Archives 1—10,000—6-10-76.

(1) Number of pages (tk.)

(2) Date of repair 29. 1. 77.

(3) Initials of the Referencer

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Judicial DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. ~~B.P. No.~~ 23 ~~Press.~~ Mis.

(confidential.)

Dated 2. 1. 1894. ~~197 .~~

Not to be folded or roughly handled.

Reg. No. 7843
15-12-93

MADRAS POLICE

ABSTRACT OF INTELLIGENCE.

Vol. VI.] Fort St. George :—*Saturday, 9th December 1893.* [No. 45.

Foreigners.

Abd-ur-rahim.

1266. Arrivals—At Ambur (North Arcot) :—Abd-ur-rahim (son of Abd-ul Ghafur), 40, Arab beggar, of Muscat, from Vániyambádi, proceeding to Madras *viâ* Vellore. (*North Arcot*, 27–11–93.)

Haroon, Joseph, Sirdar Shah, Chiraq Ali Shah, Hymat Khan, Miskin Shah.

1267. At Bellary :—Haroon (son of Moses), 25 and Joseph (son of Nasim ?), 40, Turks, trading in caps, from Belgaum, proceed to Adóni ; Sirdar Shah, Chiraq Ali Shah, Hymat Khan and Miskin Shah (paragraph 1243) from Kurnool. (*Bellary*, 4–12–93.)

Saiyid Ahmad, Nabi Bakhsh, Mirza, Harvi Shah (?).

1268. At Mangalore :—Saiyid Ahmad [son of Qadir Kamal Poshe (?)], 35, Muhammadan beggar, of Hyderabad, from Mercara ; Nabi Bakhsh (son of Amir Bakhsh), 30, Mirza (son of Manjal), 18, Muhammadan physicians, of Delhi, from Mercara ; Harvi Shah (?) (father's name not known), 50, Muhammadan fakir, of Surat, from Mercara. (*South Canara*, 29 *and* 30–11–93.)

Mavut Khan.

1269. At Chingleput :—Mavut Khan (son of Umar Khan), 40, Patan horse-dealer, from Colombo, and left for Madras *en route* to Bombay. (*Chingleput*, 4–12–93.)

Budan Sahib, Ali Khan, Haidar Khan, Shamsher Khan, Ahmad Ali Khan, Pir Khan.

1270. At Madura :—Budan Sahib, 30, Ali Khan, 25, Haidar Khan, 55, Shamsher Khan, 30, Ahmad Ali Khan, 40, and Pir Khan, 60 (fathers' names could not be ascertained), of Kandahar, from Travancore State, and left for Trichinopoly. They are suspected of being professional house-breakers ; style themselves asafœtida merchants, but they had nothing with them. It is suspected they committed a heavy house-breaking at Palani last month. (*Madura*, 2–12–93.)

Note.—District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, is requested to have these men carefully watched. (*S.B.*)

Abd-ul Jafar Khan, Saiyid Azam Shah, Alam Khan, Majulam Khan.

1271. Note.—The District Superintendent of Police, Kistna, reports that Abd-ul Jafar Khan, Saiyid Azam Shah, Alam Khan and Majulam Khan (paragraph 1158) have not arrived at Bezwada. The District Superintendent of Police, Gódávari, is requested to have inquiries made regarding them. (*S.B.*)

Ahmad, Sakid.

At Bandar Town (Kistna) :—Ahmad (son of Chandu), 60, and his son Sakid, styling themselves Patan cultivators, of Peshawar, from Bombay. (*Kistna*, 1–12–93.)

1272. At Salem:—A[illegible] Khan (paragraph 1233), from M[illegible] (paragraph 1238), from C[illegible] (Salem, 1 and 2-12-93.)

[illegible]bas Khan, Mu[illegible]

1273. At Negapatam:—[illegible] Khan (paragraph 121[illegible]), from [illegible] Penang. ([illegible], 28-11-[illegible])

[illegible]ona Kh[illegible]

1274. At Tinnevelly:—Aziz Muhammad (son of [illegible]), 30, Arab, trading in [illegible] from [illegible], and Abd-ur-rahim (paragraph [illegible]) from M[illegible] and proceeded to Tuticorin. ([illegible], 30-[illegible])

Aziz Muhammad, Abd-ur-rahim.

1275. At Trichinopoly:—[illegible] Khan (paragraph 1084), Mirjan Khan (son of Ila Bakhsh), 50, and Mirab Khan (son of [illegible]), [illegible], Patan horse-dealers, from Madura; Ismail Khan (son of Qadir Khan), 50, Patan horse-dealer, from Ari[illegible]; Saiyid Dela Shah (son of Saiyid Rasul), 45, Saiyid horse-dealer, from Tanjore. (Trichinopoly, 2-12-93.)

Bhai Khan, Mirjan Khan, Mirab Khan, Ismail Khan, Saiyid Dela Shah.

1276. Departures—From Salem:—Saiyid Muhammad (paragraph 1[illegible]) for Madras and Abd-ul Mannam (paragraph [illegible]87) for Erode. (Salem, 1-12-93.)

Saiyid Muhammad, Abd-ul Mannam.

ARMS ACT.

1277. In Tinnevelly:—[illegible] Kovil Pillai Nadan, of Kadianodi, was fined eight annas by the Joint Magistrate for unlicensed possession of a gun. (*Tinnevelly W.R.*, 25-11-93.)

Kovil Pillai Nadan.

1278. In Malabar:—One Kumalli Raman Chetti, of Sultan's Battery, was fined Rs. 2 for unlicensed possession of a gun. One Periamkulam Kutiappan, of Chowghat, was fined Rs. 10 (in default to one week's rigorous imprisonment) under clause *e*, section 19, Act XI of 1878. (*Malabar W.Rs.*, 25-11 *and* 2-12-93.)

Kumalli Raman Chetti, Periamkulam Kutiappan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1279. One M. Ramachendra Aiyar, the secretary of the Mahajana Sabha, Conjeeveram, applied to the Inspector of Police on the 29th November for permission to publish by "tom-tom" the holding of a mass meeting for the purpose of praying the Government to restore the elective franchise of the municipal commission. The meeting was held in the Cloth Merchants' chattram in "Little Conjeeveram." About 2,000 persons were present. The meeting was for the purpose of petitioning Government to restore the powers of election of the chairman of the municipal council. The appointment of one Kannappa Mudali as chairman was advocated and that of Ramachendra Aiyar as deputy chairman. It was pointed out that, under the present system of appointment by Government, the chairman took no interest in the work. It was decided that Government be petitioned. (*Chingleput W.R.*, 2-12-93.)

Mass meeting at Conjeeveram.

1280. On the 25th ultimo a native lady, whose name would not be divulged by her followers, but was subsequently ascertained (at Tanjore) to be Jamma Bhai, a niece of His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar, arrived at Conjeeveram on a pilgrimage to Ramnad. On the 28th she arrived at Tanjore with a large number of followers who are carrying 14 guns. (*Chingleput and Tanjore W.Rs.*, 2-12-93.)

"Jamma Bhai," niece of His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar, on pilgrimage.

[illegible] foreigners, [illegible] Joseph [illegible], applied [illegible] the District Magistrate [illegible] for assistance [illegible] he was [illegible] French. He [illegible]

Wil[illegible] employed [illegible] spoke English [illegible]

Joseph [illegible] a native of Alsace-Lorraine, aged 40, stated that he had [illegible] St. Augustin from Marseilles [illegible] on his way to Madras [illegible] Colombo, where he lost his [illegible] met him in a boarding [illegible] where he had friends who [illegible] He is unacquainted [illegible] at Colombo and allowed him [illegible] W.R., 25-11-93.) with English. He speaks German and French.

1282. The District Superintendent of Police, Vizagapatam, reports that nothing is known of Frederick Lawrence either in Vizagapatam or Waltair. (*Vizagapatam W.R.*, 2-12-93.)

Frederick Lawrence, Farasian (paragraph 120[illegible]).

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

1283. Meetings to appoint delegates for the coming session of the Indian National Congress at Lahore were held in Calicut and Palghat on the 20th and 23rd November respectively. At Calicut there were no speeches and the attendance consisted of about 20 vakils and others. The Honorable Sankara Nair, K. Raman Menon, B.A., B.L., C. Kanchi Ra[illegible] Menon were appointed delegates.

Congress meetings in Malabar. Election of delegates.

At Palghat the meeting was convened by P. S. Chinasawmy Pillai, the municipal chairman, and he spoke on the great benefits to be derived from the Indian National Congress and pointed out that the expansion of the Legislative Council was due to the congress agitation. He also dwelt on the subjects of the separation of revenue from magisterial functions, the raising of the age for candidates for the Indian Civil Service examinations, the closing of outstills in the Abkári Department in the various presidencies and the passing of Mr. Paul's Simultaneous Examinations Bill in the House of Commons as all due to "Congress."

One S. K. Nair, of Travancore, an itinerant lecturer, with no adequate means of livelihood, then addressed the meeting and sketched the history of the congress from its inception. He inveighed against the native community generally for showing apathy in these great political agitations and cried "shame—eternal shame" on them. S. K. Nair, at the proposition of K. P. Achuta Menon, a vakil, was then appointed delegate and his colleagues Chinasawmy Pillai and Achuta Menon were also appointed. The meeting was poorly attended. (*Malabar*, 5-12-93.)

1284. *The reception of Mr. A. O. Hume, the General Secretary of the "National Congress."*—Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., arrived at the Central Station on 1st December 1893 at 8 [illegible] by the N.-W. mail train and was given a very enthusiastic reception by the "Madras Congress committee" and the leading non-official citizens of Madras. Over a thousand people were collected on the platform; the following were amongst those present: Messrs. E. Norton and W. Symonds, the Honorable P. Rungiah Naidu, Raja Si Ramasamy Mudaliar, P. Somasoondram Chettiar, C. Ethirajooloo Naidu, Kristn Doss Bala Mukundoo Doss, Aroonaghery Naidu, B.A., Krishnasamy Naidu, B.A., B.L., S. Soobramania Iyer, G. Soobramania Iyer, B.A., Haji Bacha Sahib, T. V. Apparow Naidu, P. R. Soondram Iyer, and T. A. Narasimhachary.

Mr. A. O. Hume and Mr. Morgan Brown, of the Indian National Congress.

[illegible] Somasoondram [illegible] read the following address:—

[illegible] politan [illegible]

[illegible] citizens.

To-day you [illegible] India to see [illegible] though much abuse and misrepresentation [illegible] recognition of their right to [illegible] a share [illegible] tion to which the supreme [illegible] and the State [illegible] Parliament has at length [illegible] to recommend, and we, who [illegible] of your [illegible] century since Her Majesty spoke [illegible] to you, both for the sagacious and [illegible] great whole the educated intelligence of [illegible] political advancement and reform and for the [illegible] less people through doubt and difficulty, th[illegible] political emancipation in 1893.

We offer you, sir, a reverent gratitude and [illegible] head and heart which make you pre-eminently [illegible] which no danger could daunt, for the patience [illegible] singleness of aim and the disinterestedness of purpose [illegible] satisfaction born of duty nobly done.

We pray that you may be spared for many a year to com[illegible] you may live to know how well and wisely the peoples of this country [illegible] both that inheritance your unselfish and statesmanlike zeal has helped them to [illegible] the political that you may see raised in your lifetime the rare, imperishable monument of a country's gratitude—for our sakes, that we may put into practical effect for the benefit of the Indian nation the lessons we have learned from your career of simplicity and truth and strength.

Mr. Hume thanked the audience for the warm reception given him and for the very flattering and eulogistic address presented to him in a sandalwood casket, and said, referring to the expansion of the Legislative Council, that "the future historians would fix upon this year as the greatest era; that looking back into histories of the past five thousand years the government had been the government of rajas, princes, aristrocracies and bureaucracies, and now before them lay a long history of popular government which the congress had wrung from unwilling hands with the help of that inherent love of justice which characterises the British nation." He further said that "the concession granted was but a little beginning," but this he said was surely the forecast of "the coming glorious days of popular institutions."

After this Mr. Hume was garlanded by P. Somasoondram Chettiar. Then Mr. Hume and Mr. Morgan Brown, his assistant, with Messrs. E. Norton and W. Symonds and Haji Bacha Sahib, got into a carriage amid loud cheers and drove to Dunmore House followed in a procession by about thirty carriages of the congresswallahs receiving addresses on the way.

On the Penitentiary road near Raja Ramasamy Mudaliar's choultry a deputation, representing several literary societies in Black Town and the Oriental Dramatic Company, waited under a triumphal arch and presented the following address:—

To

ALLAN O. HUME, Esq., C.B.

Respected Sir,

We, the members of the undermentioned associations or public institutions, situated in Black Town, beg leave very respectfully to accord to you the heartiest welcome to Madras. We very gladly avail ourselves of this happy opportunity to express our profound admiration for your noble career and to acknowledge thankfully the debt immense of endless gratitude under which our country lies to you as a life-long friend and large-hearted benefactor. We devoutly

[illegible] health and [illegible] were [illegible] and your [illegible]

Respec[illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] Room,

[illegible] Literary [illegible]

To

ALLAN O. HUME [illegible]

[illegible] ve been [illegible] which supports [illegible] us from [illegible] of the Madras [illegible] which your noble [illegible] heartily welcome you to the capital [illegible] Southern India with [illegible] regard and gratefulness.

In doing [illegible] cannot but [illegible] in words to express fully our gratitude to you [illegible] for your disinterested [illegible] sacrifice in the cause of ameliorating the political condition of the Indian subjects of Her Most Gracious Imperial Majesty. It is but needless for us to add that for all the good that the Great Indian National Movement, under your statesmanlike leadership, has produced and yet to produce [illegible] India, as a whole, we feel sure, cannot fail to include your venerable name in their daily prayer to the Almighty to grant you a long lease of life in order that you may see for yourself how India utilizes the sacred political privileges which your unselfish zeal and devotion has entitled them to.

In reply to this Mr. Hume thanked them for the kind words in the address and said that he accepted them not because he merited them, but as a tribute to that national movement "the Indian National Congress."

Again near the Body Guard lines, under another triumphal arch on which was inscribed, "Students welcome Father—Long live British Government," a large number of students, representing all the colleges, waited in a deputation and presented the following address:—

To

ALLAN O. HUME, Esq., C.B.

Revered and beloved Sir,

On behalf of the students who are now under education in the city of Madras, we, the undersigned, respectfully offer you the heartiest welcome to this country, in whose best interests, political, material, social, and moral, you have, with single [illegible] devotion, labored in season and out of season, content to spend and be spent in its service. Of an age to feel rather than to think [illegible] yet—according to the measure of our limited knowledge and experience—cannot but be sensible of, while we are humbly grateful for, what the most trusted of our elders tell us you have done, and are doing, for them and us, without hope of reward other than that which [illegible] ever be the meed of each self-sacrificing soul who does nothing through faction or through vainglory, looking always not to his own things but also to the things of others. And, sir, if the child be indeed the father of the man, how is it possible for us to develop into good citizens if we fail to take an intelligent interest in the anatomy and physiology of the body politic? Are not the youths of the West early taught by their parents and pastors to be not silent, but voiceful in their juvenile admiration of the glories of the House of Salisbury, or the dauntlessness of John Hampden, and to connect the principles of the political past with the principles of the political present? Believing that the science of politics fits us to understand and eventually to undertake the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, we hold that the balance of wisdom lies rather with those who systematically study that science from their earliest days than with those who defer this study to a period when the anxieties of life must warp their sympathies and freeze the genial currents of their souls.

With no touch of apology for rushing in where our adult masters fear to tread, we approach you with this address, asking you to be pleased neither to refuse to accept it, nor to despise the day of small beginnings.

In reply, Mr. Hume said that he did not believe in the wisdom of the prohibition that students should not take part in politics and that such ideas can only emanate from pedagogues who never looked beyond their school windows and such

[illegible]

We, the members [illegible] Literary Societies beg to approach you on this occasion [illegible] of Southern India with feelings of reverence and gratitude.

In welcoming you to our city, [illegible] our deep gratitude [illegible] for your labour of love for the last eight years in the [illegible] of India's political progress, [illegible] spirit of self-sacrifice and single-hearted devotion which you have so eminently illustrated in your own person.

We may assure you, sir, that Young India will always cherish your name with the highest respect and gratitude for the loving interest you have [illegible] evinced in their well-being and progress and that during the centuries to come you will ever be looked upon as their friend, philosopher and guide.

In conclusion we wish you a pleasant and useful tour through India and a safe return home to continue for many long years to come the noble work of India's political advancement.

Under an arch erected near the Vizianagram Maharaja's fountain the following address was read by [illegible] Norton on behalf of the Triplicane Literary Society:—

To

ALLAN O. HUME, Esq., C.B.

Respected Sir,

We, the members of the "Triplicane Literary Society," beg to offer you a most cordial welcome to this city, and we deem it a privilege to be allowed to convey to you our humble tribute of love and respect on this happy occasion.

We can hardly find words to express our deep and heartfelt gratitude for your life-long services in the cause of India's moral and material advancement. In the face of difficulties that might have disheartened less earnest and resolute spirits, you have steadfastly pursued your generous plans for raising the people of India in the scale of nations and securing to them a larger and a more effective share in the administration of their country.

The last forty years of British administration in India has been an era of brilliant progress and towards the glorious results achieved during this period not a little has been contributed by the sympathy and good-will of our rulers, by the interest evinced by the British electorate in Indian matters, and by the noble help of British statesmen, prominent among whom stand out the honored names of Fawcett, Bright, and Bradlaugh; but, sir, to speak of a cause more immediate and dear to us, your humane and disinterested endeavours deserve not the least share of our gratitude.

The crowning monument of your unselfish exertions is the Indian National Congress—a movement which has done invaluable service in reconciling and unifying the divergent interests of the various races that owe allegiance to the British rule in this country. The reorganization of the Legislative Councils on an elective basis and the increased attention and interest now bestowed by the Imperial Parliament on Indian questions are the fruits of your indomitable energy and untiring perseverance.

You have worked amongst us, appreciated our good traits, pointed out our failings, and taught us by your noble example to look forward to the regeneration of this land with hope and confidence. You have sown the seeds of self-reliance, of a higher political existence and of a purer patriotic life. They may not and cannot bear fruit in the immediate future, but generations yet unborn will assuredly reap the harvest thereof and marvel at the sagacity, foresight and humanity of the men but for whose faith and single-minded devotion that harvest would not have been there for them to reap.

The joy that we feel to-day in seeing you in our midst is but a poor recompense for your labours in our behalf; but, sir, our joy is merely the index of the verdict of the future, which,

[illegible]

[illegible] read the following [illegible]

ALLAN O. HUME, [illegible]

We, the inhabitants of the [illegible] welcoming you most cordially [illegible] the [illegible] energy and [illegible] sacrifice for the last [illegible] have [illegible] your venerable name [illegible] racial animosity amongst the Indian [illegible] have been [illegible] peace and union. The enlarged Legislative Council which purports to free us from political thraldom [illegible] a standing monument to the glory with which your noble work had been crowned with success.

In conclusion, we pray [illegible] you, our political saviour, a happy long life that you may have the pleasure to see [illegible] we regard and use for the benefit of our nation the [illegible] political rights which your constitutional leadership of the Indian National Congress has earned for us.

The arch at this place bore the inscription "Welcome, True Briton."

At Mr. Vanoogopaul Pillay's house, "Sweet Home," in the Mowbray's Road, an arch was put up with "Sweet Home welcomes Mr. Hume" inscribed on it. At this place the horses were again unharnessed and the carriage was dragged as far as "Dunmore House," where under an arch the members of the Mylapore Athenæum assembled and read the following address:—

To

ALLAN O. HUME, Esq., C.B.

Respected and beloved Sir,

On behalf of the *Mylapore Athenæum*, we beg to offer you a most cordial welcome on your arrival in our midst after an interval of nearly six years. During this period, your untiring labours in the cause of political reform have borne fruit and the germ of an elective system has been introduced in the country, which, we hope, will, in course of time, lead to the formation of bodies, sufficiently large and representative in character, to effectively voice the will of the people. To you, sir, is largely due the credit of bringing together on a common platform men of diverse tongues, creeds and races, and of inducing them to forget all differences and feel the thrill of an awakening national life. Your noble and unselfish devotion to the cause of the regeneration of this country, your spirit of generous self-sacrifice, your indefatigable energy, and your unflagging enthusiasm furnish us with an ideal of life, the ardent pursuit of which can alone lead us to a place among the nations of the world. That you may be long spared to guide and assist us in our endeavours to work out the political regeneration of this country and achieve national greatness is the fervent prayer of this land. With the most profound expressions of gratitude, admiration and respect, &c.

There was a large gathering all along the road apparently attracted by the arches and Tamil notices circulated. Nothing seditious was said. (*City Police.*)

Public meeting in honour of Mr. A. O. Hume.

1285. A very large and enthusiastic crowd, composed of non-official native gentlemen and students of Madras, assembled at the Victoria Hall on Saturday evening, 2nd instant, to witness the presentation of an address and silver casket to Mr. A. O. Hume, General Secretary to the Indian National Congress, by the Madras Standing Congress committee.

Long before the hour appointed the hall was crowded almost to suffocation, so much so that it was resolved to hold the meeting in the open space in front of the southern entrance of the hall.

Among those present were C. Somasoondram Chettiar, the Honorable Kalyanasoondram Iyer, the Honorable Sankara Nair, Sankara Menon, B.A., B.L., G. Soobramania Iyer, B.A., editor of the *Hindu*, G. Paramaswaram Pillai, editor of the [illegible] Rao [illegible] editor of the *Hindu*, [illegible] of the [illegible] Karunakara Menon, assistant [illegible] of the [illegible] Ven[illegible] [illegible] Vis[illegible] Iyer [illegible] to [illegible] the Literary [illegible] M. V[illegible] Mudaliar [illegible] Hall [illegible] Norton [illegible]

At about [illegible] Eardley Norton [illegible] Symonds, and Mr. [illegible] of the British Committee [illegible] National Congress, came to the hall [illegible] was drawn up just about the southern entrance. On the hall being occupied [illegible] were asked to remain in the carriage and Mr. Hume was requested to address the meeting from the landau and not to alight.

On the motion of Mr. Norton, Somasoondram Chettiar was voted to the chair. Veeraraga[illegible] Chariar, secretary to the Madras Standing Committee of the Indian National Congress, read the following address which was put into a silver casket and presented to [illegible] amidst loud cheers:—

To

ALLAN O. HUME, Esq., C.B.

The respectful address of the Madras Standing Committee of the Indian National Congress.

Sir,

During the last eight years, a period synchronous with your connection with the Indian National Congress, there has been a marked awakening throughout the country to the political rights of Her Majesty's subjects—rulers and ruled alike have been stirred into thought and action. Old heresies have been exploded, old abuses cured, and activity—social as well as intellectual—has been and still is the key-note of the times. In the repeated meetings of the Congress much has been done to dispel the mists of ignorance and contempt. The Hindu and the Muhammadan, the Parsee and the Sikh have been taught to acknowledge the elementary axiom that one common thread of humanity runs through all the composite fabrics of colour, caste and creed. Organization has effected union, and both together have ensured the first instalment of political freedom whose quickening touch will in the fulness of time develop a no mean order of political capacity.

For this endowment we turn in loving gratitude to you, for you were the first to teach, as you have ever since been among the foremost to sustain, the right of trained and educated intelligence to claim and win a share in legislation for a voiceless people. We are but on the very threshold of reform, and while we look hopefully through the intervening years to the time when we shall enjoy a legitimate and effective veto upon waste, we gratefully acknowledge that ultimate success will in no small measure be justly ascribed to you who, in the infancy of our perpetual struggle to the light, threw yourself fearlessly and unselfishly into the cause of the unenfranchised subjects of Her Majesty the Queen.

And in your wise and constitutional leadership from a condition of political serfdom to a condition of political energy, we have gathered lessons which have strengthened us in the learning, for we have been taught how good and admirable a quality is patience under aspersion, perseverance under discouragement, self-reliance under attack, and we know by a study of your public life that there is no higher or more abiding guerdon within the reach of man than the well-earned consciousness of devotion to the public good.

You need, sir, "no storied urn or animated bust" to record for all time your share in the enlightenment of the masses, or to endear you to the memories of posterities yet unborn. While trophies reared by human art shall fade before the decaying touch of time and storm, your name, garlanded with the recollection of good deeds quietly done, shall be enshrined for all ages in those "temples not made with hands"—the hearts of men who shall pass from ear to ear the story of that Englishman who was wise enough to read the writing on the wall, bold enough to proclaim it to authority, and generous enough to sacrifice his health and wealth, his time and ease, without hope of fee or dread of consequence, to the deliverance of many peoples from a condition of political servitude. To-morrow will rectify the omission of to-day, and history, rightly translating the reverent affection of our children who shall be rich, through your teachings, in a freedom denied their parents, will inscribe your name high on the long and illustrious roll of great Englishmen who have labored with splendid success to forge between England and India the chain of a connection which shall be indissoluble because it is founded on the recognition of justice to all men alike.

Mr. Hume, in addressing the audience, observed that he was extremely grateful to them not only for the warm reception they had accorded him on his arrival but also for the vast assembly which had gathered there that evening to hear him. He was really sorry that he would be heard by only very few by reason of the meeting not having been held in the hall. Besides that he had a bad cold

[illegible] that [illegible] would [illegible] if they [illegible] not to take the [illegible] in his honour but in honour [illegible] congress movement and that success [illegible] have and would have if they were true [illegible] and patriotic in their actions. He [illegible] a fair contingent to represent Madras [illegible] National Congress at Lahore. They [illegible] disgrace [illegible] it would be said of [illegible] Another important point he wanted [illegible] men of Madras was that they should [illegible] National Congress called *India* from the [illegible] has [illegible] become self-supporting in [illegible] to that paper but also to read it first [illegible] "the Gospel of the [illegible] was perhaps the last occasion [illegible] be wide [illegible] people of Madras and the next [illegible] be pr[illegible] would probably be to express [illegible] meet together [illegible] similar manner [illegible] reaches Madras. Anticipating that he [illegible] them again, he would give them a few [illegible] firm, persistent and undaunted in their [illegible] enfranchisement of their country, but with [illegible] of the suffering millions around them, who had [illegible] themselves. The Honorable Kalyanasoondram Iyer [illegible] less fortun[illegible] that a telegram had just then been received that Mr. Dadhabai Naoroji, M.P., expected to arrive at Bombay on the morning of the 3rd instant; that in [illegible]sideration of the eminent services he rendered to India a suitable message of [illegible]ception should be sent immediately and proposed that a telegram be despatched [illegible] Dadhabai Naoroji welcoming him back to India and inviting him to visit Madras.

In seconding the above proposition Mr. Norton said that it needed no seconder as every one was aware of the untiring zeal and energy with which Mr. Dadhabai Naoroji worked in England for India's cause; that the reception to him in Madras (like in other presidency towns) must be enthusiastic and grand so that he might be known as a true representative of India to that portion of the English public who are induced to believe that Dadhabai Naoroji neither represented India nor himself; that the people should not be satisfied with the present concession granted to them; that they were only at the very threshold of political reform; that the answers given by the official members of the local Legislative Council were evasive and unsatisfactory; that they should work firmly and persistently till they get the power to push the debate on the questions in the Legislative Council until the unintelligible portions of the answers disappear; that he never thought of making a speech that night but was glad to have had the opportunity of addressing that meeting in the presence of Mr. Kalyanasoondram Iyer, one of the new-elected non-official members of the local Legislative Council, whose words and actions in the council chamber will be carefully watched by their respective electors.

Then the proposition was carried with loud acclamation.

Mr. Morgan Brown, in addressing the meeting, said that he was connected with the British committee of the Indian National Congress for the past two years and hoped to be able to work for India's cause for many years to come and impressed upon the audience that without the hearty co-operation of the Indians all the efforts of the British committee in England to bring about the desired political reform will prove ineffectual. Mr. W. A. Symonds said that, although he appeared to be an old man, still he was a young public speaker and assured the public that he was prepared to render such assistance as he could to the cause of the Indian political reform for which Mr. Hume had done so much.

A torch light procession, consisting mainly of college students, was then formed and Mr. Hume's carriage was drawn with the procession round the Victoria Hall.

Then the meeting dispersed. (*Ibid.*)

No. 326

EXTRACTS.

Albert James *alias* Muhammad Yakub. (Madras paragraph [illegible].)

1286. "Albert James *alias* Muhammad Yakub (paragraph 2986), a resident of Dublin, who embraced the faith of Islam at Liverpool, has arrived and is putting up at the Serai Ahmad Paina [illegible] that [illegible] Trinity College, [illegible] and in 1885 was in the North-Western Provinces Secretariat at Allahabad; [illegible] he came out to India [illegible] Bahawalpur for some months, and acted as tutor to the son of the [illegible] time. He is suffering from rheumatism, looks very thin and ill. [illegible] for Panipat, but stated that it was his intention to go to Calcutta." ([illegible] No. [illegible], *dated* 25-11-93.)

W. B. Durham. (Madras paragraph 1209.)

1287. "*Vide* paragraph 3028. W. B. Durham left Mussooree on the 12th [illegible] giving out that he was going to Burma, while his wife left for Sambhar, where his father of the Salt Department lives." (*N.W.P. and Oudh No.* 47, *dated* 25-11-93.)

Chapparbands, false coiners. (Madras paragraph [illegible].)

1288. "*Bijapur, November* 25*th.*—*Vide* note to paragraph 1416. The District Superintendent of Police writes:—'I have forwarded lists of Chapparbands, inhabitants of this district, to the Inspector-General of Police. These men belong to the Muhammadan religion, but do not eat beef and follow one or two other Hindu customs. In this district they are laborious and fairly honest, but some of them travel all over India uttering false coin. Their procedure has been described in former abstracts. As they are honest here, it is not possible to proceed against them with any chance of success under chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.

"'In the Bagevadi taluka there are 1,626 Chapparbands (900 adults over [illegible] years of age) and in the Muddebihal taluka 856, of whom 461 are adults. Of these 256 (196 adults) and 97 (64 adults), respectively, are absent, probably on the prowl and making a livelihood with their false coins.

"'I shall esteem it a favour if any Superintendent of Police will send me a photograph of any one convicted of dealing with false coins, so as to give me an opportunity to identify him if he hails from this district.'" (*Bombay No.* 48, *dated* 2-12-93.)

Ramchandra Balvant Sahasrabudhe, Manager, Ryots' Agency. (Madras paragraph 1263.)

1289. "*Satara, November* 27*th.*—The District Magistrate writes (*vide* paragraph 2116):—'There is as yet no further news about Mr. Sahasrabudhe's actions at Malcolmpeth.'"

DEPARTMENTAL NOTICE.

(1) Attention is invited to this office demi-official letter, No. 123 of the 1st November, regarding the kine-killing agitation, and District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police, who have not yet reported on the subject, are requested to do so at an *early* date.

(2) No weekly reports have been received from South Canara since the 7th October and from North Arcot since the 28th idem.

Reports for the week ending 18th November not received from Anantapur and Trichinopoly.

F. S. MULLALY,
Ag. Asst. with the Govt. of Madras.

Unless it was at one time (and may be now is) considered that these weekly reports are of no use — whether this is so or not, officers who have been ordered to report should be made to do so. The I.G. of Police should be told to see to the matter.

16/12/93

W

Circulated

15/12/93

U.S. Judicial Depart[illegible] for issue of necessary orders.

W
21 Dec.

19/12/93

a.S.B.

22/12/

G.O. 29-1-94 No. [illegible]

Read again G.O. 24-6-88 No. 245 Judl.

Order [illegible] 1894 [illegible] 23

The attention of the Inspector General of Police will be invited to the departmental notice No. (2) published at the end of the Madras Police Abstract of Intelligence for the week ending 9th Decr: 93 (No. 15) and he will be requested to impress upon the Supts of Police the necessity for the punctual and regular submission of the weekly reports referred to.

(From Orders)

W
12 Jan

22 Dec.

8/1/94

I.G. Police ~~[illegible]~~

[illegible] 8/1

Confidential No. 1
1894

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O., DATED 9-1-94

No. 23

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