of a much more extensive application.

Here we have an interesting and gratifying contribution to the history of local government in Bombay. With all the shortcomings with which we sometimes accuse ourselves we may take credit for having in this matter been as a city set upon a hill—a bright and encouraging example to the towns of India, and in some degree a contributor to their new elevation. But Lord Ripon's account of the matter has a wider significance than this. It provides, we suspect, a sufficient answer to those who have contended that he came here with certain cut-and-dried theories of his own, and that his method all along has been a mere working up to those theories. It seems to be much nearer the truth to conclude that Lord Ripon landed here with an open mind as a statesman having principles of his own, and a career behind him as well as before him, could well have brought, and that his policy was really formed upon a deliberate view of the proved necessities of the country. We can see none of the characteristics of a doctrinaire in a statesman who, on finding that Bombay stood alone amongst all the towns of the Presidency in enjoying the institutions of municipal self-government, concluded that the local government of the country was inadequate and inconsistent. The process, in

fact, by which Lord Ripon arrived at his conclusions appears to have been so purely deductive that those who charge him with having been too much attached to his preconceived theories of his own, were much in danger of proving themselves to be theorists. And there were administrative reasons, no less than political, for taking the forward step which Lord Ripon so effectively vindicated yesterday. The time was approaching when the contrasts between the Supreme and Provincial Governments which formed an essential part of Lord Mayo's decentralization scheme had to be renewed; and it was necessary to decide whether not a natural and convenient development should be given to the principle embodied in that widely approved schema. It was, indeed, difficult to listen to much of Lord Ripon's exposition on Friday without wondering why it should have been necessary to deliver it, except for the purposes of history. It must soon be recognized that all that need be said in vindication of his policy of local self-government, and in disproof of the dangers that are here and there believed to be involved in it, has already been said. But a better answer even than the best apologetics that its author can offer may be looked for in due course, "*Sedentia ostendit*". Lord Ripon said, when dealing with the imaginary difficulties with which objectors have confronted this scheme. So, too, it is to the operation of the scheme that we must look for an adequate justification of all that is experimental in it. The seal upon which the experiment is being made is large enough.

In the Bombay Presidency there are twenty-four municipalities constituted on the elective basis, where, when he landed in this city less than five years ago, there were none. He makes no extravagant claim upon the imagination when he asks us, with a confidence which is at least as much based upon judgment as upon hope, to look forward to a prosperous growth of the municipal life of the Empire.

After the conclusion of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone Lord Ripon, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, proceeded to St. Xavier's College, where he was received by a large concourse of people. In reply to an address which recapitulated the educational achievements of the institution since its establishment some twenty-five years ago, his lordship said that the future of India depended largely on the youths who were trained in that and similar institutions. He noticed with pleasure the tribute paid in the address to the policy of Government in fostering educational efforts of all kinds, irrespective of caste or creed. As was truly stated in the address, the various Administrations in India

did this with a liberality and an absence of restrictive conditions which would compare favourably with the practice of most countries of Europe. He naturally felt a peculiar interest in the remarkable success of St. Xavier's College, and in the reflection that so many thousands had received the best instruction within its walls. He earnestly impressed upon his youthful auditors that education was a means and not an end, and that whether a cultivated mind proved a blessing or a curse would depend upon the use that was made of it. He exhorted them to keep the highest objects in life steadily in view, and to paid a warm tribute to the self-sacrificial and devotion of the founders and instructing staff of the institution. He bade them a hearty good-bye with manifold emotion. The enthusiasm of the college students and the boys of the school knew no bounds; and his lordship was literally smothered with plauds of bouquets not to be numbered. The building was illuminated very beautifully, the long and slender windows of the great quadrange being picked out in colored lamps. The city was again lighted up in the evening and the streets crowded by the citizens. The second day passed in Bombay by the retiring Viceroy was in many respects as remarkable as the first.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, Dec. 22.)

The popular enthusiasm which signalled the stay of Lord Ripon in Bombay, culminated on Saturday in the most remarkable demonstration ever seen in this city, or indeed in India, when his lordship proceeded in state from Government House, Parel, to the Apollo-bunder to take his departure in the Clive. The six miles of streets and roads were thronged by the whole valid population, reinforced by contingents from the country round, and even from the Deccan and Ganget. The most perfect order prevailed, and was found compatible with a degree of interest and enthusiasm which was the more striking owing to the character for self-control, not to say apathy, which the Bombay public has hitherto largely shared with all other Orientals. Business was completely suspended, and for a second time during the week all the mills took a complete holiday, and formed processions in honour of the departing Viceroy. The operatives of some of the mills carried

every man his banneret, and there was an abundance of flags, and plenty of music. The streets were sumptuously decorated, and the general effect was ravishing and gay, if occasionally a little bizarre. The numbers on foot have been estimated at little short of three lakhs, and an official source has full means of forming an accurate estimation, says that even the great demonstration in honour of the arrival of the Prince of Wales was but a joke to that of Saturday. This was but the last and greatest of a series of demonstrations which were unprecedented in their universality and warmth. It was satisfactory to find that there was no juring over party names. The European quarter of the Fort was decorated as well as the rest of the city, and large numbers of ladies and gentlemen came forth in the hot afternoon to witness a remarkable and imposing manifestation of esteem and affection for the retiring Governor-General. So far as the desire to preserve order was concerned, the citizens of Bombay might be said to have been their own police during those last few days. Still the duty of guiding such vast masses of enthusiastic people necessarily imposed an enormous amount of hard work on the not very numerous police force of the city. The officers and men of the force showed excellent tact and good-humour. Lord Ripon on saying good-bye to the Commissioner, Sir Frank Scott, at the bunder, was met with an acknowledgment of the hard work done by the police, and of the good order maintained throughout his visit. His lordship's praise was well deserved, for certainly the Bombay police have never before been subjected to so continuous a strain, and they have borne it with great good-will. Though the whole population was in the streets, not a single accident took place. And the magistrates have had less rather than more of the usual quantum of police cases. This absence of accident or offence is creditable to all concerned, and proves conclusively that there was no grain of disorder in all the various elements which went to make up the demonstrations of sympathy with Lord Ripon. And it was noticeable because throughout there was an evident desire to couple with the honour accorded to the ex-Viceroy an expression of loyalty and love for the Queen-Empress.

While the presence of Lord Ripon gave an opportunity for the expression of the popular feeling, his lordship's well-considered and well-delivered addresses, and his personal influence, have undoubtedly contributed to the political education of all sections of the community. The hazy notions

which obtained in some quarters as to the real scope and character of the policy with which his name is identified, have undergone considerable modification. There is now, it may be affirmed, a single individual in Bombay who believes that Lord Ripon's mission may be characterized in the application of the "big, big D" to the Elphinstone Bill. That measure has receded into a very secondary position in the retrospect of an administration which has come to be regarded as a new point of departure in the history of British rule in India. It is seen pretty plainly by everybody that the allegation that the late Viceroy had introduced revolutionary changes which were tending to inevitable anarchy is as wide of the truth, as are the contrary statements which have often appeared in the same columns, and even in the same paragraphs, leaders asserting that, as a matter of fact, he had failed to accomplish a single change in any respect, and that the cause of local self-government, and that of the development of education, have not been advanced at all. On the contrary, everything in respect to both of those subjects remaining just where it was at the close of Lord Cawnpore's administration. It is admitted, indeed, that Lord Ripon repealed the Vernacular Press Act, but it is in the same breath avowed that in its repeal it has merely registered the intention of the incoming Government, which recognized that the measure was a blunder and had practically rescinded it by allowing it to become a dead letter. It is agreed with anxiety, though not with certainty, that in getting rid of it Lord Ripon sacrificed an excellent measure, which was a proof of the high and prudent statesmanship of his predecessor, and was a necessary document to sedition writers. These latter, the ingenuous apologists for the Gaengi Act stigma, were never satisfied by it, or even offended at it, seeing that they knew perfectly well that it was never intended to be used even by its own authors. Similarly, it is alleged against the late Viceroy that he withdrew from, or rather scuttled out of, Kandahar, an act which is described as a proof of his inability to appreciate a spirited frontier policy, the fact that Kandahar formed as part of Lord Beaconsfield's scientific frontier being ignored. Had Lord Ripon decided to retain the city, though looking up ten thousand men in a remote garrison three hundred miles beyond the natural frontier, while ten thousand men were devoted to the duty of guarding the communications, his lordship's recklessness would have been, no doubt, contrasted with the prudent self-control which characterized the frontier strategy of the previous Administration. The

fact that he gave up Kaushal is dwelt upon, but he gets no credit for the development of the British frontier which outwits Kaushal, and reduces to nil the value of that strong place as a strategical point of offence against India. This method of criticism has been too much in favour hitherto in certain quarters; but after all names and places vouch for the man and his policy which has been recently given in Bengal, it may appear that it will cease to be regarded as covering the whole ground. It does not sufficiently account for the phenomenon that while the Viceroys who have just left our shores was the best abuser of all our Viceroys, he was the one amongst them all who contrived to win for himself and the Government of which he was the head, the confidence and even the affection of all India. Lord Ripon's speech in this city have shown that his leadership is possessed of considerable oratorical skill and force. He always interested his audience, and he never spoke without making clear such that had been misapprehended or misrepresented. He confirmed his friends in their friendship, and made many converts, without striving to do so; it may safely be said that he made not a solitary enemy, so kindly and considerate was he in his utterances and in his policies.

It is too much to suppose that doubts and misgivings have been all laid, and will trouble the mind no more. But there is now, and there will be henceforward, a juster idea of the real scope of the principles which he sought to make into rules of administration, and of the extent to which he wished to apply them. The fear that the two races have been placed in irreconcileable antagonism is soon to have been banished; however lamentable the recriminations, and the insults interchanged during an outburst of ill-temper and passion in Bengal, the oral spirit has not tainted the great community which is the true centre of political thought and social progress in India. The view of things which recommends itself to the good sense of Bengal at the close of Lord Ripon's arduous term of office will, we may be permitted to hope, be accepted as right and sound in Calcutta when his successor's hour of departure strikes.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, Dec. 22.)

A STRIKING incident connected with Saturday's oration to Lord Ripon deserves notice, as affording illustration of the Hindu idea of what Carlyle calls "hero-worship." Near the gate of the old Hindu temple of Monahadevi were found standing two aged-looking and bearded Brahmins, with three others behind them, holding in their hands silver trays, and intent upon doing what they called "Ripon Poja" to the departing Viceroy. As the carriage containing Lord Ripon and Sir James Ferguson drew near, one of the Brahmins standing behind shouted the words, "Monahadevi Brahmins." They stopped the carriage, and offered on behalf of the Monahadevi and Bhuleshwar temples two silver trays containing garlands, flowers, sandalwood, magnuts, tulsi, rice, turmeric, and cucumbers coated with gold leaf, as "the sacred tribute of a sacred people," accompanying the offering by utterances in Sanskrit of benedictions usual among them on such occasions. It is, we are told, an old Hindu custom, handed down by tradition from time immemorial, to offer rice, cucumbers and flowers on the occasion of the separation of a dear relative or friend bound on a long journey. These things are symbols of good wishes and prosperity on the journey. This is also, we are informed, the mode in which the highest religious reverence is paid to learned Brahmins, head-priests, preachers of religion and morality, priests, Brahmarishi and those worthy of the highest respect and gratitude. The conferring of such honours by Hindu priests from temples which have been the great strongholds of Hindu religion and belief derives significance not merely from the fact of their being the highest symbols of regard, but from the circumstances that it is the most striking instance of the kind witnessed, in Bombay if not in India, of an Englishman being the recipient of such honours. It is proof, if any were needed, of how even the most conservative and traditional Hindus were stirred from the depths of their hearts, and as such is worthy of note. One of the trays in Mr. Primrose's hands formed the subject of curiosity at the Apollo-bunder.

