J
53
000—85-7-94

Judicial (1895) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 186

DATED 28th Jan. 1895.

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT AT PARLAKIMEDI

Informing the Municipal Councillors of Parlakimedi, with reference to that portion of their address presented to His Excellency the Govern-or on the 9th October 1894, which relates to the establishment of a --, that in February 1892 the High Court considered it unnecessary to establish an additional District Munsif's Court in Ganjam, and that no communication on the subject has since been received from the High Court which will doubtless move in the matter, if it thinks fit, but that Government is not prepared to take the initiative with regard to it.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

ADDRESSES, &c.

PRESENTED TO

AND

REPLIES MADE

BY

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD WENLOCK,

G. C. I. E.

ON HIS THIRTEENTH TOUR.

September and October 1894.

ADDRESSES, &c.

PRESENTED TO

AND

REPLIES MADE

BY

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD WENLOCK,

G. C. I. E.

ON HIS THIRTEENTH TOUR.

September and October 1894.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Address by the Managing Body of the Lord Ripon Hindu High School, Vizianagram ..	2
His Excellency's Reply	3
Address by the Principal and Staff of the Maharaja's College, Vizianagram	3
Address by the Students of the Maharaja's College, Vizianagram	4
His Excellency's Reply	5
Address by the Chairman and Members of the Municipal Council, Vizianagram	6
His Excellency's Reply	7
Address by the Raja of Bobbili	7
His Excellency's Reply	8
Address by the People of Bobbili	9
His Excellency's Reply	9
Toast by the Raja of Bobbili	10
His Excellency's Reply	12
Address by the Maharaja of Vizianagram	13
His Excellency's Reply	14
Address by the Parlákimedi Municipality	15
His Excellency's Reply	17
Address of the Parlákimedi Reading Room	18
His Excellency's Reply	19
Address of the Utkal Hitheishini Samaj, Parlákimedi	20
His Excellency's Reply	20
His Excellency's Address to the two Uriya Telugu Girls' Schools of the Zemindari ..	24
Address of the Inhabitants of Russellkonda	24
His Excellency's Reply	24
Address from the Municipal Council, Berhampur	25
His Excellency's Reply	25
Address of the Residents of Chatrapur	26
His Excellency's Reply	26
Address from the Berhampur Mahajana Sabha	27
His Excellency's Reply	27
Address from the Municipal Council, Vizagapatam	28
His Excellency's Reply	29
Address from the Párvatípuram Union Panchayat	30
His Excellency's Reply	31
Address from Sri Ankitham Atchayyamma Garu	33
His Excellency's Reply	33
Addresses from the Pupils of St. Aloysius' School and of the Industrial School	33
His Excellency's Reply	34
Address from Girls of the Convent School	34
His Excellency's Reply	34
Address from the Diocese of Vizagapatam	35
His Excellency's Reply	37
Address from Raja Gajapati Rao, C.I.E.	37
His Excellency's Reply	

ADDRESSES, &c., PRESENTED TO AND REPLIES MADE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD WENLOCK ON HIS THIRTEENTH TOUR.

His Excellency Lord Wenlock, accompanied by Major the Hon'ble R. T. Lawley, Military Secretary, and Captain the Hon'ble E. Baring, Aide-de-Camp, left Ootacamund early on the morning of Monday, 17th September 1894, travelling by road direct to Mysore. The party was timed to reach Mysore at 5–45 the same afternoon, but owing to an accident to the carriage soon after passing Nunjengode, they did not arrive till 8 o'clock. The Guard of Honour drawn up at Government House was dismissed, and the salute postponed till next morning. A small party of gentlemen and officials had assembled at Government House to welcome His Excellency, among them being the Diwan, Sir Seshadri Iyer, K.C.S.I., Mr. Basapaji Urs, Major Ravenshaw, Assistant Resident, Colonel Campbell, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, Colonel MacIntyre, Military Secretary, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Benson, Rai Bahadur A. Narasimah Iyengar, Mr. Bhaba, Educational Secretary, Mr. T. Ananda Rao, Chief Secretary, Mr. Linga Raj Urs, Mr. Kanti Raj Urs, Mr. Whiteley, Tutor to the Mysore Princes, Dr. Evans.

At 6-30 on Tuesday morning the salute of seventeen guns announced the arrival of His Excellency. Soon after 7-30 His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by Major Ravenshaw, Assistant Resident, Colonel Campbell, Private Secretary, and an Aide-de-Camp, paid a State visit to His Excellency the Governor. The Diwan, Sir Seshadri Iyer, followed with his Secretary, and then came two or three carriages with the high Durbar officials, the whole procession being escorted by a strong body of cavalry. As His Highness alighted, the Mysore anthem was played and again on his departure after a visit of about a quarter of an hour. The procession re-forming, His Highness returned to the palace, and the business of the morning was over. The return visit was fixed for 4-30 and was to be held in the Durbar Hall facing the large square in the front of the palace. At 4 o'clock all the officials were assembled and ready to take their seats. In the centre of the hall were two cut-glass velvet-cushioned arm-chairs for the use of His Highness and His Excellency. Immediately behind there were ranged a few seats for His Highness' personal suite, to the right were seats for His Excellency's staff, and to the left for the Durbar officials. Troops lined the sides of the square below, spearmen with the emblems were disposed on all sides, some elephants formed a good background and behind all, crowds of busy, excited people gave all the picturesqueness that was required. At the appointed hour His Highness entered the Durbar Hall, and almost immediately the guns gave notice that His Excellency was entering the fort. In two or three minutes the cavalry escort swept into the square followed by the State carriage conveying His Excellency and staff. As His Excellency alighted the band played "God Save the Queen" and His Excellency was escorted to the foot of the steps by the Diwan. At the foot of the steps the Maharaja was awaiting the guest, and conducting him upstairs supported him to his seat. After a few minutes' conversation all the officers present were presented to His Excellency by the Diwan, and, this over, after another short interval His Highness rose, and leading the way proceeded to show Lord Wenlock over the palace. The new Durbar Hall was first inspected, after that the jewels, and then on to the west front, on returning from which the armoury, the new gallery and the music room were visited. The collection of armour is a very fine one indeed, and has probably often been described. In the music room the chief attraction is the phonograph, and His Highness is rapidly getting together a valuable collection of records. Night came on before everything had been seen, so His Excellency's departure was by torchlight. The square was lit up by electricity (as is all the palace) and as the crowd had thickened, the departure was even more picturesque than the arrival. His Excellency bade good bye to His Highness at the bottom of the Durbar Hall steps, and being conducted to his carriage by the Diwan drove off to the strains of "God Save the Queen," with torches flaming and the spearmen shouting to clear the road. This busy day ended with a large dinner-party at Government House where amongst the guests were the two Japanese officers now on tour in India, and who had just arrived from Bangalore and Madras. They were naturally delighted with the news which arrived during the evening, and communicated to them by His Excellency, of the Japanese victory at Ping Yang. On the following morning His Highness the Maharaja drove his guests round the city in his steam carriage. This is a most comfortable conveyance, and as all the working parts are well behaved no discomfort whatever is caused to the occupants of the front seats. In the afternoon the party were driven out by Colonel MacIntyre to inspect Seringapatam. A quiet evening was spent on Wednesday, and on Thursday morning His Excellency took his departure for Bangalore by the ordinary mail train after receiving a deputation from the Mysore Municipality.

The station was prettily decorated in honour of His Excellency's visit, and a representative gathering of officials, military officers and residents was congregated on the platform to receive him. Among these may be mentioned Colonel P. D. Henderson, C.S.I., the Resident, Brigadier-General Gossett, C.B., Colonel Bowen, Lieutenant-Colonel T. T. Leonard, B.R.V., A.D.C., the Rev. Frank Penny, the Rev. J. Black, Mr. Thumboo Chetty. On alighting the Governor stayed for a few moments on the platform, was introduced to General Gossett, shook hands with Colonel Leonard, and was then on the overbridge landing introduced to the Presidents and Commissioners of both the City and Station Municipalities. The troops present were the Band of the Barr Regiment and a Guard of Honour of the Bangalore Volunteers under the command of Lieutenant Gow. His Excellency with Colonel Henderson inspected both escort and Guard of Honour, and then with the Resident and Major Lawley drove away to the Residency. In the evening Lord Wenlock drove round the Cantonment, but His Excellency's survey of Bangalore must have been considerably marred by one of the very heaviest downpours of rain Bangalore had for some time. His Excellency the Governor and party left for Poona on the 22nd October and arrived there on the 25th.

On the 25th September Lord Wenlock and Lord Harris with their respective staffs were among those out with Colonel Sheringham's hounds which met at Ganeshkhind and showed good sport. Their Excellencies lunched with the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club at the Club of Western India, whence they drove in State to the Races, it being cup-day.

On the following day there was a small dinner party at Ganeshkhind. Besides Lords Harris and Wenlock and their staffs, there were about thirty guests, including the Commander-in-Chief, Mrs. Nairne and the Chief's staff, His Highness Aga Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. and Misses Vidal, General and Mrs. Cuningham, Surgeon-Major-General and Mrs. Warren, Colonel Westmacott, Colonel and Mrs. Humfrey, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Tyler, Colonel Salmon and the Diwan of Kolapur, Miss Markham, Captain and Mrs. Mercer, Captain and Mrs. Davey and Mr. Symonds.

Lords Harris and Wenlock dined on the night of the 29th September with the Commander-in-Chief at Magdala House. After dinner their Excellencies attended a splendid entertainment given at the Council Hall by the Maharaja of Kolapur in their honour. The illuminations were elaborate and the attendance very large.

The Fine Arts Exhibition, then being held at the Council Hall, formed an attractive feature of the entertainment. The building was lighted by electricity.

Lord Wenlock and suite left Poona on the morning of the 1st October by the Madras mail train for the East Coast.

At Rajahmundry station the Governor was met by Mr. LeFanu and other officials of the Gódávari district. Mr. Wolfe-Murray joined the party at Simhachalam. The party under the efficient superintendence of Mr. Pope had a quiet journey to Vizianagram. The Maharaja and all the European officials of the place were present on the platform to welcome His Excellency. The Governor and staff drove to Phulbagh where they stayed. A Guard of Honour was furnished by the 11th Madras Infantry under Captain Ffrench.

On the evening of the 3rd His Excellency the Governor paid the Maharaja a State visit. On his way to the Fort His Excellency received and replied to an address from the Ripon High School. From the Fort the Governor proceeded to the College, where addresses were presented by the Professors and Students and by the Vizianagram Municipality. After the distribution of prizes to the Students the Governor replied to the College addresses.

After the replies were over, the Governor laid the corner stone for the extension of the College buildings.

Address by the Managing Body of the Lord Ripon Hindu High School, Vizianagram.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the managing body of the Lord Ripon Hindu High School, Vizianagram, beg to approach your Excellency with feelings of the deepest gratitude for the many benefits conferred on the country during your Excellency's happy *régime* which has been marked by the remarkable progress in educational matters. This institution was originally founded in honour of the noble and large-hearted Marquis of Ripon, and the success of the institution during these many years was owing more to the magic of the name of that great Statesman than to any exertions on our part. But the Educational Rules regarding the recognition of High Schools, which came into force three years ago, have entailed so much additional expenditure, that we have been managing the institution by spending largely from our private resources. With us it is a matter of patriotism to maintain this institution, which has been connected with a name which is enshrined in the hearts of our countrymen, and we most respectfully beg your Excellency to extend to us that help which many private institutions have been receiving, and to which this institution also is entitled as having satisfied all the conditions necessary for the conferring of grant.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you for the address which you so kindly presented to me and to assure you of the pleasure I have had in paying my visit to your town of Vizianagram and at the same time to take this opportunity of meeting you here for a few minutes. You ask me in your address to say if the Government could not afford greater assistance to your school than it does now. I find that the position is shortly this: you are not able to satisfy the requirements of the Educational Department in regard to the qualifications of your teachers, and therefore, unfortunately, the Government is not able to give you that assistance which you would desire.

The HEADMASTER (interrupting).—We have satisfied the conditions.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—In that case—of course I speak without prejudice—I hope it will be found possible for the Government to extend the same advantage to you as it does to schools which are able to meet the requirements laid down by Government. I understand that your managers have taken a great deal of trouble in regard to the school, and it may be that your efforts will be rewarded with the success which you would like to have. But, as at present advised, I cannot commit myself to any further statement than what I have made. All I can say is, it has given me great pleasure to meet you here.

To be noted in Educational Department. —C.F.M.

Address by the Principal and Staff of the Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Principal and staff of the Maharaja's College, Vizianagram, beg to approach your Excellency with expressions of the pride and joy we feel on the occasion of your visit to this institution. Education throughout the Presidency has made great progress during the term of your Excellency's happy *régime*, and higher education, upon which the future of this country so much depends, has received an impetus which was greatly needed. Your Excellency's Government has displayed much zeal and liberality in helping to forward intellectual advancement, for which we are truly grateful. The larger employment of graduates in Government offices is another bright feature of your Excellency's rule. This has also proved a great stimulus in furthering higher education. Another and no less estimable privilege conceded to graduates is the right of electing Fellows of the Madras University. This step has distinctly enhanced the value, and added to the dignity of the degrees conferred by the University. We have heard, with much pleasure, of the interest displayed by your Excellency in the establishment of students' hostels at Madras, and look forward to the time when all mofussil colleges will be provided with lodging and boarding arrangements for students. Your Excellency will be glad to know that the matter has already been mooted here and that the Director of Public Instruction has warmly supported the idea. We have little doubt that this want will soon be supplied by the liberality of the noble Prince to whom this college owes its existence and maintenance, and of whose enlightened generosity it is one of the greatest monuments. Humbly thanking your Excellency for the high honour bestowed upon our college by your august presence among us on this joyful occasion.

Address by the Students of the Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the students of the Maharaja's College, Vizianagram, beg to be permitted to approach your Excellency with feelings of utmost pride and gratitude for the honour done to the institution by your Excellency's visit. During your Excellency's *régime* education has made great progress in the Presidency, and several wholesome changes have been introduced into the University curriculum, which, while raising the standard of examinations, have lessened the strain on the intellect of students. The inauguration of the Victoria Hostel movement in connection with the late Ranganadham Memorial marks an epoch in the history of education in this country, as it is calculated to place it on a more satisfactory basis, by bringing within the reach of Indian students something of the University life in Europe. The princely founder of this institution, to which we are proud to belong, who first started the idea in the columns of the public press, and who rendered such material help in the furtherance of the project, has, we hope, resolved to found a like institution in this town, thereby placing under ever-increasing obligations the student-population of the northern districts, who resort to this institution for instruction. As students and future sharers of the privileges now granted to our elders, we most respectfully offer our thanks to your Excellency for having conferred upon graduates the right of electing Fellows of the University, and for having thrown open to competition the vacancies in the superior grades of Government service. This occasion of your Excellency's visit to this college will for ever be remembered with great pride by us as one of the most memorable in the annals of this college. Thanking again your Excellency for the kind condescension you have shown in accepting this humble address from us.

The Principal next gave the history of the institution and read the annual report for the past year Next there was a dialogue by two students, depicting the inconveniences which students are subject to in ordinary hotels.

One of the students then presented His Excellency with a likeness of His Excellency as a mark of gratitude to him for the interest that he had evinced in the cause of general education.

His Excellency's Reply.

I have in the first place to return thanks to the Professors and Teachers of this College who have been good enough to approach me with an address of welcome on my coming to this institution over whose destinies they preside. They have been good enough to welcome me this afternoon, and I beg to assure them on my part of the great pleasure it has given me to be present here and have an opportunity of seeing all the good work they are carrying on here. I find from the report which has been read to me, and which you have heard, wonderful progress had been made by this college, and I think it shows that, as far as the efforts of those interested can possibly make it, it is bound to achieve everlasting success. We must not forget how very much all of you owe to the kindness of the Maharaja in providing this college. It has given me very great pleasure to come here into his own particular part of the country and to his own town and to see the great works which he is carrying on here for the good of the rising generation. You have alluded in your address to the progress being made in education in this country, and especially in this part of the country in higher education, and you have alluded to the efforts the Government have made in promoting that education as far as they possibly can. I am bound, as far as I have been able to judge, to say that the results of this education are producing nothing but good in those to whom it is given, especially to those who have been called upon to take part in administering the affairs of the country. Those who know this country best assure me that there has been wonderful improvement in the work of those who have been educated in this country and who are now taking a prominent part in administering its affairs. We find on all sides remarkable improvements in the intelligence they bring to bear on their work and the despatch with which they get through their work and the honesty with which they deal with their work, and I think that says a great deal for higher education in this country. There are others, we all know, who have been rather inclined to throw stones at the manner in which oriental countries have carried on their administration, and I believe it has been sometimes alleged against them that in matters of administration certain evidences of corruption have made themselves manifest. All I can say is that, as far as my experience goes, I understand there has been a very great improvement in this respect, and I trust it will long continue. It is to institutions such as this, I believe, a great deal of that is due, and I sincerely hope that the Maharaja will be able to carry on that good work which he has undertaken. Naturally those who are interested in the education of the youth of this part of the country have felt, as others have felt in other parts, the very great want which has been experienced, owing to the fact that those who come up to receive their education in colleges from different parts of the country had to provide themselves with accommodation in a most unsatisfactory and haphazard manner, and it is felt by Government that the time has now arrived when proper and suitable provision should be made when they come up to towns where these colleges are situated. As you have said in your address, that point has been taken up considerably quite recently in Madras in consequence of the efforts which were made to perpetuate the death of Professor P. Ranganadha Mudaliar, Rai Bahadur. A large sum of money has been collected, and I hope larger sums will still come in to provide the students who come into Madras with proper accommodation. I shall bear witness to the extremely generous and liberal manner in which your Maharaja has come forward to assist in that good work. We should all remember that in this particular connection in our part of the country, Dr. Miller, of the Christian College, who is himself the pioneer, has, at his own expense I believe, most generously contributed large sums of money for providing students that come to his college with proper accommodation, and we are only really following in his footsteps, and I hope we shall be able before long, with the aid of those gentlemen like your Maharaja and Raja Sir S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, to erect buildings which will be a credit not only to Madras but to the whole Presidency. It is a particular satisfaction when I come to this place, I find the same nobleman who has been so generous to us in Madras is not behindhand in his own country. When I find that he has proposed to devote a large sum of money towards properly housing those students who come here, I think the Government owe him a special debt of gratitude for the manner in which he has behaved. Such a college as you have here is bound to attract students, as your report says, from outlying districts and from distant parts of the country, and now that you are happily connected by railway from the north and south, I have no doubt that still larger numbers will come here to avail themselves of the excellent education which the kindness and generosity of the Maharaja has placed at their disposal. The students of the college have been good enough to approach me with an address, and I thank them very much for the manner in which they have presented it to me. I can assure them of the pleasure it has given me to be here this afternoon and to distribute the prizes to those who have been successful. I hope that every one will take

advantage of the instruction given them and will be able to lay in a store of knowledge which will be useful to them in carrying on their various duties in their after life, and I have no doubt that good as the instruction has been said to be in the present year it will be in future years still better, when students will be provided with proper accommodation and properly looked after and get the discipline and care in their early years which unfortunately up till now has been wanting. There are those who tell me that in consequence of the want of care in this particular time of their life, young men in India are growing up regardless of the discipline which is so very necessary in their after life. I am glad to find this recognised by them as well as by those who look after their education, that this particular form of accommodation which I trust will be soon provided for them is one which they themselves appreciate, and I hope they will thoroughly grasp what has been gained under its shelter and care. It is therefore particularly satisfactory to me to find on such an occasion as this that both the teachers and the students are thoroughly aware of the great advantages which such an institution as shadowed by what we heard of in the address will be able to provide for them. I am also glad to find that in this particular college special care is given to physical exercises as well as exercises of mind, and I believe it has been impressed upon the minds of all who are interested in the education of the youth of this country what great advantages could be derived by not only carefully attending to studies either in the class-rooms or outside, but also by out-door exercises in the field. I have myself last week been witnessing the prowess of the Parsi Eleven of Poona against the Bombay Presidency. I am bound, being myself more or less a judge of cricket, to say that the opinion I have been able to form of them is extremely satisfactory. It shows what care and attention will be able to do in the matter of education in the physical line, and I shall be only too glad to see an eleven of the Madras Presidency, composed entirely of natives, able to prove as good an eleven as I saw at Poona. I believe the advantages which the Parsi community have derived from the manner in which they train themselves in the English game have done a great deal to improve their national character. It has invigorated them in more ways than one, and it has done much to enable them to carry out their duties which they are called upon to do when they cease to be boys and go into the real life of the world. I therefore commend most heartily to your earnest consideration the question of taking real interest in the exercises of out-door sports and pastimes which are provided for you here. In conclusion I once more repeat to you what I have said as to how I enjoy the opportunity of being in such an institution as that which I have had the honour of coming to this afternoon.

The Hon'ble the Maharaja expressed thanks on behalf of the Professors of the College for His Excellency's kindness in presiding on the occasion of the distribution of prizes and for the many words of advice given. The Maharaja said that he was greatly interested in the college which had won the approbation of the educational authorities year by year. The Maharaja then spoke upon the hostels scheme and dwelt upon the liberal example set by Lord Wenlock.

The Maharaja next dwelt on the manifold advantages of hostels attached to Universities and Colleges. The Maharaja requested His Lordship to give his name to the small hostel which His Highness intended to erect in Vizianagram.

His Excellency expressed his willingness to allow the hostel to be called after him. His Excellency next referred to some of his remarks made in the reply to the College Professors and qualified his remarks as regards the improved character of educated men as applicable only to those whom he came across in his official capacity.

Address by the Chairman and Members of the Municipal Council, Vizianagram.

May it please Your Excellency,—We, the Chairman and Members of the Municipal Council, Vizianagram, respectfully beg permission to approach your Excellency and express our heartfelt pleasure in welcoming your Excellency to our ancient and interesting town, the history of which is so intimately connected with that of the acquisition of the Northern Circars by the British Government. Apart from the joy we feel in welcoming your Excellency as the representative of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, we beg to be permitted to state how deeply we appreciate your Excellency's interest in the welfare of the people and your arduous exertions in the cause of progress. We cannot forget the self-denial with which your Excellency, at the very beginning of your administration, put yourself to considerable inconvenience by travelling, during a very trying season, in districts threatened with distress, and the kindness with which you adopted precautionary measures for safeguarding the country against an impending famine. Your Excellency's administration will always be remembered by us as the happy period during which the East Coast Railway became an accomplished fact in this part of the Presidency, and we sincerely hope the construction of a branch line, connecting Vizianagram with Párvatípuram, will also mark your Excellency's term of office. We beg to state that our

Municipality has been in existence for the last thirty-eight years. Our townsmen are grateful for the privilege of local self-government bestowed upon them, and the rapid progress which our town has made during the period testifies to that fact. Much, however, remains to be done, especially in the way of sanitary measures. A good supply of pure drinking-water is much needed, but a thorough system of drainage is our greatest want, and it has been roughly estimated that nearly two lakhs of rupees will be needed to supply this deficiency. With an annual income of about Rs. 35,000, which is barely sufficient for carrying on the municipal administration, even as it is, it is impossible for us to carry out this costly scheme, and so we humbly pray that your Excellency's Government will see its way to sanction the necessary funds. As regards public recreation, higher education and medical aid, we are happy to say that, thanks to the generous aid of the Maharaja, the wants of our townsmen are supplied without any exertion on the part of the Municipality. The site of the Victoria Jubilee Park was a gift from the Maharaja. His Highness maintains a dispensary, a Sanskrit seminary, a girls' school and a first-grade college which is some six hundred strong, which attracts students not only from the different parts of this district, but also from the neighbouring districts of Ganjám and Gódávari, and which in the matter of results is second to few in the Presidency. In conclusion, we beg to state how honoured we feel in welcoming your Excellency to Vizianagram, and respectfully hope that your Excellency may carry away pleasant recollections of your stay in the ancient capital of Kalinga.

His Excellency's Reply.

Gentlemen,—At this late hour of the evening I do not think I need detain you by saying very much beyond expressing to you my hearty thanks for the manner in which you have laid this address before me. I assure you on my part of the pleasure it has given me to be amongst you in your town of Vizianagram. The Northern Circars are now much more accessible to us than they were, and I trust that they will be still more so before very long by the extension of the East Coast Railway line to Madras. You all know very well, however, that this is a matter which is beyond the power of the Local Government. This point with regard to the extension of the East Coast Railway has been brought to our notice on more than one occasion. The survey has been completed and will be before the Government of India during the course of this month. If it be found possible to find funds for this extension, I think you may really feel yourselves absolutely in the centre of the world, and you will be in the middle of the trunk road between Madras and Calcutta, and I have no doubt from the description you have given of your town you will be able to make it attractive for travellers from either end. There are certain matters which require close attention, one of which is a proper system of drainage for the town. I hope before very long Mr. Jones, Sanitary Engineer, will come here and will be able to inquire into this question and submit a report of the matter speedily. It will then be incumbent upon us to see what should be done and could be done. I am painfully aware of the deficiencies of the town in this matter, from what I saw while riding this morning. I thoroughly sympathize with you in this. As regards the extension of the line from Vizianagram to Párvatipuram, I am not able to say what the actual position of the matter is. All I know is that it is down on the list as one of the desirable extensions, but beyond that I am not able to say anything. I believe the survey, at all events, is under contemplation, though it is not actually ordered. It is recognized as an extremely valuable feeder to this railway. I trust that the Government of India will find money to manage this particular extension. In conclusion, I will only once more express what great pleasure it has given me to see you here in Vizianagram.

To be noted in Local and Municipal Department. —C.F.M.

His Excellency next laid the corner-stone of the extension of the College buildings and declared it to be "well and truly la id." The stone bore the following inscription :—

"This Corner Stone
was laid by
His Excellency the Right Honorable Beilby Baron Wenlock, G.C.S.I.,
Governor of Madras,
3rd October, 1894."

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Mr. C. F. MacCartie, Private Secretary, Captain the Hon'ble E. Baring, Aide-de-Camp, Mr. O. Wolfe-Murray, Collector of Vizagapatam, and Mr. H. G. Young, the District Superintendent of Police, left Vizianagram at 6-30 A.M. to-day for Bobbili, which is nearly 40 miles to the north of Vizianagram. The road from Vizianagram to Bobbili lies through a hilly tract full of picturesque scenery at various stages. At the Paradi river five miles from Bobbili, the Raja met His Excellency and party and accompanied His Excellency to Raj Mahal, a comfortable little bungalow situated in the midst of

Rajah Mohun Bagh. At 11 A.M. Raj Mahal was reached. At 3-30 in the afternoon the Raja paid a visit to His Excellency at Raj Mahal, which His Excellency returned at 4-30 P.M. at the Raja's palace, going through the usual ceremonies. His Excellency next inspected the many valuable jewels of the palace and the temple. From there, he proceeded to lay the foundation stone of the Victoria Town Hall, on which occasion the Raja read the following address :—

Address by the Raja of Bobbili.

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before the ceremony we have assembled here to witness is performed, it seems fitting that I should in a few words explain how the idea of the building here to be erected was first conceived by me. Last year, when it was my happy privilege to pay my most humble and loyal respects to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress in Her Royal Castle at Windsor, the thought occurred to me that I ought to perpetuate the memory of such an auspicious occasion and happy event in some enduring form which might at once serve as a memorial to my family and also be a lasting benefit to my people. After much reflection as to what form of memorial would best serve the double purpose, the idea of a Town Hall presented itself to me, and, accordingly a few days after my visit to Her Most Gracious Majesty, on the receipt from General Sir H. Ponsonby, G.C.B., Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse, of a photograph of the Queen-Empress, neatly framed, bearing Her Majesty's autograph signature and sent by the Queen's command, I wrote proudly, yet gratefully, acknowledging its receipt :—

"I have erected a market at Bobbili to commemorate Her Majesty's Jubilee, and on my return to my country I intend to build a Town Hall in memory of my loyal visit to Her Majesty, which, with Her Majesty's permission, I would name the Victoria Town Hall."

The permission I sought was graciously accorded in the following reply which I received from Sir H. Ponsonby :—

"In reply to your letter, which I had much pleasure in submitting to the Queen, I am commanded by Her Majesty to assure you that she has learnt with much satisfaction your intention of building a Town Hall in memory of your visit to the Queen, and that Her Majesty gladly grants permission for the building to be named 'The Victoria Town Hall.'"

On my return to India I requested His Excellency Lord Wenlock to kindly lay the foundation stone of the Victoria Town Hall, and His Excellency was pleased to promise to do so. Duty has now called His Excellency to the Northern Circars, and Bobbili has the honour, for the second time, of receiving Her Most Gracious Majesty's representative in this Presidency. Her Majesty's representative on this occasion is a man after Her Majesty's own kindly heart, who, by his self-denying and incessant labours for the relief and amelioration of the distressed, by his constant solicitude for the welfare of all the people committed to his charge, and by the diligence and attention with which he discharges the multifarious duties of his high office, endeavours to worthily represent his august Sovereign. That the foundation stone of the Victoria Town Hall should be laid by such a representative of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress is an honour that will long be proudly remembered by the people of Bobbili and their Rajas. I now request your Excellency will be pleased to lay the first stone of the Victoria Town Hall.

His Excellency next laid the foundation stone, which bore the following inscription :—

This foundation Stone
of the
Victoria Town Hall
Was laid by His Excellency
The Right Honorable
Lord Wenlock, G.C.I.E.,
Governor of Madras,
October, 1894.

After laying the foundation stone, His Excellency addressed the meeting as follows :—

His Excellency's Reply.

Raja of Bobbili and Gentlemen,—I feel much pleasure in acceding to the request you made to lay the foundation stone here in commemoration of the visit which you paid to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress when you visited England during last year. I do not think that you could possibly commemorate that visit in a more suitable and proper manner than that in which you propose to do. It is therefore a matter of extreme pleasure and satisfaction to myself that I have been on this occasion able to come here and perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of what I trust will be a lasting record of loyalty to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and of the devotion and loyal principles with which you and your family have

always been associated. I believe this particular form which you have chosen is one of the most suitable for the people of this country. They will find in this building which you are about to erect opportunities of meeting on occasions where their deliberations can be properly accompanied by suitable surroundings—such surroundings, which you are going to place at their disposal, as would be a record, not only of your own particular loyalty, but of the generosity and interest which you feel towards ameliorating the condition of your own particular people. It is for this reason specially, amongst others, that I am so pleased to be able to be here this afternoon, and I should be glad to send home an account of my visit here, and to assure all those at home who take as I do a lively interest in all matters connected with this country that I find here in Bobbili a nobleman who is anxious to do his duty to all by whom he is surrounded, and who is anxious on all occasions to prove his loyalty and his affection to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. With these words I can do no better than congratulate the Raja on this auspicious occasion. I trust that it will not be long before the building is erected, to be a lasting record of events which have been of such satisfaction and gratification to yourself and of such satisfaction to those who are, as I am, interested in the welfare and well-being of the people of this country.

Address by the People of Bobbili.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—On behalf of the inhabitants of this ancient town and zemindari, we beg leave to wish your Excellency a most hearty welcome to this historic town, now presided over by that enlightened nobleman who has, for the second time, the honour of being the host of a gubernatorial visitor, and who has just now had the long expected pleasure of having the first stone of the useful institution to be built here laid by your Excellency. The Town Hall to be erected here is not the only benevolent institution by which the people of this town have been favored by this philanthropic nobleman. A flourishing High School, with favorable rates of fees, a Sanscrit school, a well-conducted choultry, an extensive poor-house, a reading-room, a male hospital liberally contributed for from the Samasthanam funds, a travellers' bungalow, a Jubilee market,—all these have been supplied to us by this enlightened Prince, and a female hospital is about to be built, whose foundation will shortly have the honour of being laid by your Excellency's gracious hands. In short the townsmen's wants as regards public institutions of this kind may be said to have been well-nigh supplied. Nor are our wants in other respects left unsupplied. The provision for drinking-water in this town is singularly excellent. Four tanks, conserved and carefully looked after by the union, with the Raja's kind co-operation, more than satisfy our present wants in that respect. The calm, quiet, and unostentatious success with which the town union has been working satisfies our political aspirations for the present, and would, we venture to hope, prove to your Excellency that the privilege of local self-government so beneficently extended to us by your predecessors and so graciously encouraged by your Excellency is not an unmerited gift thrown away upon us. When to the numerous comforts enjoyed by us under the wise management of our beloved Prince, and the local Government officers, we add the inestimable advantages derived by us under your Excellency's just and enlightened rule, our position truly becomes a very enviable one. With a wise and benevolent Native Prince to supply our local wants, and with a large-hearted and far-seeing Statesman like your Excellency to guide and satisfy our political aspirations, we have really very little to ask for at your Excellency's hands on this occasion. The renowned travels of your Excellency through famine-stricken districts, regardless of your health and comfort, the exemplary zeal and the untiring energy with which you always endeavour to inspect and ameliorate the condition of your subjects, be they in the most unhealthy tracts, the healthy impetus given by your Excellency to the progress of higher education in the Presidency by imparting to graduates the right of electing Fellows, by the larger entertainment of graduates in the public service, and by the inauguration of the system of students' hostels. the breadth of view with which you have been watching the reorganization of the Legislative Council and numerous other enlightened acts awake in us feelings of most heartfelt gratitude to you, and loyalty to our Queen-Empress. Before thanking your Excellency for your condescension in having given us this opportunity for the expression of our gratitude, we have only a casual request to make,—a request about which, we understand, the Government has already been addressed and which, we entertain good hopes, your Excellency views favorably. We mean the speedy construction of the branch railway connecting Bobbili, Sálúru and Párvatípuram with Vizianagram. This being granted, we assure your Excellency that we shall have neither any local wants requiring immediate satisfaction, nor any political aspirations needing your Excellency's early attention. We once more wish your Excellency a most heartfelt welcome into our midst. and our joy at this auspicious event would have been double, if Her Excellency Lady Wenlock had been able to accompany you; for our obligations to Her Ladyship are no less deep and intense than those due to your Lordship, as by her able conduct as the Vice-President of the Madras Branch of the Gosha Hospital Movement, she has proved herself a worthy co-adjutor of that Philanthropic President Foundress, Her Excellency Lady Dufferin. We, therefore, request your Excellency to convey to your worthy consort our most hearty thanks

and gratitude for the deep interest she has been evincing in the welfare of the helpless members of her sex in this province. Wishing long life and prosperity to your Excellency and Lady Wenlock and to our benevolent Prince, &c.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I wish to thank you most heartily for the extremely kind manner in which you have welcomed me on behalf of the inhabitants of this town and zemindari of Bobbili. I can only assure you, for my own part, that it has given me much pleasure to have had this opportunity of visiting you in your own town, and to see for myself the excellent arrangements which have been made for the comfort and welfare of the people of this place, not only by the worthy nobleman who is the owner of this estate, but by those who are interested in the management of the union to which you refer. The great wants of the people of this country are these: supply of good water and a good system of drainage, especially in the centres of population where numbers are thickly congregated together, and I am glad to find that in these particular measures you consider that all the requirements that are necessary have already been provided. You allude, however, to one particular measure which is of great importance, and that is the connection of Bobbili with the railway system of the country. I can only assure you that, as far as I am concerned, I should only be too glad to do anything that I can, and if any means could be found for carrying out your wishes in this particular respect, you can depend upon our urging upon those who have the carrying out of these great projects, the importance of this particular branch. I have always thought that it would be most important that the East Coast Railway which is now being constructed should be connected at some time or other with the Central Provinces, and I believe such a line as that which you mention would be a most inestimable advantage to the country at large. You are good enough to refer in your address to the journeys which I had to make at one time during different parts of the Presidency when scarcity and distress were prevailing. I am glad to think my visit to Bobbili is not going to be associated with any such painful scenes or with anything of that kind requiring the attention and consideration of Government. I am glad to think here, in the Northern Circars, you have been free for a long time from anything like famine, and I sincerely hope seasons will be propitious for ever—for many years to come. You also kindly allude to the fact that Lady Wenlock has taken great interest in matters connected with what is known as the "Dufferin Fund." As I understand that I am to take part in the ceremony which is to inaugurate the movement for the improvement of medical comforts and supplies to women of this place, I can only say I regret that Lady Wenlock could not be present herself with me on the present occasion. I must explain that on these occasions of long distance journeys Lady Wenlock would hardly be strong enough to come about with me; otherwise I am sure she would have taken the greatest interest in being present at a such ceremony as I am to perform to-morrow. I can assure you that anything which can be done towards ameliorating the condition of women of this country receives her very greatest sympathy, and anything which she can do to encourage the movement, she will certainly do. She heard with much satisfaction the efforts which have been made by the Raja of Bobbili to meet the wants of the women in this particular part of the country. I sincerely hope, and I am sure she does too, that they will meet with the success which they deserve. I think I have attended to the various points that you have brought forward in your address. In conclusion, I have only to express to you the pleasure I have had in meeting you here, and the great enjoyment that I have derived from my visit to this particular part of the country.

Toast by the Raja of Bobbili.

YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Before I do the pleasing duty of proposing your Excellency's health, I beg leave to propose the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, whom you so worthily represent. Her Gracious Majesty's reign is the longest, most enlightened, and renowned of the reigns of all the British Sovereigns, and is marked by measures most conducive to the welfare and advancement of all her subjects generally and of us the natives of India in special; and the great philanthropy and the large-heartedness that distinguish all her acts and speeches awake in all her subjects feelings of most unalloyed loyalty and gratitude to our beloved Queen, whose health I now request you to drink. Secondly, it is no exaggeration to say that I find no suitable words to express how deeply sensible I am of the honour done to me by your Excellency in thus condescending to be my guest to-night; and to you also, ladies and gentlemen, my best thanks are due for the kindness with which you have responded to my invitation. Ladies and Gentlemen, I am proud to say that His Excellency's visit to Bobbili now is not a casual visit made during the course of his tour; our town, not being a railway station, is not a place which has the chance of casual visits from distinguished personages like His Excellency. The happy event which has brought us all together now is a special circumstance, and His Excellency's visit to this town now is a special visit made mainly to honour me by responding to my loyal and respectful invitation. A provincial Governor living in the metropolis with multifarious duties constantly calling for his attention would not have found it so practicable to visit mofussil towns like Bobbili but for the fortunate circumstance that

the East Coast Railway, sanctioned and begun in the reign of Lord Connemara, has fast advanced to completion mainly through the benevolent zeal of our illustrious visitor, to whose numerous virtues and acts of grace I purposely forbear making allusion in his presence. But I cannot sufficiently thank His Excellency for the kind trouble he has taken in coming down to Bobbili to perform the interesting ceremony which we have witnessed this evening. I cannot also omit to express here my deepest regret and disappointment for the misfortune of missing Her Excellency Lady Wenlock from this worthy company. and I therefore request your Lordship to convey my most respectful compliments to your worthy consort. Ladies and gentlemen, it only remains on our part now to thank His Excellency for having given us this opportunity to honour him and to be honoured by him, and I now propose the health of our noble guest, His Excellency Lord Wenlock.

His Excellency's Reply.

RAJA, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have to thank you, Sir, very much indeed for the kind manner in which you have proposed my health, and those who have also received what you have proposed just now in an extremely touching manner. I can only say for myself that it is a matter of extreme pleasure to me that I have been able to respond to the invitation that you have been kind enough to extend to me some time ago, viz., that I should come to Bobbili towards the end of this year to lay the stone which I had the honour of doing this afternoon. I was not able at first definitely to say whether my engagements would permit my coming. But as you have pointed out yourself, the facilities which are now offered by the East Coast Railway were such that I was able to propose to myself a tour in this part of the country, which would embrace the object which you had asked me to come up to do. I can only say for myself I have had much pleasure in visiting this part of the country. It lies at a considerable distance from my particular scene of work, and at the same time I am glad I have had this opportunity of seeing this particular part of the country. I had no conception how extremely beautiful it was and how much there was to be seen in it. Here is a town and an estate administered in the most excellent and most practical manner. I gather, from every source which is open to me to obtain information, that the people of this country are happy and enjoying themselves in quiet and prosperity, and that you keep a special watch and special guard over their interests in a most special manner. In behalf of Government I can only express my sincere thanks for the manner in which you look after all those in whom you are interested, and amongst whom your work is cast. The ceremony that I had the honour of being present at this afternoon was a specially interesting one, as it was one commemorating the visit which you yourself paid to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress when you were in England; it is one which will hand down to posterity a record of that visit, and specially of the loyal spirit which was predominating in your own mind at the time when you paid your visit to that country. I think I may safely say that in the Northern Circars, landlords and zemindars of this country are animated by the same spirit which animated you, and if at any time their fortune should be so great that they should be able to pay their respects in the same manner as you did to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, they will be actuated by the same feelings of loyalty and devotion to the British Crown as you yourself, Sir, possess. I do not know if it is necessary for me to say anything more than, on behalf of Government, to thank you for the extremely kind hospitality which you have extended to us, and which has made our visit so very comfortable and so very enjoyable.

I beg to propose the health of our host. I am sure we all appreciate the kindness and hospitality which have been lavished upon us, and the spirit and kind manner in which you have extended this hospitality to us.

His Excellency and party then witnessed a nautch and a display of fireworks.

On the next morning the Raja drove His Excellency and party, which consisted of Mr. Wolfe-Murray, Captain Baring and Mr. Thornton, in a carriage-and-four to the Phoolbagh Garden, thence to the monumental pillar erected in commemoration of a battle fought between the Chiefs of Bobbili and Vizianagram. His Excellency next arrived at the place where the foundation stone of the female hospital was to be laid. The morning was rather hot. A temporary *shamiana* was erected, in the middle of which a silver chair was put on a raised platform.

The Raja said :—

YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Yesterday the first stone of a building for the benefit of the men of Bobbili was laid in this town, and it seems fitting that something should also be done for the benefit of the women of this place. But in this conservative country, where custom has such strong hold, and where caste reigns supreme, the difficulty is to discover some innovation which on the one hand will not do too great violence to custom, and on the other hand not bring into opposition every caste prejudice. European ladies, accustomed as they are to such a large measure of freedom, are apt to regard the condition of their Indian sisters as one of slavery, but it should be remembered that a condition that is cheerfully borne and would not be abandoned in the large majority of cases if left to voluntary choice is not slavery.

And could the genuine feeling of the zenana find expression, it would be found that the commiseration so freely bestowed by European ladies on their Indian sisters is often misplaced. However this may be, an impartial observer cannot but acknowledge that Indian women, as compared with their European sisters, are in book-learning very ignorant, and as regards comforts, remedies and skilled assistance in the great peril of child-birth and in the time of sickness, they are, unlike their sisters, almost wholly destitute. The remedies for ignorance of books are, of course, schools and teachers, and these have been to a great extent provided through the benevolent efforts of the British Government, which has been leaving nothing undone to improve the condition of Indian women. But with the Viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin commenced a new era in another respect. The philanthropic spirit of Her Excellency Lady Dufferin has given rise to the system of gosha hospitals, of which the present one is a fruit, and for which the people of India can never feel too highly grateful to that large-hearted lady. The supply of hospitals, medicines and skilled lady doctors does not run counter to native ideas when provided on the line so wisely drawn by Lady Dufferin and such earnest and worthy coadjutors as Lady Wenlock. For this reason I have chosen a female hospital as being in my view the best form in which I can benefit the women of Bobbili in general, and I hope the building now to be erected and the staff to be employed will remedy the present sad state of affairs, so far as it is possible for human efforts to aid. But since the construction of the hospital was finally resolved on, it has been my heartfelt wish to have the first stone of this institution laid by a lady as noble and benevolent as the President Foundress of the system; such an one is in Lady Wenlock, who, I had hoped, would be able to accompany your Excellency to Bobbili, and I was looking forward to the very great pleasure of seeing the foundation stone of the building be erected here laid by her gracious hands. But since her Ladyship, to our great grief and disappointment, has not found herself able to undertake so long and trying a journey, I naturally, as doubtless Lady Wenlock herself would wish, request your Excellency to lay the first stone of the Bobbili Female Hospital for her and in her name. My Lord, your laying the foundation stone of this female hospital will, I trust, open a new leaf in the history of this conservative town, and henceforward will commence, I hope, a new period marked by sounder health and longer life in the women and greater chivalry in the men of my town and *raj*. I now formally request your Excellency to perform the ceremony which has brought us together.

The Governor then proceeded to lay the foundation stone, which he declared to be "well and truly laid."

His Excellency made the following speech in laying the foundation stone :—

RAJA,—I can only express to you, Sir, my great pleasure in acceding to the request which you have made, that I should go through the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of this hospital, at the same time assuring you of the great regret which Lady Wenlock feels at not being able to be present herself here, to perform the ceremony which I have just undertaken, because I can assure you that it is with the very greatest pleasure and the very greatest interest that she heard of the step which you are about to take, and the erection of this hospital in the town of Bobbili is a step which she has followed with the greatest possible sympathy and interest. You have alluded, Sir, in your address to the fact that gradually there is a feeling beginning to spread itself over the country, specially over the conservative people, that in regard to the women of this country an amelioration in their condition is not beyond the reach of those philanthropists who have taken up this particular cause, and I am glad to say I notice signs every day of an improvement in this particular direction. Not only local bodies but private individuals are coming forward to assist this particular cause, a cause which I believe must appeal to everyone who thinks in any way of the sufferings and distress which the women of this country at different times must have undergone. The unnecessary sufferings have been undoubtedly very great in the past, but I am glad to think that the institution you have alluded to in your address, viz., the Dufferin Society, an association which has been instituted under the auspices of Lady Dufferin, is able at last to reach those for whom it is specially intended. Your own family has contributed, Sir, largely in this particular direction. The Gosha Hospital at Madras, the gift, almost the entire gift of the Raja of Venkatagiri, shows very well how keenly the members of your family take interest in this particular matter. The foundation of this institution here shows that you yourself are as keenly alive to the interests of those unfortunate women of this country who, up till now, have received so little support. I hope this institution, when it is once started, will be the means of affording relief and comfort to a very large number of women of this country and this town, and that other bodies and private individuals who come to see the good work here done will not hesitate to follow your excellent example. I do not know myself if any greater benefit can be done to that sex which is so far removed from public observation in this country than some such institution as this, and if we, on our side, can supply you skilled controlling bodies to carry on such works as these, I cannot help thinking we shall have done all that lies in our power to aid this extremely good cause. I have once more to repeat the pleasure I have had in being here, and to congratulate you on the extremely good example you have set to others who, like yourself, are responsible for the well-being of such a large number of persons as you have.

The party then drove to Raj Mahal which they left at 2-30 P.M. for Vizianagram. The Raja accompanied His Excellency as far as the river. The party reached Vizianagram in time for dinner.

On the morning of the 6th October His Excellency the Governor accompanied by the Maharaja of Vizianagram, Mr. Wolfe-Murray and Captain Baring went out tiger shooting in the Veduruvada jungles twelve miles from Vizianagram, but returned in the evening after an unsuccessful day's sport. At night the Maharaja entertained the Governor, the European officials of the place, and the officers of the 11th Madras Infantry at dinner. Towards the conclusion of dinner the Maharaja proposed the health of the Governor.

Afterwards the guests witnessed a fine display of fireworks and then dispersed.

Address by the Maharaja of Vizianagram.

YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—The duty incumbent on me on the present occasion is at once an easy and a difficult one; easy, because the fear of falling into conventionalities incidental to greetings of guests in general is happily obviated, for the occasion is one of rare occurrence and special honour. On the other hand, my difficulty lies in finding suitable terms wherein to express my deep-felt gratitude for the indulgent kindness I have always experienced at the hands of His Excellency, and for the condescension which crowns it on this occasion by His Excellency becoming my guest. Belonging as you do, Sir, to a nation—

> The mighty English, upright, good and wise,
> Who taught mankind how Law and Truth to prize,
> Who stopped the Suttee fire and Slavery too
> While Earth and Heaven bless the Britain true;

—coming from a noble family, bearing the proud and time-honoured name of Lord Wenlock, one of whose illustrious predecessors was the recipient of the highest sovereign order of the Garter, admittedly "the first order of the kind in Europe, in every sense of the word," so long ago as the middle of the fifteenth century, when many kingdoms of the West or the Maharajaships in the East were yet unfounded, and when the Mogul Empire itself was not even dreamt of, and descended on the maternal side from famous Gilbert Le Grosvenor, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England, renowned so far back as 800 years ago—and again chosen as trusted representative of herself, by an Empress whose glorious name inspires respect and awe in the hearts of the proudest monarchs of the world and whose loving subjects, irrespective of caste and creed, enjoy peace and prosperity hitherto unknown in the annals of any country; —that your Excellency should allow me the high honour and privilege of welcoming you as my guest is a matter of not a little pride and gratification to me. Nor is it easy, even for far abler men than myself, to reduce into terms the many virtues that adorn your mental qualities, social accomplishments and official capacities. The candour and kindness that unite in every word and deed of your Excellency have gained for you, and through you for our Empress, that quality of a real ruler which, according to a well-known saying, enables its possessor to rule, not merely extensive domains, but to reign in the hearts of one's subjects. The timely measures adopted by your Excellency to avert the effects of famine and the visits paid by your Excellency to the distressed parts, although out of the way, at the sacrifice of comfort and personal risk, not only arrested evil consequences and brought comfort and confidence to those in need, but, according to the law that practice is better than precept, set forth for the present and the future as well a glorious example to those who are entrusted with the care of the lives and well-being of the people. The hand that held secure the reins of his horse on the downs at Ootacamund when lying in a precarious condition is not one that would slacken its hold on the reins of power placed by Her Majesty in it. Despite the misconceived, worse conducted, and ill-fated, but obstinate opposition against the Proprietary Estates Village Service Bill, your Excellency's quick discernment and firm resolution have happily passed into law this very salutary legislative measure that for about a quarter of a century constantly engrossed the attention of Government—I say happily, for the Bill is destined not to destroy but to secure a degree of thoroughness to the very objects laudably aimed at by the permanent settlement of 1802 itself. Who can deny that the accuracy of accounts and the clear delineation of the boundaries of land in the records of the Village officers can but mitigate litigation and obtain safety of property and personal security, which is otherwise often in jeopardy by greed of gain unchecked by the knowledge of the propriety of one's procedure? The advantages arising from the resumption of lands and rights hitherto subject to unauthorised usurpations will far outweigh the temporary pecuniary loss which alone unfortunately is made much of by the opposition. For I am told by an experienced officer, whose word cannot be doubted for a moment, that after the enforcement of a similar law in the lands immediately under Government, the increase of revenue, if I remember right, was computed at three or four lakhs. From legislature if we turn to the educational policy of your Excellency the initiation of the hostel system alone, apart from several other salutary improvements in this direction, has already placed Madras far ahead of her sister Presidencies in view of sound educational progress. Leaving moral, if we take up the material progress of the country, extension of railway communication signalised your Excellency's rule as one of unprecedented success. The credit of first proposing the line from Párvatípuram to Vizagapatam by private capital is due to Mr. Goodrich, which was heartily supported by my revered father's substantial subscription of sixteen lakhs of rupees. I am proud to say I had afterwards applied to the Duke of Buckingham, with some success, for

the railway extension to the Northern Circars, for, in the *régime* of his successor, Sir M. E. Grant Duff, I am most thankful to say, the late lamented Mr. Nordman had surveyed the line, on behalf of Government, from Raipur to Vizagapatam. But Mr. Turner is the person who championed the East Coast line fully and was generously supported by His Excellency Lord Connemara. But, Sir, the rapid completion on such a grand scale of that line is entirely due, Sir, to your Excellency's firm determination and powerful advocacy but for which we should have been left in the same neglected state as we have been for many years in the past. The transcendental advantages derived from it by the Government and people need no enumeration. The following quotation from the Military History of the Madras Engineers, page 21, shows the profound change for the better that has come over the poorer classes of the Northern Circars. "Mr. Pybus, the Resident at Masulipatam . . . notes (in 1765), nearly 150 years ago, that the rates for coolies are—

		RS.	A.	P.
Men	5 dubs =	0	1	8
Women	3 „ =	0	1	0
Boys	4 „ =	0	1	4
	48 „ =	1	0	0

And the rates, I am almost sorry to say, at the present day in many places until the advent of the rail remained almost *in statu quo*. But now they are, to say the least, doubled and trebled in some places and risen fourfold in others. Not to draw invidious parallels but for clear conception's sake, if we were to imagine such a beneficial rise in the rates of the wages of the poor in Europe, what honours or glory would be considered too much for the statesman to whom the happy change was due? To give one more morsel to the hungry and a thread to cover the body of the needy are to be accepted as most essential functions of the Government; the rapid completion of the East Coast Railway, by the able advocacy and the unbounded generosity of your Excellency alone fills us with gratitude too full and deep to find suitable terms even to express our heartfelt thankfulness to your Excellency. Under the circumstances, I cannot adequately express my happiness at the great honour of entertaining your Excellency and at the opportunity thus allowed to acknowledge our deep obligations to your Excellency. If there is one thing that could add to my happiness it would be the presence of Her Excellency Lady Wenlock. But that were impossible owing to the difficulties of distant travel. Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg to propose to you from an out-pouring heart to drink in overflowing cups long-life, health and every prosperity to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Wenlock.

His Excellency's Reply.

MAHARAJA, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I find by my watch that the hour is getting very late. Therefore I do not propose to detain you any great length of time, but I should like to express to you my thanks for the manner you proposed my health and the manner it was received by the company here. You have been good enough, Sir, in your address, which you just read, to refer to me in extremely flattering terms. I think I can hardly say they are fully deserved. You referred to the manner in which this particular part of the country had been served, especially by the completion of this part of the East Coast Railway, but I feel it would not be right in me in any way to take to myself credit for the great work here; I think we ought to recognise it is entirely owing to the efforts made by my predecessor, Lord Connemara, aided by the Collector of Vizagapatam, Mr. Turner. As far as lay in my power I have always done my best to push on the interest of this particular line, and I shall never cease to do what I possibly can in the matter. As you know in these particular matters there is a power considerably higher than the Government of Madras which controls these particular matters, it rests with them to decide what is to be the future of any particular railway line. All I can say is that I have been doing my utmost, as far as I possibly can, to see this line extended and developed as far as it possibly can be.

As regards my visit here, Sir, I should like to say what a very great satisfaction it has been to me to have at last been able to pay you a visit in your own country and to find on every side evidences of the prosperity and contentment with which your people reside under your special care. I believe your own estate is one carried on and conducted with the greatest sympathy and solicitude on the part of yourself and those who manage your estate. I myself have borne witness to the extremely good feeling which exists between you and your ryots living on your estate. It has been a subject of great gratification to see the extremely hearty manner in which you were received wherever we drove through a very large portion of the country to-day. Villagers flocked together to see their Maharaja, and evidently showed by their manner that the very best feelings exist between landlords and tenants in this part of the country. This, Sir, must naturally be a very great satisfaction to us who are responsible in a way for carrying on good relations between all these, especially at a time such as this, when this matter has received a considerable amount of public attention. It has been said of the Madras Government that the manner in which they dealt with this particular question—that is, the relation between landlords and tenants—has been somewhat harsh towards landlords. (Voice, no, no.) I am bound to say that if every landlord and zemindar of this Presidency acted as well and as fairly as I believe you do, I think no remarks which ever fell from the Madras Government tending in any way

to cast reflections on the manner of the landlords' behaviour towards tenants in the past would have been called for. The zemindars of this country are to a certain extent undoubtedly opposed to the Bill you referred to which Government brought in the other day with a special view to seeing that the official relations between the landlords and tenants of this country were properly and systematically carried on. Government was opposed by a certain number of land-owners but supported by you. It was a great satisfaction to them to think that you, occupying the position you do in this country, found it your duty, and found it was within your power, to give Government the support you did. I hope in future years the result will be that the Bill will be found to be satisfactory in every respect, and if, as you say, it may possibly in some instances inflict a pecuniary loss, I do not believe it is one that will materially affect the position. I am perfectly confident it will be one of inestimable advantages to zemindars and their tenants. I do not think it necessary for me to detain you at this late hour of the evening any longer. I can only once more say I come to your town and country with the very greatest pleasure, and shall leave it with the greatest regret. You have done your best to make my visit comfortable, and I have enjoyed it extremely and as fully as I possibly could. You have done your best to show me the sports that exist in this country, but in this country as in every other I find sport liable to certain disappointments. We must never forget that old saying :—

He that fights and runs away,
Will live to fight another day,
But he that is in battle slain,
Never lives to fight again.

The tiger we pursued ran, but will afford you a considerable amount of sport for many years to come. I would ask you to drink most freely, as I am sure you will, to the health of our host. He welcomed us all here as his guests, and I am sure all feel the greatest pleasure and satisfaction in being able to respond to the kind invitation he sent us. We all know how his kindness gathered us round his hospitable board ; and I am sure you will rise to join me in drinking good health, long life and prosperity to the Maharaja of Vizianagram.

The following evening the Governor with the Maharaja witnessed the Dasara celebrations.

From Vizianagram to Parlákimedi.

His Excellency the Governor and party left Vizianagram early on the morning of the 8th October by special train by the East Coast Railway for the zemindari of Parlákimedi *viâ* Tilaru. Mr. Wolfe-Murray and the Maharaja of Vizianagram were present to take leave of the Governor on his departure. Messrs. Brereton, Pope and Smyth, of the East Coast Railway, and Mr. Young, District Superintendent of Police, accompanied the Governor in the special train to Tilaru. The special train arrived at Tilaru at 10 A.M. and the Governor was welcomed by the Zemindar of Parlákimedi, Mr. Taylor, his Agent, Mr. Michael, Principal Assistant Collector, and Mr. Hannyngton, Assistant Superintendent of Police. After taking leave of the Railway officials, the Governor was driven to Parlákimedi by the Zemindar, and on arrival at Parlákimedi at 1 P.M., the Governor was met by the Municipal Councillors of Parlákimedi and Mr. Weir, the Collector. During his stay the Governor was the guest of the Zemindar.

At Parlákimedi.

On the 9th morning, His Excellency the Governor distributed the prizes to the girls of the Urya and Telugu schools. After the report of the Secretary had been read and the prizes distributed, His Excellency the Governor addressed the schools, the full text of which appears below, and in the afternoon received addresses from the Municipality, the Reading Room and the Uthkala Samaj.

Later in the evening the Governor distributed the prizes to the pupils of the Zemindar's High school. He congratulated the Zemindar on the excellent condition of the school and said Parlákimedi owed the Zemindar a debt of gratitude for providing the magnificent school building. Regarding physical education he urged the importance of the youth of India taking an interest in and participating in manly games. He hoped that some day Parlákimedi would be able to put out a cricket eleven of their own against Berhampur or Chicacole. He also recommended tennis and foot-ball. He then declared the new building open. The Zemindar paid the Governor a visit in the evening.

Address by the Parlákimedi Municipality.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Municipal Councillors of Parlákimedi, beg to approach your Excellency with feelings of deep gratitude and loyalty due to a worthy representative of our beloved and gracious Empress, Queen Victoria.

We are sensible of the keen interest your Excellency takes in the welfare of even such remote places as Parlákimedi, as is evidenced by a second visit your Excellency has honored the town with.

We owe your Excellency a deep debt of gratitude—

(1) for the unique manner in which you have advocated the claims of the natives for a substantial share in the public service of their own country ;

(2) for the considerate kindness with which you have caused wells to be dug in those places where scarcity of water is felt ;

(3) for the abolition of the old school-fee notification ;

(4) for the interest your Excellency has taken in the construction of the East Coast Railway ;

(5) for the separation of the judicial and executive functions by appointing Stationary Sub-Magistrates, and for the many other benefits your Excellency has conferred on the people of this Presidency whose wants and aspirations you have always striven to know by frequent tours.

We are also sensible of the privilege your Excellency has conferred upon the municipalities of recommending three members to the Legislative Council.

We beg to take this opportunity of making our wants known to your Excellency in person—

(1) We beg to make your Excellency a second request to have a Munsif's Court established in this town, the necessity for which, we hear, the High Court has already admitted.

(2) The municipality since its inauguration had been receiving till 1886 towards the maintenance of the hospital an annual contribution of Rs. 1,000 from the Parlákimedi estate.

But it is now withheld. Further, the town is so highly taxed that to expect more under taxation is hopeless. The income of the municipality is barely sufficient to meet the necessary charges ; under such disadvantages the municipality is obliged to pay the salary of the apothecary in charge of the hospital, which is not the case with its sister Municipality, Chicacole, which has a larger income.

Grant III, Hospital and Sanitation, absorbs nearly half of the total gross income of this municipality, whereas in Chicacole, under the same head, less than a third is spent, while its income is nearly double.

The apothecary in this municipality has to look after the Police hospital. There is also a Reserve Police, 40 strong, in this station and a portion of the agency work devolves upon him.

Under these circumstances we humbly request your Excellency to relieve the municipality from contributing towards the salary of the apothecary in charge of the hospital.

(3) We further beg to repeat our request made in the last address regarding the town police. With all the vigilance of the taluk police they have not been able to prevent the commission of nuisances which we humbly suggest cannot be effected without a proper system of night watching.

(4) Lastly, we beg to request your Excellency to grant the municipal council the privilege of electing its own Chairman.

We beg in conclusion to offer once more a hearty welcome and pray for long life and health to your Excellency and Lady Wenlock.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—You have been good enough to present me with an address of welcome on the second time of my paying a visit to this town of Parlákimedi. I can only assure you that I have much pleasure in visiting once more the same part of the country which I came up to in 1891. At that time there were threatenings of possible scarcity in the district of Ganjám and I was anxious to see what the actual condition of affairs was. As far as I can ascertain there is no probability of any distress now in any part of Ganjám district owing to the extremely heavy rainfall of the past season. You have been good enough to allude to various points with which I have been specially connected while I have been occupying the position of Governor in this Presidency. In the first place you mention the interest I take in advancing the claims of the natives of the country in the service of their country. In regard to that, all I can say is that as far as I can I am always very anxious to promote deserving natives to any place which their ability and intellectual capacity entitle them to. At the same time it should be clearly understood in these matters I have always taken the very greatest trouble in ascertaining the fitness of various candidates for different posts. I am not influenced in these matters by any question of race or colour. My only business is in the interests of public service to select the best man that I possibly can. I hope, as long as I am here, I shall never do anything to depart from the policy which I have laid down for myself. I think it is not right that because a man happens to belong to a particular race he should not be selected for a post. I think the interests of public service demand that the very best man deserves to be selected and only he. Therefore I say, that, in this particular matter, I have always very carefully considered the qualifications of the various candidates whose names are submitted to me. You allude to other points with which I have been connected touching lightly upon them, and I am glad to think that they have met

with your approval. I do not know if it is necessary for me to enter into them *seriatim*. Though they may possibly interest you in certain particulars, they are not of any special application to this part of the country, except perhaps where you come to the question of election by the recommendation of the municipality for nomination to the Legislative Council. I hope I may congratulate you on the appointment which was made in the case of Mr. Subba Rao who represents the municipalities in this particular part of the country. He is a gentleman who has given very great attention to various public matters which came before the Council, and I can assure you that he approaches these matters with a spirit of fairness and careful inquiry and shows that he takes the very greatest interest in matters concerning this part of the country. The point which you specially press upon my attention is in the first place the Munsif's Court, and you say that the High Court has already admitted the necessity for this particular court at Parlákimedi. But as far as I have been able to gather the High Court expressed an opinion unfavorable to the formation of the Munsif's Court. However, that is a point which I will ascertain when I get back and send you an answer about it. These addresses came to me only a short time ago and the various points which you mention have not been inquired into as much as I could wish. You then go on to mention about the salary of the hospital apothecary and state that some time ago Parlákimedi estate contributed Rs. 1,000 a year towards the maintenance of the hospital; and you complain that that has been now withheld. In connection with that I ascertained from the zemindar that he contributes very nearly half the taxation to the municipality, and this particular sum was private benefaction from himself. Of course, as it is a question of private munificence, it is a matter which Government can hardly take up. I am told that though he withheld this sum from the Parlákimedi Municipality he is spending large sums of money in other directions almost for the same object. He has opened two dispensaries in other parts of the estate. I think, considering the generous manner in which he is dealing with dispensaries, it is hardly a subject with which fault can be found. You say that Grant III, Hospital and Sanitation, absorbs nearly half your total income, whereas in Chicacole, under the same head, less than a third is spent. I need hardly remind you, gentlemen connected with the municipality, that the very first duty of a municipality is to attend to the health of the people, and if you spend even considerably more than half the income in preserving the health of the people, I do not think you will be in any way going beyond your duty. If circumstances require even larger sums of money to be spent, it may possibly leave you with less money to carry out other objects which the municipality has been created to carry out. As I said already, the health of the people is absolutely the very first duty of the municipality. If you spend a large amount on sanitation and hospital accommodation, I think it will, far from being a reproach to you, be a credit to you. I do not know what the circumstances of Chicacole are, whether they are able to spend less than you do or not. I believe that Chicacole is a considerably larger town, and it is possible for them to arrange their funds in such a way that they are in a position to spend more money than other bodies. As regards the salary of your apothecary, which you mention as a serious charge upon the municipality and towards which you ask Government to contribute a large portion, all I can say is there seems to be some misconception on the point. The question of the salary of the apothecary in charge of the hospital was brought to my notice when I was last time at Parlákimedi. At that time Government was contributing one-eighth of this. Since my visit Government has doubled its contribution and it is paying one-fourth now. I think it is hardly fair to say that the whole salary of the apothecary is met out of municipal funds. At the same time Government has pointed out that possibly the District Board might have been able to find funds to assist you in this matter. We are waiting to hear what has passed between you. I understand that representation has been made to the District Board and I think it is a very good subject for enquiry; and when Government gets a report of what transpired between these two bodies, we shall be able to see whether the position is not somewhat improved as far as you are concerned. You mention that the taluk police force is not sufficient to look after the sanitation and to prevent the commission of nuisances about the town. I do not know in what particular way Government can come to your relief in this, as it is a matter more for local management than for Government to take up. Throughout the whole country it is a question of arrangement and management. I really hope that the municipality will find some means to get over the difficulty that confronts them in this matter. I am reminded that in this particular respect last year's report shows considerable improvement and a large amount has been collected and greater vigilance displayed in the past year than it has been before. It shows at all events that the complaint which you make is bearing some fruit, and I hope it will continue to improve. In conclusion, I beg to thank you for the address you presented to me and hope you will find with care and attention you will be able to carry on the work of the municipality even in a better manner than in the past. Reference is made in regard to the high taxes of the municipality. I find that the Chairman has brought to the notice of the Government that taxes on land are considerably lower than what they should be. It is 5 per cent. and the Chairman wants to make it 6 per cent. That shows that there is a margin that you have not yet touched. It shows also that the taxation does not really press so very much as you represent. I hope you will be able to continue the work which you carry on and to show us a better result in the future than you have done in the past.

C.S. for disposal in Judicial Department. —C.F.M.

C.S. for disposal in Local and Municipal Department. —C.F.M.

When the Municipal Commissioners withdrew the Members of the Reading Room of the place presented an address.

Address of the Parlákimedi Reading Room.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Members of the Reading Room, Parlákimedi, most humbly, respectfully and loyally beg to offer a hearty welcome to your Excellency and congratulate ourselves on this second visit of your Excellency to our town.

2. The opening of the East Coast Railway—an event of much importance in your Excellency's administration—marks an epoch in the progress of the northern circars, which, though the earliest important territorial acquisition, have been long neglected. We rejoice that Government is doing its best to advance its condition, so that it may not be left far behind the other parts of the country in general progress. We beg leave to take this opportunity to point out that, as your Excellency is no doubt aware, the advantages of the line will be detracted from unless the important towns in the north, such as Berhampur and Chatrapur, are immediately connected with it. Besides the loss of income from the line stopping at some unimportant station like Kasibugga, damages to the earthwork already completed will involve unnecessary additional cost. Though the claims we may advance for a branch line to our town cannot possibly commend themselves to Government, yet we believe we are making a strong case when we pray for a station to be erected where the Parlákimedi-Pundi road is crossed by the railway line. This will lessen the distance we have to travel to reach the present nearest station by more than three miles, and will make it an easy single night's journey. We may also bring to your Excellency's notice the want of accommodation near the stations to third-class passengers, and the deficiency of second-class carriages.

3. The sympathy with which your Excellency has been viewing the efforts of our countrymen to deserve well at the hands at the benign Government, and the support which your Excellency has given to proposals for removing the obstacles that hamper the progress of the Indians are what we are greatly indebted for. We have hopes that your Excellency will continue to befriend the cause of India's progress so that both England and India may be proud of each other, and their mutual relation an object of admiration to the world and to history.

4. Living, as we do, in the territory of an enlightened zemindar, we have very few local wants which require to be represented to your Excellency. At the time of your Excellency's last visit one of our requests was for the establishment of a munsif's court here. The need of it is daily increasing. The High Court, we are informed, were convinced of the necessity of a court here by a memorial of all the taluk people which was supported by the recommendation of Mr. Joseph the then Acting Judge of our district. We beg to urge this request once more so that it may receive the earliest attention of Government.

5. One important point to which we beg to invite your Excellency's special attention is the undue strain on the resources of our municipality. The condition of this town, as indeed it may have been noticed by your Excellency in person, when compared with that of most other municipal towns in the Presidency, is really poor. Most of the inhabitants, very likely more than 50 per cent., may be put down as peasants and coolies. The proportion of tiled to thatched houses is exceedingly low. Still there is scarcely another municipality in which so many taxes at such high rates have been levied in so short a period of its constitution as our town. The whole income of the municipality, the highest amount possible to raise, comes to about Rs. 12,000 which is hardly sufficient to meet the most primary wants. But when nearly 50 per cent. of this income is spent under Grant III alone, and when about Rs. 3,000 are absorbed by the hospital alone, the difficulties of the town may be easily imagined. A donation of Rs. 1,000 a year from the zemindar had been for a long time a welcome relief to the people, but since it was withheld the hospital has become a burden too heavy to be borne and yet too indispensable to be thrown away, considering the unhealthy circumstances of the town. We leave it to your Excellency's generosity to do the favor of proposing a remedy to this state of things.

6. The privilege granted to the Municipal Councils of electing representatives to recommend members to the Legislative Council is, so far as it goes, shared also by the inhabitants of those municipalities where the Councillors are elected. But in the case of those which, like our town, have their Municipal Councillors appointed on the recommendation of the Collector, the inhabitants are powerless to exercise any influence whatever in this important matter. Such being the case, we beg leave to request that in municipalities of which the Councillors cannot be permitted to be elected by the inhabitants, local associations, such as our reading room, which are composed of men of intelligence and local knowledge, may, under proper limitations, be empowered to *recommend*, merely to *recommend*, candidates for a certain number of seats in the Council whom the Collector will be at liberty to decline to nominate, when in his opinion better candidates are available. The nominations made by Collectors are generally determined not by personal experience of the localities concerned, but by the information given by taluk officials. In the case of our Municipal Council matters turned out to be such that Government, in their review on the last Administration Report, expressed "regret that several of the Councillors should take but little interest in the affairs of the town," and ordered that "the Collector should, when the term of office of such members expires, take steps to ensure that they are not reappointed." In this connection we also beg to point out the necessity there is for appointing non-officials as Vice-Presidents of taluk Boards. The officials cannot be expected to do full justice to their duties relating both to the boards and to their offices.

7. Our last address prayed for the amelioration of the condition of the Pariahs, and the measures your Excellency's Government have adopted for redeeming them from ignorance and degradation have received the approbation of the civilised world and place the whole community under deep obligation to your Excellency. We beg to take this opportunity to commend for your Excellency's favorable consideration the suggestions of one of the members of our association, Mr. G. V. Ramamurti, for extending education among the hill-tribes of the province. He has published a memorandum on the state of education among the Savaras in which those suggestions are explained, and a copy of which with a memorial he desires to present to your Excellency.

8. We beg to take this opportunity of giving expression to our satisfaction with the efficient administration of our Collector, Mr. C. J. Weir, who, as President of the District Board, is doing his best to guard the interests of the public.

9. We sincerely thank your Excellency for the indulgence with which our address has been listened to, and, in conclusion, offer your Excellency once more a hearty welcome to our town. We pray for long life and health to your Excellency and to Lady Wenlock.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you for the address which you kindly presented to me on this my second visit here and to assure you that I am very glad to have this opportunity once more coming to you. Your address in the first place touches on a matter no doubt of considerable importance to your district, namely, the construction of the East Coast Railway and the extension of it into this district. As you see it has reached a certain point and stopped, and you consider that fact as likely to prejudice yourselves, the line and its income. I think I can satisfy you on this point and you can make your minds easy. The line will be constructed right through to Berhampur by February or March next, and in that way you will be opening out your district and opportunities will be given you of availing yourselves of railway locomotion still further than you do at present. You say naturally that at present you cannot make out a strong case for bringing out a branch line to your station; but you want a station to be erected at the intersection of the Parlákimedi-Pundi road. All I can say about it is that the actual determination of spots at which railway stations should be fixed on the line will remain an open question as the Traffic Superintendent has to satisfy himself as to the best points for placing stations on. At present they or more or less temporary, and no permanent building will be erected till the management are thoroughly satisfied as to the best points on which stations should be placed. This will make itself shown by the traffic carried by the new line. The actual location of the different stations will be attended to and watched with the very greatest care. That also will answer the points which you make as regards the want of accommodation to third-class passengers. At present every thing is in an experimental stage and nothing can be done till the actual position of affairs is cleared up. As soon as the railway find out where they can place the stations, I do not think there will be any necessity for any complaint as regards this matter. I hope it will be found possible to give all the accommodation for the traffic that will grow up, and proper accommodation will be provided for all classes of passengers. You mention the deficiency in the number of second-class carriages, and the Traffic Superintendent has told me that he has ordered six new ones to be made. That particular point therefore is also being watched. You mention kindly that I have shown such sympathy as I have been able to in regard to improving the position of your countrymen. I need hardly say that, as long as I am here, I will do my best to aid on the cause of progress. You mention about the munsif's court and I must refer you to the answer which I have given to the municipality as it covers the same ground. In regard to the resources of the municipality you say that you are very highly taxed and that you are not able to raise any more money, and that you are dissatisfied with the position of municipal funds. I am not aware whether you are more heavily taxed than other places. I will look this point up and compare your position with that of the others and see if anything can be done; but I am bound to say I think it is rather difficult to ask me to make any proposal in this direction. I think the proposals should come from yourselves and you must point out where matters can be improved, because your knowledge of local matters and circumstances is very much better than mine can be. I will inquire into this matter and see what the actual position is. As regards the question of electing members for recommendation to the Municipal Council you say that, in consequence of the present position of the municipality, your rate-payers are not properly represented. You ask that such bodies as your own that has come before me should be allowed the privilege of recommendation for a certain number of seats in the Municipal Council. As regards that I must say such a matter is almost impossible. I do not know if the rules which have been laid down by the Government of India in this matter can be altered at present. I do not think it possible to adopt any other means at present to secure your wishes than those which are at present being adopted. I am sorry to see that your Councillors are not such as to command your confidence in the way you desire. All I can say is that the Collector is most anxious to nominate to the Municipal Council only such gentlemen as he thinks would be in touch with yourselves. Unless you point out that several of the nominated Councillors have not given satisfaction in the manner of their carrying

C.S. to note in Local and Municipal Department. —C.F.M.

on their duty the Government is not called upon to make other nominations. If you put yourselves in communication with the Collector you will receive the most careful consideration from Mr. Weir. You then allude to the amelioration of that particular hill-tribe with which you are most closely connected, namely, the Savaras. On that I must say I am awaiting Mr. Ramamurti Pantulu's proposal and memorandum which he is going to submit to me. As matters stand at present, I feel I am hardly in a position to make any definite pronouncement. It is in a spirit of inquiry that I approach this question rather than with a fixed determination. I shall be glad to hear anything you may say, and if it is possible to give anything in the direction that you wish, Government will not throw any difficulty in the way. At the same time you must understand that this question is an extremely difficult and complicated one. There are various considerations to be carefully considered before anything definite can be carried out in regard to the wish. All I can say is that I shall carefully consider the matter when it is brought before me. I am glad to hear that you are satisfied with the manner Mr. Weir is carrying on his duties. I think I have touched all the matters you have brought before me. In conclusion I can only thank you for the address which you have presented to me.

Address of the Utkal Hitheishini Samaj, Parlákimedi.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Utkal Hitheishini Samaj, Parlákimedi, most humbly and repectfully beg permission, on behalf of ourselves and the Uriya community at large, to approach your Excellency with this our humble address of welcome.

2. As loyal subjects of the Queen, Empress of India, our august and beloved sovereign, and as people who have had some share of the benefits of your Excellency's benign administration, we are sincerely glad we are given this opportunity of welcoming you to our town and district a second time, and of expressing our deep sense of gratitude for bringing the East Coast Railway within measurable distance of completion in our district.

3. Thanking your Excellency for these favors, and without dilating upon grievances which we have in common with our Telugu brethren, we venture to lay before your Excellency such of our pressing wants as require immediate redress.

4. During the time of Lord Connemara's Government a memorial was presented to him praying that Uriya be made the court language in places where it is predominant. Thereon G.O., No. 2024, dated 15th December 1890, was passed declaring that both Telugu and Uriya should be regarded as court languages in every criminal and civil courts within the district of Ganjám; subsequently a notification was also published in the District Gazette for March 1891 embodying the contents of the above Government Order, and also stating that in future all Uriya-speaking witnesses or parties must be examined in Uriya and their statements recorded in that language; but we deeply regret to bring to your Excellency's notice that the said Government Order and the notification are becoming a dead letter and have been sharing the same fate as G.O., No. 280, dated 4th March 1872. The reasons for this state of things are as follows:—

(*a*) When appointments are made persons who know Uriya are not selected for Uriya places.

(*b*) Posts, even in Maliahs, are, at times, not given to Uriyas though qualified men are available.

(*c*) Uriya petitions are seldom accepted.

(*d*) The statements of witnesses are not recorded in Uriya by many Sub-Magistrates as they do not know the language.

Under these circumstances, we beg your Excellency will be pleased to remedy these evils and thus give full effect to the G.O. No. 2024 above referred to by ordering—

(*a*) That in making appointments Uriya-knowing Telugus or Uriyas be selected for posts which require a knowledge of Uriya.

(*b*) That in making appointments either in the Agency tracts or plains, Uriyas be preferred to Telugus when the former are duly qualified.

(*c*) That Uriya petitions be accepted; endorsements to Uriya petitioners or parties be given in Uriya and all depositions be recorded in that language.

(*d*) That the Sub-Magistrates and others who hold or are likely to hold posts requiring a knowledge of Uriya, but who are ignorant of that language, be strictly ordered to acquaint themselves with it as soon as possible.

(*e*) All the Acts of the Local Government and of the Government of India that are not repealed and Acts that may be enacted from time to time hereafter be translated into Uriya, and a permanent Uriya translator to the Madras Government be appointed, the present arrangements in this connection being far from meeting our present needs.

5. In view of the high standard to which the Matriculation Examination has been raised which is the only passport for entering Public Service, we beg to repeat the prayer already made on the occasion of your Excellency's last visit that some concessions such as—

(i) Allowance to Uriya Matriculates and F.As. to appear for the Revenue Higher.
(ii) Allowance to Uriya Matriculates to appear for Criminal Higher and Lower.
(iii) Relaxation of rules relating to admissions to other special tests, and also into the Agricultural, Engineering and Medical Colleges, might be granted to the Uriyas, at least for a period of ten years, to enable them to share appointments to an extent larger than at present, and also to act as a stimulus for their future progress.

6. In conclusion, we beg once more to offer our most sincere thanks to your Excellency for the kindness with which our address has been received and pray for long life and health to your Excellency and Lady Wenlock.

His Excellency's Reply.

His Excellency in reply said that it was not the fault of the district authorities if they did not appoint Uriya-knowing men, but that it was want of qualified Uriya-knowing men that stood in their way. The Collector of the district would always be glad to entertain qualified Uriya-knowing men whenever they were available.

His Excellency's address to the two Uriya Telugu Girls' schools of the Zemindari.

Gentlemen,—The ceremony of distribution of prizes being concluded, it only remains for me to express to you the pleasure I have had in being present this morning. Last time I was here I had the pleasure of seeing the girls at school in a different building where I could see the girls at their work. In this building they are collected together for the distribution of prizes which takes place annually. The report read as regards the progress of the school is, I think I may safely say, on the whole fairly satisfactory. There is no doubt that the Managing Committee have difficulties to contend with, and find it rather uphill work to carry on the two schools existing in this town with such great efficiency as they wish, but like all those interested in female education in this country they have certainly uphill work. All those interested and occupied in forwarding such a good cause as that of female education in this country must naturally feel at times discouraged and disappointed at the slowness of their work. To them I say have perseverance and patience. Such a thing as female education in a country like this is bound to be of extremely slow growth. The only thing we can do at present is to note with satisfaction the initial stages of this great movement. It is almost impossible for Government or anybody but the people to push this movement. Any great celerity must be left to those interested in seeing this work not retarded, I mean those whose families remain to be educated. It has been frequently observed that gentlemen of position and education in this country come forward to take a very prominent position in various movements of social reform and in public life exhibit favorable symptoms of advancement and progress, but when they go back to their own homes we are told they take a totally different attitude. The ladies of their families put on them such pressure that they are unable to see their way to eventually fulfil the promises of their public announcement. I believe this is in many instances extremely true. It remains for them to get that pressure withdrawn by bringing their lady relations into some such school as this, and also seeing they are kept thereafter they are ten or twelve, as it is perfectly impossible for any one to get a proper education if withdrawn from school at such an early age. Therefore, I say this is a work for the people themselves to take a hand in. It is gradually moving forward, and possibly before many years are over a large step in advance will have been made. To one like myself it is always a pleasure to see this work started and carried on. I am glad to take this opportunity of congratulating the zemindar on the manner in which these two schools are worked. I think all Parlákimedi owe him a deep debt of gratitude in this respect. All I can say is that I trust the fathers of the females here will see it is to the advantage of their children that they should receive the education placed within their reach. I do not know that it remains for me to say more than to repeat the pleasure I feel in being here and finding the school gradually doing good steady work in the town of Parlákimedi.

At about 4 in the evening (9th), his Excellency distributed prizes to the students of the Zemindar's High School and delivered the following speech :—

Gentlemen,—I little thought when I had the pleasure of distributing prizes three years ago that I should ever be present within the walls of this new building, the construction of which was then being looked forward to as an event of future years. However, it has been my fortune to come here on this occasion once more to distribute the prizes to the successful students

of the High School of Parlákimedi. It is with very great satisfaction that we have heard the report of the school just now read, and find that the numbers in the school have increased in three years since I was here last by 72; and I can only hope that the building which I am about to declare open will be the means of drawing a larger number for receiving the instruction placed at the disposal of students who come here. It is especially gratifying to me to find the promise of the building has been now fulfilled, and the space which was then vacant is now occupied by such an extremely handsome building rising around us. Since I was here last, the railway has been finished up to this district, and it will be continued in a few months till it reaches Berhampur so that persons at a distance will be able to send their children to the school, I hope, to take advantage of the benefits which can be derived from such an institution as this. I think you all owe a special debt of gratitude to the zemindar for placing at your disposal such a magnificent building, and I sincerely hope that he will be rewarded in the efforts he is making for the cause of education by the increased number of students. It is specially gratifying to me to know that the School Fee-notification has been taken advantage of in the manner in which it has apparently been done here, and the larger number of students coming into the institution will by their fees make up any drop there might have been in the amount of fees. The school report tells us that we shortly expect to see a larger play-ground placed at the disposal of students, I need hardly say how I hope you will all avail yourselves of the advantages which will be within your reach. I think it is of the utmost importance that the youth of the country should take interest and participate in all manly games; and though it may not be in my time, I hope some day or other Parlákimedi High School will be able to place a cricket eleven in the field and play matches, we will say with Berhampur or Chicacole and if cricket, why not also football, lawn tennis and other games which bring out all the more manly attributes of a favorable character. I am glad also to find that the library which has been started in the school is doing good work, and I hope gradually you will be able to accumulate such a number of books that you will be able to find yourselves within the reach of all classical works which should be within the reach of all who study to improve themselves. In conclusion I wish to declare this building open. I sincerely hope that it may continue for many many years to come to be the centre of education and means of spreading enlightenment among the people of this particular part of the country. I am glad that the zemindar's sons are both here present, and I shall myself bear away with me very pleasant recollections of this afternoon; and I hope and trust they will long be spared to see the advantages gradually accruing which the building is bound to bring, and all who are present will also witness a very large development of education in Parlákimedi.

Mr. W. Taylor, in proposing a vote of thanks to His Excellency, said :—

Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—I rise in behalf of the zemindar to thank His Excellency Lord Wenlock, Governor of Madras, for the very great honour he has done the zemindar in coming here and paying a visit for the second time. I also thank His Excellency for his kindness in presiding here this evening. Many of you no doubt remember that some six years ago, when I had the honour of presiding at a meeting of the inhabitants of this town convened for the purpose of petitioning Government to construct the East Coast Railway, I mentioned that this district was something more than 20 years behind the rest of the Presidency, more particularly the favored districts of the Southern Presidency, in education and in all the progress and advantages which generally accompany education. Now, even after mature consideration of the statistics which were against me, I am still of that opinion. The district is backward, and the backwardness of the district is due, as you all know, to its isolated position. The district is shut off from the rest of India by impassable barriers. It is very nearly an island, with only one outlet by sea, which is a precarious one. It is only very few natives that can afford to go out of the district, and a vast majority of the people are obliged to stay in the district. I also mentioned on that occasion the celebrated Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Powell, told me on one occasion that the best agency was the iron horse. I am quite sure you all join me in thinking that the Government has to a great extent granted our prayer. Long time the iron horse has taken to come; it has been slow, but its slowness is not due to its fault, but to that of its proprietor. However, we are thankful for it all the same. But, Sir, before this district can admit that it is treated in the same way as other districts in the Presidency and Provinces in Northern India are, we want more iron horses and several more railways to be opened in the district. We all admit that the centre of education in the Presidency, and therefore the centre of progress and civilisation, is the capital town of Madras, and we could never hope to derive all the advantages that accrue from intercourse with the centre of education until our facilities for communication with that centre are increased. Even though a railway is opened in the district, the journey from Parlákimedi to Madras is still long—three days' journey is too long to expect any one to undertake. As I say we cannot hope to get all the advantages that we expect from the railway until that journey is shortened and the inconvenience lessened, that can only be done by the extension of the East Coast Railway from Bezwada to Madras. I am quite sure that none of us here is more anxious for the opening of that line than His Excellency; and therefore we may all hope to live long enough to see that line completed. Another thing to which the backwardness of education has been due is the absence of gatherings such as we have here to-day. We have had the pleasure of Lord Wenlock's visit here twice. In the southern districts men of light and leading are present at

such meetings as this, and are always willing to distribute prizes at different schools and to speak to them words of wisdom. I cannot conceive of anything greater to further the cause of education than such gatherings. They create an interest among boys in their work, and the present prospect of receiving a reward is infinitely greater than the prospect in the far distant future of the reward of knowledge itself of which there is very little. We all know that parents and guardians when they see a nobleman of the position of the Governor of Madras coming here and distributing prizes to their sons and daughters take an interest in educational matters. I am quite sure that the influence of the meeting at which His Excellency presides will have a far reaching effect on education, not only in this town but in the estate; and before long I am quite sure that this large building will be filled to overflowing by students eagerly looking forward to the honour and pleasure of receiving prizes if not from the hands of Lord Wenlock it may be from the hands of a future equally kind Governor of Madras I had hoped, your Excellency, that this building would have been finished by the time of your Excellency's arrival; but as your Excellency's arrival had been sooner than I anticipated, the building is in its present state of incompleteness. Your Excellency has declared it open. I would, at the zemindar's request, ask your Excellency to allow him to commemorate this occasion by placing in this building a marble tablet connecting the opening of this building with your Excellency's name, and your Excellency will in due time receive a suitable form of inscription. I once more thank your Excellency for the honour done by being present here on this occasion.

His Excellency said :—

In response to the request that has fallen from Mr. Taylor that I shall permit a suitable inscription to be placed in this room connecting the opening of it with my name, I can only say that it will give me very great pleasure if that were done and also to accept, as proposed, a copy of the same inscription as a momento of my visit this afternoon from the zemindar. I can only thank you for the vote of thanks which you were good enough to pass; before I sit down I should like to pass a vote of thanks as I am sure you would do to those students who gave us an illustration from Shakespeare, and also to those who gave us a performance of a less ambitious character The recital from Shakespeare was extremely good and showed that the characters entered with spirit into the personages which they represented. I only hope that some day you may erect a stage in this hall where you may give representations of a similar character.

On the 10th morning the Governor went out shooting and shot a wild boar. In the evening the father of the present zemindar paid the Governor a visit. The Governor left Parlákimedi next morning accompanied by Mr. MacCartie, Captain Baring, Mr. Weir and Mr. Taylor for Russellkonda *viâ* Kassibugga.

On the 11th October the Governor arrived at Berhampur at 6 P.M. from Parlákimedi and left next day for Aska where the party arrived at 11 A.M.

The Governor was the guest of Mr. Minchin.

On the 13th the party left for Ressellkonda where a halt was made from the 14th to the 18th, all the district officials being His Excellency's guests here.

The afternoon of the day of arrival was devoted to the opening of the Head Works of the famous Rushikulya project. At mid-day the weather looked cloudy and threatening, but the sky cleared soon, and the sun shone out brightly and lit up the gay scene and perfect "Governor's weather" prevailed. His Excellency and party arrived at the foot of the dam at 5 P.M. exactly and were received by the Executive Engineer of the project. Mr. Somers-Eve and his staff, who after taking His Excellency through the barrel of the head sluice, conducted him to the Durbar pandal on the bund. When all were seated, the Superintending Engineer, Mr. Garrett, opened the proceedings and pointed out the advantages of reservoirs as a means of extending future irrigation. The Executive Engineer then read the following report :—

YOUR EXCELLENCY AND GENTLEMEN,—Before giving you a short description of the work which is now practically complete, I beg to offer on behalf of the project staff our very warm thanks for the high honor your Excellency has conferred on us in coming into these remote parts to formally open one of our two Head Works.

I am a firm believer in "luck" and in the last five years am glad to say we have had our fair share of it in the execution of these works. Well, Sir, I take it that this occasion is in every way on a par with our former luck.

The reservoir, as is apparent, is formed by the huge earthen dam on which we are located.

This consists of a mass of earth with a puddle wall in the centre, extending for nearly its full length, and reaching up to within a few feet of the water line.

The puddle wall is 18 feet broad at the bottom and 6 on the top, and has throughout been carried down to firm soil.

This was feasible by open trench work, except where the dam crossed the Boringa nullah, where sand was met with.

Here it was necessary to make a coffer dam and this was done by sinking square wells 10 feet square close together in two parallel rows. The earth between them was excavated, the spaces between the wells made as water tight as possible, the water pumped out and a puddle wall of impervious soil put in.

The reservoir is, of course, not full, but there is 37 feet of water in the deepest place, and there is no sign of a leak.

The dam is 4,350 feet long or $\frac{13}{16}$ths of a mile, and where the ground is lowest is 72½ feet high, and at this point it is 344 feet broad at the bottom and 18 feet at the top. To give some idea of the mass of earth required to make this huge dam, I may mention that if it were spread out, it would form a road four yards broad and one yard high for 210 *miles*!

The reservoir, when full, will be 4½ miles long covering an area of about 5 square miles, will have a maximum depth of 58 feet, and will hold 2,457 millions of cubic feet of water. I think it will be conceded that it would be very difficult to find a more beautiful spot to locate it in.

The reservoir is supplied by damming the Mahanadi river near Gullery some 12 miles off by means of a rough stone anicut and so by a canal 6 miles long is led into the upper end of reservoir. These works are situated at the foot of the hills, and in about as unhealthy a place as it has ever been my lot to work in; most of the masonry works are, I am glad to say, finished, and a few months more will see the river led into the reservoir.

The only masonry work on the dam itself other than the revetment and drains is the head sluice which your Excellency is about to open.

This fine work, which is, however, mostly hidden from sight, is founded on a concrete platform 8 feet deep; all the front part where the velocity of the water is greatest is of the hardest granite stone. The remainder of brick plastered with Portland cement.

The shutters are of cast steel, and the friction in the bearing plates is minimized by the use of conical bearings. The gearing is a very creditable piece of work made by Messrs. Burn and Company, Calcutta, under directions of our late Chief Engineer Mr. Walch.

The total cost of the reservoir and its attendant works is 7½ lakhs.

The construction of these works has been one of more than considerable difficulty of time, place and climate. In this district an engineer is not so much an engineer, as working contractor, clerk of the works, overseer and maistry combined. Six years ago I can safely say there was not a mason here who knew how to lay a brick, or a man who knew how to make a good one. All have had to be taught.

These works were first vigorously pushed in 1889, when Mr. deMorgan took charge of the project and his name will ever be associated with this project. He brought order out of confusion, and systematic work out of chaos.

During the last six years we have had many subordinates on the project, some good, some bad, but on this occasion I wish to bring prominently forward the names of Mr. Venkatareddi, Mr. Swaminatha Iyer and Mr. Rodrigues.

These men have been the backbone of the project. They have stood shoulder to shoulder in a most uncongenial place, far away from their own associations, and have faced and defeated difficulties as they have arisen and these have not been few.

With regard to the special work we are now dealing with, its rapid and satisfactory progress is due to Sub-Engineer Mr. Venkatareddi.

I have not yet seen a man of this country who can rival him in energy and zeal. I cannot speak in words of too high praise of his devotion to these works, and I have the greatest pleasure in bringing this to your Excellency's notice.

With regard to the use the water is to be put to hereafter, there is scope for much useful influence which may be exerted by many here present.

There is a prevalent idea among the ryots that we shall be unable to supply water except when there is water in the rivers, but when this huge reservoir is full (and it can be filled in five days) when the channel is open, I think that you will see that we have an enormous reserve with the Surada reservoir added.

There has *never* been a year as far as records show in which these reservoirs could not be filled at least *twice*, and this would be ample to assist the ordinary water-supply from the rivers.

I hope that those present will assist in spreading this information.

I am glad to say that an attempt was made last year to introduce 2nd crop cultivation; seed was obtained from the Gódávari, though somewhat late; with much difficulty ryots were persuaded to try, and through the exertions of our energetic General Deputy Collector a very fair outturn was obtained, the first in Ganjám.

Before I conclude I should like to take this opportunity of ackowledging the ready assistance and co-operation that has been always rendered to us from the Revenue officials; this has materially helped the works and irrigation.

The Governor, in reply, expressed his very great satisfaction at his being enabled to be present on such an interesting occasion, and spoke in terms of approbation of the services rendered by the Executive Engineer to the project. He exhorted the people to avail themselves of all this water which had been brought to their very doors as it were, and felt assured that nevermore would this part of the district be famine stricken. His Excellency strongly recommended the adoption of second crop cultivation. He was happy to hear of the good work that was being done by some of the project staff, and he announced that the Viceroy intended bestowing the title of "Rai Bahadur" on Sub-Engineer, Mr. Venkatareddi Naidu, who had worked with so much zeal on the dam.

Address of the Inhabitants of Russellkonda.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the inhabitants of Russellkonda, beg leave to approach your Excellency with feelings of profound respect and thankfulness for honoring, with your Excellency's visit, this out-of-the-way town bordering on the malarious tracts of the most backward district of the Presidency. Visits of Governors to our district, and especially to our place, are of very rare occurrence, and consequently our pleasure at such visits is unbounded. We rejoice now to welcome your Excellency into our midst under very happy circumstances. Your Excellency now comes here as if to proclaim an effective remedy found at enormous cost, labour and skill for the evils of famine which often lays its hand upon the poor people of this district. The patient hearing, which your Excellency is wont to give addresses of welcome in all places, has emboldened us to approach your Excellency freely on this occasion. The remedy we refer to is the construction of the Russellkonda reservoir, the completion of which has afforded us this opportunity of welcoming your Excellency. The advantages of the gigantic Rushikulya project are very great and it is enough to say that it is an inestimable boon conferred on the people of Ganjám. We come here to express the heartfelt thanks and gratitude we owe to your Excellency. Your Excellency's tenure of office has also been contemporaneous with the execution of two grand works which will prove a great blessing to this district, to wit, railway communication and the Rushikulya project works. The reservoir work is completed and it is time for us to express our deep gratitude to your Excellency's Government for that. But as for the other, viz., the railway communication, we are sorry our district has not been fortunate enough to enjoy its advantages so soon as we expected. We are extremely sorry to hear that the work is stopped for the present, and our disappointment at this is very great. The addresses which your Excellency has received at Berhampur and other places of importance of our district may have convinced your Excellency of the desirability, nay necessity, of rail communication connecting Vizianagram and Vizagapatam with Berhampur at least for the present. It is therefore needless for us to go over the same ground again in this address. Your Excellency's visit to this district cheers us by the prospect of the work being put in hand again and rapidly pushed on, and we look forward to the day when your Excellency opens the communication from Madras to Berhampur, the largest town in our district.

Praying for your Excellency's long life and continued prosperity, we remain, &c.

His Excellency's Reply.

His Excellency, in reply, said that the railway works would be pushed on so that by March next the line would be open as far as Berhampur. He also stated that only the day before he had received a telegram from the Government of India announcing their intention, should the Secretary of State sanction their programme of works, to start work on the Bezwada-Madras line at the beginning of the next year. The whole audience were greatly pleased with His Excellency's speech and the news contained therein and cheered frequently.

At Berhampur to-day, 20th October, the surroundings of Kallicote College presented a most gay and attractive appearance. Triumphal arches with expressions of welcome to the Governor were erected and the roads were lined with military who also formed a guard of honour. The Governor and party arrived punctually, driven by Mr. Travers, Police Superintendent, to whom great credit is due for the arrangements made.

After a short halt at Aska, His Excellency left on the morning of the 20th for Chatrapur, passing through Berhampur where he received the following

Address from the Municipal Council, Berhampur.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the undersigned Chairman and Councillors of the Municipality of Berhampur, beg leave to greet your Excellency with this address of welcome on this your second visit to this district.

It gives us great pleasure to think that while your Excellency's first visit to your district was due to an apprehension of scarcity in the sub-division, your present visit has been in connection with the opening of the Rushikulya water-works at Russellkonda. Now that this grand irrigation project is well nigh complete, it will not only replace drought and dearth by plenty in the tracts which it covers, but, what concerns us more directly, it will bring a supply of fresh water within easy reach of our town.

The want of wholesome drinking water and the want of a good system of drainage are still our most crying needs. The Rushikulya canal will supply us with wholesome water, and we earnestly hope and pray that as soon as our water-supply and drainage schemes are prepared, your Excellency's Government will lend us a helping hand to complete them by making a grant of a moiety of the cost and a loan on favorable terms of the remainder.

We are grateful that the East Coast Railway has come within measurable distance of this town. We shall be still more thankful, however, to see the speedy extension of the line to Berhampur.

Assembled in this building to-day we may be allowed to refer to the fact that this the only second-grade college in the district has been recently endowed with a lakh of rupees in Government promissory notes by the enlightened Zemindar of Kallikóta and Atagada who has thus placed the public of this district under deep obligation to him.

In conclusion, we assure your Excellency of our constant loyalty and affection to Her Most Gracious Majesty and of our deep thankfulness to your Excellency for all that you have done for the good of the millions of this Presidency.

His Excellency's Reply.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have to thank you for this address and its brevity. I am pleased to hear of your welfare. You have had periods of distress in your past history which I trust may not occur again, as I have just seen the irrigation works for supplying water to this district which will greatly increase its prosperity as people overcome their prejudice in taking advantage of water for the benefit of a second crop. The drinking water of this place is bad. I would urge you to do your utmost to obviate this difficulty when the irrrigation project is complete, and whatever Government may do to help you in this matter will be considered. The railway into Berhampur is expected to be completed in March when I hope a new era of prosperity will dawn upon you. I congratulate you upon the fact that this college has been endowed with a lakh of rupees by the Zemindar of Kallikóta for which the thanks of Government have already been expressed to him.

To be noted in Local and Municipal Department. —C.F.M.

His Excellency the Governor and party returned at 6 P.M. on the 23rd to Chatrapur from Rambha, where they were the guests of the Kallikóta Zemindar. On the 24th morning His Excellency received visits from the Zemindars of Mandasá, Jarada, Parlur, and the Minor Zemindar of Pedda Kimedi. His Excellency then received addresses from the residents of Chatrapur and the Berhampur Mahajana Sabha.

Address of the Residents of Chatrapur.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—We, the residents of Chatrapur, on behalf of the people of this district, most respectfully beg to approach your Lordship with this our humble address of welcome with doubled joy, as no other Governor has been in our midst a second time during his *régime*.

2. Sensible as we are of the manifold and varied benefits which we in common with our brethren in other parts of the Presidency have derived under your Lordship, and deep and heartfelt as our gratitude is for the extension of the East Coast Railway to our district, your genial nature has prompted us to ask for more favours, out of place though they may be in an address of this kind.

3. The first is for the extension of the railway at least as far as Berhampur, the chief station of the district, both in the interests of the people and Government. Berhampur is the centre of the Maliah trade. We may add that the receipts will considerably swell if the extension is pushed on to the Bengal frontier, as Puri, a holy place of pilgrimage, attracts throughout the year tens of thousands, and Cuttack, the chief grain market of Ganjám, imports her grain in extensive quantities.

4. Our second prayer is the repetition of our old prayer—the removal of all existing restrictions on pasture lands. Ancient India had always been a purely agricultural country and cattle had been our treasure. This is still visible in Ganjám where the people owing to their backwardness in civilization, educational and mercantile pursuits still cling to their cattle. The Forest Department has enclosed every inch of grazing lands in and around the rural villages as the

so-called fuel and fodder reserves, and the poor ryot is unable to pay daily in hard cash for his fodder. Our Chatrapur reserves begin from this bungalow itself and our cattle have hardly any land to graze upon. The idea of leaving old and worn out cattle to their fate is revolting to Hindu feelings. Forests and jungles may of course be conserved, but our entreaty is only to remove the restrictions on pure grazing lands, and restore them to us on light assessment.

5. Our third and last prayer is for the dismantling not only of the upper portion of the Gopalpur pier as ordered by Government but also the poles below, as they will endanger life and property if let alone; the high surf may at any moment drive the plying boats on to them and cause their wreck. We pray that the pier be altogether removed, or altogether left untouched.

6. Permit us to thank your Lordship for the gracious audience given to us and to express our sincere loyalty to our beloved Sovereign, the Queen Empress, whom you have the honour to represent in our Presidency.

7. In conclusion, we pray that your Lordship will convey our good wishes to Lady Wenlock.

His Excellency's Reply.

The Governor said the railway would reach Berhampur before March, and expressed hopes for its speedy construction northward. His Excellency promised an inquiry into the alleged over-reservation in certain parts of the Berhampur taluk, but remarked that out of 24,400 acres reserved, only 4,000 acres were closed to grazing, and explained that the policy of Government in charging a low grazing fee was not to snatch revenue but to secure provision of pasture against times of scarcity. Indiscriminate free grazing exhausts the supply and leaves nothing for the future. If their cattle possessed any value whatever, surely an annual fee of two annas per head was not excessive. As regards the pier, the Governor promised that Government would take no steps likely to endanger the boat traffic.

For disposal in Revenue Department. —C.F.M.

To be noted in Marine Department. —C.F.M.

Address from the Berhampur Mahajana Sabha (presented at Chatrapur).

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the "Berhampur Mahajana Sabha," beg to approach your Excellency with this address of welcome to our little town.

2. We esteem it a special boon conferred on our district, situated as it is in the most distant part of the Presidency, that it should have the good fortune of a second visit from your Excellency, and we further take it as an auspicious omen that so soon after our association has sprung into existence, we should have an opportunity of personally addressing your Excellency on the condition and wants of our town.

3. The primary object of our association, consisting as it does of all the principal citizens of the town, is to loyally and dutifully represent grievances of a public nature to the authorities concerned.

4. The first and foremost thing to which we beg to call your Excellency's kind notice is the extreme poverty of the people of this town, the bulk of whom are Uriyas and weavers, the former being as a class indolent, apathetic, illiterate and consequently poor, and the latter being as a class impoverished owing to the supersession, to a considerable degree, of indigenous cotton manufactures by importations from abroad. The other callings have also immensely suffered owing to similar causes.

5. The people are already overburdened with taxes of various kinds, and any attempt to raise taxation under the Municipal Act would tell very hard upon the townspeople It is with great regret we have learnt that the Government were pleased to direct our municipality to revise the house-tax with a view to enhance the same, on the ground that the house-tax demand in this town fell short of the average of the other municipalities. The reason for this low average is that our town, unlike other municipalities, consists mostly of huts and thatched houses and very few tiled houses capable of bearing a pretty heavy assessment.

6. The want of pure water for drinking purposes is sadly felt in this town. We, therefore, beg to request that your Excellency's Government will be pleased to afford every help to our municipality to enable it to bring into the town the water of the Rushikulya canal, which is now within the easy reach of us.

7. We further beg to reiterate, in common with other parts of the district, the standing cry of this district against the forest laws, which are at present worked with such extreme strictness to the great disadvantage of the cultivating ryots in particular, and we implore your Excellency to relax the severity of these laws, at least so far as to allow free pasturage to the ryots and as much timber as is required for agricultural purposes free of tax.

8. In conclusion, we beg to tender most loyally and submissively our heartfelt thanks to your Excellency for the patience and kindness with which you have accepted our humble address.

His Excellency's Reply.

The Berhampur address reiterated the cry against the forest laws (to which the Governor replied as above), and urged the poverty of the town against the revision of house-tax registers recently ordered by Government. The Governor pointed out that the circumstances of their town were not dissimilar from those of other towns, and that the advantages of Local Self-Government cannot be enjoyed free of cost, and inquired how the memorialists proposed to meet their share of the cost of introducing the Rushikulya water scheme. He did not understand them to condemn the existing rates of the taxation as excessive; but a revision of assessment was required if only to correct irregularities. He recommended a careful scrutiny of the registers by the council which had power to remit in cases of proved hardship. The Governor understood that such powers are freely exercised.

To be noted in Local and Municipal Department. —C.F.M.

His Excellency the Governor arrived at Waltair station by special train from Haripur at 7-40 A.M. on October 26th. On the platform were assembled the district officials and leading European and Native gentlemen to welcome His Excellency the Governor. The East Coast Railway Rifle Volunteers, under Captain Macpherson, furnished a guard of honour. On arrival at Vizagapatam, the Municipality and Párvatípuram Union read addresses of welcome as follows:—

Address from the Municipal Council, Vizagapatam.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Municipal Council, Vizagapatam, beg to heartily welcome your Excellency a second time to this town which bids fair to become the most important station on the East Coast of this Presidency after Madras.

2. On the occasion of your Excellency's first visit to this town in 1891, we expressed our gratitude to the Government for conferring upon us the inestimable blessings of the East Coast Railway. The work was in rapid progress then, and we are now happy to be able to state that a great portion of the line is now open. We sincerely thank your Excellency's Government for having pushed the work so rapidly and trust that the line will be extended to Cuttack as early as practicable. We are extremely glad to learn that the survey of the feeder line from Vizianagram to Párvatípuram and Sálúru, the importance of which cannot be over-estimated, has been sanctioned and we are confident that under the auspices of your Excellency's Government the construction of the line will be commenced soon.

3. When your Excellency last visited this town we brought the question of water-supply to the notice of your Excellency. Now that the scheme is nearing maturity and will be placed before your Excellency's Government very soon, we request that the scheme will be given that liberal support which has been accorded to similar projects of other municipalities.

4. Another subject to which we are anxious to invite your Excellency's consideration is the proposal of the Railway department to exclude from the limits of our municipality the railway land at Tikkavanipalem or as the Railway department call it Waltair We humbly submit that if this were allowed it would deal a heavy blow to our already crippled resources, our revenue having fallen by a fourth or nearly Rs. 10,000. We have been straining every nerve to save money and effect the various improvements suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner from time to time in matters of sanitation, drainage, road-making, &c.

We have already addressed your Excellency's Government on this subject and we now simply wish to bring the matter to your Excellency's notice trusting that when it comes for disposal your Excellency will be pleased to take a favorable view of our representation.

5. The question of the harbour has already been claiming the attention of your Excellency's Government. We have no doubt that your Excellency is quite aware of the necessity of the work being commenced and completed with all possible speed. An impetus has been given to the trade of this port by the opening of the East Coast Railway and it is certain that the opening of the Vizianagram-Párvatípuram branch line will develop the trade to a still greater extent. We have every hope that your Excellency will earn the lasting gratitude of the people of this district by conferring upon them the incalculable advantages of a harbour.

6. One of the most important subjects that has been engaging the attention of the Municipal Council is the removal of the fishermen's village from the beach to the western side of the Turner Pontoon bridge. It has been an eye-sore and a nuisance for a long time and has frustrated every attempt of ours to improve the beach road and extend the town along the beach. We expect to be able to remove it soon and thus to improve the sea-face of the town.

7. Before concluding, we beg to inform your Excellency that we are thankful to Sri Raja G. N. Gajapati Rao Garu, C.I.E., for having presented this town with a Women and Children's Hospital which has been a long-felt want here. We only regret that Lady Wenlock who is known to take such a keen interest in these hospitals is not present to open the Raja's hospital.

8. We beg humbly to thank your Excellency for the opportunity allowed to us to meet your Lordship here and the kindness with which you have been pleased to hear us and we pray that Almighty God would be pleased to shower His choicest blessings on your Excellency and Lady Wenlock.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I wish to thank you very much for the kind manner in which you welcome me here on paying my second visit to your town.

I think a place like Vizagapatam in such an important district is one which naturally interests men in my position very much and it is with particular interest that I come to pay my second visit after the completion of the railway. We shall now be in a position to judge what the capacities of the district are for bringing into existence a large and possibly increasing trade. Closely wrapped up with this subject is the one which you allude to last, namely, the question of Harbour for Vizagapatam. I am hardly prepared at present to say what should or should not be done in this matter as I do not think the subject is yet fully developed for Government to give any definite answer on this very important point. I am here more at the present moment to make inquiries myself and hear on the spot the views of those who are intimately acquainted with the various points connected with this question. It is naturally to you a matter of great satisfaction that the railway has been opened up to this point. I sincerely trust before very long we may see an extension of the line both north and south. I cannot say for certain, but I am in hopes that the line will be finished as far as Cuttack in July next. I think by April next the line from Madras to Bezwada will be commenced and therefore it will not be before long that the through line will be complete from Madras to Cuttack,—a most important line not only to the Madras Presidency, but I may say for the whole country at large. The important point will be then, as soon as the main line is constructed, to develop feeder lines on each side of it so as to open out and increase the natural traffic of the country. I must say, I believe from what I understand, that the Párvatípuram line, when opened, will be one of very great importance, and especially of great importance to this particular part of the country. As far as I can judge, the products of the country from Sálúru and Párvatípuram will find their outlet in Vizagapatam. If that should be the case it certainly appears to me better that they should come to a good and proper port than to the open road that now exists; and further it may be, if the traffic shows signs that it will be large, that the harbour will have to be constructed. In this matter I must perhaps guard myself by saying that it is really my own personal view rather than that of the Government as this matter has not come before it for determination. You then mention the question of water-supply. I have not myself seen it. If the scheme is a proper one and arrangements can be made on your side to meet us, I do not suppose Government will place any obstacles in the way of meeting you as it has done with regard to other municipalities. I am hardly in a position however at the present moment to say what we shall do in the matter in consequence of the unfinished state of this project. I do not see any reason why we should not meet this municipality in the same way as we have done others. As regards the question of excluding the railway portion of the land from the municipality, I notice that you have addressed Government on this subject and you ask me to give the matter my most careful consideration and to take a favorable view of it. All I can say is that anything which you have brought forward on this point will receive my most careful attention. Beyond that I am afraid I shall not be in a position to say more on the subject. I am glad to learn that you are removing the fishermen's village from the beach to the western side of the Turner Pontoon bridge. I believe that ought to be an extremely good move not only for the fishermen themselves, but also for the rest of the inhabitants. You remove an insanitary part from the centre of the town where you ought to have more sanitary surroundings than at present exist. You then mention Raja Gajapati Rao's liberality in presenting the town with a Women and Children's Hospital. I am sure every one here will be extremely grateful to him for his generosity in this particular matter. I am sure we on our side are only too glad to note with satisfaction the efforts which are being made by leading gentlemen of this country in this particular matter. I hope and trust that this particular movement will spread not only in large centres of population but to those small ones where Government can hardly reach out its helping hands. If gentlemen like Raja Gajapati Rao will come forward in this particular matter, I really believe that women in this country will eventually benefit to a most enormous degree. It is very sad to contemplate that a very large number are kept out of the means of getting that assistance that their sisters get in other places. It is specially gratifying to me that a movement such as this is being taken up so warmly and so generously by leading gentlemen in this country. I hope the good movement will continue and many will be found to follow the worthy example set here in this

To be noted in Local and Municipal Department. —C.F.M.

town. I can only regret with yourselves that Lady Wenlock has not been able to accompany me on the occasion. Owing to the long and exhausting tour I have had, I am sorry she has not been able to accompany me. She will receive with the greatest pleasure all information that I am able to give as to this particular movement in this particular part of the country. In conclusion, I beg to thank you for the address which you have been good enough to present to me and to express the satisfaction I have had in being able to be present here to-day.

Address from the Párvatípuram Union Panchayat.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the inhabitants of Párvatípuram, situated at the foot of the Eastern Ghâts, most respectfully and loyally beg to approach you to accord your Excellency a sincere and hearty welcome at Vizagapatam, the metropolis of the district, and express to you in person our contented good wishes towards the benign administration of our Sovereign Mother whose august representative you are.

2. We respectfully tender you our profound gratitude for the way in which the new India Council's Act is brought into force by you allowing the people the full and unreserved scope of election as contemplated by the British Parliament.

3. We are really glad to submit that you have been endeared to the public by the prompt and effective way in which you have successfully grappled with the famine in the southern parts of the Presidency and checked it from extending over larger areas.

4. We hail your Excellency's advent into this part of the Northern Circars as a sure guarantee of running a branch of the East Coast Railway to the foot of the ghâts since the main line itself owes its inauguration to you. We may inform your Excellency that the Vizianagram-Párvatípuram section will form the best feeder to the main line, as almost the whole of the goods traffic of this district proceeds from Sálúru and Párvatípuram, which latter the Sanitary Commissioner has proposed to your Government to make a municipality and where we would have been happier to tender your Excellency our humble respects.

5. We take this opportunity to lay before you our entire satisfaction at the results achieved even by the partial separation of judicial from executive functions exercised by the Revenue officials, and we pray that your Excellency's administration may immortalize itself by effecting a thorough and complete separation of these functions as its necessity is admitted on all hands. This, we submit, will entail no additional expenditure as is so ably proved by Babu Q. C. Dutt, an experienced Bengal Civilian, and Sir Richard Garth, a former Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court. When this separation is effected, the criminal administration of the Presidency will obtain a better status and will be on a par with the general civil administration of the country.

6. As regards the civil administration, we submit that it is excellent as it now stands, but we may be allowed to suggest an improvement on it by increasing the number of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges and reducing that of the District Judges in order that sure and speedy justice may be obtained at a less cost.

We may further be allowed to bring to your notice that the Agency division of this district is at a disadvantage when compared with the Ordinary division, as its administration of civil justice is not conducted by gentlemen having special training in the subject. We may submit that this question was once before the Madras Government during the régime of Sir M. E. Grant Duff.

7. Though we are afraid we are wearying your Excellency, we cannot but avail ourselves of this opportunity to bring to your notice a grievance on which popular feeling is getting stronger day by day. While unreservedly approving of the principle of the income-tax, we strongly but respectfully complain of the low taxable minimum as well as the very unsatisfactory way in which it is worked by the lower Revenue subordinates and regarding the assessees of the lower grades, most of whom have not yet attained the capability of keeping proper and regular accounts. If, however, your Excellency's Government be of opinion that the present state of finances do not permit the raising of the taxable minimum, we may respectfully suggest that the objections to the imposition of the tax by Revenue officials below the grade of an Assistant Collector may be heard and decided by the ordinary Civil Courts.

8. Our pleasure in welcoming you would have been double had we been favored with the presence of Her Excellency Lady Wenlock whose name is being perpetuated in connection with the scheme of gosha hospitals so generously founded by Lady Dufferin. The interest which Her Excellency evinces towards providing medical aid to your Indian female subjects is most praiseworthy, and we pray your Excellency will be pleased to convey to your worthy consort our sincere and heartfelt thanks.

In conclusion, we sincerely pray to God that your Excellency and Lady Wenlock may enjoy long life and unalloyed happiness to rule in distant future over greater and more important territories of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—Coming from Párvatipuram I beg to thank you very much for the address which you have just presented as coming from the inhabitants of that part of the country I can only regret for my part that the time at my disposal does not enable me to come and pay a visit to your town. But as I hope we may see before long the railway running up there, you may be able to welcome my successor there who may be able to travel in the first-class saloons of the East Coast Railway. But I am afraid while I am here I hardly see any prospect of such a happy event occurring to myself. You allude to my presence here as a sure guarantee of running a branch of this particular line to your town. You say that the main line owes its inauguration to myself; I really must not allow you to go away with the impression that the main lines owes its inauguration to me. You owe everything to Mr. Turner and to Lord Connemara, and it is only right that they should have credit for the work which has eventually resulted from their labours. Personally I am only too anxious to extend this railway which I find commenced here. I consider this particular branch to Párvatipuram is one of very great importance and especially a through connection with the Central Provinces, as I believe it will be quite possible to tap that part of the country and bring a great deal of the products of that country to Vizagapatam. Of course we have to contemplate the possibility of a competition with Bombay. It is naturally likely to be very severe. But we know the great object of traders is to get to the sea as soon as it is possible and that Vizagapatam is a shorter run to the seaboard. It appears that it is not unlikely that the extension of this line to the Central Provinces will be a source of enormous profit to that country, to the railway which will be benefited thereby and also to the trade of the port of Vizagapatam. This is casting our eyes forward a considerable distance; but at the same time I do not see why this should not be eventually brought about. On this point you should remember that the Government of India are really the people to deal with this matter, either to grant the money or to grant the concession to men who find capital. I believe they are perfectly aware of the importance we attach to the opening up of this part of the country and by their last move I believe they fully recognise the importance of thus completing the East Coast Railway and the importance of connecting it with feeder lines such as the one you have alluded to. You allude here to the results achieved by the separation of judicial and executive functions in connection with what is known as the Garstin scheme where the Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates are able to divide the work that was formerly carried on by the Tahsildars alone. You wish to see this extended throughout the country. You say quite truly that the general advantages are recognised on all hands, but I must say I am not quite prepared to accept Mr. Dutt's or Sir Richard Garth's authority on questions connected with Madras Revenue and Judicial matters. I do not know whether those gentlemen have made themselves acquainted with the Madras system which is a totally different one from that of Bengal, and as it appears to me as far as I am able to judge the question of expenditure will have to be faced, and it is a very serious one as regards Madras. I am not prepared to say that if such a system were introduced into Madras there will be no increase of expenditure. It is found to be an extremely expensive charge although I agree with you that it may be a very good one if it can be effected. In regard to civil administration you wish to have more Sub-Judges and to reduce the number of District Judges. I am afraid I do not see any means of reducing the present number of District Judges and it is absolutely necessary that we should have a District Judge in each district. I cannot myself see if any advantage could be gained; in fact I believe it will be a very serious disadvantage if the Judges were removed from the districts where they serve, even though additional Sub-Judges can be supplied out of the saving thereby effected. You say that "the Agency division is at a disadvantage when compared with the ordinary division as its administration is not conducted by gentlemen having a special training in the subject." I believe that the time has hardly arrived and those who know the hill country tell me that it is hardly in a position to have arrangements similar to those that prevail in other parts, although it is possible in course of time that ordinary laws and regulations will prevail up there as they do down below. I believe the time is hardly come for effecting all the change you wish carried out. You then allude to the question of income-tax, and you speak of the unsatisfactory way in which it is worked by lower Revenue officials. My experience is that the working of this tax, which undoubtedly is not popular, by the lower Revenue subordinates, though it may not be satisfactory, is very much better than it used to be. As far as I can gather the improvement in this direction is certainly marked every year, and as the working of the Act becomes better understood, I believe the complaint you make will have little foundation. You say that the taxable minimum must be raised. That is hardly a point for this Government. It rests with the Government of India; if they take this minimum to be the right one, it is not for us to interfere. You say that "the objections to the imposition of the tax by Revenue officials below the grade of an Assistant Collector may be heard and decided by the ordinary Civil Courts." Such a course will be totally without any precedent in any country. I believe all Revenue officials in every country have to deal with these particular cases which arise under acts of Legislature and to refer them, as you propose, to ordinary Civil Courts would be, in my opinion, not a satisfactory means of dealing with this question. You allude next to the question of Gosha Hospital and the movement in medical efforts for the relief of the people of this country, and in connection with it you mention Lady Wenlock. All I can say is I, with you, regret she is not able to be present as I am sure it would have given her much satisfaction to find herself the work done here. But the distance is too great and the fatigues are too much for her to undertake this journey. I beg to thank you once more for the address.

To be noted in Revenue Department. —C.F.M.

At 11 A.M. on 27th Raja Gajapati Rao paid His Excellency a visit.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Mr. O. Wolfe-Murray, Collector, Mr. C. F MacCartie, Private Secretary, Mr. Lys, Assistant Collector, drove at 5 o'clock last evening in a carriage and four, to the Mahal to return the visit which Raja G. N. Gajapati Rao paid His Excellency in the forenoon On arrival at the Mahal he was welcomed by Raja Gajapati Rao, after which His Excellency drove to visit the Jagga Rao Observatory. This excellent and useful institution owes its origin to the late G. V. Jagga Rao, elder brother of Sri Raja Gajapati Rao, C.I.E. The late Mr. Jagga Rao was a great scholar and an able scientist and made Astronomy and Meteorology his special study. With a view to giving the benefit of his studies to the public, he established and fitted up this observatory in 1841 at considerable trouble and expense. On his death his only daughter, who is now in charge of the observatory, succeeded to the estates. Her husband, the late Rai Bahadur A. V. Narasinga Rao, F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., took great interest in the institution and made considerable additions and improvements contributing to its present state of efficiency and usefulness. During his life-time he applied to the Government of India to take the management of the observatory under its care. But owing to several difficulties which were alleged to have been placed in his way by his only son who is now alive, this was not accomplished up till now. Mrs. Narasinga Rao, the daughter of the late Mr. Jagga Rao, who is now in charge of the observatory, presented His Excellency with an address expressing the hope that the Government of India would see their way to soon take it under their management. His Excellency informed Mrs. Narasinga Rao that the Government of India had given their decision that they were willing to take the observatory under their management. He also assured her that in consequence legal steps would be taken by the advisers of the Government to take over the trust. His Excellency next drove to the *Suryabagh*, where a garden party was held in his honour. The occasion was availed of by His Excellency to hold a levee at which the leading European and Native gentlemen of the place were presented to him. Before His Excellency left *Suryabagh* he witnessed a display of fireworks. It was past 7 o'clock in the night when the guests dispersed after a pleasant stay of about two hours in the charming *Suryabagh*. His Excellency drove to Mr. Wolfe-Murray's house at Waltair where His Excellency and almost all the Europeans of the station were entertained at a dinner by the Collector.

This morning at 7-30 His Excellency, accompanied by Messrs. MacCartie and Wolfe-Murray, paid a visit to St. Aloysius' school, where the pupils presented His Excellency with an address.

Address from Sri Ankitham Atchayyamma Garu.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—With great pleasure and respect, with feelings of sincere submission and profound loyalty, and with emotions of grateful joy, I Sri Ankitham Atchayyamma Garu, one of the ancient proprietors of Vizagapatam, beg to approach to welcome your Excellency to my humble lodging. By means of this, my short address, I cannot sufficiently thank your Excellency for having cheerfully condescended to honour me with your Excellency's gracious presence. Apart from my position as a Zemindar, the location of an Astronomical Observatory at my place induces and encourages me to invite and receive such representatives of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India as your Excellency's august self. Last time when His Excellency Sir M. E. Grant Duff was pleased to honour this observatory with his visit, I had the good fortune of offering him a cordial welcome with the help of my late husband Rao Bahadur A. V. Narsinga Rao, Esq., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S. It was he who conducted His Excellency throughout all the observatory buildings and showed and explained to him the object and uses of the various instruments and their appurtenances. As my poor husband breathed his last about more than two years ago, it now becomes my pleasant duty to express my grateful feelings, and welcome your Excellency single-handed. It would have afforded me much greater pleasure, although I am at present in a widowed and greatly afflicted condition, had my son Mr. A. V. Jagga Rao remained with me and helped me in the performance of this sacred duty. But unfortunately this young man lives separately from me and I am therefore obliged to approach your Excellency unaccompanied and unaided by any male member of my family, with a short account of the origin, progress and present condition of the observatory.

My father, late G. V. Jagga Row, Esq., elder brother of Sri Raja Gajapati Row, C.I.E., was a great scholar and an able scientist. During the short period of his existence in this world he made Astronomy and Meteorology his special study, and always taking great interest in the

advancement of these useful and popular sciences and with the view of giving the benefit of his studiesto the public both general and commercial, he, about the year 1841, established and fitted up this observatory at considerable trouble and expense. He spared no pains to make it as popular and useful as possible and maintained it in a high style of efficiency as long as he lived. He was very anxious to place it on a firm footing by making adequate provision for its permanent maintenance at the cost of his estate, and he also recorded his intentions and determinations in his diaries. Unfortunately, however, he died before he could accomplish his desire by devising measures to secure his object. Being his only child I succeeded to his estates and properties and therefore considered it my bounden duty both morally and lawfully to respect and carry out the wishes of my distinguished father. My husband Mr. Nursing Rao, an able scholar, as well cheerfully co-operated with me in the advancement of the observatory, and having made to it at my expense considerable additions and improvements, brought it to its present state of efficiency and usefulness. Both of us were very anxious that our only son Mr. Jagga Rao should receive sound education and learn both the theory and practice of Astronomy, so that he might eventually be able to conduct the affairs of the observatory with equal—if not superior—efficiency. But to our dire disappointment he proved entirely unfit to the task by giving up his studies, by running recklessly into debts, by quarrelling with his parents and lastly, if not leastly, by getting himself declared an insolvent by a competent Court of Justice.

We were then obliged to alter our plans concerning the future of the observatory and after mature deliberation we resolved, with the view of perpetuating the wishes of the founder, to place it entirely in the hands of the Government of India with an endowment of three lakhs of rupees in Government securities. We accordingly wrote and intimated our wishes to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India on the 18th December 1891 and he, in reply, on the 16th January 1892, conveyed to us the thanks of His Excellency the Viceroy for our munificent offer and stated that measures would be taken in consultation with your Excellency's Government to prepare a scheme in consonance with our wishes. Subsequently however on the 5th May 1892 the Secretary to the Government of India wrote and informed us that the Trust could not be accepted unless the whole of my family concurred in the transfer and a clear title conveyed to the Government. We (both myself and my son Mr. Jagga Rao) have accordingly on the 15th May 1892 jointly executed a duly stamped and registered document clearly conveying the title of the observatory and its endowment and appurtenances to the Government of India and it was attested by my husband, thus showing the concurrence in the transaction of all members of my family. This we did entirely in accordance with the wishes of my father, the founder of the observatory, and solely out of the funds and properties left by him.

The deed of transfer was duly transmitted to the Government of India by my husband on the 16th May 1892 and my son also wrote to that Government on the same date that the observatory was transferred to their care. My son himself applied to the District Registrar of this place to come and register the deed of transfer executed by us. He also sent a telegram to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India on the 11th June 1892 requesting to be informed of the result of our application about the transfer of the observatory, as his father (my husband) was then seriously ill and as he was anxious to know the favorable result thereof. Some time after the death of his father he (my son) handed over certain papers connected with the observatory to Mr. Willock, the then Collector of the district, and earnestly requested him to take early steps for the transfer of the observatory to the Government of India—*vide* Mr. Willock's statement filed before the Munsif's Court, Vizagapatam.

From the above it will be seen that he (my son) acquiesced in the transaction several times after the execution of the deed of transfer. Some six months after the death of his father my son, probably yielding to the counsel of some evil advisers who are professional litigators and who make their living at the expense of such thoughtless and unscrupulous young men, repudiated his signature to the document and requested the Government of India not to take any notice of it, alleging that coersion and undue influence were brought to bear on him when obtaining his signature, although in fact he was at the time of the execution of the document living entirely separately from us.

It is curious, however, to note that in the 1st paragraph of that very letter he says that he signed this document in consideration of the execution of some other document in his favour by his father. In the face of this statement, coupled with the various statements made in his previous letters and telegrams, I do not understand how he can advance the plea of coersion and undue pressure and how the Government of India can condescend to accept it. I have instituted legal proceedings to enforce the document against my son, and on my intimating the fact to Government, it was pleased to say—*vide* G.O., No. 444, dated 7th June 1893—that the result of the legal proceedings should be awaited. The courts, both Original and Appellate, however, dismissed my suit on the ground that it should have been brought by Government and not by myself. The question is now before the Government of India, whom I have requested to take up the observatory and its endowment at once.

I am now conducting the observatory with the help of the observers entertained by my husband, and I trust the Government of India will see their way to soon take it under their management now that the two courts have decided the suit in their favour. I also trust that your Excellency will, with your wonted generosity, consider my present afflicted and helpless

condition, and kindly give me a helping hand, should His Excellency the Viceroy choose to refer the matter to your Excellency. Earnestly praying that the Almighty Father may pour forth His choicest blessings on Her Excellency Lady Wenlock and your august self, I conclude this, my short sketch of the observatory, and beg to remain.

His Excellency's Reply.

To this His Excellency the Governor informed her that the Government of India had given its decision that it was willing to take over the management, and that in consequence the necessary legal steps would be taken by the legal advisers of the Government of India to take over the trust.

Addresses from the pupils of St. Aloysius' School and of the Industrial School.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—If ever the St. Aloysius' boys record in the annals of their school a glorious day, it is the present one which brings your Excellency in their midst.

Great was our anxiety lest perhaps your Excellency's limited time and onerous duties would deprive us from this long wished-for happiness; but we counted without the knowledge of your Excellency's kind feelings and practical interest in the welfare of youth. It is therefore with hearts full of gratitude that we welcome your Excellency this day.

We feel confident your Excellency will be pleased to hear that during the past 25 years St. Aloysius, the only European Boys' School in the Northern Circars, has educated a large number of European and Eurasian lads up to the standard of Matriculation inclusively. All the successful candidates and many more from the school were admitted into Government service, chiefly the Telegraph, and of late the Railway offices and workshops.

The success of the appeals for pecuniary help made on behalf of the orphans is another guarantee of the usefulness of the school as well as of the generosity of our benefactors.

The school, thank God, received at all times, along with the benevolent consideration of Government, the cordial support of Her Majesty's officers and the good will of the public at large.

The Industrial Branch School, humble as it may be in its infancy, has already done good work, and to effect gradual improvements, regular lessons in Drawing, Telegraphy and Music are taught in addition to the ordinary course of general instruction.

The God Almighty may bless your Excellency and your noble family, is the earnest prayer of your most dutiful and most humble servants.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—When the happy tidings of your Excellency's visit Vizagapatam was made known to us, our hearts leaped with joy; for, thought we, will not s Excellency give his childern at school the great pleasure of tendering him the expression of neir humble respects? This honour is given us to-day, and our joy indeed would have been immensely increased by the presence of Lady Wenlock, whose absence, we know, is unavoidable. Yet, in praying to God to bless your Excellency, we shall not fail to join Lady Wenlock's name, as already her name is synonymous of charity, gentleness, love of children.

His Excellency's Reply.

I wish to thank the boys of St. Aloysius' School and of the Industrial School for the addresses which they presented to me and which have just been read. I am very pleased to pay a personal visit to the school to find out for myself what the position of affairs exactly is as regards the education of the European and Eurasian lads in this part of the country. We have had lately brought to our notice the unfortunate condition of the Waltair Orphanage which, I understand, has been employed for many years in educating and training youths very much in the same way as those that attend to this college are brought up. I am glad to find that when that institution unfortunately fell into evil times, there was this school here to take its place to do the work which it was intended it should do. I understand that pupils of this institution receive very good and careful education, regardless of any creed or religion, and I think our thanks are specially due to those who look after the education of the youth of this country for the manner in which they carry out this work It says a great deal for the good feeling which exists between those who live alongside of each other that, although professing different religions, they can send their children under the same roof, being confident that the instruction given to them will in nowise interfere with the religious feelings and wishes of their parents. It is therefore with extreme satisfaction that I am able to find this school in such a flourishing condition from the

account you have given to me. I only hope it will continue long to carry on the good work it is now doing.

Address from Girls of the Convent School.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—This school is of an old standing. Our own mothers mostly have been educated in this institution where we acquire all that is necessary to suit our position. Number of our senior companions have passed the higher grade for women, mostly in the first grade. Unable now to see our way towards passing the Matriculation test, we remain satisfied with certificates of the Middle School. We are taught Instrumental Music, Singing, Drawing, plain and fancy Needle-work, Calisthenics and other more practically useful accomplishments which make good mothers of family. Connected with the school is a sewing establishment for orphan and destitute girls, where they acquire a practical knowledge of a trade that will, in their after life, enable them to earn an honorable livelihood.

We endeavour by our good conduct to repay our kind mistress's devotedness and love of us. Our efforts in being good children now, that we may in our after life be the joy and the consolation of happy families, is the only reward they now expect from us.

As dutiful and respectful children, we beg of your Excellency to accept our heart's gratitude for your great condescension in visiting our school to-day.

We also beg to subscribe ourselves your Excellency's most humble and most obedient servants.

His Excellency's Reply.

LADIES,—I have to thank you very much for the address which you have just presented to me and to assure you on my part that it has given me much pleasure to come here this morning and pay you a visit. I regret as much as you do that Lady Wenlock has not been able to come with me, as she would have been much pleased to come to this school and see the work that is going on here. It is satisfactory to get such an account from you as the one read out by you, as it shows that the education and instruction you are receiving is one which is being appreciated by yourselves. I can only hope your school will long continue to carry on the good work which it has been doing for so many years past, and that you will live long to see your great-grandchildren being brought up and educated here. I really thank you for the kind presents you have given into my hands to take to Lady Wenlock, and can only say it will give me much pleasure to tell her of my visit here this morning.

Address from the Diocese of Vizagapatam.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We consider it a high privilege to be allowed to approach your Excellency within these walls which recall to us the dear memory of a truly good man, the Right Reverend Doctor J. M. Tissot, the immediate predecessor of our present Diocesan.

It was with the object of perpetuating that revered memory that this modest school was started under the auspices and at the expense of one of that lamented Prelate's earliest and most valued friends, of one who may really be said to have proved his staunchest supporter and co-operator in the many good works he has left behind him, I have named that worthy scion of the illustrious Goday family, Sri Rajah G. N. Gajapati Rao, C.I.E., whose ubiquitous benevolence and inexhaustible sympathy are but household words in this district.

This is not the only institution which owes its existence to the promptings of his heart. It was he again who, more than a quarter of a century ago, founded in this town the first Upper Primary School for Caste Hindu girls, a school which averages a daily attendance of 150 pupils, and which, under the fostering care of the Sisters of St. Joseph, who have had its direction from the very beginning, has been showing in past years a most successful record of no less than 90 per cent. of passes at the annual examinations.

Patronised by the Ranee, a branch of the same school works, under the direction of the same nuns for the benefit of adult women who wish to learn English, Embroidery and other works of art, and is doing a deal of good in the upper middle classes of Hindu society.

His generosity is truly inexhaustible whenever the cause of philanthrophy or of the advancement of female education especially calls for its exercise.

I am only discharging an obligation which that gentleman has just placed us under by his spontaneously sending a donation of Rs. 3,000 towards the construction of that large edifice now in course of erection in one of the healthiest spots near Waltair station, and which is intended to comprise within its precincts (1) a Boarding and day High School for European and Eurasian young ladies; (2) a female training school; (3) a European Female Orphanage and home for destitute children of European parentage with quarters for the teachers attached to these several institutions; (4) a school and orphanage for caste girls in a separate building.

Whilst conveying to that noble-minded gentleman our sincerest thanks for his many liberalities towards us, I have a further and equally agreeable duty to perform on behalf of the Roman Catholics of Vizagapatam, in whose name I have the honour to address your Excellency on this thrice auspicious day. It is the duty of conveying to your Excellency as the exalted representative of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India, our most loyal and warmest acknowledgments for the unfailing aid our educational establishments have always received from the Government of Madras, whenever we had occasion to apply to them for succour and support on their behalf.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you very much for the address which you have presented to me on my coming to pay a visit to this particular institution, and to see for myself the work which is carried on here under the management of those who are carrying it on according to the plans of the late Bishop of Vizagapatam. The work of that lamented man is a work which must commend itself to those who are interested in the welfare of the people of this country. I do not suppose that any better means could be found for perpetuating his memory than the means adopted here. I gather from what has been said that it is the intention of those who have started this particular institution to give a sound technical education to European and Eurasian lads of this particular part of the country. I am very glad to find that not only has this building been erected, but that the shops are in full swing, instructors have been obtained, and that the technical training which is so necessary for young men on the outskirt of their life is undertaken here, I believe, with every prospect of success. A great want, no doubt, of the present day is for a young man to be properly and thoroughly equipped when he first enters the manhood stage, and there is undoubtedly in this country a great want of that means of affording him that start in life which is so necessary for all those who expect to make a proper and decent livelihood. Pressure of competition is extremely severe, especially among that class for whom this school is specially intended, and when they go into rough paths of life they will find that, unless they have something on which they are securely founded, there is a great chance of their being left behind in the race of life. Therefore specially pleased am I to find an institution like this set on foot here to give the start to young men which it is so important for them to get in their early years. You allude here, sir, to the great support which you have received in this particular matter from Raja Gajapati Rao, whose name is so well known not only in Vizagapatam but the whole Presidency for the great and good works he has done. His generosity and liberality, as you well pointed out, are well known to all. It is evident he is always disposed to support any philanthropic or good work, and any request that is made to him is most liberally and generously responded to. You know that not only here, but throughout Vizagapatam he has extended support to a great number of institutions, especially to the one which is now in course of erection near Waltair station, which is intended to provide for a Boarding school for European and Eurasian lads, a Female Training school, a European Female orphanage, and a school and orphanage for caste girls. I can only say it will be a magnificent work when this building is erected and is enabled to carry on the object for which it is going to be built. I sincerely hope that you in Vizagapatam will not find any difficulty in raising the necessary funds. I understand that a large amount is required before an institution like this can be fairly established. My attention is also called to the school for caste Hindu girls which, under the fostering care of the Sisters of St. Joseph, is doing extremely good work. The successful result of their labours is shown by the number of passes at the annual examination, and it is very satisfactory to us to find that in this particular respect the native community, as represented by Raja Gajapati Rao, and the good Sisters whose work here is carried on under the management of my good friend here, the Bishop, are doing such a good work towards promoting female education in this country, which, we know, is very backward. Female education in this country is in the earliest stage of its infancy. Unless gentlemen of the position of Raja Gajapati Rao come forward to give it the impetus it requires, it is almost impossible for Government or anybody not born in this country to push it really forward. The movement must be started, fostered, and encouraged by the people of this country themselves, and I am sure that, if they ever choose to take the matter up themselves, they will receive the best support and warmest encouragement from those who have undertaken the work which is represented here by the Bishop of Vizagapatam. In conclusion, I beg to thank you for the address.

On Saturday evening (27th) His Excellency the Governor presided at the distribution of prizes of the local Hindu College and also received an address from the students, in replying to which His Excellency made the following remarks.

Before concluding, I should like to take the opportunity of alluding to a particular subject which has been occupying public attention not only here but generally throughout India, and that is the question of the views taken by the Madras Government, on simultaneous examinations. As you are well aware, this question was decided by the Government of India and the Secretary of State in a manner which was not in accordance with the views put forward

by this Government. When I proceeded on tour through the Northern Circars I found several instances in which in various addresses were included congratulations to me as representing the Madras Government on the views we took with regard to that particular question, and I thought it better to ask those who brought this matter forward in their various addresses not to make any reference to the subject, as it would place me in an extremely difficult position. This matter having been decided by the Secretary of State, it appeared to me that, if I were to go about the country and receive addresses congratulating me on taking a view which is antagonistic to that taken by the Secretary of State, I should lay myself open to a charge of joining in a vote of censure upon the Secretary of State. I think it is obvious that such a course would be extremely unbecoming on my part. I therefore thought it best that in the various places I went to this matter should pass *sub silentio*; but before I concluded my tour I thought it my duty to explain the reasons which actuated me to take the course which I thought it right to take. As regards simultaneous examinations I think it is right I should say a few words more. You are aware that the Secretary of State has decided after full consideration that this particular method of recruitment for the Indian Civil Service is not the one which commends itself to him. I have gone very carefully over all the evidence laid before the Secretary of State upon which he formed his conclusions, and I am bound to say that, looking at it from his point of view, I cannot well see how he could have come to any other conclusion. The Secretary of State had to decide this as an imperial point of policy, and I do not think it necessarily follows that if we in Madras, judging from our own knowledge of the conditions and standard of education of the people, thought that such a system as that put forward and known as the simultaneous examination system might be safely adopted in this Presidency, that view must be taken to apply to the whole of India. I would even go further on this point and ask those who are pressing forward this question seriously to consider whether any advantage would be gained by urging it forward. Still more I would ask them to consider the fact that not only the Secretary of State, the Government of India and the Members of Council of the Secretary of State, but the United Cabinet of a Liberal Government have unanimously and without a dissentient voice come to the conclusion that this is a system which could not properly be adopted in this country at the present time. I would ask them to study carefully the composition of that Cabinet, and ask themselves whether in their opinion those men are likely to disregard the interests of the people of this country. It appears to me that this question has been thoroughly threshed out. Everything in its favour has been stated at great length. The subject has been carefully considered, and there is nothing that can be urged in its favour that has not been brought forward; and when in view of all that, we find a unanimous Cabinet of a Liberal Government considering that this manner of recruitment is one which cannot commend itself to them, I ask those who wish to press this forward whether any good can come by doing so. In my humble opinion the best course to adopt is to watch the development of affairs now, and see and mark carefully the action of those native members of the Civil Service who are now gradually being pushed up in larger numbers to assume grave responsibilities in both the Revenue and the Judicial line, and particularly to watch carefully and see if, in the course of time, their action in these responsible posts is such as to warrant in your behalf an extension of the employment of natives of the country in the Civil Service. The point I particularly wish to urge is that those gentlemen should have their career carefully watched, as I said, and the course of events carefully noted. It is quite possible, I believe, and I sincerely hope and trust, that those native members of the Civil Service will be found thoroughly capable and efficient for carrying out the work which will be intrusted them. It will then be a question for serious consideration whether their numbers can be increased, and if so in what manner their recruitment for the service may be extended. For myself it appears that the attitude taken up by the Secretary of State and his advisers on this matter is that if they find it successful they will most likely increase the numbers by following the same system of recruitment which they have adopted now; but, on the contrary, if it is found that this system has not been productive of good results, I think we may be sure of this—if men who have been put forward and promoted on grounds of special merit and ability after being carefully tried in subordinate posts are found to fail, I am perfectly certain that the method of recruitment for natives of this country will certainly not be by means of what is known as the simultaneous examination project.

I thought it right to allude to this matter at the conclusion of my tour, because I thought it possible that the manner in which I have passed this question *sub silentio* up till now might be misconstrued, but I have stated my views which I have carefully considered, and I fully believe that the course which I think should be followed now is one which might safely and prudently be taken up by those who still consider strongly that the Secretary of State might have taken another view.

Opening of a Hospital.

His Excellency the Governor next opened the Women and Children's Hospital presented by Raja Sri Gajapati Rao to the District Board. Raja Gajapati Rao read an address to the Governor pointing out that while there were hospitals for all classes of men, while European

medical aid was at the threshold of the ryots through the generosity of Government, the women of the country had not up till very recently a place where their complaints could be attended to. He referred to the noble work of the Ladies Dufferin, Grant Duff and Wenlock in the cause of the women of this country.

Address from Raja Gajapati Rao, C.I.E.

My Lord,—The town of Vizagapatam has long laboured under a very great disadvantage; while there have been hospitals for all classes of men, while European medical aid has been at the very threshold of ryots through the generosity of our most benign British Government, and while the lower classes of people, who during times of sickness and pestilence used to resort to quacks and soothsayers and offerings, have had the opportunity of obtaining the best medical aid without money and without price, women, whose "noblest station is retreat" had not up till recently a place where their complaints could be attended to by one of their own sex. How many lying-in cases have been fraught with danger, and how many attended with death! simply because the custom of the country would not permit men to attend to them. Formerly the Muhammadans and some Hindus also used to take medicine from male native doctors without ever seeing them except in cases of urgent need and then only to give their hand to have their pulse felt through a purdah, other requirements being explained or shown to the doctor by the female attendants. This was the case in my own family also. But now—thanks to the generous feelings of Countess Dufferin—in Hyderabad and other Muhammadan countries, also in the zenanas of others in Northern and other parts of India, a lady doctor has now become a real succour to the females of those parts. We have also a gosha women's hospital in Calcutta, and in some parts of Northern India. In Madras Lady Grant Duff has been instrumental in opening the first gosha women's hospital before the Calcutta and northern hospitals came into existence. Lady Wenlock has taken a deep interest in all that concerns the well-being of my country-women, being fully aware of their forlorn condition. Her Ladyship has not only given an impetus to the introduction of female doctors in our zenanas, but has been instrumental in the opening of similar hospitals in other parts of the Presidency and in this district. To her Ladyship therefore my countrymen and country-women owe a deep debt of gratitude. Her unavoidable absence at this opening ceremony is much to be regretted. I now have much pleasure in offering this hospital through the local fund board to my country-women for their sole benefit, and I have already applied to the Government to have it named by permission "The Victoria Gosha Women's Hospital" after the name of our august sovereign, Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India.

"Revered beloved, Oh you that hold
A nobler office upon earth
Than arms or power of brain or birth
Could give the warrior kings of old."

The three medical wards, I beg your Excellency may be pleased to obtain the permission of Lady Wenlock to allow to be associated with her Ladyship's name as "The Lady Wenlock's wards." The other three lying-in wards have been named after my revered aunt Sri Goday Janakiah Garu, who ever took the greatest interest in all that concerned the welfare of her sex.

This hospital, your Excellency, was established not many months ago, and yet it is growing more and more popular every day; and already more than 5,000 out-patients and 83 in-patients have been treated.

I beg your Excellency will kindly declare the hospital open.

His Excellency's Reply.

Raja Gajapati Rao, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have been asked by the Raja to declare these buildings open, and I need hardly say I do so with the greatest pleasure. It is to me a matter of the greatest pleasure in going about the country, visiting as I do a great many parts of it, to find in almost every place of importance now springing up hospitals for the sole care and maintenance of the females of this country. Those who before were subject, I am sorry to say, too often to most horrible tortures and ill-treatment owing to the ignorance of attendants, have now placed at their disposal most excellent institutions where they can have trained and properly instructed nurses and midwives attending them when they most require their services. This institution is one of that nature. The good it has already done is shown us by the figures at the end of the address. I can only say that it is with the greatest regret that Lady Wenlock has not been able to be present to take part in the proceedings. I assure you she takes the greatest interest in this particular branch of hospital work and is doing her best, as far as she possibly can, to arouse enthusiasm in this part of India, specially in this particular subject. It is most important that those interested in the Countess of Dufferin's Fund should be able to educate and bring up a larger number of medical students whose services can be made available

for local bodies, or placed at the disposal of the noblemen and gentlemen of position of this country, to look after the female members of their families and also the suffering poor, especially those who cannot or will not, owing to religious customs or caste, be able to avail themselves of the services of male medical attendants. I look forward to the day not being very far distant when such institutions as this will spread to very much smaller places than Vizagapatam. Even in villages at no very distant future, women will be able to be attended in cases of illness and sickness by female nurses. The movement, I am glad to see, is gradually spreading. Great interest is taken in it by such gentlemen as Raja Gajapati Rao and others. I can only say, sir, it gives me the greatest pleasure to be here this afternoon and to declare the building open. I sincerely hope and trust you may long be spared to watch your generosity and liberality in this connection.

The Raja proposed the health of Lord and Lady Wenlock. In the course of his remarks Raja Gajapati Rao said that His Excellency's *régime* has been characterised by all that was beneficial to the people. His exertions at personal risk to mitigate the sorrows of famine that threatened to drag the country and its teeming millions into ruin and suffering in some of the Southern districts and in Ganjám were memorable. The accomplishment of the East Coast Railway project and its opening, the completion of the great Rushikulya works and their opening the other day, were works which were destined to drive away scarcity and famine; the admission of natives to a larger share in the higher administration of the country by conferring on them higher posts such as those of Collectors and Judges; the extension of education of this country, bringing to every home elementary education, and many other things far too numerous to be mentioned.

Responding, the Governor said—

I beg to thank you very much for the manner you have drunk my health and that of Lady Wenlock. I regret she is not able to be present with me to see as I have done the beauties of Vizagapatam. I have always considered, and I still consider, this is one of the best places in the Madras Presidency; I have sometimes thought that the head-quarters of Government might be fixed at Vizagapatam. This is the second time I have had the pleasure of paying a visit to this place, and since I was last here the opening of the East Coast Railway has certainly made a very great difference in the general prosperity and welfare of the town. I only hope that further construction of the railway will do still more for Vizagapatam, which already owes so much to our host of to-night. Wherever I have gone in Vizagapatam I have been met by instances of his great generosity and liberality in all works of philanthropy and public utility. I can only express to him on behalf of everyone present here our gratitude to him for the magnificent reception he has accorded us here this evening. In returning thanks I am sure you will all join me in drinking his very good health and wishing him long life and prosperity.

Depacture of the Governor.

In modification of previous arrangements His Excellency the Governor left Vizagapatam on 29th evening by the mail steamer *Henzada* and arrived at Madras early on Thursday morning, the 1st of November, after a tour of a month and sixteen days.

6894

Public Department.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following paper:-

From C. F. Mac Cartie Esqr., dated 17th December 1894.

Order of 21st December 1894. No: 972.

A copy of the addresses &c will be furnished to each of the departments named below:-

Revenue.
Judicial.
Educational.
Marine.
Local and Municipal
Public Works (Railway Branch).

(True Extract)
A Sutherworth
Ag Assistant Secretary,
for Chief Secretary.

To The Judicial Department.
with copy of book.

4 Jan 1895

6894

6894

Jud. Dept

Gº 204 : 1 Feb 92 + feathers

From 460 8 3 92

The Public Department

No. 472

Dated 21/12/94

Recd 27/12/94

Regd 28/12/94

Encl - 1

Subject

Forwd. copy of the addresses presented to & replies made by H. E. the Governor on his 13th tour

Pl. put up the last report

5/1

Pl. put up corresp. to G.O. 2370 of 18/11/91

Pl. put up G.O. reply to letter No. 2371 of 18/11/91

724 21-3-94

Gº 879 : 10.5.92
Gº 460 : 8.3.92 Pub.
Gº 204 : 1.2.92
724 : 21.3.94 (Smith)

H. E.

For orders

Please see the address by the Parlakimedi Municipality renewing their request to have a Munsiff's Court in that town. The address states that the H.C. has already admitted the necessity for this Court - Please also see H. E.'s reply - correcting the statement.

15/1

...not think anything ...be done at present. ...any case, it is not for ...to take the initiative. ...H.C. thinks another ...Ct. required, no doubt ...will come up about it.

22/1/95

23 Jan

Order 28 Jany '95 No. 186

With reference to that portion of their ..., presented to H.E. the Govt. ~~by the~~ ~~...kimedi Municipal Council~~ on the ... October 1894, which relates to the establishment of a Dist. Munsiff's Court at Parlakimedi, the Councillors of that Municipality will be informed that ~~...~~ in February 1892 the High Court considered it necessary to establish an additional ... Munsiff's Court in Ganjam. No communication on the subject has since been ... from the High Court, which will ... move in the matter if it thinks ... The Govt. is not prepared to take ... initiative in the matter.

(From orders,)

DESPATCHED 24.1 ... JAN 95

... Parlakimedi Municipal Council ...

Current 6894 of 1894.

For orders.

Please see the passage on page 16 marked with blue pencil.

It is nearly three years since the High Court expressed an opinion on the matter - for which please see the letter read in G.O. of 8 March 1892 No 460 Judl. The Judges did not then "consider "it necessary ... that another District Munsiff's Court should be established" in Ganjam. The ~~remark~~ observations referred to in the final paragraph of that letter run as follows:-

"If, as may be expected, the "construction of the East Coast Railway "materially accelerates the rate at "which litigation in Ganjam is "developing, help will have to be "afforded there." These observations were made in September 1891.

The following statement shows the total numbers of suits filed in the Ganjam District Munsiff's Courts from 1888 to 1893:-

1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
2168	2863	2915	2699	2857	2849

There has been no continuance of the increase in institutions.

18.1

19/1

District Munsiff's Court,
Perlakimedi.

C.S. (from order)
~~H.H. & H.E. the Governor~~
~~7 orders~~

given for copying ____
copied ____
examined ____
signed ____
} 189 .

AGAIN G.O., No. DATED
189 ,

ENT No.

LOSURES TO C. No.

ERD OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
R OF GOVERNMENT.							
EMENT WITH DITTO.							
NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.							

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only