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ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO,

AND

REPLIES DELIVERED BY,

HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR A. E. HAVELOCK, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,

ON HIS

FOURTH TOUR

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1898.

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ADDRESSES AND REPLIES.

ADDRESS FROM THE ST. THOMAS' SYRIAN CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY OF MALABAR.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the representatives of the St. Thomas' Syrian Christian Community of Malabar, residing at Kunnankulam, beg to approach Your Excellency with this address of welcome on this occasion of Your Excellency's first tour through the Native State of Cochin, to which it has been our privilege to belong from a very remote period.

A short resume of the history of our community may not be uninteresting to Your Excellency. The St. Thomas' Syrian Christian Community residing in Travancore, Cochin and parts of British Malabar, had its origin with the advent of the Apostle Thomas about the middle of the first century. It is commonly believed that the Apostle's labours resulted in the immediate conversion of several Brahman villages and the consequent founding of seven churches, including Palayur in our immediate neighbourhood. These high caste converts formed the nucleus of the community which soon developed itself into a national body increasing in numbers rising in influence and political importance, enjoying the peculiar advantages arising from the possession of an indigenous and independent form of church

government and commanding the confidence and respect of the Native potentates of the period. Such a state of things continued for many centuries till the Portuguese sway was established in India, and from which period commenced its sad decline until at last better days dawned upon the community when the British flag of peace and progress was unfurled over the empire. We should be considered highly ungrateful, if we omitted to mention here the blessings of toleration vouchsafed all along to our community by a long line of illustrious sovereigns to whose fostering care it has pleased Providence to entrust our destinies. We would also remark here with thankfulness upon the special encouragement offered to our educated youths by the liberal Government of our enlightened and benevolent Maharajah, whose confidence is reposed in a minister of rare and exceptional parts.

We also avail ourselves of this opportunity of thanking Your Excellency for the very kind permission so condescendingly accorded to us to present this address of welcome.

That the Almighty may shower His choicest blessings on Her Excellency Lady Havelock and Your Excellency, and that you may have a safe and pleasant journey is the earnest prayer of Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Representatives of the St. Thomas' Syrian Christian Community of Malabar,—I accept with

warm thanks your expressions of welcome to this State. I have listened with great interest to the short history you have given of the origin of your body in this country and of the events which have marked its history during the many centuries that you have existed here. The history of the Syrian Church on the West Coast of India is, as a matter of history, deeply interesting in itself, and to all bodies claiming to be Christians it is a matter of special interest, and I have therefore listened with deep feelings of sympathy and interest to the information you have been pleased to give me. I have remarked with great satisfaction the acknowledgments which you express of the enlightened and liberal rule under which you live in this country, and to the testimonies which you have given of the kind protection and beneficent disposition of the present ruler of this country and of his Government. I beg to thank you before taking leave of you for your kind wishes on behalf of Lady Havelock and myself and for your hope that we may have a pleasant journey and safe return to our home in Madras.

ADDRESS FROM THE CHALDEAN SYRIAN CHRISTIANS OF TRICHUR.

May it please Your Excellency,—We, Chaldean Syrian Christians of Trichur, crave Your Excellency's leave to approach your exalted person, and to avail ourselves of this opportunity of Your Excellency's first visit to this ancient capital of

the Cochin State, to express our sentiments of loyalty and sincere respect.

We are proud to think that this is the third time that we have been granted the privilege of welcoming representatives of the British Government in the Southern Presidency—the two former occasions being when Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff and Lord Connemara visited these parts on tours similar to the one over which this town is now rejoicing.

As Your Excellency may be aware, we form part of the great community of the Syrian Rite which, from very remote times, has existed on these coasts under the tolerant and paternal sway of our Native Sovereigns. Setting aside the traditional ascription of the origin of the Church in India to the Apostle St. Thomas, the evangelising mission, in the second century, of the learned and eloquent pantænus from Alexandria; the visit in the eighth century and subsequent sojourn in Malabar of Thomas of Cana; the grant by Cheraman Perumal, a powerful sovereign of Malabar, and his successors, of those social and civil privileges, the charters of which were deposited at Cochin soon after the arrival of the Portuguese; the Synod of Diamper assembled in 1599 by Alexis de Menezes, Archbishop of Goa; the split in 1665 of the old Syrian Church of India; the Inquisition at Goa, which finally closed its blood-stained career in 1816;—these, we may be permitted to say, are some of the

events which mark epochs in the history of the Syrian Christians of Malabar.

Although the community to which we belong has thus seen foul times and fair, it is one of our pleasantest duties to acknowledge, when opportunities offer, that the part of its history covered by British suzerainty is by far the brightest period of its existence. Under the quickening and refining influence of English education, the Rajahs of the Royal Family of Cochin have been enabled to rule over the country on far more intelligent and rational principles than those of their less favoured predecessors of ancient times; so much so that if the State continues to be governed, as we hope it will, by princes like the present highly-cultured Rajah of Cochin, advised by ministers like our esteemed Dewan Mr. P. Rajagopalachari, we can assert with confidence that this State, small as it is, must attain in a few decades to a condition of material prosperity and completeness of administrative arrangements which many an outsider might well envy.

It is almost needless on our part on this occasion to touch upon wants which our community would wish to get supplied, as we believe that all just and reasonable prayers, from whatever quarters they may come, will be attended to with the promptitude and energy so characteristic of the present administration of Cochin. We are grateful for what Government has already done for us in opening a separate Anglo-Vernacular School for

our girls, and we shall be very happy if the usefulness of the institution be increased by raising it to, at least, the grade of a Lower Secondary school. We form a very considerable, if not the major, portion of the population of Trichur, but our community is entirely unrepresented in the Sanitary Committee of the place, although there are, among us, men who are competent enough to furnish useful information to the committee and be serviceable to it in various ways. The extreme scarcity of water in the hot season, both for drinking and bathing purposes, in the thickly-populated parts of the town, has been the subject of numerous memorials to Government; and although we have been promised tanks, similar to those granted to our local high caste Hindu brethren, by successive Dewans for the last forty years, the work of actually sinking such tanks has yet to be taken in hand.

We fear we have engaged Your Excellency's attention too long. But before taking leave, we would express our sincere wish that Your Excellency and Lady Havelock may find your trip to this coast which abounds in picturesque sights and luxuriant vegetation, pleasant and interesting.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CHALDEAN SYRIAN CHRISTIANS OF TRICHUR,—I accept with many thanks your kind address and your expressions of loyalty and sincere respect. I find, with my predecessors in the Government of Madras, whose names you have

mentioned, equal pleasure in visiting this beautiful and interesting part of Southern India. The history that you give of your community in India is deeply interesting. I admit that there are great difficulties in understanding the differences that exist among the several bodies of Syrian Christian Community which exists on this coast. It has been one of the things which I have looked forward to in coming among you to try and arrive at a clear understanding of your position here. The history that you have given me in your address is, therefore, of great help to me. I am glad to hear that you acknowledge as fully as you do the enlightened and beneficent rule under which you live. My short observation of the State of Cochin since I arrived in it yesterday has been sufficient to show me that the people appear to live in ease and prosperity. It is true that nature has done very much for you, but even the gifts of nature, however good they may be, without good Government, would fail to present the aspect of happiness and prosperity which one observes in the faces and persons of the people among whom one passes. I observe that you dwell upon certain wants which you consider that you should be supplied. The first is a request that the grade of your girls' school might be raised. I gather that this is under the consideration of the Government of Cochin. You represent that you would like to have a Syrian Christian on the Sanitary Committee. I am informed that there is already one member of the Christian body on that

committee, and that the Government of Cochin has got this particular request of yours under consideration. You dwell, I see, in your address on the want of sufficient water in times of heat and drought. This is a want in which I can feel very sincere sympathy with you. I am assured that the Government of Cochin has been considering the provision of such a tank since 1896, that the matter is now in correspondence, and that a site has been selected, and that an estimate for the work is being prepared. In conclusion, I beg to express my thanks for your kind wishes on behalf of Lady Havelock and myself, and to assure you that your hope that we shall admire the beauties of scenery of your country will be fully gratified. We have already observed how beautiful the country is, and during the next week or ten days that we shall pass in the States of Cochin and Travancore, I know that we shall still have further cause to admire the surroundings through which we pass.

ADDRESS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF THE SYRIAN RITE OF TRICHUR.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Roman Catholics of the Syrian Rite, subject to the Vicariate Apostolic of Trichur, who acknowledge the authority of His Holiness the Pope, humbly crave leave to avail ourselves of this opportunity of Your Excellency's first visit to Trichur, to express our sentiments of sincere respect and loyalty to the

representative of Her Majesty in the Southern Presidency. We consider ourselves honoured by your visit to these parts, and are extremely glad to welcome you and Lady Havelock to this town.

Our native sovereigns, appreciating and accepting the beautiful administrative system of England, have made religious toleration a principle of their state-policy, administering even-handed justice to all classes of their subjects. It is our firm conviction that the blessings and comforts we enjoy in this State can nowhere be obtained, except in a State like this protected by the salutary control of the Great British Government.

We form part of a great community of the Syrian Rite, which, from very remote times, has existed on these coasts. Once we were an undivided community, but unfortunately in the middle of the seventeenth century a division broke out, the consequences of which are visible in the separated body of Syrian Christians, who form the Jacobite Syrian Community in Malabar. At the period of the secession these formed less than a third of the whole body and probably retain the same proportion to the remaining two-thirds, which now number about 224,000, divided into three ecclesiastical governments subject to the Great See of St. Peter, acknowledging his authority in his successors, the Bishops of Rome.

It may interest Your Excellency to know that we, who were up to the middle of last year governed by Bishops of the Latin Rite, are now under

native Bishops of the Syrian Rite in communion with the Holy See of Rome. According to statistics lately compiled by our Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Menachery, we, Syrian Catholics, north of the Chalakudy river, included in the Vicariate Apostolic of Trichur, number 64,117 souls with 62 churches and 14 chapels. A small section of our brethren in this neighbourhood having been led astray into schism are still separated from us, but we hope and pray they may soon rejoin the body, outside of which they must suffer from want of spiritual and moral vitality.

We are highly thankful to Your Excellency for having given us the privilege to acquaint you with these few details of our past history and present status and to give expression to our feelings of love and respect towards your exalted person.

In conclusion wishing Your Excellency and Lady Havelock a pleasant journey and happy return to the seat of Your Excellency's Government.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN REPRESENTING THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF THE SYRIAN RITE,—I beg you to accept my thanks for your kind welcome to this part of Southern India and to say that I am very pleased to be among you. I have listened with great interest to the history which you have given me of your position as Christians on this coast. It is a subject attendant with considerable difficulty to understand the exact position and doctrines of the Syrian Church in this

part of India; but, with regard to your own special section of that body, the matter is rendered comparatively easy as you tell me that you are under the authority of His Holiness the Pope, and that your Rite is carried on in the same manner as the Roman Rite, except that it is rendered in Syriac instead of in Latin. I have observed with satisfaction the expressions you have used in talking of the Government under which you live in the State of Cochin. You are fortunate enough to live under an extremely enlightened and liberal Government, and I am glad to see that you appreciate your fortunate position in that respect. I beg to thank you, in conclusion, for your kind wishes on behalf of Lady Havelock and myself for a pleasant journey through your country, and for a safe return to Madras.

ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS OF COCHIN.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Members of the Municipal Council and, as such, representatives of the rate-payers and inhabitants of Cochin, beg most respectfully to welcome Your Excellency to this town. The Council of the Municipality of Cochin esteems it a happiness that, considering its very remote and isolated position, it has pleased Your Excellency to visit the town, even though for a very few hours, and they venture to express the hope that by such visit Your Excellency will be the more able to realise the difficulties under

which the Council labours in those matters which the Government, in its earnest endeavours for the amelioration of the condition of all under its sway, has ever urged with constant solicitude upon the attention of the municipality, to wit: the Health, Sanitation and Water-supply of the town. Owing to its peninsular character and its being so intimately associated with the Native town of Cochin, and also by reason of its limited extent, the town is probably unique in the almost total absence from its people of a landholding class and also of what may be called a middle class among the Natives; for almost all the Native merchants doing business in the port belong not to the British but to the Native town; further, the immense bulk of the population belongs to the fishing castes, whose means of existence are extremely meagre, or to those who are employed under the few European firms whose yards occupy, as Your Excellency will notice, almost the whole of the river foreshore of the town. The whole town comprises only very slightly over one square mile. If from this be deducted the *maidans* and the yards of the Europeans, Your Excellency will be able to judge to how great a degree the remainder of the town is congested by its 17,600 inhabitants. Your Excellency will also see, the Councillors think, that the drainage of the town, which is so often insisted upon by the Presidency Sanitary officers, is utterly impracticable except with such works for the discharge of the sewage into the sea, as by their expense, would be altogether

beyond the capabilities of so poor a population, and that it has not been apathy, but the exigence of physical features, and the absence of pecuniary means, which have prevented the municipality from giving effect, in such manner as they would like, to the constantly repeated suggestions of the Sanitary officers upon this head. Your Excellency in passing through the thoroughfares will inevitably notice the prevalence of elephantiasis, which seems to be the direct consequence of that absolute absence of a good water-supply which is perhaps the supreme need of the town. The town is entirely cut off from fresh water rivers and streams, and the late boring conducted by Government to near 400 feet in depth, has, the Councillors submit, absolutely demonstrated that potable water cannot, by anything the town can do, be got from local wells. The collection of rain water from the house roofs has, with more or less insistence at various times, been urged upon the attention of the municipality, and trials which the Sanitary officers have, unfortunately, thought half-hearted, have been made in this direction; but the Council feels convinced that a glance at the buildings in the town, and their disconnected situation, will demonstrate to Your Excellency that a supply from such a source, to last more than a very few days after the cessation of the rain, is outside practical means. At present the only water fit for drinking and culinary purposes is brought in casks from the river. Always some 15 miles distant, and, puny as such a scheme may seem,

the Council confesses to seeing no remedy for the existent intense evil beyond a considerable extension of that system. Possibly, by the employment of two or more paddle steam tank boats to bring the water to a wharf, and an elevated tank into which it could be pumped by some adaptation of the boats' own engines or by a stationary pump, with distributing pipes from the tank, a sufficiency of water for bare drinking and culinary purpose might be supplied more cheaply than at present, and at a current rate not beyond the means of those needing the water. But the initial expense of this also would render it an impossibility without assistance from the Government. The Council has been eager to improve the hospital up to that standard which the Health officers are continually urging, but is utterly unable from want of funds to do as it would wish. The assessment for municipal tax has, from the year 1879, been up to the maximum percentage which the late Act allowed; and although the present Act allows the imposition of a further and increased rate of taxation, the Council feels that an increased assessment would be crushing to the major part of the inhabitants. The Council craves leave to draw Your Excellency's attention to the fact that the port dues levied in Cochin amount to not less than Rs. 40,000, the average for the past ten years being Rs. 46,890; the average expenditure upon the port has been Rs. 10,436 only, leaving a surplus of Rs. 36,454 annually. The Council likewise humbly represents that the port and town are for

all practical purposes synonymous, for there is almost no cultivation, and scarce any manufactures, and almost the whole population is devoted, in nearer or more remote ways, to the place as a port alone. Hence the Council would humbly pray that the port dues should, in some considerable way, be made to contribute to the necessities of the town. Formerly a sum of Rs. 500 was given, but this has been withdrawn since 1880. The Council is not unmindful of the immense and unlooked for drain there has this year been upon the resources of the empire, and, remembering them, can hardly dare hope that at the present time its prayer for pecuniary aid will be granted; but the Councillors look forward with confident hope that, when with the return of prosperity the Government shall have less need of retrenchment, the present happy visit of Your Excellency will prove to be the cause of indulgent attention being given to the exigencies of the town.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF COCHIN,—I accept with many thanks your address and your welcome to your old and historic town of Cochin. I am glad to find that the Municipality of Cochin enjoys full representative privileges which can be granted under the existing law. I find that out of 16 Councillors 12 are elected and 4 are either nominated or appointed *ex officio*. I find also that the different nationalities and

religions are very fairly represented, there being on the Municipal Council 2 Europeans, 5 Eurasians, 3 Native Christians, 3 Hindus and 2 Muhammadans. On examining the last report on the working of the municipality I find that in general that working has been satisfactory. The only exception, which I can find in the report to satisfactory working, is with regard to private scavenging and matters of education. I have no doubt that any deficiencies that may exist in matters of education are due to the small amount of revenue which the Council has at its disposal. I will now proceed to answer, as far as I can, the points which you have raised in your address. I can assure you that I appreciate the difficulties which surround you, arising from the situation of your town, from the crowded population, and from the small amount which the Council have at their disposal. I learn that there are three principal points on which you consider your position is unsatisfactory. The first is the drainage of the town, the second is your water-supply, and the third is the condition of your hospital. With regard to the first, the drainage of the town, I can quite appreciate the difficulties which you point out in your address, that by the nature of things it is extremely difficult, except by very expensive appliances, to effect a satisfactory scheme of drainage. The only alleviation which in your present circumstances I can suggest for this is the strictest possible attention to matters connected with sanitation and scavenging, to establish as far as lies in your

power a very strict and perfect system of conservancy. Any scheme of drainage is, I fear, beyond your own powers; and at this moment, I am afraid the Government would hardly be able to assist you to a sufficient extent in any scheme which is likely to be effectual. Now I turn to the question of water-supply. Here I warmly sympathise with you. I can see the difficulty is a very serious one in itself, having very baneful results in the unhealthiness of the town, especially the prevalence of the painful form of disease to which you allude in your address. I am unable at present to propose any very certain scheme by which this want of good supply of water can be made good; but I think I can still make these suggestions, out of which something may possibly be done. I believe that the Government of Cochin has some scheme on foot for supplying water to that portion of Cochin which belongs to the State, and which adjoins the town of British Cochin; and it may be possible for the municipal body to share with the Cochin State the cost of whatever plan they may devise for the purpose. I would take the liberty of persisting once again in the possibility of your getting some relief by the collection of rain water from the roofs of houses, and in making this suggestion I may tell you that I speak with tolerably wide and personal experience. I have lived in many places where, for purposes of drinking and cooking, people were entirely dependent upon the rain water which they could get from the roofs of their houses. In one particular place that I can think of at the

present moment, in the West India Islands, the house that I lived in had its entire water-supply collected from roofs in large tanks. We had absolutely no other water-supply that I can remember, and yet I remember no great stint in the water we had for our use; there was ample for cooking and drinking purposes, and even for washing purposes. I may tell you that the place I refer to had a smaller rainfall than your town of Cochin. My belief is that this system of collecting water from the roofs has not succeeded here because really no earnest and intelligent effort has yet been made in the matter. A careful system of guttering for the roof is necessary, iron tanks should be procured according to the needs or size of a house, and every precaution should be taken that the roof is clean; and when these preliminaries are carried out, I can assure you that though it is not quite possible to obtain a perfect supply, yet it is possible to obtain most wholesome water that can be got in a fairly sufficient quantity. I would, therefore, venture, seeing that the matter has been frequently brought to my notice, to press this consideration upon you. There is yet another hope, and that is that of a further prosecution of the scheme, which I believe, has already been tried of endeavouring to obtain water from artesian wells. I have only just been able to get possession of a report on the subject, but I find that already a certain measure of success has attended the very slight degree of working which has yet been carried out in this direction.

I suggest that it may be possible by persevering in carrying the depths of the experimental well which I believe is in existence here to greater extent that better results may yet be obtained. In closing my remarks on this subject of water-supply, I can only say that I regret I am unable to give you any more hopeful expectations that I have made in commenting upon the three possible schemes which, as you know, are already before you. You next mention your desire to improve the hospital up to that standard which the Health officers are continually urging, but are utterly unable for want of funds to do as you could wish. I can only trust that the municipality will persevere in their efforts to carry out the excellent object which they seem in this direction to have at heart. You propose in this connection that a portion of the Port funds should be diverted to the purpose of improving your hospital, I think I understand you, also for other municipal purposes you are probably aware that the Port funds are appropriated by law to certain purposes, and moreover that the Port funds of all the Madras ports on the western side of the presidency are grouped into one fund for the general uses of all ports. It is, therefore, impossible to allocate the funds of one particular port to be entirely used for the use of that one particular port. There is, however, one possibility, I think, under the law of granting you some assistance in this direction. The Act provides, I believe, that it is permissible for a grant to be given to any hospital or institution in

which it can be shown sailors get assistance or advantage. It will be therefore for you to show that in the hospital which you mention in your address or in any other institution which you may have here direct advantage is conferred upon the sea-faring population, and if you make a representation to that effect, I will make it my duty to see if the Government can possibly give you a grant somewhat in the form which you mention in your address you received in recent times for the assistance of this hospital. Please remember that any grant of that kind must be strictly conditional upon your proving that the hospital or institution, whatever it may be, is directly beneficial to the sea-faring population of this port. Port dues apparently are meant by the law for the benefit of the port, and all matters immediately connected with the port. Whatever my own wishes on the subject may be, Government would be forbidden by law of appropriating any part of your Port funds except for the purposes laid down by the law. I think I have now fairly exhausted the subjects which you bring forward in your address, and it only remains for me to thank you for your welcome and to say that I expect considerable pleasure and interest in visiting the various points of note in your very interesting and historic town.

ADDRESS FROM THE STUDENTS OF THE MAHARAJAH'S COLLEGE, TRIVANDRUM.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the students of His Highness the Maharajah's College, beg leave to approach Your Excellency with this address of respectful and cordial welcome on the occasion of Your Excellency's visit to this Institution.

It is a source of extreme gratification to us that Your Excellency's visit should take place in this year of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen-Empress, who has attained a unique position on the illustrious roll of British Sovereigns not only by the length, but also by the unrivalled goodness and beneficence of her reign. On the memorable day of the Jubilee it was our proud privilege to meet at the Residency Mr. F. A. Nicholson, then Her Majesty's representative in Travancore, and to convey our sense of loyalty and devotion to the Queen-Empress.

To-day has been granted to us the happiness of meeting Her Majesty's Vicegerent in Southern India, whose regard for the progressive ideals that have all along inspired Her Majesty's reign, and whose unremitting solicitude for the welfare of the millions committed to his charge, have already won for him the enduring name of "The People's Governor."

The Institution which Your Excellency has done the honour of visiting to-day was founded in 1834 as His Highness the Maharajah's Free School, with the object of providing education in English

for the subjects of His Highness. The services of Mr. Roberts and afterwards of Mr. Beusley were secured as Headmaster for the school. It may be of interest to Your Excellency to know that even before the Madras University was founded, the standard of instruction imparted in the school was little inferior to that of the present B.A. Degree Examination, and that most of the high offices in this State are even now filled by men who received their instruction in that institution. In 1869, under the able guidance of Mr. John Ross, M.A., of Edinburgh University, the institution developed into a college. Under Mr. Ross and his successor Dr. R. Harvey of Glasgow University, His Highness' College became one of the foremost educational institutions in Southern India, and achieved considerable success. In 1884 Mr. H. N. Read, M.A., of Cambridge University was appointed to the newly established Chair of Chemistry, which, on his retirement was ultimately filled by Dr. A. W. Bishop of Munich University. When alterations in the University curriculum necessitated the strengthening of the college staff, Dr. A. Crichton Mitchell of Edinburgh University was appointed to the Chair of Mathematics and the late Rai Bahadur P. Sundram Pillay, M.A., to the Chair of Philosophy. It is a source of great pride to us that the first and as yet only successful attempt to vindicate our countrymen against the reproach of want of orginality, and to establish the credit of the alumni of the Madras University for valuable historical investigations,

should have been made by the last-named gentleman, whose recent death we still deplore. The Professorial staff has further been strengthened by the appointment of Mr. C. S. Boyle, M.A., of Oxford University, and of Mr. M. LaBouchardiere, M.A., of Madras University, as Professors of English; and also by that of Mr. S. Subrahmania Sastri, M.A., as Lecturer in Philosophy.

The college possesses a valuable library containing over 4,000 volumes in various branches of literature and science; and a reading room supplied with all the important English and Indian newspapers and magazines. There are also several literary associations connected with the institution, of which mention may here be made of the College Tamil Society, and the College Debating Society, the latter one of the oldest institutions of the kind in Southern India. The College authorities have always paid great attention to the physical training of the students who almost every afternoon may be seen going through a course of exercises at the gymnasium or keenly pursuing a game at tennis or football. We cannot be sufficiently grateful to our Principal and Professors who have worked with zeal and energy for our mental, moral, and physical development, and we are eternally beholden to our beloved Maharajah for the interest he has at all times evinced in our progress and welfare.

Offering Your Excellency once again our cordial welcome, we beg leave, with Your Excellency's permission, to subscribe ourselves.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

STUDENTS OF H.H. THE MAHARAJAH'S COLLEGE,—I beg you to accept my warm thanks for your kind words of welcome. I have listened with great interest to the short history which you have given of this institution. It has been in existence for something over 60 years. It has risen from comparative insignificance to the place of one of the most eminent institutions of its kind in Southern India. The successes which this College has achieved are well-known. You have mentioned in the course of your address that the college is possessed of a good and valuable library. The Principal has just had the kindness to take me through your library. I congratulate you on the possession of such a valuable adjunct to this institution—(cheers). During the short time that I have been Governor of Madras it has been my pleasure and duty to preside as Chancellor of the University and distribute diplomas of distinctions won at that University. I myself have distributed somewhere between 12 and 13 hundred of such diplomas. It has often entered into my mind to think what the students who received at my hands those diplomas did afterwards with the education which they had received. It should be remembered that education up to that point is, after all, only a preparation, and that if it is to be made of real value and to be brought to the culmination of its intention it should be followed by a judicious course of reading. If I have one word of advice I would venture to give, it is this. Those

who are students of this college and those who have gained honours and diplomas at the University of Madras should not consider, when they attain those points, their work of education has finished. They should set before them the duty of perfecting them, and one of the best means of doing that is by adopting a proper course of reading. Advice as to the course of reading that should be adopted should be obtained from your Professors and those who know of your particular qualifications and talents, of course, governed to a certain extent by your inclination. You have mentioned, in the course of your address, the name of your lamented Professor Rai Bahadur P. Sundram Pillay. The name of this gentleman was prominently brought to my notice about March or April last, when he sent in a paper which he had prepared to compete for a prize which the Government of Madras had offered for an essay on epigraphy. After considerable consideration the Government of Madras decided on giving Mr. Sundram Pillai a portion of the reward which they had offered: (cheers). Our decision had hardly been given, when, much to my regret, the announcement was made of the death of your Professor, in the papers. I congratulate you on the success gained by him, while I sympathise with you in the loss which you have sustained in his being so suddenly called away from his duties among you. Now students of the college, I will not detain you with any further word, except that I heard with extreme pleasure your tribute of gratitude to H.H. the

Maharajah for the liberal policy and the generous hand which he has used in dealing with this particular educational institution, and with the general cause of education throughout this prosperous and enlightened State. (Loud applause.)

ADDRESS FROM THE FEMALE STUDENTS AND PUPILS OF THE MAHARAJAH'S COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the students and pupils of H.H. the Maharajah's College and High School for Girls, approach Your Excellency with an address of cordial and respectful welcome on the happy occasion of Your Excellency's visit to our college, an institution which is proud of being one of the only two institutions of its kind in all this Southern Presidency. We are sure that visits such as this cannot fail to have a most wholesome influence upon us all. Can anything be more encouraging than the presence in our midst of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Vicegerent in Southern India who has made it the study of his life to make the subjects of all classes entrusted to his care happy and contented and who, by acts of kindness and benevolence, has won for himself the enviable name of "The People's Governor"?

A short history of our college, we feel, will not be without interest to Your Excellency, whose unbounded zeal in the cause of female education is well known. Our institution has had a useful life

of some forty years. During the last thirty years it has been a Government School known as "The Sircar Girls' School." It has had to the good fortune to be guided from its beginning by excellent European ladies working heart and soul for the good of their sisters of the East. We allude to Miss Abel and Miss Mainwaring, the first two Lady Superintendents of the School. Miss Donnelly, the late Lady Superintendent, raised the school first to the Middle school standard and then towards the close of her earnest and disinterested labours here, she obtained its recognition as a High School. These ladies deserve to be called the pioneers of female education in Travancore and to be reckoned among the benefactors of India, for it has been said that if ever a panacea is found for the evils and miseries we meet within this country, it will be in the advance of female education. The foundation of a college for girls began to be considered and by the advice of the Secretary of State for India, the Travancore Government invited Miss Williams to accept the principalship of the college. This distinguished lady's disinterested and untiring exertions, combined with her high culture, have improved the tone and work of the institution much during the past two years and-a-half. Our college was affiliated at the beginning of this year to the University of Madras—an event which permits us to feel that we have indeed a part in the great world of letters.

With pride and gratitude we observe that we owe all this encouragement and progress to the

fostering care of His Highness the Maharajah and His Highness' illustrious predecessors who have evinced a keen and deep interest in the cause of female education. Our sincere thanks are also due to our Lady Principal and to the other teachers for their hearty co-operation.

In conclusion we tender our heart-felt thanks to Your Excellency for Your Excellency's kind visit to us, and earnestly pray that the Almighty Ruler may bless Your Excellency with a long and happy life.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

STUDENTS AND PUPILS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH'S COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,—I thank you with all my heart for your kind words of welcome, and also for the cheerful and charming manner in which you have expressed—with your faces and with your hands—your gladness at my coming. I have heard with interest the short history you have been good enough to give me of your college. It has risen from a comparatively small beginning to a very important place in 40 years. It has thus developed more quickly than the institution opposite, which has taken 63 years to get its present place. It is, perhaps, only natural that your sex are generally quicker in matters of many kinds than the opposite sex. I congratulate the college on the distinction it has lately acquired of being affiliated to the University of Madras. I have heard with great satisfaction and sympathy the high appreciation which you have expressed of the munificent and sympathetic attitude of His Highness the Maharajah towards this institution. I believe the same sentiments prevail on the part of His Highness with regard to female education generally throughout the State, and the result of that sympathetic attitude is that in Travancore, I think I am right in saying that female education is in a more advanced condition than in any other part of Southern India. One is generally expected, on occasions of this kind, to give advice. I am sure you need very little of it. But still I will venture to give one little word of advice. Don't be led by your zeal for distinction to go too fast. Gradual progress, will, I am sure, in the end, achieve greater results than rapid jumps. The aim of female education in India, should, I think, be to implant, upon existing social and family conditions, the improvements and enlightenment of the West. There should be no attempt to destroy what already exists. Let us try to improve and brighten and perfect it. In conclusion, students and pupils of His Highness The Maharajah's College for Girls, I beg to thank you for your kind wishes for my health and that of Lady Havelock. I wish to express for Lady Havelock her deep regret that she was not able to accompany me this morning. The fatigues of a long journey throughout the States of Travancore and Cochin have compelled her to remain at home on this occasion. I will conclude my remarks by wishing for this college and all connected with it a brilliant future of progress and success. (Loud applause.)

ADDRESS FROM THE INHABITANTS OF TENKÁSI.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the inhabitants of the town of Tenkási, respectfully offer you a most hearty welcome to our town, and tender you our sincere thanks for the honour which you confer upon us in visiting Tenkási, and other parts of Southern India—an honour which is greatly increased and heightened by your being accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Havelock. We are glad to approach Your Excellency with sincere assurances of our loyalty and gratitude to the British Government, and our continued and ever-increasing devotion to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, in common with our fellow-subjects of this vast Empire over which Her Majesty reigns.

2. After the brilliant manifestation, which Your Excellency has recently witnessed in the neighbouring State of Travancore, the simple reception you meet with here must necessarily be meagre and inadequate. Foreign States, other cities and towns which can command extensive resources, may excel in the splendour of their receptions, in illuminations and in bon-fires. But we beg to assure Your Excellency, that in loyalty to the British Raj, and, in our appreciation of the benefits which the country has enjoyed and is still enjoying under the benign sway of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India, we yield precedence to none.

3. As loyal and contented subjects of the Gracious Sovereign in whom is centred all that is truly noble, all that is good, we celebrated with much earnestness and in right oriental fashion investing the event with a religious significance, the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign: and we are now gratified that it is our good fortune that has afforded us so soon the opportunity of meeting face to face, the worthy representative of a worthy Sovereign, and of begging him personally to convey to Her August Majesty, the sentiments of our loyalty, and unflinching devotion. Speaking for the Natives of Southern India, we beg respectfully to submit that the statement that we are nothing if not loyal to the backbone, is no unmeaning platitude, but a genuine feeling, deeply ingrained in the inmost recesses of our hearts regulating the daily concerns of life, often times in a manner even unknown to ourselves.

4. While approaching Your Excellency, animated by the sole desire of offering Your Excellency a hearty and respectful welcome, we think it is by no means inconsistent with the purpose, if we avail ourselves of this opportunity to humbly crave Your Excellency's attention for a few minutes, in view to indicate certain matters, in regard to which relief will be most welcome. While in this connection, we beg to assure Your Excellency that we are immensely pleased that our lot has fallen in very good times, and that all that is necessary now to ensure redress, is to bring those matters to Your Excellency's attention.

5. We have perused with considerable interest the G.O., No. 569, dated 13th July 1897 (Forest No. 118), laying down broadly the principles

of forest administration. The sympathy, which every line of it breathes from beginning to end, has gone deeply to our hearts. We would, however, most humbly suggest that the areas set apart for free-grazing, and for cutting off agricultural implements after they have been fixed upon by the Forest officers, may be placed under the control of local Revenue officers. This change, we beg to submit, is necessary in the interests of the people, on the ground that Revenue officers are better judges of the requirements of each ryot, are more easily accessible and are, by necessity of their situation more sympathetic in their attitude towards the people. As this diversion of authority, is for a specified purpose and over limited localities (the selection of which rests entirely in Forest officers), it is earnestly hoped that no great difficulty will be found, in granting us this concession. We also beg respectfully to submit, for Your Excellency's consideration that once the specified spots are fixed upon, no change should be subsequently made without consulting the Revenue authorities and the villagers for whose benefit the ground is allotted, to ensure harmony of working free from misconception. We have ventured to advance this proposition somewhat at length, since large areas set apart at one time for grazing and other purposes have been absorbed in reserved areas. One or two instances will explain our meaning clearly. In the Settlement Register, 150 acres were set aside for pasturage for the village of Kuttalam. About 1,000 acres of hill side were

set aside for Tenkási and Mathalamparai for this purpose (grazing and firewood). In all about 300 acres were set aside for the village of Melagaram. In all 600 acres were set aside for Ilangi. But now, most of these areas have been included in the reserved forests; in fact, there is no ground available for free-grazing, cutting firewood, agricultural implements, &c. Instances of such absorption of allotted areas into reserved grounds throughout this taluk may be multiplied. But such is needless, as we are sure that a careful enquiry with the aid of ryots and people concerned, would disclose how rights and privileges once accorded to them have been curtailed.

6. The administration of our devastanams and other religious and charitable endowments, is, we humbly submit, anything but satisfactory. Whether the Government having succeeded to the right, title and interest of the ancient rulers of the country, could properly divest themselves of their power of control over those institutions, notwithstanding religious differences, is a question which it is not our present purpose to enquire. Nor are we convinced that it will do any of us good to enter into the controversy at this stage. We would, therefore, content ourselves with bringing to your notice the very lax and wasteful way in which our devastanams are at present managed; and respectfully submit the necessity to adopt some final measures, with a view to the vast trusts being properly administered. Although we are aware that the

subject is engaging the attention of all those concerned, nevertheless any decisive step arrived at, will not be considered too early. The refusal of the dismissed trustee of Thirupudaimaruthur temple, in Ambásamudram taluk, to hand over the temple to his successor duly appointed, and the consequent institution of a regular civil suit to regain possession is only one instance out of many pointing out the desirability, nay, necessity of early action.

7. The extension of railway to Quilon is a matter of so general importance, that it is hardly necessary for us to say more than to mention it in this address in view to enlist Your Excellency's sympathy. As this matter of imperial question has been agreed upon by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council and His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, we are in very great hopes that, before the end of Your Excellency's tenure of office in this presidency, we would have the pleasure and honour of witnessing the opening of the line by Your Excellency in person—an opportunity which will afford us one more occasion to again welcome Your Excellency amidst us and renew our heartfelt expressions of loyalty and devotion.

8. We further beg to submit that the river Kallar, which has its source from the hills near Vadakari, a village eight miles to the north-west of Tenkási, could be converted into a large and fertilizing source of irrigation and water-supply by the construction of a dam, and such a diversion of the stream into the Hanumanathi and ultimately into

the Chittranathi, would not only bring new and large areas of Tenkási and Tinnevelly taluks under cultivation, but also greatly improve the present water-supply which runs short at frequent intervals. This matter is submitted for Your Excellency's favourable consideration, with the view that the scheme may be matured and carried out for the immense benefit of the people. This subject, we are assured, is engaging the attention of our esteemed and popular Collector, A. W. B. Higgens, Esquire.

9. We acknowledge with gratitude the liberal and generous policy which characterizes Your Excellency's administration. It is a source of great congratulation to us, that Your Excellency's vast experience, acquired in other parts of Her Majesty's Dominions, is brought to bear on the administration of this presidency, and has already resulted in immense good and sympathy for those confided to your rule. We again beg to tender Your Excellency and Lady Havelock a sincere and hearty welcome in our midst, and pray that a long life of usefulness and prosperity may be vouchsafed to you both.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Mr. Jagannatha Rao and the Inhabitants of Tenkási,—Lady Havelock and I join in asking you to accept our best thanks for the hearty welcome to your town, and to assure you that though our visit to you is necessarily of a short duration, we are gratified to find ourselves in your midst. The

undoubted loyalty of the inhabitants of Southern India renders certain the assurance which your address contains. It is always gratifying to hear from Her Majesty's subjects in all parts of Her Dominions, a reiteration of the feelings of loyalty and love with which they regard Her person and throne, and expressed, as they on this occasion, with so much feelings of sincerity, they are all the more acceptable. Although your town and its neighbourhood may not possess the same attractions and interest that the State of Travancore possesses, they possess other attractions and sights of interest. The natural beauty of Courtallum and Tenkási and their neighbourhood, coupled with their old historical religious interest, cannot fail to fascinate those who happen to be visitors amongst you.

I will now proceed to deal briefly with the practical points brought forward in your address. In the first place you speak on the subject of Forest Regulations. I take this opportunity of re-affirming the principle that the wish of Government—I may say the only wish of Government—is to protect and work the forest-grazing areas to the best interests of this and future generations. As regards your particular request that the areas set apart for free-grazing should be placed under Revenue officers, instead of under Forest officers, it is easy to sympathise with your wishes, and were the Government has only to consider the ease and comfort of its officers, it would be acceded to. But experience has shown that if there is to be real conservancy

of forest growth, there must be special control and management, and the Forest Department are obviously better fitted to effect this than the Revenue Department. It is true that if the Forest Department were left entirely to its own devices, the Forest management might be looked at by them from too purely a forest point of view, but the requirements and the conveniences of the ryots, and the weal of the public might be lost sight of. But it is the policy of Government to provide against this by making the Forest Department subordinate to the Revenue Department, the District Forest officer being the Collector's Assistant, and the Conservators working under the Board of Revenue. It is in pursuance of this policy of placing all the forest areas under the management of the Forest Department that the small area which the address refers to, as having been set aside for free-grazing on Mr. Puckle's settlement is now being settled; and the change only means that the area will be managed and controlled by the department which is professionally best qualified to control it, and does not necessarily mean any restriction at all of the privileges enjoyed by the villagers hitherto. Reservation does not of itself mean restriction, and no change would be made without consulting the Revenue officers of the district, the chief of whom the present Collector, Mr. Higgens, is both by sympathy and training peculiarly well fitted to safeguard the interests of all concerned. For Mr. Higgens has been both an Executive Forest officer, a Forest

Settlement officer himself for several years, and also had the advantage of serving as Secretary to Sir Diedrich Brandis.

You mention the subject of the administration of your devastanams and other religious and charitable endowments. I sincerely sympathise with you and with the inhabitants of this part of India generally in the mismanagement and scandals which have arisen with regard to the administration of these valuable religious endowments. The matter has been long before Government, and I hope that now our action in the matter is approaching ahead. Legislation on the subject affecting as it must do, the control and management of religious institutions, the Government would be loathe to press upon you its own ideas of legislation. We would rather look to the public for assistance and sympathy in our action in the matter. In fact we expect the Native public to move in the matter itself; and it is to the credit of Madras that it is the first part of India to do so. Mr. Ananda Charlu who, as you are aware, has been re-appointed to His Excellency the Viceroy's Council, has a Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council, and Mr. K. Kaliyanasundram Aiyar has one also in the Madras Council, the former being Imperial takes precedence, and fathered as it is by a Madrasee, Madras interests may be safely trusted to his careful guidance and guarding.

You next mention the extension of railway to Quilon. I regret that at the present moment, difficulties exist as to the details of constructing and

managing the proposed line, but I am in hopes that by careful and patient management all these difficulties may be set aside, and that the construction of a railway connecting Tinnevelly with the State of Travancore may be accomplished in the course of my Government of this presidency. If such should be the case, no one will be better satisfied than myself.

The next subject dealt with, in your address is the proposal to construct the irrigation work in connection with the river Kallar. I understand that this project is a small edition of the great Periyár project, the idea being to divert the Kallar, a Travancore river, flowing to the west into the Hanumanathi, a Tinnevelly river, which flows to the east. You are aware that the officers of the Public Works Department have for a good many months past been busily engaged in works connected with famine relief; all ordinary works have, on that account, for sometime, been in abeyance. But now that the famine or the threat of famine has vanished, I am in hopes that we may be able to direct the energies of the Public Works Department to its usual course, and one of the particular objects to which their attention will be attracted is the irrigation work to which you allude, that is to say they will be desired to investigate the merits of the work and to form some idea of its possible success and probable cost. I take this opportunity of expressing my opinion with regard to the value of irrigation as a protective against famine. Her

Majesty's Government and the Government of India have drawn up schemes by which railways and irrigation works combined are made the two principal safeguards against famine. In this presidency our railway programme has very nearly been completed; but it appears to me there is yet a good deal to be done in the way of irrigation. In favour of irrigation as against railways, this may be said: that the irrigation works strike at the evil at its very root, while railways are merely palliatives. You may, therefore, rest assured that during my term of Government the prosecution of irrigation works as protective against famine, and as a general improvement of the material condition of the country will receive the most careful and serious attention. It only remains for me to thank you once again for your kind welcome, and for the kind expressions of wish for the good health and happiness of Lady Havelock and myself; and I beg to assure you on her behalf and on my own account that we visit your very ancient town with much interest and pleasure.

ADDRESS FROM ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL, PALAMCOTTAH.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Manager and staff and pupils of St. Francis Xavier's High School, Palamcottah, most respectfully beg to offer a hearty welcome to Your Excellency on this your first visit to our institution. It was just five years ago we had the privilege of receiving in our

midst Your Excellency's illustrious predecessor, whose kindly words of encouragement have not faded away from our memory. Although this is the fourth time that such honour has been conferred upon the institution, none the less warmly do we extend our welcome to Your Excellency not only as Her Majesty's representative in this presidency, but as one who, by his genuine sympathy for the millions committed to his charge, has deservedly won the proud surname of "The People's Governor." We seize this opportunity of tendering to Your Excellency our sincere congratulations on the remarkable success that has attended your wise and statesmanlike efforts to steer the administration of this province through a period of famine and other visitations which have wrought such havoc in other parts of the Empire.

This institution, aided from the Provincial and Municipal funds, was established in 1880 by Reverend Father Rottari, S.J., of honoured memory, and has run a fairly successful course of 17 years. The High School with its branch bears on its rolls 428 pupils to which figure the Boarding House maintained on these premises contributes 60; thus realising to some extent the "union of the two elements of day-boys and boarders which," as expressed by Dr. Barry on the speech day of Cheltenham College, "act and re-act upon one another for the benefit of all." While giving due attention to the mental and physical training of the lads attending this institution, the 'moral' side of their education

is the object of our unwearied care and solicitude, and this is secured chiefly by means of religious instruction imparted to the Christian boys and the exercise of a salutary discipline on all pupils alike. Certain measures adopted lately for its improvement lead us to hope that the institution will rapidly develope so as to attain, within Your Excellency's term of office, an honoured place among the schools and colleges of this presidency.

We reckon ourselves singularly fortunate to receive a visit from Your Excellency in the year of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, and in thanking Your Excellency most cordially for the honour done to us, we beg that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to accept from our hearts the expression of our devoted loyalty and attachment to the Throne and Person of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, as well as of our united prayer that the Almighty may vouchsafe to Her Majesty many more years of happy reign over her world-wide dominions, and to Your Excellency and Lady Havelock all the temporal and spiritual blessings of a long and honourable career in the service of Your Queen and country.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

REVEREND FATHER, STAFF AND PUPILS OF THE ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL,—The programme which you have prepared for my reception being now finished, I rise to express my thanks for the kind welcome which you have given me to your

school. The congratulations which you offer at the termination of the recent distress, which might, but for the precautions taken, have developed into a serious famine, are grateful to me. The last few months have formed a period of great anxiety, and I am happy to say that I am able to agree in the remarks you make in this address that the efforts of Government in this part of the country have been evidently successful in reducing the misery and want engendered by the recent want of rain. I have listened with interest the short history which you have given of the institution. It appears during the 17 years of its existence to have developed very rapidly, and I see from your address that you have now on the rolls something like 438 pupils. I observe with satisfaction that you combine with the school a boarder's establishment, and I quite agree with the remarks which you quote, as having been made by Dr. Barry on the speech day of Cheltenham College, as to the vast usefulness of combining a boarding establishment with a day-school, in every institution of this description. You mention that you combine with religious instruction, imparted to Christian boys, the exercise of salutary discipline in all the pupils alike. In any institution conducted by the members of the Society of Jesus, we may feel sure that matters of discipline are well attended to.

ADDRESS FROM THE PALAMCOTTAH MUNICIPALITY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Chairman and Councillors of the Palamcottah Municipality, respectfully offer Your Excellency our most hearty welcome on this occasion of your visit to our town; and we trust that we may be allowed to bespeak your sympathy with our humble efforts to promote the good of our fellow-subjects.

2. Your Excellency's administration of this presidency has already exhibited unmistakeable proofs of the happiness and prosperity reserved for its people under Your Excellency's good rule. The kind condescension with which Your Excellency is pleased to be accessible to all classes, the desire to become personally acquainted with their real wants and the promptitude with which Your Excellency has always endeavoured to redress them, are facts which augur a very happy future. We are especially thankful to Your Excellency for your generous interpretation of the provisions of the Forest Act, which has ameliorated, to a great extent, the hardships to which the agricultural classes have hitherto been subjected. We are also truly grateful to Your Excellency for your just and generous consideration of the claims of the sons of the soil to offices and promotion in Her Majesty's Service.

3. We are glad to have this opportunity of acknowledging with heart-felt thanks the kind sympathy and ready help afforded us by our popular Collector and the other officers of Government that have been associated with us in our work.

4. Though we are but a poor municipality our income never exceeding Rs. 24,000, we have tried, as much as our means have permitted, to maintain and improve education, sanitation, and medical aid to the people of this town. We can assure Your Excellency that no efforts will be wanting on our part to endeavour to extend the working of these departments and to devote greater attention to such departments as vital statistics and vaccination.

5. We are given to understand that a proposal will be laid before Your Excellency to amalgamate with this municipality the Union of Vannarpet and Keela Veeraragavapuram. We beg to inform Your Excellency that we are in favour of this scheme, and that should it meet with the approval of Your Excellency's Government, we are prepared to go to the enlarged work with the same good intentions which actuate us in our present less extended field.

6. As Your Excellency is no doubt already aware our one great want is that of a supply of good drinking water. We depend at present entirely on wells and on the Paliam channel—the latter, absolutely dry for three months in the year, affords even when full water which flowing for miles through populous villages and towns, arrives at this place very considerably contaminated. We, therefore, beg Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to help us in this very urgent and important matter by

expediting the consideration by Government and early carrying out of the scheme for a joint supply of water to the towns of Palamcottah and Tinnevelly.

7. In conclusion, we venture to entertain the hope that Your Excellency and Lady Havelock will carry away with you pleasing reminiscences of our town; and we wish you and Lady Havelock a safe and pleasant journey.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE PALAMCOTTAH MUNICIPALITY,—I accept with pleasure your address of welcome, and I beg to thank you for the kind terms in which it is expressed. You may feel sure from my past acts and utterances that I have the warmest sympathies with any effort that you may make for the benefit of your town and of your fellow countrymen inhabiting here. This Municipality of Palamcottah enjoys, I understand, the fullest municipal privileges allowed by law, for out of 12 members of which it is composed, I understand 1 holds the appointment *ex-officio*, two are nominated, and nine are elected. I gather also from the Administration Report that during the past year the work of the municipality has been, on the whole, well conducted. Some slight exceptions were, as far as my memory goes, made with regard to the work in vital statistics and registration. I see in a paragraph of your address you promise greater attention to this department of municipal

work. I am satisfied to receive your assurance on this point. You mention a proposal for amalgamating your municipality with the two adjoining unions, and I am informed by the Collector that a still more advanced proposal is now before you, and that is the union of the Palamcottah Municipality with the Tinnevelly Municipality, and the amalgamation of these municipalities with the intervening unions, thus forming one large municipality, which will, I suppose, contain a population of something like 50 or 60 thousand people. Speaking from a very slight experience of this proposal, it appears to me to be an excellent one; and I hope that, if it is endorsed by the representatives of both the existing municipalities, the Government may be able to see their way to accede to the proposal. You make a reference to your want of good supply of drinking water. I believe that proposals for furnishing the town of Palamcottah and also that of Tinnevelly with drinking water has been under consideration for some time. I will make it my duty on returning to Madras to see how the matter stands, and if it be possible, I will promise you that I will do my best to push the matter in your behalf. I will only remind you that at the present time, owing to the recent distress and the enormous expenditure connected with it, and owing also to frontier wars and other causes of heavy expenditure, the Government of Madras has to share the present want of funds which prevails throughout India, and consequently all works of improvement are liable, I am

very sorry to say, to be suspended. With this reservation, I can assure you that the interests of Palamcottah and Tinnevelly with regard to water-supply will receive the heartiest support that I could give them. I thank you, gentlemen, once more for your kind welcome, and assure you that we shall carry away pleasant recollections of the town of Palamcottah. I thank you very heartily for your good wishes that Lady Havelock and myself may complete our journey safely and pleasantly.

ADDRESS FROM THE NATIVE CHRISTIANS OF PALAMCOTTAH.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Native Christians of Palamcottah and its neighbourhood, as representing the Protestant Christian community connected with the Church of England in this district, desire to approach Your Excellency with feelings of the deepest respect and esteem and to give you a very hearty welcome to Tinnevelly.

We hail with delight the opportunity offered by your presence amongst us to express to you our deep sense of the zeal and activity which characterize your efforts to promote the welfare of all classes of the community. In particular we acknowledge with thankfulness your labours to relieve the distressed and to comfort and sustain the suffering populations of the district visited by the ravages of famine during this present year. We rejoice with you that

prospects in the presidency have now considerably improved. In the Tinnevelly district we have been mercifully preserved from want and scarcity.

We recognize, with sincere thankfulness, your desire that all classes of our beloved Queen-Empress' subjects should enjoy to the full every right and privilege, to which, as free citizens of this great Empire, they are justly entitled; and we are sure that we may rely upon Your Excellency's interest in the progress and well-being of the Christian community in this country. Standing as it does at the head all effective attempts to ameliorate and brighten the dark, hard lot of tens of thousands of the peoples of this vast country, Christianity commands the attention, and claims the support of all true philanthropists, and of all who are in authority. There are thousands in this district who have profited not only spiritually, but materially by the direct influence of Christianity. From the commencement of the work of Protestant Christian Missions, by the Venerable Schwartz—about the year 1770, until the present time, this influence has spread with increasing rapidity and success until now, the number of Christians connected with the Church of England has reached about 90,000 being ministered to by some 80 Native clergymen, assisted by a large force of catechists and readers, while evangelists from Tinnevelly are found preaching the gospel to the heathen in Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa and other distant countries as well as in many other parts of this presidency.

From the first much energy has been spent on Christian education. Primary village schools cover the district, spreading the first principles of knowledge founded on Bible teaching amongst the uneducated; Middle Schools and High Schools have been established in many places; and the Church Mission Society has a second-grade college in the town of Tinnevelly. For many years past the Christian community has furnished graduates, lawyers, doctors, magistrates, merchants and educationists, who have proved themselves men of ability and integrity, and have amply justified their claim to an adequate share of trust and responsibility in the service of their Queen and country. We are thankful to know that you have already given attention to the claims of Native Christians to a fuller representation in Government service and to the due advancement of those who are already in the ranks of Government servants, and trust your inquiries into the subject will lead to practical results. Our beloved Queen-Empress, whose "Diamond Jubilee" we have so recently celebrated, has no more loyal subjects than those whose holy religion teaches them to "fear God and honour the King."

Female education also has had a large share of attention and energy. In village and boarding schools, great pains are taken to instruct girls in all the elements of sound and useful knowledge, while the Girls' Schools at Nazareth, Tuticorin, Mengnanapuram and Palamcottah, and the Church Mission Society Sarah Tucker's College, with its affiliated

district schools, are all doing useful work in the cause of higher female education. And what the schools are doing for children, the zenana ladies with their bands of Bible women are seeking to accomplish for the Hindu women in their houses. At the Sarah Tucker's College the cause of the blind and deaf and dumb is receiving attention and altogether the advance in female education, is especially gratifying.

It is to us a matter of the greatest satisfaction that Her Excellency Lady Havelock has been able to accompany you on this occasion, and we are confident that the various tokens to be seen in Tinnevelly of the progress of female education will interest her deeply.

In conclusion, we beg your kind acceptance of our hearty thanks for the honour accorded to us and our district by Your Excellency's visit, and we earnestly pray that Almighty God may prosper Your Excellency in all your various journeys, and grant you health and wisdom to contrive and execute such further plans and measures as shall be most conducive to the prosperity and happiness of the people of this presidency.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS OF PALAMCOTTAH,—I thank you for the hearty welcome you have accorded to me in Tinnevelly and Palamcottah. The descriptions that you have given in your address of the glorious work of the Mission in this part of India have filled me with interest. The particulars which you give of

the numbers of Christians connected with the Church of England (90,000), and the number of clergymen who minister to their spiritual wants (80) is very instructive. The numbers are large, but I imagine that they represent after all a very small proportion of the result, having regard to the immense amount of labour and love which has been bestowed upon this work. You are, however, to be congratulated on having formed the largest and the most concentrated Protestant Christian area in any part of our eastern possession. You are also to be congratulated on your community having furnished, as you state, graduates, lawyers, doctors, magistrates, merchants and educationists. You make an allusion to the employment of Native Christians in the Government service, and you are right in saying that the matter is one which has received, which is receiving, and which will receive, my constant attention. As far as the local administration is concerned, I think you may leave it safe in the hands of your Collector, Mr. Higgens. I know he has the greatest sympathy with the advancement and employment of the members of the Christian community in the district over which he so worthily and successfully rules. (Cheers.) The remarks that you make with regard to female education are eminently interesting and satisfactory. We have had within the last hour or two a very strong manifestation and example of the work that is going on in this direction. The interesting inspection, which Lady Havelock and myself have had at Sarah

Tucker's College, have shown us how much love, energy and money of our nationality have been expended on this invaluable work in this part of the country, and, I may add, with most charming results and great success. The institution attached to Sarah Tucker's College for the benefit of the blind, the deaf and the dumb was shown to us, and interested us very deeply. I can assure you on behalf of Lady Havelock that it has been a satisfaction to her to have been able to accompany me in this tour and to see for herself the state of things with regard to education generally, and more especially, female education in the Tinnevelly district. I thank you heartily for your kind wishes for health, wisdom and ability to conduce to the prosperity and happiness of this presidency.

TUTICORIN MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—On behalf of, and as the representatives of, the inhabitants of Tuticorin, we, the Municipal Councillors of Tuticorin respectfully beg to tender a hearty welcome to Your Excellency on the occasion of this your first visit to the district of Tinnevelly. Being fully conscious of the fact that Your Excellency takes personal interest in everything connected with the welfare of the people you govern, and taking advantage of your presence amongst us, we beg to submit to Your Excellency's kind consideration the most

important defect from which this town suffers, trusting that Your Excellency will see how greatly it affects a rising town like Tuticorin and will assist in remedying it.

For many years past this town has been rapidly increasing in population as well as in commercial importance. In 1871 the population was 10,565, in 1891 it rose to 25,107, and now it may be above 30,000, besides a very large floating population both by sea and land. Owing to the extensive traffic of cotton, jaggery and other produce, thousands of people from up-country resort here daily on business.

We also beg to draw Your Excellency's attention to the importance of Tuticorin as a port. This being the terminus of the South Indian Railway, passengers to and from Colombo find it the most convenient port for landing and embarking all round the year. About 1,400 vessels aggregating 383,877 tons yearly visit the place. Our exports and imports amount to as much as two hundred and forty lakhs in value and the Native passenger traffic has swelled over a lakh in number. These figures will prove to Your Excellency that this port is second only in importance to the Presidency port. But with all this and further promising prospects, we extremely regret to tell Your Excellency that our water-supply is in a most wretched condition.

At present the town receives its supply by an open sandy channel from the Korampallam tank about 4½ miles distant, which is fed by the Tambraparni river from its last anicut at Srívaikuntam.

This supply invariably fails for about five or six months every year and very often for a longer period, and this unfortunate failure usually happens at the height of the hot season when water is most needed. In some years the supply has been almost a total failure. During the season of drought the sufferings of the people are considerable. Holes are dug in the extreme north and west of the town about a mile off the centre of the town. It is to these holes that people have to go to fetch water; and the sight of women and children carrying pots capable of holding five or six gallons of water under the midday scorching sun is really awful and heart rending especially after a tedious walk of about 2½ miles for each pot and this walk is repeated until the actual requirement of a household is secured.

The trade of the town is also heavily handicapped by the insufficiency of water-supply. Should there be a good water-supply many more factories would have been started here by this time.

Your Excellency will thus see the enormity of the miseries of this town people as regards the deficient water-supply and the absolute emergency of carrying out the water scheme which is already in the hands of Government.

When Government undertook to construct the Korampallam tank we were given to understand that the main object, besides the raising of revenue, was to bring the water of the Tambraparni river within the reach of the people of Tuticorin.

Mr. R. K. Puckle, the then Collector, whose memory is revered by the inhabitants of this district, made this a strong point when recommending the scheme to Government. We now beg to approach Your Excellency to lay before you a great drawback that now exists in the execution of the project of the water-supply to this town even during that portion of the year when there is plenty of water in the river. The Korampallam tank is the lowermost of the chain of tanks fed by the above anicut and consequently when there are freshes in the river it takes a considerable time before they reach this tank inasmuch as all other tanks are filled up to their maximum level first. The freshes are generally not sufficient to fill up all the tanks at once, and before subsequent freshes come those higher up exhaust their supply in irrigation and therefore also absorb the next freshes. It, therefore, naturally happens that such freshes only as would last consecutively for a month or so can reach our supply tank. And this occurs very seldom. Consequently the tank can only receive its proper supply during heavy and continuous rains.

Under these circumstances we consider we have a strong claim on the sympathetic assistance of the Government.

When Your Excellency's predecessor Lord Wenlock visited our district, we presented him with an address representing the urgency of a pucka water-supply scheme to this town. His Excellency promised to give his attention to it as soon as he

arrived at Madras. A water-supply scheme was accordingly drawn up by the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Madras, and now it is in the hands of the Government with certain modifications suited to the present necessity of the town. The cost of the scheme was estimated at about one and-a-half lakhs. We beg to approach Your Excellency with a request to be graciously pleased to sanction the scheme with as least delay as possible and grant a liberal share as the contribution of Government to this rising town, and we also beg that the District Board may be directed to pay a part of the cost in consideration of the supply of water used for the floating population of the town, and the port may also be required to bear a portion of the cost. The remaining part will be borne by the municipality. The loan which the Government will be prepared to grant to the municipality will be repaid in instalments.

We will not trespass further on Your Excellency's valuable time, but would conclude with the prayer that Heaven's choicest blessings may rest upon you and Lady Havelock, and that you may long be spared to contribute to India's welfare and prosperity.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Tuticorin Municipal Council,—I thank you for your address of welcome, and beg to express my satisfaction at making your acquaintance. The figures that you

gave showing the increase in trade and population of the town of Tuticorin have somewhat surprised me. I must confess I was not aware that Tuticorin had made such rapid and such marked advancement during the last twenty-six years. The picture that you draw of the condition of the town of Tuticorin with regard to water-supply is a deplorable one, and that picture is also one drawn by officers who are in immediate connection with the administration of that part of the district. I sympathise with you very sincerely in the needs that exist. I have made some inquiry as to the position in which your town stands with regard to the schemes for water-supply which the Government have under consideration. I find that it occupies at present a somewhat backward place on the list of places noted for favourable consideration in the matter of the construction of water-supply works. I am myself inclined to think that Tuticorin should be placed in a more forward position. I would make it my business on my return to Madras to see into this matter. It is possible that a partial relief of the disability you labour under from want of a proper water-supply may be made, leaving the scheme to be completed by degrees. At any rate, I have no doubt that any, even if partial, relief will be acceptable to you. You will probably be willing to accept half a loaf as being better than no bread. With regard to the grant of a liberal share of contribution from the Government I do not think that I can hold out any hopes of more than the usual assistance of, I think, 50 per cent. being

granted from Provincial funds. You suggest that the District Board may be directed to pay a part of the cost in consideration of the supply of water being used by the floating population of the town. The circumstances of Tuticorin are certainly somewhat exceptional, inasmuch as it has a large floating population consequent upon its being a port of emigration for the coolies migrating to Ceylon. On this ground it may be possible to ask the District Board to consider whether they will not bear some portion of the cost of the proposed work. You also suggest that the port should also be required to bear a portion of the cost. The funds of the port are, as I suppose you know, concentrated into a general fund for the benefit of a certain group of ports. The fund from each port is not specially devoted to the wants of that particular port; for this reason there may be some difficulty in considering this request. The law on the subject, if I remember aright, provides that if it can be clearly shown that the water-supply is used for some purposes immediately connected with the services of the port, for example for a hospital which is used by the sailors frequenting the ports, that the Port fund may be called upon to contribute towards the construction and maintenance of the water works from which they get advantage. I would advise you to repeat your request on this point from that aspect. I repeat that you have put before me your case in a very strong light, and that it will be not only my duty, but I shall have very great satisfaction in

seeing that the interest of Tuticorin in this particular matter can be furthered and promoted. In conclusion, I thank you for your kind wishes for Lady Havelock and myself, and I beg to reciprocate for the Municipal Councillors and inhabitants of Tuticorin the same good aspirations.

ADDRESS FROM THE AMBÁSAMUDRAM JUBILEE READING ROOM.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Jubilee Reading Room and Library, Ambásamudram, beg leave to accord to Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Havelock a most hearty welcome to this district on this Your Excellency's first visit to this district.

2. We beg to avail ourselves of this opportunity of assuring Your Excellency of the firm attachment and loyalty of the people of the Ambásamudram taluk to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and to Her Majesty's Government.

3. Our town of Ambásamudram is situated on the northern bank of the Tambrapurni, and has the Taluk office, District Munsif's Court, and Sub-Registrar's office. Within a few miles of our town are the celebrated waterfalls of Pápanásam and Pápanásam mills worked with water-power. We regret that our town was not included in the programme of Your Excellency's tour.

4. Our institution was started in 1887 in commemoration of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Jubilee.

It has an extensive compound with two tennis courts, two pucka buildings, and a pretty large library consisting of about 500 volumes of literary and other books. We have now 40 members on the rolls, consisting of the elite of the town and its suburbs. We beg to state that several eminent gentlemen—officials and non-officials—have left favourable impressions on record about the healthy working of our institution.

5. We beg to inform Your Excellency that our institution celebrated Her Majesty the Queen-Empress' Diamond Jubilee in June last with great rejoicings in token of its loyalty to Her Majesty and in full appreciation of the inestimable blessings of Her Majesty's Government. The public also sincerely took part in the festivities of the occasion.

6. We are glad that Your Excellency's sympathetic administration is being appreciated by the public. The several orders issued by Your Excellency's Government portray Your Excellency's sympathy with the public and regard to public opinion. The success which has attended the endeavours of Your Excellency's Government in abating the terrible famine that prevailed in the northern parts of the presidency is mainly due to Your Excellency's personal attention to the subject.

7. It is a matter of sincere gratification to us that we have had good and sympathetic Collectors in this district. In Mr. Higgens, our present Collector, we have a very amiable, patient and sympathetic gentleman.

8. We beg to approach Your Excellency with a prayer that our institution may be favoured by Government with copies of all orders and proceedings of Government which are laid on the editors' table, the cost of transmission being borne by us. We hope that this modest prayer will meet with Your Excellency's approval, and that Your Excellency may be pleased to grant us this boon.

9. In conclusion, we once more beg to express a most hearty welcome to Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Havelock, and pray that both of Your Excellencies may enjoy long life and happiness.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency, after expressing his regret at his inability to pay a visit to their town, which was one of considerable sacredness and natural beauty, gently warned his hearers that if their request as to Government Orders were granted, the postage which they undertook to pay would be something very heavy. The Government had also to consider whether if such concessions were extended to other similar institutions of that kind of which there were a great many throughout the country, it would not cause them much inconvenience. However, His Excellency promised to look into the matter, and if an offer were made to the reading room, it would still be open to them to accept it or not.

ADDRESS FROM THE MUHAMMADAN COMMUNITY OF TINNEVELLY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—On behalf of the Muhammadan subjects of Her Majesty the Queen in this part of the presidency, we, the undersigned, most respectfully beg to offer Your Excellency and Lady Havelock our heartiest welcome.

We are very glad to have this opportunity to express our deep and heartfelt gratitude for the blessings conferred on our community, after the advent of Your Excellency as the head of this Government; and to express the joy with which we have the honour of welcoming in our midst the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty our Queen-Empress, the Diamond Jubilee of whose reign we celebrated a few months ago, and whose long life and prosperity is ever the subject of our daily prayer.

Profoundly convinced of Your Excellency's earnest desire to promote the welfare of all classes, over which Your Excellency is set to rule, we would beg to place before Your Excellency some of the drawbacks and disabilities under which we at present labour, and which place us at considerable disadvantage in relation to Her Majesty's other subjects, in spite of the special concessions which Government has always shown to this community and for which we are ever thankful.

One of the qualifications for entering the Provincial Civil Service is a knowledge of two current vernaculars of the presidency, from which *Hindustani* is

excluded. This lays upon Muhammadan aspirants a burden not felt by our Hindu brethren, as one or other of the recognized vernaculars is necessarily their mother tongue. We respectfully beg that as regards this service, *Hindustani* may be added to the list of prescribed vernaculars.

We further beg to invite Your Excellency's gracious attention to the fact that in spite of the existence of qualified members, the Hindustani Translatorship is always given to a European, whereas the other Translatorships are, and very properly, filled by Natives. Before long, we fully hope to see one of our community holding this appointment, especially when we bear in mind that we have had our first Sheriff and our first Revenue officer of the Madras Municipality shortly after Your Excellency's advent.

Another point to which we venture to press very earnestly on Your Excellency's benign consideration is the more extensive employment of Muhammadans in the Judicial Service, as well as in the Salt and Abkári Department, as the present numerical strength of Muhammadans in these departments is markedly small.

Lastly, we would beg to state that in the present state of Muhammadan education, competition of Muslim youths with the other highly-advanced races is an unequal contest, and must perhaps remain s for some years to come. We earnestly beg tha Your Excellency will be pleased to direct the adoptic of such measures, as are feasible, so as to ensure

due proportion of appointments, for which open competitive examinations have now been instituted, to be reserved for our community, in consideration of the exceptional disadvantages and difficulties under which it labours.

It has been a source of great pleasure to us to notice the keen personal interest Your Excellency has been taking in all matters connected with the moral and material progress of the Muhammadan community. We take this opportunity of drawing Your Excellency's attention to the difficulties under which in spite of repeated expressions of good will on the part of Government, we, Muhammadans of this district especially, labour in obtaining a due share of official preferments; for, here the number of Muhammadans in the Public Service has diminished of late years to a considerable extent.

We fervently pray that in Your Excellency's regimé will be inaugurated a new and bright era in Muslim advancement in Southern India.

In conclusion, we pray the Almighty to bless Your Excellency and Lady Havelock with long life, health and prosperity.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency plainly told the members of the deputation that their community had already been granted considerable concessions in the way of educational advantages, and that being the case, it devolved upon them to show that they were worthy

of the indulgences that the Government had given them. His Excellency aptly remarked that it would be impossible to favour their community above others; in fact, it would be unjust to do so, and would naturally cause discontent. His Excellency laid it down as an excellent rule that in all matters of patronage and preferment all races and all communities must be treated alike.

ADDRESS FROM THE STUDENTS AND PUPILS OF THE HINDU COLLEGE, TINNEVELLY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the students and pupils of the Hindu College, Tinnevelly, beg permission to approach Your Excellency with this address of welcome on the occasion of Your Excellency's first visit to this district and to our college.

The Hindu College, Tinnevelly, was started by public subscription in 1861 as Anglo-Vernacular School; it was affiliated to the Madras University in 1878. Students were for the first time sent up for the F.A. examination in the same year; and so it was the first purely Hindu College in the Presidency started by Hindu gentlemen and supported by Government grant. That it has been doing good work is well attested by the fact that very many of the educated gentlemen—Government officials and leading vakils—of the district have been students o the college. The number on the rolls is 550; th

college department having 80 in the two F.A. classes.

The committee, assisted by the Government which has contributed a building grant of Rs. 5,000, has given us a spacious and substantial building at a cost of nearly Rs. 20,000.

We have in the college a debating society composed of the professors and masters of the college and the students of the F.A. classes; and the Principal has started in connection with it a reading room located in the upper corridor of the new building. Besides the library attached to the college, the society has a library of its own about 180 volumes of standard reading books which are much used by the members.

The college has attached to it two tennis courts open to all the students of the college; and some of the boys are fairly good players. There is also a dramatic society, the members of which have acted Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" and "Midsummer Nights Dream" on the boards, before a large audience of the friends of the institution. Among these we are proud to reckon Mr. Higgens and Broadfoot, our very popular kind Collector and Judge.

In conclusion, we beg leave to thank Your Excellency for your great kindness in honouring the college with a visit, and for Your Excellency's patience in hearing the address of welcome. And we wish Your Excellency and Lady Havelock long life and happiness.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

MR. PRINCIPAL, TEACHERS AND PUPILS OF THE HINDU COLLEGE OF TINNEVELLY,—I accept with pleasure your address, and thank you for your kind welcome to your college. The existence of this college shows great interest in the eductional matters which is felt in this town of Tinnevelly, and the mode in which funds have been collected for its creation and endowment evinces public spirit on the part of the inhabitants and proves the sincerity of their desire for education. You tell me that the new buildings have cost Rs. 20,000, and out of this Government grant was Rs. 5,000. Consequently I gather that Rs. 15,000 were contributed from private resources. This is highly creditable, and this, as I said, proves your sincerity in the work you have in hand. I am glad to hear you have connected with the college a debating society, tennis courts, and other sources of amusement. They are all valuable adjuncts to education, inasmuch as they promote bodily health and strength, and tend to bring together pupils in harmony, and also in wholesome companionship. Your numbers, I see, amount to 550, a formidable figure indeed, and out of this, the college department numbers 80 in the two F.A. classes—a very creditable proportion to the whole. My time is short, and therefore I feel I ought not to detain you longer with further remarks.

TINNEVELLY MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Councillors of the Tinnevelly Municipality, beg to offer Your Excellency a most hearty welcome to this town; and in doing so we are specially glad that Your Excellency's visit, which never fails to be followed by an enquiry into the people's wants and due attempts to remove them, is paid to this town at a sufficiently early stage of Your Excellency's administration.

We are well acquainted with Your Excellency's deep interest in the progress and success of municipal institutions, and beg to avail ourselves of this opportunity to suggest, for Your Excellency's consideration, certain measures, which, if carried out with generous aid from Government, are calculated to improve the general health of the inhabitants of this municipality, and confer on them incalculable benefits.

The two channels running through the town have all along been supplying drinking water to the towns people; and we are sorry to observe that, running as they do throughout their course in thickly-populated parts, they are so highly contaminated as to be detrimental to the general health of the town. A scheme for the supply of pure drinking water is, therefore, an absolute necessity. The second great want is a good drainage system—the successful working of which depends upon a copious and regular supply of water. The Council

are, in their present financial condition, unable to carry out these schemes without Government aid. We have been doing our utmost to keep the town in as good a sanitary condition as our finances allow.

We are glad to be able to report that elementary education is making a fair progress in the town and that the medical institution maintained by the municipality is popular and is doing good work. The private scavengering system, the working of which is beset with numerous difficulties due to local prejudices, has, we are glad to say, arrived at a fair stage of progress.

We take this opportunity to express our thanks for the kindly help and advice given us from time to time by the local officers of Government, and our special thanks are due to our popular Collector, A. W. B. Higgens, Esquire, who is ever mindful of the interests of the people committed to his charge.

In conclusion, we beg to express our deep sentiments of loyalty and devotion to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and pray that Your Excellency's administration may continue long, and that the Almighty may shower His choicest blessings on Her Excellency Lady Havelock and yourself.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Municipal Council of Tinnevelly,—I thank you very heartily for the warm welcome you have given me to your

town. I agree with you in your rejoicing at my visit to Tinnevelly having taken place early in my term of office. In this way one becomes acquainted with your wants, and you are able to inform the Governor at an early stage of his administration, leaving some hope that before his term of office comes to an end, your wants may be gratified in some degree. You are right in believing that I take interest in municipal institutions, and in respect of this municipality, as in respect of others, I keep myself carefully informed of how the work of the municipality is going on. I am glad to be able to congratulate the Municipality of Tinnevelly on their good work. It appears to be satisfactory in nearly all respects, and you appear to have well earned the highest municipal privileges which I know you enjoy. With regard to your representation of the need of good water-supply and drainage for your town, I heartily sympathise with you. All I can tell you at the present moment is that a scheme for combined water-supply for Tinnevelly and Palamcottah and the intervening railway station and villages is under consideration by the Sanitary Board. I will on my return to Madras make it my business to ascertain in what position the matter stands at present. This morning, when addressing the Palamcottah Municipality, I touched on the subject of the possibility of union between the two municipalities. I see no reference to the matter in your address, and therefore I suppose it has not yet been maturely considered by the

Municipality of Tinnevelly. I will, therefore, only remark that it appears to me that two towns lying so close together on the two banks of a river like Budapesth in Hungary should, if possible, be united under the same municipal body. By construction of that sort you will get larger means at your disposal and you will have a larger body of able men from whom to choose your Municipal Councillors. I note with pleasure the acknowledgments which you make of the kindly help and advice given to you from time to time by your Collector who is, I am sorry for your sake, going away on a brief leave of absence, but I hope he will return to you after a little rest and holiday in England ready to work in your interests again. I have heard with satisfaction the expression of your sentiments of loyalty and devotion to our most Gracious Sovereign the Queen-Empress. I should have believed in them without any assurance from you, but all the same I am glad that you are able to express such sentiments, and it is a pleasure and satisfaction to me to receive them from you. I thank you, in conclusion, for your invocation of all that is good on Lady Havelock and myself.

ADDRESS FROM THE TINNEVELLY NATIVE CLUB.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—It is with much pride and pleasure that we, the members of the Tinnevelly Club, avail ourselves of this opportunity of Your Excellency's visit to Tinnevelly, to

welcome you and Lady Havelock, and give expression to our sense of gratitude for your kindness in having, amidst the pressure of other engagements, complied with our request and honoured us with your presence.

We have to-day for the first time since the establishment of the club, the rare privilege of welcoming in our midst the highest representative in the presidency of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, and this will be a memorable day in the annals of our institution.

We are simply discharging a very pleasant duty in bringing to Your Excellency's notice that it was mainly with the encouragement and sympathetic co-operation of the then Collector of the district, Mr. Nicholson, that the institution was in 1889 brought into existence, and that the impetus he gave has continued to this day; and we doubt not that Your Excellency's visit to-day will give a further and lasting impetus.

In this connection it will not be out of place to mention that the principal objects of the club are to furnish the means for physical and mental recreation and promote social intercourse among the members, who belong to different sections of the community.

Thanking Your Excellency and Lady Havelock once more for your kindness in accepting our invitation and praying for your and Lady Havelock's long life and continued prosperity.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The Governor, in his reply, expressed his best wishes for the future success of the club, and for increased good fellowship and pleasant intercourse amongst its members.

ADDRESS FROM THE INHABITANTS OF TINNEVELLY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the inhabitants of the district of Tinnevelly, beg to accord to Your Excellency a most heartfelt welcome to our district.

2. From what we had learnt of Your Excellency's administration of the neighbouring Colonial possession, we had, even before your assuming the Government of this presidency, formed high expectations in you of broad and enlightened statesmanship and of personal and sympathetic attention to the people's wants—expectations, which we are happy to find, have been, considering the shortness of time, in a large measure fulfilled.

3. While we are sensible of the manifold blessings of British rule and are thankful to you for the good measures of your administration and especially the liberal policy introduced in the working of the Forest rules, we avail ourselves of this opportunity to lay before Your Excellency, for consideration, certain suggestions, which, if approved and adopted, are, in our humble opinion, calculated to secure still further benefits to the people. As one of the most

important and necessary measures, we wish to place before Your Excellency the scheme for the storage of water in the Pápanásam basin, so as to guard against the often-recurring contingency of failure of monsoons in the Tambraparni valley and to increase the area of cultivation in the district. The scheme has, we learn, been for a long time before the authorities and pronounced by professional men to be feasible, and we pray that Your Excellency may give the subject an early and favourable consideration.

4. The Srívaikuntam anicut, which Your Excellency proposes to visit, has done much good to the people, but its usefulness will be greatly enhanced by the introduction of screw shutters, as such shutters will more efficiently regulate the passage of water in times of high floods, prevent the accumulation of silt and avoid damages by breaches.

5. We have on previous occasions brought to the notice of Your Excellency's predecessors the desirability of transferring the control over the supply, regulation and distribution of water for irrigation from the Public Works, to the Revenue Department on the ground that the Revenue Department is better acquainted with the condition of crops and the needs of the ryots. Now that the Tahsildars have been mostly relieved of their magisterial duties, we beg to press the subject again on Your Excellency for your benign consideration.

6. We learn that Government have sanctioned the opening of experimental farms in some of the

districts of the presidency. Ours being an important agricultural district, we pray that a farm be located here also. We further pray that the scheme of agricultural banks which has been under consideration for some length of time be introduced as early as convenient—as such a scheme will be of immense benefit to the poor agricultural population.

7. The close relation between this district and the territory of Travancore is a well-known fact, and Your Excellency's visit to that State would have given you a proper idea of that relation. We look forward to the opening of the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway as beneficial to both countries and particularly, in our humble opinion, as a protective famine work. We hope that its accomplishment will be one of the bright records of your administration.

8. Your Excellency's Government have, in consideration of the very heavy Civil and Sessions work of this district, been pleased to grant us a temporary additional Sub-Court. The establishment of such a Court has from time to time at best given only a temporary relief to the existing Courts, but has not tended to cause a substantial reduction of arrears, as the Civil and Sessions work has more than doubled to what it was twenty years ago when this district had two such Superior Courts. We pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to grant to this district a second permanent Sub-Court and thereby confer a valuable boon to the litigant population.

9. Madras Regulation XI of 1816 gives to Village Magistrates jurisdiction over certain classes of

offences; but there is nowhere, either in that or any other regulation or enactment, power lodged with the superior magistracy to revise or control their procedure or their judgments. This is felt in some instances as a great hardship, and we take the liberty to suggest that powers of revision and of transfer, similar to those now exercised by District Munsifs with regard to Village Munsifs' decisions, may be conferred upon Magistrates of the first class.

In conclusion, we congratulate ourselves on the rare opportunity thus afforded us of expressing to Your Excellency our feelings of respect and loyalty: and we most fervently pray that the Almighty may bless Your Excellency and Lady Havelock with long life and continued prosperity.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

I thank the inhabitants of the Tinnevelly district for the kind welcome which they have given me to their district. They have shown by the preparations which they have made for the reception of Lady Havelock and myself, and for our entertainment while we are here, how sincere is their desire to please. I thank them heartily in their effort in that direction. You proceed in your address to deal with various subjects of material interest to yourselves. The first is that the Government should give an early and favourable consideration to a scheme for the storage of water in Pápanásam basin, so as to guard the oft-occurring contingency, the failure of monsoon in the Tambraparni valley, and increase in area of

cultivation in the district. The idea, as I understand it, is to form a storage reservoir at the head waters of the Tambraparni among the hills. It was mooted in 1884 and shelved in 1893. But the Revenue Secretary started it again in 1894, seeing that it had been shelved in a most perfunctory manner; and the project is now being investigated again. The latest figures show that the project might be Rs. 20,000 a year in remission, and earn Rs. 15,000 a year in new irrigation. But these are the roughest of figures, and it is not known what the project might cost. The Department of Public Works shall be desired to investigate thoroughly into the merits of this scheme. In the next paragraph of your address you advocate shutters—additional screw shutters—at the Srivaikuntam anicut, which I am about to visit to-morrow, so as to more efficiently regulate the passage of water in the time of high floods. The estimate, I may tell you, has already been prepared for the screw shutters, and will in time be sent up to Government for sanction. I may mention that for the present all public works of this nature are obliged to be held in abeyance in consequence of the financial difficulties at the present moment of the Government of India. I hope that these difficulties will not last in a serious form for many months longer. You next advocate the transfer of control over the supply, regulation and distribution of water for irrigation from the Public Works to the Revenue Department. I think I may tell you with regard to this that it would have been

better, if your address were put in more definite and distinct terms and in greater detail and laid before the Collector for submission to Government. As your desire is at present expressed, it is not very clear to me what exactly you mean. In the following paragraph of your address you request that a farm should be located in the Tinnevelly district. I am informed that farms have been sanctioned for the districts of Coimbatore and Bellary; and if they should prove a success there, it is possible they may be extended. But this matter is in such a completely experimental stage that at present the Government would hesitate to extend the number which I have already mentioned. You next refer to the important question of opening a railway between Tinnevelly and Travancore. This matter is in a fairly advanced stage. Difficulties with regard to the construction and the working of the line have presented themselves, but I have no doubt that with a little patience and trouble, they may be got over. I think I may say that within a measurable distance of time a railway connecting the Tinnevelly district with the Native State of Travancore will become an accomplished fact. In the following paragraph of your address you beg that a second permanent Sub-Court may be appointed, and you admit that the grant which has been made up to the present for a temporary additional Court has been some relief for your heavy Civil Sessions work. I may tell you in reply to this portion of your address that the Government of India, with whom the sanction of this matter

rests, has sanctioned the continuance of the second temporary Sub-Court for another year; and if at the end of that time it should be found that the need is such that an extra Court is liable to be permanent, the Government of India will then be moved to sanction it permanently. You then proceed to suggest that the powers of revision and transfer similar to those now exercised by District Munsifs with regard to Village Munsifs' decisions may be conferred upon Magistrates of the first class. I shall ask the Collector to report on the matter, and if he and your District Judge join in thinking that the present procedure needs revision, the Government could initiate legislation to that effect, and possibly would consider it desirable to do so. I now come to the last paragraph of your address which contains very kind expressions of respect and loyalty towards myself and pious prayer that the Almighty may bless Lady Havelock with long life and continued prosperity. I accept with thankfulness your expressions of loyalty and your prayer for our prosperity and long life.

ADDRESS FROM THE PEOPLE AND RESIDENTS OF SRIVAIKUNTAM.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the people and residents of Srivaikuntam, most humbly beg leave to accord our hearty and cordial welcome to Your Excellency and to Her Excellency Lady Havelock, and to express our sincere pride and joy at

Your Excellency's visit to this our little, but ancient and historic, town. We trust Your Excellency will carry with you pleasant recollections of this place especially of the splendid anicut and of the beautiful bridge over it. The ancient temple of Kallabiran Swami and a quaint old mud fort are other objects of special interest in this town.

We cannot too strongly express our deep gratitude for the blessing conferred on us by the introduction of local self-government, and we humbly beg to state that this town owes its present sanitary condition to the exertions of the Union Panchayat under its present Chairman.

We humbly crave permission to avail ourselves of this opportunity to submit, for Your Excellency's gracious consideration, a few facts affecting the well-being of the people here. While deeply appreciating the immense value and importance of the anicut and the bridge, we cannot refrain from expressing that our experience during the flood of 1895 brought home to our minds the unpleasant fact that this town is not sufficiently protected from the effects of superinundation in the river. A strong embankment with a protecting revetment of masonry work and a contrivance from the bridge to control the opening and closing of the sand-vents below appear to us to be two indispensable safe-guards to protect the town from possible danger. As it is, the embankment is not of such permanence and durability as could be desired and the opening of the sand-vents becomes impossible just at the time

when the opening becomes a matter of paramount necessity. Another matter which we would earnestly press for Your Excellency's benign consideration, is the inadequate medical aid available in this part of the district. The quantity of medicines supplied to the existing hospitals—especially to the Srívaikuntam Hospital—is too meagre to meet the requirements of the people, and patients are in consequence put to considerable disadvantage, the more so, as there is no chemists' or druggists' shop in this town where the required medicines can be had for sale. The southern portion of this taluk is one vast sandy tract and access from one village to another is naturally difficult, and we respectfully venture to submit, therefore, that the existing number of hospitals is not sufficient and to suggest the location of a hospital or at least a dispensary at *every union centre* such as Satankulam, Kulasekarapatnam, &c., so as to ensure prompt medical aid to the people of the outlying parts of this taluk. The extension of the railway in the interior of this taluk is also a matter which we would crave permission to press upon Your Excellency's gracious consideration. A large trade in salt, jaggery, and other minor articles is carried on in this taluk, and a railway passing through Alwartirunagari, Arumuganeri, Trichendore, Kulasekarapatnam is bound to be a profitable concern besides conferring an inestimable boon on the people of this taluk. It is our humble prayer that our hopes may be realized during Your Excellency's enlightened administration.

The administration of civil justice by Village Courts requires to be placed on a satisfactory footing, and the adoption of the rule laid down in G.O., No. 1745, Judicial, dated 17th July 1894, and the establishment of trial by a Bench of Judges as laid down therein would serve best to bring about the desired result, but unfortunately it has not yet been brought into force, although the file of suits in the Courts of the Village Munsifs shows a considerable increase. The unsatisfactory condition of Devastanam management is truly deplorable, and while expressing our concurrence with the principle of the Bill proposed by the Honourable P. Anandacharlu for introduction in the Imperial Council, we would strongly urge the necessity of Your Excellency's Council taking steps for an early, if not, immediate, amendment of the existing Act, with special reference to the conditions of this presidency.

In conclusion, we have the proud satisfaction to feel that, unlike other parts of India, we enjoy under Your Excellency's firm, equable and enlightened administration, absolute quiet and tranquillity with not even a whisper of suspicion against our loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, whose subjects we are proud to be and to whom we shall be second to none in loyalty. Your Excellency's determination to recognize merit irrespective of race or nationality has already made Your Excellency popular with the people of this land, and it is our humble and fervent prayer that the God

Almighty may grant you and Lady Havelock a long life and a yet happy and prosperous career.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

PEOPLE AND RESIDENTS OF SRIVAIKUNTAM,—I thank you for your hearty and cordial welcome. I beg to express Lady Havelock's regret that, owing to the fear of incurring too much fatigue, she was not able to accompany me to-day, and I shall certainly carry away agreeable recollections of my visit here to your beautiful temple and the sight of the magnificent bridge and the anicut which distinguish this place; and in passing, I hope to look in at the curious mud fort, with its peculiar associations, to which you draw my attention. I have heard with satisfaction the tribute of praise which you pay to the blessings of local self-government. I am glad to hear that, though you have it here only in an elementary form, it has done benefit to your community. You draw attention to the damage done by inundations caused by floods, especially that which followed the heavy rainfall of 1895. I am told that that was a somewhat exceptional occasion, but still we are bound to guard against exceptional devastations of this kind. I have pleasure in informing you that the Public Works Department have already anticipated your wants in this respect. Plans of works, such as you describe, have already been made, and estimates are in preparation; and consequently I hope that the work which you desire may be carried out before any very great length of

time. You draw attention to the want of medical aid in your taluk. I am informed that there are already four dispensaries, but considering the difficulties of communication to which you allude, and which I admit, it is possible that these may not be quite sufficient for your needs. This is a matter which must be governed by the possibilities of providing funds. It is your Taluk Board which is concerned with it, and if it be possible, I have no doubt that if those who supervise and control the expenditure of funds of that Board can afford to open more hospitals, they will favourably consider your wish. With regard to the larger supply of medicines at your dispensary, I am informed that it is admitted that the supply may be insufficient, and I am told that if the estimates of next year will admit of some further expenditure on this want, such expenditure will be provided for. You mention the absence of any chemist's shop in your town. I am afraid that a chemist's shop would have a very poor chance of paying itself, so long as you have dispensaries which give medicines gratis. You next mention the subject of a possible railway into the interior of this taluk. I have no doubt that a light railway might be a great convenience, in view of the difficulties of transport by road over the sandy tracts which surround this town. It resembles in this respect the Tanjore district, where, as you are probably aware, the District Board have taken in hand the provision of railways. You say in your address that you have little doubt that a railway would be a profitable

concern. I am afraid your wishes must have led you to put rather too sanguine a view upon such an enterprise, for I am informed that up to now no plans have been made for a railway, and no estimates have been prepared of the probable traffic. It is, therefore, impossible at this moment to say with any degree of certainty whether such an undertaking would be a paying concern or not. It is a matter of purely local interest; and I would remark that if the people of the taluk are so strongly convinced that this would be a paying concern, it rests with them to take steps to initiate the work by paying for the cost of plans and estimates. You next mention that the administration of civil justice by Village Courts requires to be placed on a more satisfactory footing by the establishment of trial by Bench of Judges, as laid down in the Government Order which you quoted. This is a matter about which I have been conferring with your Collector. I may tell you that he will give it his attention, and if he is satisfied that such a measure is likely to be of benefit, I have no doubt that he will recommend it. I join with you in deploring the unsatisfactory state of your Devastanam management. That condition of affairs prevails all over the presidency. I very much regret that up till now Government have not been able to initiate a measure of reform. As you point out in your address, the Honourable Mr. Anandacharlu, member of the Viceroy's Council, has a Bill before the Supreme Legislative Council for this purpose. The local Government have also a Bill which had been prepared by a member of our local Legislative Council. But I must tell you that, as a matter of legislative procedure, it will not be quite proper or possible that the local measure can be set on foot until the Supreme Legislative Council measure has either been abandoned or has been proved to be a failure. We have the local Bill ready to launch in case we have an opportunity of doing so. I have heard with great satisfaction the strong expression of loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty's Government. There is, as you say, no suspicion of doubt on this subject with regard to the people of this part of India. I am proud to be able to say so. It is, at the same time, always a satisfaction to hear from those who meet me and who do honour to me as you do on this occasion, a repetition of these proper and noble sentiments. I beg, in conclusion, to thank you very warmly for your prayer for my prosperity and long-life and for those of Lady Havelock.

MADURA MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—As the official representatives of this ancient city of Madura, we beg most respectfully to tender to Your Excellency and Lady Havelock a very hearty welcome.

These periodical visits of our Governors form stepping stones in the current history of our city, marking the progressive development of our

municipal growth, while they also afford us fitting opportunities of expressing our loyal feelings of confidence in our Government, and our devoted veneration and affection towards our Most Gracious Empress-Queen.

During the past year Your Excellency in Council has been pleased to restore to us the privilege of electing our own Chairman. It is a privilege which we highly value; and we desire to take this opportunity of expressing our gratification for the renewed confidence which Government has thus placed in us. We trust that we may be able to approve ourselves not undeserving of that confidence.

We desire also to tender our hearty congratulations to Your Excellency upon the successful completion of the magnificent Periyár Project, by means of which a permanent supply of drinking-water has been secured for the inhabitants of this city, while it has also placed the food crops of a considerable portion of the district beyond the reach of drought in the midst of our uncertain normal rainfall.

We are sincerely grateful for this great blessing; at the same time we also feel anxious that its twin sister, the drainage of our town, should be making some visible progress towards its completion. Your Excellency is aware that this important matter has occupied our attention for several years past: and we feel sure that Your Excellency is in full accord with us regarding its necessity. Our

proposals regarding it will probably come before Your Excellency in Council in the course of the coming year; and we fervently pray for their favourable disposal in consideration of their vital importance to the sanitation of the town.

We are very desirous also to enlist Your Excellency's sympathy in regard to the projected railway between this city and the sea-coast at Pámban. While we look upon it as necessary for the development of the resources of our own district, we are also convinced that it will lead up to a revival of the ancient prosperity of the northern district of Ceylon, the seat of its famous earliest capital: and we are well assured that everything that can tend to the advancement of Ceylon will commend itself to your support. In its connection with the line from Pódanúr to Dindigul, it is interesting to look forward to the junction of the two coasts of India at this southern end of the Peninsula along the line of the ancient trade route of the Romans two thousand years ago.

In conclusion, we beg to record our thanksgiving for the growing improvement in the agricultural prospects of our country, and to tender our congratulations to Government on the relaxation of the severe strain which has been imposed upon it during this year of famine. We also hope that Lady Havelock and Your Excellency may have an interesting continuation of your journey, and long retain pleasant recollections of those portions of the country through which your present tour has been made.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADURA,—Lady Havelock and I thank you very heartily for the kind welcome to your ancient and royal city. We have long heard of the architectural wonders of Madura, and we are very pleased now to have an opportunity of seeing them. If the periodical visits of Governors to the various principal centres of population in the province are, of advantage to the inhabitants they are also of advantage, of very great advantage, to the Governor himself, for they bring him into personal contact with the things and persons than which nothing could be more valuable. They afford the Governor also opportunities to hear from their own mouths a repetition of these sentiments of loyalty towards our Gracious Sovereign the Queen-Empress in which we have full faith, and which no one can refute. (Hear, hear.) It was, on the whole, I assure you, the desire of my Government to be able to restore to your municipality the right of electing your Chairman. The confidence, which the Government put in you by this Act, will, I hope, be fully recognised by yourselves. There are certain points in the Municipal Government of Madura which are described as not being altogether satisfactory. I allude more especially to your system of sanitation. I have no doubt that now you have full power and full authority given to you in these matters, you will show that you deserve the trust that is put in you. The

congratulations which you offer on the completion of the magnificent Periyár Project are not due to me. That project was devised by able and bold men long before I came here, and was completed under the Government of my predecessor. At the same time I take pride in the existence of such magnificent movement and the courage and skill of my countrymen and their enterprise in the Government of this country. You allude in your address to the subject of the drainage of this town. I had been told on more than one occasion by leading inhabitants of Madura whose acquaintance I have been fortunate to make that this is one of your most pressing needs, and I observe you lay great stress on it in the address which you have just now read. From the situation of your town, it is evident that such works cannot be carried out without a large expenditure of money, and if you wish to see such a work accomplished you must be prepared to bear considerable sacrifice. If the scheme to which you allude comes before the Government in a well-digested form, as you say it will, during the next year, I promise you it shall have our best attention and every encouragement and assistance that we can properly give it. (Hear, hear.) You say that you wish to enlist my sympathy in regard to the projected railway between this city of Madura and the sea coast of Pámban. You have really no occasion to ask my sympathy in this matter which you have had for a long time; still I have never lost an opportunity ever since I arrived in Madras,

and I have become convinced of the advisability of carrying out this project and of the almost certainty of its being a remunerative one to the authorities who control these matters. I regret that on this occasion I am not able to give you any positive assurance to the early commencement of the work, but this I can say that it has not only my sympathy but that the advisability and the expediency of it is well understood and admitted by the Viceroy in Council (Hear, hear) upon whose decision the carrying out of these matters, as you know, rests. I am not aware yet of the decisions that have been arrived at by the Viceroy in Council in his recent Conference at Simla on railway matters. But I earnestly hope that the construction of this line may have found a place among the approved undertakings. With regard to the line to connect Pódanúr with Dindigul, to which you also allude, I am not able at present to give you any decision or authoritative opinion. Before I conclude, it becomes my duty, and it is a sad duty, to tell you of the sudden death of Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Teck, better known as Princess Mary, the mother of a lady who will some day be our Queen-Empress. I deplore exceedingly that this sad event should have occurred on the occasion of my first visit to you. I fear it may have the effect of marring in some degree the rejoicings that I feel at being amongst you and the demonstration of loyalty and regard which I know you are prepared to show me. I cannot end without joining with you in your

congratulations on the termination of the sad crisis which the whole of India and even the Madras Presidency, which, perhaps suffered not more than any other parts of India, have gone through during the last year. But happily for us all cause for anxiety is now over. Copious rain has fallen in all parts of the presidency, and bright prospects even in our most suffering districts are hopeful. Every thing now appears in the most pleasant light. All cause for anxiety has, I believe, disappeared. Before I sit down I will express to you my thanks to your kind wishes for the life and prosperity of Lady Havelock and myself, and your wishes that we may have a pleasant and prosperous journey until we reach our home in Madras.

ADDRESS FROM THE TEACHERS AND PUPILS OF VARIOUS SCHOOLS AT NAZARETH.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCIES,—We, the Teachers and Pupils of the Art Industrial School, Orphanages, Girls' Training School, High Schools and other institutions at Nazareth, beg to offer Your Excellency and Lady Havelock a hearty and loyal welcome to this place.

With your permission we shall give a short account of each of the chief institutions at this station:—

I. The Art Industrial School and Orphanage was established in 1877 during the Famine. Pupils

of all castes and creeds are admitted and scholarships are given to encourage them. There are now eight industries taught, with the following pupils:—

(1) Carpentry	... ...	54 boys.
(2) Blacksmith's work	...	54 „
(3) Tailoring	... ...	12 „
(4) Indian Embroidery	...	12 „
(5) Type-writing	... ...	8 „
(6) Weaving	... ...	53 „
(7) Drawing ...	... ...	17 „
(8) Lace-making	... ...	33 girls.

All learn Drawing and receive instruction every day in literary subjects. Those who have passed the elementary examinations are preparing for the Intermediate Examinations in Art and Industries, with a view to become Industrial teachers when the school course is completed.

In 1895, 89 out of 111 candidates were successful in the elementary and other examinations in their various trades, the same candidates in Drawing only, taking up two or more subjects. In 1896, 159 candidates passed out of 186 that appeared.

II. St. John's High School for Girls was established 50 years ago, but it was not until 1886 that it attained its present standard. The number of pupils on the roll is 204, and of these 9 are in the Normal Department, 18 in the High School and 177 in the Practising School. There are classes beginning with the alphabet and going up to the Sixth Form. English has been taught for many years in all the standards above the first, and for several years girls have appeared in English for the Lower Secondary Examination with Tamil as their optional language. Last year three girls appeared for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University and one was successful. Eleven passed the Lower Secondary Examination, and 18 passed the Primary Examination. Nine appeared for the School Management Examination and seven were successful. Drawing is taught in the Lower Secondary and High Schools.

III. The Boys' High School—there are eighty boys on the roll, and five candidates were successful at the recent Lower Secondary Examination. All the boys learn Drawing.

IV. The Primary School has 105 pupils and the boys are taught by girls trained in the Normal High School. The optional subjects taught include Drawing and Object lessons.

V. The orphanage contains 209 children, many of whom have been received from Government. Many orphan boys are in the Industrial School. None really destitute are refused admission.

VI. Besides the above schools there are 52 primary schools, in all of which there are more than two thousand five hundred children under the management and supervision of our manager.

No address would be complete without acknowledging the warm interest taken in all that concerns the progress and welfare of Her Imperial Majesty's subjects in this district, by our loving

and kind Collector and President of the District Board, Mr. A. W. B. Higgens.

In conclusion we beg to offer our grateful thanks to Your Excellencies for the interest shown in our welfare by your presence in our midst to-day, and we shall never forget your coming amongst us on this occasion.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency, in reply, expressed his extreme satisfaction at the use of native implements by the pupils in learning the various industries, in lieu of costly tools of the West, with the beneficial result that when the pupils went home, they could easily earn their livelihood with the implements available near at hand. That was a distinct and practical advantage which the pupils obtained.

ADDRESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION IN THE NAZARETH MISSION.

Your Excellencies,—We, the Clergy, Teachers and Headmen of Christian Congregations in the Nazareth Mission, beg to offer your Excellency and Lady Havelock a very loyal and grateful welcome to Nazareth, and we attribute special honour and thankfulness to your visit because you are the chosen representatives of our Beloved Mother and Gracious Queen-Empress of India.

We think that Your Excellencies will be interested with some account of the Nazareth Mission

which is worked in conjunction with Mudalur and Christianagaram. It was founded as an offshoot of the Tanjore Mission under the Venerable Schwartz in the year 1798, and the Revs. J. Irion, A. F. Caemmerer, Henry Pope, Thomas Brotherton and Dr. J. M. Strachan, now Bishop of Rangoon, have all laboured here. Since 1876 our present Missionary has been stationed at this place, and he is assisted by seven Indian priests and 137 catechists and teachers at Nazareth, Mudalur and Christianagaram.

There are 94 congregations consisting of 12,451 adherents, of whom 11,438 are baptized and 3,352 are communicants. The Native contributions for Church purposes for the year amount to Rs. 4,984–5–1½. There are 56 schools in which 2,536 children are being taught.

Our congregations are on the increase, the Churches are gradually being improved, and the services are well attended.

Education both for girls and boys is progressing in various branches, namely, as primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, normal, art and industrial schools. In these institutions the children receive spiritual, mental and physical training, and they are placed in a position to obtain an honest livelihood in the world.

Children who have lost their fathers and mothers are protected and trained in the Industrial Orphanages which were established during the Famine of 1877.

The sick are relieved and comforted at St. Luke's Hospital which was inaugurated by Dr. Strachan. The number of out-patients treated during the year was 15,345 and in-patients numbered 85. The anxiety of people departing this life is allayed by the operations of the Nazareth Provident Fund, which is open to people of all classes, without regard to religion or caste. Nazareth is also the office of the Tinnevelly S.P.G. Widows' Fund from which pensions are paid to 52 widows.

We owe to the Church of England the many privileges which we enjoy in various ways, intellectual, worldly and spiritual, and we mention these points to show how much Christianity has done and is doing for the people of India, and in token of our gratitude to God and to the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts.

We do not think that Your Excellencies will require any proof of our loyalty and devotion to the British Raj. All the blessings which we enjoy are ratified and secured to us by a benign Government which demands our love, our loyalty and, if necessary, our lives. There is no community in India with greater affection for Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress than we, Indian Christians, and we are proud to make a boast of this. If occasion should ever demand, we feel bold to say that of 80,000 Christians of the Church Militant in Tinnevelly five or six thousand men will be willing to fight in the ranks for God and the Queen. We have no petitions or requests to make of your Excellencies

except to beg you to accept our warmest and grateful thanks for your loving visit to us.

In conclusion, we earnestly pray Almighty God to give Your Excellencies sound health and long life, so as to enable you to labour long and successfully for the glory of God and for the people of India.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Reverend Father, Teachers and Headmen of the Christian Congregations in the Nazareth Mission,—I accept with warm thanks the loyal and kind welcome which you have given me to Nazareth. You have laid before me a most interesting and comprehensive report of the history and working of this interesting institution. It combines within itself a wonderful combination of the mental, spiritual and bodily training which we all desire. You tell me that the education for boys and girls is progressing in its various branches, viz., primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, normal, art and industrial school, and that in these various institutions the children receive spiritual, mental and physical training, and are placed in a position to obtain an honest livelihood in the world. I cannot imagine a more perfect and complete system of education than is set forth in those words. To use much more eloquent words than I am capable of, those which were recorded by Bishop Barry when he paid you a visit about five years ago, I will venture to repeat. "I do not know that I have seen

anywhere a more perfect specimen of the harmony of all poems of study and energy under the dominant power of the Christian faith." You then go on to tell me that in the Industrial Orphanage children who have lost their fathers and mothers find refuge and education. The sick also are relieved in the hospital and infirmary, which is well presided over by the Rev. Father. I am glad to read your expressions of gratitude to the Church of England and to the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. The assurance that you give me of your loyalty is quite unnecessary, for it requires no endorsement and no repetition. All the same, it is satisfactory to hear such a very emphatic declaration of it. I have no doubt that, as you say, you will be ready to fight for the Queen and her country. I will conclude by thanking you for your promise to pray to Almighty God to give me and Lady Havelock health and happiness to do our duty. I assure you that I value your prayer very much. Let me say that I thank you on behalf of Lady Havelock and myself for the beautiful tokens of your work and of the surroundings, among which you live. I have here a photograph book intended for Lady Havelock representing the different points of interest in this institution, and I have here in my hand another example of the beautiful work of the schoolboys here in illuminating, representing the different forms of industrial work which I witnessed in active progress this morning. I thank you very much, and I beg to assure you that I would always cherish

a most loving and interesting recollection of the visit that I have paid you to-day.

ADDRESS FROM THE AMERICAN MADURA MISSIONARIES.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The American Madura Mission, some of whose schools we have here present, is an offshoot of the American Jaffna Mission, established in 1816. In 1834, eighteen years after its opening, His Excellency Sir Frederick Adam, Governor of Fort St. George, cordially welcomed a delegation of the Jaffna Missionaries to the continent, to carry on in the Madura district, a work similar to that carried on by them in Jaffna.

From the first, the Mission has engaged in education and in Christian work in the towns and villages of the district. As early as 1839 it had two girls' schools in operation, one of which has now grown into a high school, and in 1846, while as yet the East India Company was doing little for popular education, the Mission had nearly 4,000 pupils in its lower schools, while at the same time it was maintaining two schools of higher grade—the only ones of the class in the district.

At present, the Mission represents a community of about 16,000 adherents, living in all parts of the district. It carries on a second-grade college, also a training institution for preachers and pastors, and another for Bible women, two training institutions

for schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, two high schools for boys, and one for girls, several schools for non-Christian girls, and 130 village schools, attended last year by 6,500 pupils.

For fifty years the Mission has maintained first a dispensary, and then a dispensary and hospital in Madura; and for more than thirty years it has done the same for Dindigul. Many lakhs of rupees, cheerfully contributed by the Christian people of the United States, have thus been spent in promoting the spiritual, moral, and physical welfare of the people of our district.

We also desire to put on record for this occasion that our efforts, so far as they have fallen within the sphere of Government recognition, have received its cordial sympathy and much material assistance—while no department of our philanthropic work has failed to elicit from the leaders of the Native community substantial evidences of their friendliness and good wishes.

This Mission was organized and is carried on by a people, not the subjects of Her Gracious Majesty, yet bound to England as their mother country by many of the strongest ties. It is, therefore, fitting that we, foreign Missionaries, carrying on our work for the Hindu people under British rule in India, should take this occasion to express our gratitude for the peace, protection and freedom which we and all connected with us enjoy, and also our deep appreciation of the steady purpose and effort of the Government to relieve the distresses of the people,

ameliorate their condition, diffuse intelligence, and promote their general welfare by a just and fair-minded administration of the trust committed to it.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

MISSIONARIES AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MADURA AMERICAN MISSION,—As soon as I knew that the Mission here was an offshoot of the American Mission at Jaffna, I felt that I was not altogether among the strangers. Several years ago I had occasion to make the acquaintance of your brother Missionaries and their systems in Jaffna. I went over all your institutions there, and was deeply interested in them and was exceedingly well received. I have always retained a lively recollection of the good exhibition they made on the occasion I saw them of the work which they had for so many years been doing in the northern portion of Ceylon. Now I gather from the paper which has just been read that your work in this part of India has been equally extensive and equally successful. It combines in itself, as it does in Ceylon, the curing of the body as well as the teaching of the mind. I think that is a peculiar feature of the American Missions that they take care to introduce into their training a care of the bodies and health of their pupils. There was one passage in the address which has just been read that particularly pleased me—in fact I felt a good deal touched by it—and that was the acknowledgment of the strong ties that bind our country of

England with the country to which you belong. I feel sure that if we English and the citizens of the United States knew one another better there would be less doubt in answering the question which I have seen of recent times raised in the newspapers as to whether Americans hate us. I am sure that if we knew one another there would be no doubt as to the answer to that question. I think, as it is, that the doubt that is felt, and is sometimes expressed, rests on a very shallow foundation. At any rate, here in Madura, and in other places of Her Majesty's Dominions, where American Missionaries have settled for many years and been doing a great deal of useful work, they have had opportunities of learning to like and to respect us; and these feelings of liking and respect are most admirably stated in the address which has just been read, and I sincerely wish that the sentiments that we have just heard might be felt by all Americans.

ADDRESS FROM THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY AND DISTRICT OF MADURA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the inhabitants of the City and District of Madura, beg leave to accord a sincere and hearty welcome to Your Excellency and Lady Havelock on the occasion of your visit to this renowned city, the capital of the ancient kingdom of the Pandyan dynasty.

We request that Your Excellency, as the representative of our sovereign, will be pleased to convey to Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen-Empress of India, our assurances of deep loyalty and heartfelt devotion to the British rule and throne.

We congratulate ourselves on our good fortune in having in Your Excellency a ruler deeply sympathetic, eminently just, and strictly impartial, and one who has earned a reputation for devoting his personal attention even to minute details of administration. It is hardly necessary to advert in this Public Address to any particular acts or measures which have afforded us convincing proofs of the possession by Your Excellency of those high and noble qualities; but we cannot refrain from referring to Your Excellency's arduous labours in connection with the recent Famine in certain portions of our presidency, to the orders of Your Excellency's Government in regard to the Forest administration, and to the appointment of an Indian gentleman to act as the chief legal adviser of Government.

We beg to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our profound gratitude to the Government for the successful accomplishment of the Periyár Project and the great and everlasting boon thereby conferred on the people of this district. We deem this also a fitting occasion to lay before Your Excellency for favourable consideration what in our humble judgment are necessary to be done in order to enable us to fully reap the benefits of that grand project which is intended to drive away famine altogether from our midst.

The first and foremost of our requests is that increased facilities of communication may be given in the Periyár-affected area for transport of manure and labour and of produce, by opening up roads and constructing bridges. So far back as 1876, the late Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, then Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, pointed out that "*this want should certainly be supplied before irrigation is brought to the villages.*" Now irrigation has been brought, but, in respect of roads, we are in no better position now than in 1876. We humbly beg to represent that the District Board, with its limited resources, is unable to construct these roads. All that the District Board has been able to do is to maintain the old roads originally formed by the Government and to make insignificant additions here and there. We further beg to submit that the additional cess derivable from the Periyár-affected lands will hardly suffice to cover the cost of the upkeep of the new roads when formed. We venture therefore to respectfully submit that a portion of the money realized by Government by the sale of the waste lands in the Periyár region may be properly and profitably expended in this behalf both in the interests of the Government and those of the ryots who have invested large sums of money in them.

In the second place, we beg leave to urge before Your Excellency that, owing to paucity of ryots and other causes, some time must necessarily elapse before immemorial waste lands and lands cultivated only with dry crops till now could be successfully brought

under wet cultivation. Under present arrangements we venture to submit that hardly any time has been allowed for the purpose, and we respectfully pray that a certain time—not less than three years—may be allowed to ryots for preparing their lands for and introduction of wet cultivation free of wet assessment, that a graduated scale be established distributing the full wet assessment over five years since the commencement of the wet cultivation on the principle of the increment remission recognised in the settlement rules, and that the lands, instead of being registered as double crop lands as at present, may be registered as single crop.

We also pray that a larger area than now sanctioned may be reserved for communal purposes, and also that some lands be reserved in each village to be availed of by the ryots at dry rates of assessment for raising fodder, vegetable manure, etcetera.

We further pray that the purposes for which loans are now granted under the Agriculturists' Loans Act may be extended so as to include outlay on manure and building houses for cultivators, and that a further relaxation of the forest rules be granted by way of issuing free permits for vegetable manure and pasture in the adjoining Government forests.

While on this subject of our needs and requirements in connection with the Periyár Project, we beg respectfully to point out that it would be of greater advantage and convenience to the ryots if the distribution of water from the Periyár channels

be placed under the direct control of the officers of the Revenue Department who are in constant touch with the people and are responsible for the public revenue.

In regard to the proposed lease of the water-power of the Periyár, we beg respectfully to submit that its utilisation should eminently be a concern of the State. Such a wealth of power, if monopolised by a private company, cannot bring adequate revenue to the Government or benefit to the public, whatever may be the royalty that may be levied upon it, especially in view of the further expected possibilities of electricity. We may be permitted to point out that the several municipalities to the south of Madras which, according to the report of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India in 1893, may buy the power at cost price for lighting and other public purposes, is sold by the Government, will lose this advantage if a private company should be granted the monopoly.

The Government has recognised the importance of agricultural model farms. This district has already taken the lead in starting a model farm, though on a small scale, with the help of private endowment now under the management of the District Board. We request the Government to take up the management of this institution and widen the scope of its usefulness by allotting more lands to it for purposes of experiment and demonstration.

The next subject of vital importance we beg permission to bring for Your Excellency's considera-

tion is that of railways for this district. The construction of the Madura—Pámban and Palghat—Dindigul Railway lines has been under the consideration of the Government for many years, and we believe opinion is unanimous that they are both necessary and will prove productive. The lines have been surveyed, and all that remains to be done is to arrange for the works being put in hand. There are also two other projects in which we are interested, and we beg to submit that both of them are equally important to develop fully the resources of our district, viz.; a tramway from Ammayanaikanur to Guruvanooth and a railway line from Trichinopoly to Tondi. We beg to enlist Your Excellency's sympathy in favour of these projects and fervently pray that they may become accomplished facts before Your Excellency's term of office expires.

It is a matter for satisfaction that the separation of judicial from executive functions, which was pronounced by a former Viceroy of India to be a counsel of perfection, has proved a success, as far as it has been carried out with regard to the subordinate magistracy. We beg therefore to advocate its further extension with reference to the Magistrates of higher grades also. We are not unaware of the difficulties which are in the way of giving effect to the above recommendation at once. But there is one serious evil connected with the union of the two functions in the same individual which, in our humble judgment, may be removed by an executive order of the Government. Judicial enquiry

in criminal as well as revenue cases suffers a great deal by parties and their witnesses being dragged a long way from their homes to attend the same, and it would be a real boon if the officers concerned could be directed to hold such enquiries as far as possible at or near the places of the parties and of their witnesses.

The evils resulting from the appointment of ill-paid and ill-educated persons as station-house officers in the Police department have been prominently brought to Your Excellency's notice by the head of that department. We beg to add our humble voice in support of the proposal to raise the status of this class of public servants who wield enormous powers for good or for evil, and would venture to suggest that they should, as a rule, be no longer recruited from the ranks, but appointed direct, provision being made in exceptional cases for the promotion of really deserving men.

We also humbly desire to put before Your Excellency that prosecutions for petty offences under the Salt and Abkári Acts show no tendency to decrease, and the annoyance to the ryots caused thereby can only be removed by the abolition of the system of granting rewards to officers employed in the department which, we beg to submit, is objectionable in principle and mischievous in practice.

We beg further to bring to Your Excellency's notice that there are very extensive religious endowments in our district and that we are therefore particularly concerned with the amendment of the

Religious Endowments Act. It is admitted throughout the presidency that a revision of the statute-law on the subject is absolutely necessary in the interests of the numerous endowments in question. Several attempts have been made at legislation, but they have not been successful owing to obstruction offered in the northern provinces of our country where the conditions are different. We request Your Excellency's Government to give us a small measure of reform in this direction by at least modifying the law in the way of curtailing the term of office of committee members to three years and rendering it obligatory on them to annually publish accounts duly audited.

With a view to prevent any possibility of friction between several religious communities, we submit that it is desirable to put a stop to the opening of schools, churches, temples, mosques, burial and burning grounds or other religious institutions by one community near places inhabited by another.

Coming now to the City and Municipality of Madura, we crave leave to submit that to the important post of Paid Secretary to the Municipal Council, it is highly necessary, under present circumstances, to appoint a Government officer not inferior in rank and pay to a Tahsildar, and pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to approve only of such a nomination.

We need scarcely submit to Your Excellency that pure water and pure air are two of the noblest gifts of God. We are extremely grateful to Your

Excellency's predecessor for having given us pure water. We most earnestly pray Your Excellency will be pleased to give us pure air by the introduction at an early date of a proper drainage scheme into this city.

Withdrawing the right of voting from those that are unable to read and write and whose ignorance not infrequently leads to fraud and malpractices at the elections, and raising the property and educational qualifications for Councillorship, are other municipal matters to which we beg to invite Your Excellency's attention.

In conclusion, we beg to sincerely thank Your Excellency and Lady Havelock for this visit of yours to our city and fervently pray that the Great Dispenser of all good may shower His Choicest Blessings upon Your Excellencies.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

INHABITANTS OF THE CITY AND DISTRICT OF MADURA,—Lady Havelock and I offer you our best acknowledgments for the warm welcome which you have given us to your celebrated and ancient city, the capital, as you remind me, of the old Pandyan Dynasty of Kings. I have listened with satisfaction to the respectful and loyal expressions which you have used in your address with respect to our beloved Queen-Empress. At the present moment, Her Majesty is under circumstances which call for our special sympathy on a fresh bereavement in her

family having fallen upon her in the death of her much beloved and ever popular princess of the Royal House, the Duchess of Teck, known to us for many years as the Princess Mary of Cambridge. I thank you for your sympathetic remarks with regard to the details of administration since I have been among you. With regard to forests I have already in another place stated what the policy of the Government is and I will therefore only briefly recapitulate what I said then. Our wish is only to work in the best interests of, and with the least inconvenience to, the public. With regard to your remarks on the recent distress which might, had not proper precautions been taken, have developed into a serious famine, I will also say that I am glad to have an opportunity of acknowledging the sympathy and support which Government had met with from the general public in the fight which we have had with the recent distress. The position of the Government in such a case is not an easy one. On the one hand, there is a necessity of saving life and maintaining health, over a large and severely affected area. On the other, a desire to spare an exchequer already not too full with many demands to meet. The policy, however, which we have adopted was, we believe, a correct one. During the long hot weather months while the distress was severe and the public anxiety intense, we made the saving of life and the maintenance of health and strength take precedence over everything, and costly though it was, we set ourselves resolutely to perform

this duty which we considered the first one that we owe to the State and to the individual. When, however the distress decreased and rain had fallen and prospects were sure, it then became our duty to give greater heed to the need for economy. And a certain amount of pressure has accordingly been put upon the workers in indirect ways to induce them to remain on the works no longer than was necessary, but to return to their homes on ordinary avocations. The change from the one phase to the other was naturally felt, and some would like to have postponed it, but the Government had the pockets of the taxpayers to think of and in close touch as it was with the famine commissioner and the officers of the affected districts had felt confident that it was not closing relief prematurely. The result has justified its action. The famine is virtually over and the work will shortly be closed, and a little less than a million persons have been tided over the period of absolute want, both of employment and of food, and will now be handed back to their normal occupations in health and strength. When the time comes to write the history of this famine, we believe it will be found that our measure of sympathy with the distressed population when the distress was severe and our promptitude in closing the relief when the distress was over will bear favourable comparison with those of the other Provinces of the Empire. The following paragraphs of your address relate to technical matters in much detail. It would be impossible within the short notice I have had and

without detaining you for an undue length of time to attempt to enter into a full reply. I can only, therefore, say that I will undertake to make enquiry into the various matters to which your paragraphs allude and take such action upon them as may then seem desirable. I will now pass on to paragraph 12 in which you deal with the subject of railways and you draw particular attention to the construction of the Madura-Pámban line. As I had the pleasure yesterday of telling the Municipal Council when I received their address on my arrival here, the construction of this particular line of railway has had my warm sympathy and support ever since I became acquainted with this presidency. I am satisfied that it will not only be a profitable line of railway but that it will tend to develop the convenience of vast numbers of people, not only in this part of India but also in other remote parts, opening communication, as it will, with the great temple of Rámeswaram and also facilitating communication between the Island of Ceylon and the Madras Presidency, the relations between which two countries are becoming more important and more close. I may earnestly hope that I shall ere long receive from the Government of India a notification that the construction of this railway has been sanctioned for early execution. With regard to the other lines to which you allude in that paragraph, I cannot yet at present give as confident an expression of opinion, but the policy with regard to them is under the consideration of the Government, and you may be sure that

full consideration will be given to their claims. You next deal with the important matter of the separation of judicial from executive functions, and you congratulate us on the result that has already been achieved by the first attempt that has been made in this direction. Before we proceed further in this important line, I think it might be as well to watch the result of what has been already done for a still further period of time. You next allude to the evils which result from the appointment of station-house officers in the Police Department from the ranks. This is a matter which, I am aware, has been brought before the attention of Government by the Inspector-General of Police, and further attention will be paid to his remarks on the subject and to the attention to which you have now called specially in your address to the subject. With regard to the reform of the endowments of the temples, you are aware that a bill is now before the Imperial Council. That bill must necessarily take precedence to any bill to which we may locally advocate. The natural policy of the Government with regard to the Imperial Bill has been settled, and it would be premature and perhaps indiscreet and improper for us to undertake to introduce a local bill on the subject. When it becomes our duty to do so, the two points of reform to which you call my attention, namely, curtailing the term of office of the Committee Members to three years and rendering it obligatory on them to annually publish accounts duly audited, will have the best attention and at the same time they seem to me

to be highly advisable measures. You next request that a stop should be put to the opening of schools, churches, temples, mosques, burial and burning grounds or other religious institutions by one community near places inhabited by another. There may be some desirable end to be attained by these, but I am sure that a little reflection will show you that the real practical carrying out of such an undertaking is hardly within the scope of convenience or even possibility. You next deal with the appointment of a paid Secretary to the Municipal Council of Madura. I may inform you that the Government has already sanctioned a paid Secretary with salary rising from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250, and we have asked the Municipality to nominate an independent person to hold this office. You next deal with the subject of the drainage of Madura. In replying to the address of the Municipal Council, I dwelt at some length on this subject. It will be a matter that will necessarily cost a large sum of money and you must be prepared, therefore, if you are serious to see an elaborate scheme of drainage instituted in Madura, to bear a considerable burden. I would in the meantime strongly advocate that the Municipal Council should take in hand all simple and easily attained procedure for improving their drainage. I am aware that the sanitation of Madura is not all that can be desired, and I particularly call your attention as inhabitants of the City of Madura and therefore deeply concerned in this matter to press on the Municipal Council to take early action. You next suggest that

in the election of the Municipal Councillors the right of voting should be withdrawn from those who are not able to read and write and that property and educational qualifications should be raised. Such measures would, I have no doubt, be salutary if we were quite ready for them. At present, I must say I think they would somewhat be premature if they were adopted at once. I doubt not that many wealthy and influential persons would yet be excluded from the suffrage, and I am sure that you would not desire this yourselves. I now go to the last paragraph of your address in which you are good enough to thank Lady Havelock and me for our visit to Madura. It is, I assure you, a great satisfaction to us to find ourselves in this interesting city. We have often heard of the beauties and interests of Madura, and it is a pleasure to us and a satisfaction to us to be able to see for ourselves what we have heard on previous occasions. I thank you fervently for your prayer that the blessings of Divine Providence may rest upon us and follow us through life.

ADDRESS FROM THE LOWER PULNEY AND SIRUMALAI PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION, DINDIGUL.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the delegates appointed by the Lower Pulney and Sirumalai Planters' Association, Dindigul, whom Your Excellency has kindly consented to receive

this day, thank you for the opportunity now granted of laying before you directly the matter of roads and communications on the Pulney Hills, and in welcoming you to this district we venture to express a hope that you will be pleased to expedite matters in connection with the Atur-Kodaikánal Ghât Road.

We do not consider it necessary to occupy Your Excellency's time in now going into statistics in connection with this matter, as we are aware that all the papers relating to this road have already been laid before Your Excellency's Council.

We would respectfully remind you that His Excellency Lord Wenlock, then Governor of Fort St. George, graciously received a deputation from the residents of the Pulney Hills at Kodaikánal on 19th October 1895, when His Excellency was pleased to reply to the effect that he was afraid he could not hold out any hopes of our getting a carriage road. He had made enquiries and he was informed that a carriage road through Atur and the Lower Pulneys to Kodaikánal would cost considerably over four lakhs of rupees, and neither the Government, nor the Madura District Board were in a position to spend so much.

His Excellency said, however, that it had been suggested as an alternative that a bridle path would be of very great use, that such a bridle path would cost only some eighty-five thousand rupees, and that the Madura District Board had expressed their willingness, if such a bridle path was made a present

to them by Government, to keep it up in a proper state of repair.

His Excellency said that from all enquiries he had made, he thought that such a bridle path would be of great use. The Lower Pulneys, he said, sent down a large amount of produce annually, and he thought from all he had heard that a good means of communication with the plains would be likely to enhance the value of the land there largely, and would turn it into a very valuable producing district.

We would mention to Your Excellency that we were given to understand that a small grant had been sanctioned in last year's budget towards the construction of this bridle path, but had been subsequently struck out owing to the straightened condition of Government finances in consequence of the famine. We trust, however, that the matter was then only temporarily postponed.

We would mention that we have reason to believe that the Government officials of this district are unanimous in acknowledging the need of communication between the Upper Pulneys and the plains, as well as the advisability and necessity of opening up outlets for the produce of the Lower Pulneys, and we would now pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to put in hand as speedily as possible the construction of this road, and would respectfully beg that if the Government still do not see their way to opening it up as a carriage road, they will do so as a bridle path as suggested by His Excellency Lord Wenlock.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The result of our investigation may be set forth as follows:—It appears from inquiries made that the line already out *viâ* Paniakkadu, Tandikkadu and Manalur to the foot of the hills opposite Atur will best fulfil the primary object of opening up the Lower Pulneys. The continuation of such a road to meet the main part of Lam's Ghât would be of little benefit to Kodaikánal, which will still derive its supplies chiefly from Periyakulam. It is also considered that the improvement of the existing track by the construction of a new one from the foot of the hills to Atur is properly a work which the District Board can be expected to carry out. All that the Government can undertake, under the present circumstances, is to make the road between the village of Paniakkadu and the foot of the hills opposite to Atur. This road will be made at such a gradient that hereafter, when the amount of traffic justifies it, it can be widened sufficiently for cart traffic. I may add that, unfortunately, in our present financial position, it is not possible to promise you any immediate undertaking of the work; but when the estimates for the next financial year are under consideration, I would remember to bring it forward, and if it be possible, then to grant the estimates for the purpose, I shall be very glad to do so. I cannot make any positive promise. We really do not know what our financial position at that time may be. You must be perfectly well aware that the

Government of India, and consequently the Government of Madras, is in considerable financial straits at the present time, in consequence of the enormous expenditure we had to incur on the relief of distress throughout the country, and the present heavy drain on the resources of the empire owing to the wars that are proceeding on the frontier. And this is a matter which I very much deplore, inasmuch as it is evident to you and to me that it has the effect of retarding the development of works that are intended to promote the advancement of the country. You may rely upon my taking the very earliest opportunity of attending to this particular want of the Pulney Hills, which, as I told you, is fully recognised by Sir Henry Bliss and myself.

NATIVE ROMAN CATHOLIC COMMUNITY'S ADDRESS.

We, as representing the Native Roman Catholic Community of the Madura District, 89,000 in number, venture to address Your Excellency and, as loyal subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of Great Britain and India, to express the satisfaction we all experience at this fresh occasion, which your kind visit affords us, of testifying, to Her representative in this Presidency, the very lively sense we entertain of the benefits we derive from Her Majesty's benign rule and from the liberty and protection granted to us both in the exercise of our Holy Religion as well as in regard to all those

other civil advantages that we enjoy in common with other happy subjects of the British Crown.

The very consciousness however of the ever-benevolent intention of our rulers towards us and the paternal attention they ever yield to any respectful appeal to their large hearted and even handed justice, emboldens us on the present occasion, when, as we understand, the question of a revision and amendment of the succession laws and duties is once more occupying the attention of the Legislative Council of India, to invite the attention of Your Excellency to the inequality of taxation upon the Christian Community, who are compelled by the provision contained in the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) and the Administrator-General's Act (No. II of 1874), to obtain Probate or Letters of Administration in respect of all properties which they may inherit and to pay court-fees at 2 per cent. on the amount or value of such properties, whenever the estate is worth over Rs. 1,000.

We desire to point out that Mahomedans, Buddhists, Hindus (except in cases where the Hindu Wills Act applies) are not bound, under any law, to pay this tax.

This inequality and disadvantage we have now suffered for 30 years. Your Excellency will therefore see that the Christians do not make this appeal without valid cause for desiring an amendment of this law and only ask to be placed in the matter of Succession duties on equal terms with their fellow subjects who are not Christians.

We feel that, in thus representing this hardship, we shall have Your Excellency's sympathy and kind consideration, and it is with confidence, therefore, that we seize this opportunity of once again bringing it to the notice of our rulers with a view to obtain redress.

Wishing Your Excellency and Lady Havelock a pleasant and agreeable tour with long life and success in all your undertakings for the good of the people of this presidency and praying The Divine Bounty to bless and direct Your benevolent efforts to these ends, we beg to remain, with the renewed expression of our sentiments of continued loyalty and devotion to the British Throne, Your Excellency's most devoted servants.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

I receive with pleasure the address of welcome, which the Native Roman Catholic Community of the Madura District have presented to me. It is a matter of some surprise how very numerous your body is in this district. I had no idea that the Roman Catholic Community are as numerous as you represent. I am very glad to receive the expression of your appreciation of the security and the beneficence of British rule in this country. The disability under which you tell me you labour with regard to Succession duties is quite a new fact to me. I have not yet had time or opportunity to look into the details of the matter, but I promise you that that will be done in due course. I will

take the opportunity which now presents itself of the law with regard to Succession duties being before the Imperial Legislative Council to bring the matter to the attention of the Viceroy in Council, and you may understand I fully sympathise and am ready to give the best consideration to the hardship which you believe yourselves to be labouring under. In conclusion, I thank you for your kind wishes for myself and Lady Havelock, and I accept with pleasure the expression of your sentiments and your continued loyalty and affection to the British Throne.

ADDRESS FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE MADURA TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, — We, the members of the Madura Varthaka Paripalana Sabhah (Madura Traders' Association), beg respectfully to approach Your Excellency with this address of welcome to our city.

We pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to convey to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India our respectful sentiments of profound loyalty to the British Throne and our heartfelt gratitude to the British Government for the blessings of peace and prosperity we are enjoying under its benign sway.

We beg to avail ourselves of this opportunity of Your Excellency's presence in our midst to lay before Your Excellency some of our wants, and request that

Your Excellency may be so good as to accord a favourable consideration to them.

We do not mean to travel over the grounds covered by the public address; and we assure Your Excellency that the points touched upon therein are highly beneficial to us also.

The mercantile community of Madura feel the accommodation of the existing markets quite inadequate to the present increased and growing wants of the trade of this city. The existing markets were constructed long before the Town Improvements Act came into force to meet the then wants of this town which then contained a population of not more than 40,000; and now the population has more than doubled itself, and the commercial wants of the town have also increased in varied and manifold ways. As a partial remedy, a previous Collector of this district got from the Government, for the municipality, the old jail buildings and compound for the location of an additional vegetable market in the centre of the city. But the municipality, we regret to observe, has not chosen, for reasons best known to itself, to carry out the object of the original purchase. We request that Your Excellency may be pleased to order the immediate utilisation of the old jail buildings and compound for the intended vegetable market, and to order the construction of another market in the western portion of the city.

We beg leave to represent to Your Excellency, though with deep regret, that the Madura Municipal Council has lost the public confidence, and we are

constrained, therefore, to request that Your Excellency may exercise your power under the new District Municipalities Act to dissolve the Madura Municipal Council and to give a fresh start to the Madura Municipal administration.

We beg that Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to appoint one or two members of the Madura mercantile community as Honorary Magistrates for this city. The appointment of Honorary Magistrates for life is not calculated to advance the interests of justice, or to secure the confidence of the public in such administration.

The litigant public are put to great discomfort and inconvenience for want of proper accommodation near the Courts and offices in this city. Their difficulties have now increased owing to the location of several Courts and offices in one and the same building of the Tirumal Naik's Palace. We pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to sanction the construction of a suitable accommodation for suitors and parties.

In conclusion, we beg to thank Your Excellency for your condescension in permitting us to read this address of welcome, and we pray that Your Excellency and Lady Havelock may be blessed with health, long life and prosperity.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

MEMBERS OF THE MADURA TRADERS' ASSOCIATION,—

Your address has only reached me a very short time ago, and I consequently had but little time to inquire

into the matters which it specially brings before me. The Collector has been able to inform me that the complaint you make with regard to the insufficiency of market accommodation is well founded, and I will request him to bring the matter more conspicuously to the notice of the Municipal Council with the suggestion that they should utilise the premises to which you allude as having been placed at their disposal. I am sorry to hear from you that the Madura Municipal Council has lost public confidence, but I am unable to adopt the very stringent measure which you suggest in your address. The Municipal Council already know from me that the Government do not consider their recent work as being altogether satisfactory. With regard to your request that Honorary Magistrates should be appointed for a term of years rather than for life, from the slight information that I am able to gather on the subject I am inclined to think that your remark has some reasonable foundation. I will have further inquiry made into the matter, and if anything can be done to improve the position of affairs in this respect, it shall be favourably considered. Your complaint with regard to accommodation for the litigant public has already been brought to the notice of the Government. I have no doubt that the time will come when we shall be able to take up this matter and put things on a better footing; but at present the financial position of the country makes it impossible to undertake any work upon which large sums of money must necessarily be expended.

ADDRESS FROM THE MADURA NATIVE COLLEGE.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Committee of the Madura Native College, beg to offer Your Excellency and Lady Havelock a sincere and cordial welcome on the occasion of your visit to this institution.

The Committee wish to avail themselves of this opportunity to place before Your Excellency a short history of the origin and growth of the Madura Native College. There were two educational institutions in this city—one the Government College, and the other a High School, under the management of a Committee composed of some of the leading gentlemen of this place. When the Government College was abolished on the 1st January 1889, the Native High School Committee, at the request of the leading inhabitants of the district, offered to Government, through the then Director of Public Instruction, the late lamented Mr. H. B. Grigg, C.I.E., to open college classes in their High School, if the Government would be pleased to hand over the Government buildings to them. On the strong recommendation of a former Collector of the district, Mr. Edward Turner, the Government kindly accepted their offer and transferred to them not only the college buildings rent-free, but also all its furniture, library, and apparatus. The Native College was thus established in February 1889, and has been managed since by a Committee with the Collector of the district as their President.

The institution embraces four departments:—College, Upper Secondary, Lower Secondary and Primary,—and is open to all classes of the community. It has at present on its rolls 874 pupils with a staff consisting of 41 teachers. It is maintained from school-fee collections and from grants from Provincial and Municipal funds. It has a library of over 2,000 volumes, a gymnasium with a complete set of apparatus, a reading room, a debating society, a tennis court, and a foot-ball ground. Attached to the institution are one endowed scholarship called the Ramnad Rani Tamil scholarship awarded to the student that obtains the highest number of marks in Tamil at the First-in-Arts examination, and one endowed prize, the Nilakanta Sastry Gold Medal, given to the first Brahmin student who passes the F.A. examination in the first class.

The Committee beg to bring to Your Excellency's notice that, ever since the institution came to be under their management, the responsible officers of Government who have visited the institution in the course of their official duties, have uniformly remarked upon the efficient state in which it has been kept up, and, in his latest proceedings on the working of the college, the Director of Public Instruction has congratulated the Committee on the satisfactory state of its finance, and has also expressed his pleasure at the creditable manner in which the institution has been maintaining itself.

The rapid development and the present flourishing condition of the college are mainly due to the

special encouragement which the Government has been pleased to extend to it from time to time. The strength of the institution was only 228, when it was first raised to the rank of a second-grade college. It doubled itself within the next two years. Additional accommodation became, therefore, absolutely necessary. The Director of Public Instruction promptly recognized the necessity, and strongly urged the Government to enlarge the building at its cost, as there was no Government College in the presidency to the south of Kumbakónam, and it was in the interests of the State to make this institution as efficient as possible. The Government acceded to his recommendation in a liberal spirit and sanctioned the proposed enlargement. This spacious hall, where we have the privilege of welcoming Your Excellency and the adjoining buildings, were then constructed and Lord Wenlock, Your Excellency's predecessor, did us the honour of opening them on the 9th November 1892.

While we fully appreciate the assistance and encouragement we have received from the Government we are thoroughly grateful for the same, we feel we shall be wanting in our duty if we fail to bring to Your Excellency's notice on this occasion two urgent needs, the supply of which is absolutely necessary to widen the sphere of its usefulness and make it fulfil all the objects of an educational institution.

The upward tendency shown by the several classes at the beginning has steadily continued and

the present total strength of the institution is 874 as already stated. The increase in the attendance and the introduction of free-hand drawing and phonography have made the accommodation available in the present buildings quite insufficient for the requirements of the college. The Committee have already resolved to move the Government, through the Director of Public Instruction, on the subject of the further enlargement of the college building, and, when the application comes before Your Excellency's Government, we beg Your Excellency will be pleased to accord a favourable consideration to our proposal and direct extension prayed for at Government cost.

It is scarcely necessary to mention that a hostel attached to the college will be a great blessing to the pupils, especially to those coming from out-stations in the district. The Committee propose to establish one; but their great difficulty lies in getting a suitable site by private purchase. The owners of neighbouring lands are unwilling to part with their property, and the aid of Government is necessary to acquire them under the Land Acquisition Act. Having regard to the public and useful character of the institution which it is in contemplation to establish, we beg Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to render all necessary help in the matter.

We respectfully beg to assure Your Excellency that, as in the past, we shall spare no pains to make the college worthy of the special favour which may be extended to it.

In conclusion, we beg to tender to Your Excellency and Lady Havelock our most heartfelt thanks for the very great honour you have done us by your visit to the college, and wish you both long life and prosperity.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The history you have given of the rise and progress of the college testifies to the extremely rapid and successful growth; and this I may say has been mainly due to the excellent work of your Committee. One particular reason why this circumstance connected with the college gives great satisfaction to me and is a source of congratulation, is the fact that the Committee is entirely composed of Native gentlemen. It shows, at any rate in this instance, that Native gentlemen, unaided from assistance or influences from without, can do useful and particularly satisfactory work. Your college has developed into a full-blown institution comprising four departments—College, Upper Secondary, Lower Secondary and Primary—with 874 pupils, and a staff of 41 teachers. I can say at once that for the very large numbers which now belong to the college, the space is insufficient. When your application for extension comes before the Government, I can assure you it will be received with sympathy. But I am obliged on this occasion, as I had on many other recent occasions, to give you a note of warning that at the present time it may be necessary that we should give you a reply that no funds are available.

You mention the necessity of the establishment of a hostel in connection with the college. As you are probably aware the Government are fully aware of the immense advantage to be gained by attaching hostels and boarding houses to large educational institutions; and movements are on foot in Madras for carrying this out in connection with some institutions there. You next mention the want that you have for more space in the surroundings of the college, and you ask that I will endeavour to help you in the acquisition of land for this purpose. I can assure you, if, on examination, we find that we can properly and legally put into force the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act for the purpose you indicate that I will be very glad to further your views in the matter.

ADDRESS FROM THE INHABITANTS OF THE RAMNAD ZEMINDARI.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the inhabitants of the Ramnad Zemindari, beg to approach Your Excellency on this auspicious occasion of your visit to this ancient city to welcome Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Havelock, C.I., to the capital of our district. The many beneficent acts that have characterised Your Excellency's administration of this Presidency within the short period Your Excellency has been amongst us have endeared Your Excellency's name to our hearts, and it is with feelings of pleasure added to those

of duty that we come to pay our sincere homage to Your Excellency as the most worthy representative of the most worthy Sovereign that ever sat on the British Throne.

The gracious message which Your Excellency brought us from our Sovereign when Your Excellency assumed the reins of Government is still fresh in our minds and encourages us to come forward with the few requests we have to make.

The desirability of connecting Pámban with the mainland has been more than once recognised by the Government and, though the whole line has been surveyed at a large cost, the construction of the railway is not as yet an accomplished fact. This want is keenly felt by the myriads of pilgrims who resort to Rámeswaram from all parts of India, and Your Excellency's memorialists pray that Your Excellency, as the present Governor of Madras and as the late Governor of Ceylon, will kindly see to the early construction of this line which is fraught with unspeakable blessings to Southern India and Ceylon in the long run. The seriously bad state of the roads in the Zemindari deserves immediate attention. The want of communication by roads between important towns and industrial centres in the Zemindari, such as Keelakarai, Dévipatam, Darbhasayanam, Kamuthi, Muthukulatúr, Nayanar Coil and Paramagudi interferes with the progress of trade, and we beseech Your Excellency to take such steps as may be necessary to see that this long-felt want is attended to at an early date.

Your Excellency's memorialists further beg to bring to Your Excellency's kind notice the fact that the Rajah of Ramnad pays a road-cess of about Rs. 50,000 yearly from the Zemindari. This sum, if utilised for the construction and maintenance of the said roads, will, in Your Excellency's memorialists' opinion, be sufficient. But, if this sum be not found sufficient, we pray Your Excellency will kindly take into consideration the importance of the request, and direct that these roads be constructed from Imperial funds.

In conclusion, we invoke Heaven's choicest blessings on Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Havelock, C.I.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency made a reply in regard to the Madura-Pámban line, similar to those that he had already given. As to the condition of the roads they referred to, he happened to have heard of it from people who had been interested in making pilgrimages to Rámeswaram, that roads between Madura and Pámban were exceedingly in bad state. That was a point on which they should address the District Board. It might be that the District Board were not aware of the conditions of things, and that a fair proportion of local funds might not be appropriated to the maintenance of the roads referred to. Such a thing as a grant from Imperial funds for the improvement of the trunk road was impossible, for with Imperial funds the local Government had

nothing to do. If by Imperial funds Provincial funds were meant by the memorialists, he could assure them that the means at the disposal of the Government of Madras were limited; and even the small sums they had for new works or improvement of roads were required for more pressing needs, and in more out-of-the-way and poorer districts of the province.

ADDRESS FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE SOURASHTRA COMMUNITY OF MADURA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Sourashtra community of Madura, most respectfully welcome Your Excellency and Lady Havelock to this ancient and historic city, the capital of the Pandyan Kingdom and the centre of weaving and dyeing industries in Southern India, for which it has been enjoying a special reputation from time immemorial.

Our ancestors, who originally inhabited the Kingdom of Sourashtra in the Province of Guzerat, left it for the Kingdom of Vijianagar in 1024 A.D. during the eventful siege of Somnath by Muhammad of Ghazni, as our peaceful and modest nature prompted us to seek a country undisturbed by any warlike commotions.

After leaving the Kingdom of Vijianagar, in response to an invitation from Tirumala Nayak, the greatest of the Nayak Princes, about the beginning of the seventeenth century of the Christian era,

we firmly settled ourselves as a colony of Aryan weavers in Madura; whence our kinsmen numbering nearly eighty thousand in the Madras Presidency proceeded to the neighbouring districts of Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Tinnevelly.

Our special aptitude for industrial pursuits is so unique in its character that in our eagerness to develop our industrial skill, we have, to a great extent, neglected both our educational progress and our own language Sourashtram or Souraseni, a language mostly spoken but little written, though one of the Prakrit dialects of the great Aryan tongue—Sanskrit.

The indigenous industries of weaving and dyeing which were once in a flourishing condition have received a severe shock owing to the importation of alizarine and aniline dyes from Germany, of gilt thread from France, and of yarns of fine counts from Manchester.

It may be interesting to Your Excellency to hear that the water of the Vaigai river, especially after the success of the Periyár Project, has been pronounced by able German chemists, as best suited for the purposes of Turkey-red dyeing.

The masses, who eke out their livelihood by weaving and dyeing, have not a scientific knowledge of the industries which they practise. We, therefore, deem it necessary to suggest that the establishment of textile schools and technical dye-houses for imparting instruction in the said industries will be an effective mode of encouraging them

and the means of ameliorating the condition of the industrial classes.

We are fully alive to the kind care taken by Your Excellency towards the relief and protection of the weavers in the north, and we offer our heartfelt thanks to Your Excellency for this act of kindness and philanthropy.

We form 42 per cent. of the entire population of the city, and are recognised as a backward class in point of education; and we feel all the more grateful for all the kindness shown by Your Excellency in the shape of higher grants and scholarships to students of this community.

Considering the numerical strength and importance of our community, we earnestly pray Your Excellency that a special consideration may be shown us by conferring upon the deserving members of the community, fitting appointments, and thus a boon be conferred upon the class which would otherwise remain not only unrepresented in the public service but also foreigners to English, the one universal vernacular of the Indian Empire.

In conclusion, we pray for long life and prosperity to Your Excellency and Lady Havelock and for a continuance of the blessings of peace upon our country while it remains under Your Excellency's administration.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOURASHTRA COMMUNITY OF MADURA,—I beg you to accept my thanks for the

respectful welcome which you have given to Lady Havelock and myself to this ancient and historic city, which you remind me as the capital of the Pandyan Kingdom and the centre in Southern India of weaving and dyeing industries. You inform me that you form 42 per cent. of the population of this large city. It must, therefore, be fully admitted that you are an important section of the community, and one whose wants are deserving of the best attention. I may tell you that Her Majesty's Government look upon the development of industries and pursuits other than agricultural pursuits of this country which take up the time and the life of about four-fifths of the population, as things which should be fostered and encouraged in every possible way, agricultural pursuits of this country which take up the time and the life of about four-fifths of the population, as things which should be fostered and encouraged in every possible way. It is, therefore, with interest and sympathy I have listened to the remarks you have made with regard to your special industry in Madura. I have had an opportunity of seeing some of the work done in your manufactories, and though there is much to admire in it I am obliged to admit the truth of the remark that you made in one of your paragraphs that you have received a severe shock owing to the importation of alizine and aniline dyes from Germany. I wish you had strength to resist the temptation to use these objectionable foreign dyes. Your own ancient forms of dyeing are far superior and it

would, in my opinion, be for the benefit of your industry if you would continue to use those and endeavour to perfect them instead of expecting the importation of dyes from foreign countries. You make a very practical suggestion here as to the establishment of a school for improving your textile manufacture and teaching you something in technical dye-houses. The only difficulty is to form a really workable plan for any undertaking of that kind. If your body can suggest some scheme, details of which you should carefully think out and then submit it to Government, you will take my word for it that it will receive the very kindest attention from the Government. You mention that the water of the Vaigai is particularly suited for the dye known as Turkey-red. I am aware that the special colour needs the use of water possessing certain chemical qualities that exist somewhere in Dumbartonshire in Scotland. I have been told that the success of that dye is in part due to the quality of the water used, and it is a fortunate circumstance for you that the same valuable qualities are found in the water which you use in Madura. You ask that special consideration should be shown to your body by conferring upon the deserving members of your community fitting appointments. I may tell you that your Collector is anxious to do what he can in this way, and I entirely trust to him to look after such deserving members of your community as he may be able to find. The information that you gave of the origin of your community in

Madura is very interesting. I did not know until I heard your address that you are an off-shoot from Guzerat, and therefore foreigners to this country. During the course of the recent distress in the Deccan districts of the Madras Presidency, we have had to deal with a great deal of distress among the people of your class. During my visit to Adóni in February last, I saw industrious working of the weavers who were located there, and I was bound to confess that they were deserving of every assistance that we could reasonably give them. I think in the course of operations for resistance of the advance of famine in that part of the country, your class has been well protected and assisted. I have nothing more to add except to thank you for your good wishes for the prosperity and long life of myself and Lady Havelock.

ADDRESS FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE MUHAMMADAN COMMUNITY OF MADURA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Muhammadan community of Madura, beg leave to accord Your Excellency and Lady Havelock our heartiest welcome to this city, and to express to Your Excellencies our sincere thanks for the honour you have done us of accepting our humble address.

We, in common with the other subject races of this country, feel profoundly grateful for the manifold blessings we enjoy under the benign sway

of our Most Gracious Sovereign. We are deeply touched by the paternal care and solicitude always evinced by Government in matters affecting the well-being and prosperity of the Muhammadan population of India.

Ever since Your Excellency assumed the reins of Government of this presidency, Your Excellency's administration has been marked by that sturdy sense of justice and impartiality, which forms so distinguished a trait in the character of the British nation. It is to that same love of fair play we are indebted for the recent appointment, for the first time, of a competent Muhammadan gentleman to the responsible office of Sheriff of Madras, and another Mussalman to be the Revenue officer of the Madras Municipality. We crave permission to submit, for Your Excellency's favourable consideration, the propriety of conferring the post of Hindustani Translator to Government, upon a Muhammadan possessing the requisite qualifications.

Encouraged by Your Excellency's well-known readiness to listen to all honest representations of public opinion, we venture to invite Your Excellency's earnest attention to some of the chief wants and requirements of our community.

The paucity of Muhammadan element in the higher grades of the Judicial and Revenue branches of public service in this presidency is in striking contrast with the state of things obtaining in the sister Presidencies of Bombay, North-West Provinces and Bengal, where, it is well known,

Muhammadan gentlemen, appointed to situations of great trust and responsibility have acquitted themselves with conspicuous success and credit. We would humbly suggest to Your Excellency the desirability of reserving a certain proportion of the Subordinate and Presidency Small Cause Court Judgeships, to be filled exclusively by members of our community, duly qualified to hold the same. The practice of invariably appointing a Muhammadan to be one of the Presidency Magistrates of Madras, furnishes a precedent in support of our demand.

We beg leave to draw Your Excellency's special attention to the subject of representation of our community in the District and Taluk Boards and Municipalities. In view of the fact that in most of the mofussil towns, the Muhammadans form but a small proportion of the total strength of the population, we cannot hope to secure the election by vote of a sufficient number of Mussalmans to represent our interests in those Boards. We would, therefore, entreat Your Excellency to nominate, in exercise of the powers vested in Government, an adequate number of Muhammadans for the various Municipalities, District and Taluk Boards.

The intellectual condition of our community as campared with the progress achieved by the other subject races of India, is far from satisfactory, and is a source of serious anxiety to us. The growing poverty of the Muhammadans as a class, has mainly to account for the absence of vigorous and

well-sustained efforts to improve our position in this respect. It is hopeless to look to private benefactions alone to provide for our intellectual wants. We venture, therefore, to submit, for Your Excellency's kind and generous consideration, the desirability of Government taking the initiative in the matter, by starting a number of Muhammadan Boarding Schools teaching up to the Matriculation standard and financed and maintained by the State. If early effect be given to our humble proposal, we are confident that in course of time, private agencies will come forward and take up the control and management of these institutions, and dispense with any aid from Government.

In conclusion, we have again to thank Your Excellency for giving us this opportunity of representing our grievances in person, and to assure Your Excellency of our unswerving loyalty and devotion to our August Sovereign. We devoutly pray that Your Excellency and Lady Havelock may be blessed with long life, health and happiness.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

You observe that since I have been the Governor of Madras I have appointed several Muhammadan gentlemen to offices of importance, notably I have filled the office of Sheriff of Madras and also that of the Revenue officer of the Madras Municipality. In doing this, I bore in mind the fact that the Muhammadan community have certainly been rather backward in filling the posts of this kind. But my

having done so, I think, hardly justifies you in claiming other appointments. The fact that you have got a good deal does not justify you in asking for more. I have already told many Muhammadans who met me on occasions of this kind that the Government has every wish to help them in every way and give them in every branch a fair share of the appointments and patronage that may be going. But we cannot go unfairly in this direction. You must remember that it is mainly to yourselves you must trust. You must look to your own efforts to qualify yourselves; you must not expect the Government to deal unfairly by the other bodies by giving posts to you for which you are not as well fitted as or better fitted than they are. With regard to your request that a larger number of Muhammadans should be appointed to various Municipalities, District and Taluk Boards, I may tell you that the Collectors throughout the presidency are perfectly well aware that the Government wish them to exercise a fair discretion in this matter by appointing a judicious proportion of men belonging to your community to those different bodies. I think if you examine the returns of appointments to such bodies, you will find that you are by no means neglected. You then deal with the question of education and dwell upon the deficiencies from which you think you suffer in this respect, and you advocate a number of Boarding Schools working up to the Matriculation standard, and say that these schools should be financed and maintained by the State. I may

observe that it may perhaps be desirable to have such schools, though it is very doubtful whether the Government should be called upon to maintain them, in any case at the present time. Government funds are limited, and we cannot undertake to open schools of this kind at the present moment. Then, as a matter of fact, I observe that the Muhammadan community is not wanting in wealthy landowners and merchants who could assist the more needy brethren amongst you. There is no reason why the Muhammadans, though behindhand in literary study, should not come to the front in technical education that has been just started by both parties, that is, by you and Hindus. If you Muhammadans rouse yourselves and start at once, there is no reason why you should ever fall behind in technical education, as undoubtedly you have allowed yourselves to do in literary education. It is with satisfaction that I receive from you the repetition of the declaration of your unswerving loyalty and devotion to our August Sovereign Her Majesty. Our Muhammadan subjects all over the world are specially loyal, and in this Presidency of Madras, we have the most absolute confidence in your loyalty and affection to our Gracious Sovereign.

ADDRESS FROM THE PUPILS OF THE MADURA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the pupils of the Technical Institute, Madura, beg to

accord Your Excellency and Lady Havelock a hearty welcome on the occasion of Your Excellency's visit to our school.

This institute, which is under the management of the District Board, embraces three departments —one for the training of teachers, one for the teaching of industries and drawing, and one for imparting instruction in improved methods of agriculture.

In the Training department we receive instruction up to the lower secondary grade. In a district such as Madura, where education is in a backward state, we find it next to impossible to start and maintain schools of our own in consequence of the poor income that we get in the shape of fees and grants. We beg that more Board schools may be opened and maintained for some years to come with better salaries than are now allowed. We venture to submit that when, as the result of this measure, elementary education shall have made some progress, the Board may gradually withdraw from the management of these schools handing them over to private bodies.

Those of us in the Industrial department are taught one or other of the following industries to enable us to pass the Government Technical examinations of the intermediate grade :—

(1) Cabinet-making with carpentry as second industry.

(2) Blacksmith's work with fitter's work as second industry.

(3) Hammered work and casting in copper, brass and bell-metal.

(4) Rattan work (up to Standard D) which is the highest Government test.

We are also prepared for the Lower Secondary examination in general education and for a group certificate in drawing.

We beg to take this opportunity to publicly express our gratitude to the District Board for having, with the assistance of Your Excellency's Government, provided us with a course of instruction which, while it has made us realize the dignity of labour, is sure to enable us to earn an honest and independent living.

There are at present no Government examinations, nor a syllabus to guide the course of instruction in metal work. But our benign Director of Public Instruction, to whom we are ever bound to be grateful for the great interest he has always been evincing in the promotion of technical education, has already arranged for the preparation of a syllabus as in the case of other industries, and we humbly trust that it will soon be brought into operation.

Technical education is still in its infancy, and the pupils that pass out of institutions like this will continue to need special encouragement for some time to come, till their work comes to be appreciated by the general public and their patronage is secured. We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to direct the railway authorities to

give preference, whenever vacancies arise in their Locomotive department, to those who have received a training in Industrial schools and have passed the Government examinations in industries and drawing.

Such of us as are in the Agricultural department receive but an elementary course of instruction. This department of the institute is, however, about to be re-organised by the District Board, and we hope that when it is re-organised its sphere of usefulness will be enlarged.

In conclusion, we beg to thank Your Excellency most heartily for having been graciously pleased to allow us to approach Your Excellency with this our humble address. We pray that Your Excellency and Lady Havelock may be blessed with a long life of usefulness and prosperity.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The real difficulty with technical education, as it is with many other matters, is to give it a practically useful turn and not entirely a theoretical one. I am rather inclined to think from the work which I have seen here to-day, all turned out by the students of the school, that you have given a practical turn to the work. Some of your iron work and your brass work pleased me very much. You talk of Madura being in a backward state with regard to education. I should have hardly thought that that was the case from what I have seen. With regard to giving you larger grants and opening more Board schools

which you suggest in your address, I must remind you that the funds of the District Board and also the Provincial funds are limited, and there are large claims for other kinds of expenditure, such as hospitals, water-supply, and drainage, some of which call imperatively for our attention, and when these are met, I am afraid it will be some time before there is any money to be spent on education. I observe that there is no syllabus to guide the course of instruction in metal work. This seems to me a matter to be regretted, but I have no doubt, as you hint in your address, that the Director of Public Instruction will soon see to the application of a remedy for this defect. You ask that preference may be given when vacancies arise in the Locomotive department of the South Indian Railway to those who have received training in Industrial schools and have passed Government examinations in industries and drawing. I am afraid this request is not in my power to grant or support. The management of the railways, you ought to know, is not in the hands of Government; even if it were, I do not think it would be quite fair on the railway to compel them to take without their consent artisans of any particular training or of any particular place.

SETUPATI HIGH SCHOOL ADDRESS.

We, the members of the Setupati High School Committee, Madura, most humbly beg leave to

approach Your Excellency with this our loyal address during Your Excellency's visit to this ancient city.

This institution was called into existence in January 1889 under the designation of "The Town High School, Madura." It has, from the very beginning, been slowly and steadily rising in public estimation and has won the sympathetic support of the Educational department.

Moral and religious instruction forms an important feature in the curriculum of the school; and, with a view to widen the sphere of its usefulness, a Girls' school has been opened which has already gained immense popularity in the city.

The school, with its feeders, counts on its rolls 800 pupils and is maintained at a high cost, with an efficient staff, five of whom are Graduates in Arts.

With the gradual increase of strength arose an imperative necessity for a suitable local habitation for the school; and the appeal of our citizens to the Rajah of Ramnad for help, in this direction, had more than the desired effect. This noble prince, whose munificence is well-known, gave a ready and generous response to the call, and it is to his great kindness that the present success of the school is principally due.

We beg to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our deep sense of gratitude to Your Excellency for sanctioning a liberal building grant of Rs. 3,821 which is a sixth of the total estimated cost of the building.

We shall be wanting in our duty, if, on this occasion, we fail to publicly give expression to our heartfelt gratitude to the benevolent Rajah for his princely donation of Rs. 8,000 towards the cost of the new school house, now under construction, with a promise to supplement this amount, if this sum with the Government and Municipal grants should be found inadequate for the purpose.

Your Excellency will be pleased to learn that, for ensuring the stability of the school, the Rajah has, for many years, been contributing a decent allowance to meet the deficit in the school funds. We are proud to be able to announce that he has reckoned this institution as one of the fittest objects of charity deserving of substantial support from the Samasthanam charity funds; and, as an expression of our gratefulness for all his kindness, the school has been named "The Setupati High School, Madura," with the kind approval and sanction of the Director of Public Instruction.

It may also be gratifying to Your Excellency to learn that the Rajah Setupati has, in token of his deep loyalty and devotion to the imperial throne, and out of philanthropic motives on behalf of the vast numbers of poor Muffusil students studying in this institution, attached a hostel to the school for the different important sections of the Hindu Community, on the happy occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India; and, to place it on a solid footing, he has sanctioned a monthly allotment of Rs. 300

entitled "The Diamond Jubilee Grant" from the permanent charity funds of his Samasthanam.

In conclusion, while joining our countrymen in the public demonstrations of joy at Your Excellency's august presence in our midst, we sincerely thank Your Excellency for the extreme kindness and cordiality with which Your Excellency has been pleased to grace this institution with a vist and accept this our most humble address, and pray for the long life and prosperity of Your Excellency and Lady Havelock.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

MEMBERS OF THE SETUPATI HIGH SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF MADURA,—I thank you for the kind address which you have just read and which I accept with much pleasure. The history which you have given me of the origin and progress of this school is very interesting. I see that it dates from the year 1889, which also is the date of the commencement of another large educational institution which I visited this morning. Therefore, within the period of about 8 years, these two large institutions, combining between them and teaching somewhere about 1,600 children, have come into existence and advanced to a considerable degree of eminence. I have heard with satisfaction your statement of the munificence with which the Rajah of Ramnad has endowed the different departments of the school, and I take this opportunity of pointing out the very great benefits that noblemen and landowners in the position of the Rajah of Ramnad are

capable of doing to their country and to their countrymen. It is a class of Her Majesty's subjects in this part of Her Dominions, whose services in this respect the Government very highly value for the good of the country and for the good of their countrymen. We wish to see all big landowners and noblemen hold their position honourably and well before the world. They are capable of doing a real benefit to the country, setting a good example in all respects. I thank you for the demonstration of respect and of kindness which you have shown in welcoming me here to-day and for the elegant preparation which you have made for my reception. It gives me great pleasure to see the great number of children standing before me, and it makes a very pretty sight indeed. I assure you it has been a pleasure to me to make the acquaintance of the school and I conclude my remarks by thanking the Committee for their kind wishes for Lady Havelock and myself.

ADDRESS FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE MADURA UNION CLUB.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Madura Union Club, beg leave to welcome Your Excellency and Lady Havelock to this our institution, and thank Your Excellency for your kindness in accepting our humble invitation to visit it.

Ever since this Club was founded in 1882, under the auspices and cordial co-operation of the Honourable Mr. C. S. Crole, who was then the Collector of Madura, it has enjoyed the rare honour of owning, as its patrons, Your Excellency's predecessors in office, and we esteem it a proud privilege to have been favoured with Your Excellency's distinguished patronage.

Before we touch upon matters which more immediately concern us, we feel it our duty to convey through Your Excellency our grateful thanks to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, the members of the Royal Family, and the whole British nation for their genuine sympathy with the suffering millions of this country during the recent famine, and the cheerful promptitude with which they have so generously responded to our appeal for help. Our thanks are specially due to Your Excellency's Government for adopting measures that afforded prompt and adequate relief to the affected parts of our presidency. We are sincerely rejoiced to find that Your Excellency is visiting the Southern districts at a time when the fears of famine have almost disappeared and our agricultural prospects are beginning to brighten owing to the recent copious showers of rain we have had in these parts.

We in common with the other districts of the presidency fully recognise and gratefully appreciate the humane and sympathetic spirit which has prompted Your Excellency's Government in

recently promulgating certain orders for the guidance of the officers of the Forest Department. Indications are not wanting that the orders in question have produced a salutary result in removing the misconception regarding the extent of the restriction to be imposed upon the rights of the people in the matter of collecting fuel and the grazing of cattle in the Government forests. In an essentially agricultural country like India, where nearly four-fifths of the population depend for their subsistence upon the produce of the soil, it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of allowing the poorer classes free access to the adjoining forest tracts for gathering leaves for manure, and procuring pasture for their live stock.

The Local and Imperial Governments have earned for themselves the undying gratitude of the people of this district by the vigour and energy with which they successfully carried out what was at one time considered even by experts to be a hopeless and almost superhuman undertaking, viz., the Periyár Project. All honour is due to Colonel Pennycuick, R.E., C.S.I., and those who were associated with him in the accomplishment of that stupendous task. Its completion bears eloquent testimony to their dauntless courage and perseverance, while the project itself will remain for all time one of the greatest triumphs of engineering skill. The opening of the Periyár Project marks the dawn of a new era in the material progress and prosperity of our district, and under the stimulus

which it is certain to impart to agricultural operations, we are sanguine that scarcity and famine will, ere long, have become but a memory of the past. While we are on this subject, we would respectfully submit, for Your Excellency's favourable consideration, the desirability of entrusting the officers of the Revenue Department with a large measure of control over the regulation and distribution of the Periyár water for purposes of irrigation.

We do not intend to tire Your Excellency with a reiteration of our wants and grievances, as these have been already set forth in detail in the public address presented to Your Excellency yesterday morning. We would, however, crave Your Excellency's permission to refer to a few matters which demand the special attention of Your Excellency's Government. First and foremost, among them, is the establishment of agricultural banks at convenient centres throughout the presidency in general, and particularly in our district. Considering the growing indebtedness of the poorer classes of the peasantry and their lack of means to enable them to fully realize the benefits of the Periyár water the necessity for these banks cannot be too strongly insisted on, and their establishment at an early date will form an appropriate sequel to the opening of the Periyár Project.

We would next invite Your Excellency's earnest attention to the extreme urgency of taking in hand the construction, among others, of the two proposed

lines of railway—the one from Madura to Pámban, and the other from Dindigul to Palghat. It is hardly necessary for us to trouble Your Excellency with pointing out in detail the numerous benefits that are certain to result from the opening of these lines. We beg leave, however, to mention here that while the Madura-Pámban line equally with the other branch would tend to develop the material resources of the country by opening up fresh arteries of communication and transport between important trade centres, the former line is more imperatively called for in the interest of the countless hosts of pilgrims from all parts of India who almost all the year round resort to the sacred shrine at Rámêswaram.

We are grateful to know that the limited measure of representation in the Local Legislative Councils, recently conferred upon us, has, under Your Excellency's sympathetic encouragement, been steadily growing in strength and usefulness, and we may be permitted to hope, will soon have the way for further and more momentous concessions. In view of the highly educative value attending a more frequent exercise of the privilege of interpellation in the Council, and the undoubted benefits accruing both to the rulers and the ruled by bringing them into closer touch with each other, we would humbly urge upon Your Excellency the desirability of holding Sessions of the Council during the annual sojourn of Government on the hills at such time as may suit the convenience of the non-official members.

We should be failing in our duty, if we did not avail ourselves of this opportunity of bringing to Your Excellency's notice the present backward condition of female and primary education in this as well as in other districts of the presidency. Our Municipalities and Local Boards, with the ever-increasing demands upon their limited resources, can scarcely be expected to make adequate provision to meet the requirements of these branches of education. The Honourable the Director of Public Instruction has repeatedly pointed out that the progress of female education in this presidency must necessarily be slow unless and until additional funds are provided for its development. We sincerely hope that Your Excellency will ere long recognise the paramount claims of both primary and female education upon State aid without prejudice to the support and encouragement that the department of higher education has hitherto enjoyed at the hands of Government. Intimately connected with the elementary education of the masses is the subject of technical instruction. We feel fully persuaded that until Government are pleased to bestow upon the question of technical training that amount of care and attention which the superlative importance of the subject demands, India can never hope to take that place in the scale of nations to which her extraordinary natural resources so justly entitle her. We confidently trust that it may be reserved to Your Excellency to signalize your rule by inaugurating a new era of industrial progress in this presidency.

We are happy to note that the partial effect given to the scheme regarding the separation of the Judicial from the Revenue functions has already begun to bear good fruit. Any difference of opinion that may have once existed as to the expediency of the measure has given place to a full and complete recognition of the manifold advantages to the people from entrusting the two functions to two distinct officers. We pray that Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to effect a more thorough separation undeterred by any consideration of financial difficulties.

Our presidency is singularly fortunate in having for its ruler a liberal and enlightened statesman, who by his judicious moderation and love of fair play and justice has endeared himself to the millions committed to his charge and has added a fresh lustre to the noblest traditions of his exalted office.

We entreat Your Excellency to convey to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress our humble tribute of unswerving loyalty and to assure Her Majesty that in all her world-wide Empire there breathes not a people more devoted to Her August Person and Her Illustrious Throne than the inhabitants of the Presidency of Madras.

We sincerely trust and hope that Your Excellency and Lady Havelock will carry away with you pleasant recollections of your visit to this ancient and historic city.

In conclusion, we beg again to thank Your Excellency for your gracious condescension in visiting

this Club, and fervently pray that Your Excellency and Lady Havelock may be blessed with long life, health and happiness.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

I congratulate the whole district of Madura upon the results of the magnificent Periyár scheme. The river which we crossed in coming to this Club gives ocular demonstration of the enormous dimensions of the results of that work. The river which, I believe in former times at this season of the year, was almost running dry, is now almost full from brink to brink. You touch in your address upon many points of importance and interest, but I will not attempt at this late period of the evening to deal with them; in fact, I am not prepared to do so, because your address came into my hands for preparation in the course of to-day, and my time was taken up. But you may be sure that although this is the case, all that you said will receive the best and fullest consideration.

Enclosure to Leg Cir. 107.

ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO,

AND

REPLIES DELIVERED BY,

HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR A. E. HAVELOCK, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,

ON HIS

FIFTH TOUR

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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ADDRESSES AND REPLIES.

ADDRESS FROM THE DELEGATES OF KOLLEGAL.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the undersigned delegates of Kollegal, beg to approach Your Excellency with this our humble address on behalf of the Kollegal public, and in doing so to thank you sincerely for the kindness and condescension shown in allowing us to present the same.

2. Kollegal taluk, which is situated in the extreme north of the district, forms an isolated tract of country differing in language, manners and customs from the other parts of the district and closely resembling the adjoining Province of Mysore. The distance between Kollegal and the head-quarters of the district (which is more than 110 miles by road and 340 miles by railway) and between it and the nearest railway station (Maddur) which is no less than 40 miles renders its isolation more marked. The town, in point of size and population, fairly holds its own with the other towns of the district with the exception of the head-quarter town of Coimbatore, and is second to none in point of interest and importance. The famous Sivasamudram falls within 10 miles of the town, the Cauvery river, with its banks abounding in rich and varied scenery, the forest-topped hills all round with patches of

coffee plantations, the silk-weaving industry (the samples of which were exhibited to Your Excellency at Coimbatore last year), the gold-mines (which, though in a prospective stage, give promise of success)—these render the place remarkable. But the absence of railway communication has left it till now in an obscurity which it by no means deserves.

3. We do not desire to tire Your Excellency within the short time so graciously accorded to us with any detailed statement of the wants and grievances of the people of our taluk. We only beg to lay before Your Excellency some of our most pressing wants which, we trust, will be found deserving of Your Excellency's consideration :

(i) The foremost want that we feel is the absence of an adequate system of irrigation. At present we have only a few rain-fed tanks not capable of containing sufficient supply of water for irrigation purposes.

When the monsoon fails all our lands lie waste. Although the river Cauvery runs through the taluk, very little use can be made out of it in the absence of an anicut-channel leading therefrom. Proprietors of lands situated above and below the river in the Province of Mysore and in the districts of Trichinopoly and Tanjore are the persons mostly benefited by it, and we regret that we are not able to participate in its advantages. There is an anicut 8 miles from Kollegal in the Mysore territory, which, by a channel now fallen into disuse, appears to have irrigated an extensive area. If the anicut is strengthened

and the channel re-constructed they will immensely benefit both the Mysore and the British territories. For about the first three miles the channel will irrigate the Mysore villages alone, but afterwards it will irrigate large areas of British territory and tend to improve their condition. The project of re-constructing the channel is now under investigation by the Engineering Department. We earnestly pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to accord to the subject the favourable consideration which it deserves.

(ii) The want of a telegraph office at Kollegal has long been felt both by the official and non-official public. Important messages, however urgent they are, have now to be sent by ordinary post either to Mysore or Chamarajanagar, the former of which is about 35 miles and the latter 22 miles from Kollegal. A representation on the subject was made to the Director-General of Telegraphs at Calcutta last year, but he required a guarantee of Rs. 900 per annum for a period of five years before sanctioning the proposal. The guarantee demanded appeared to be far in excess of the actual requirements; but rather than being left without the advantages of a Telegraph office, the people offered to furnish the required guarantee, and have recently submitted a petition to the Collector for transmission to Your Excellency in Council. We pray that the matter may be expedited and that the opening of a Telegraph office may be an accomplished fact before the next busy trade season commences. Sometime

back when there was an apprehension of famine in Kollegal and the people were anxious about their food supplies, the absence of telegraphic means of communication for ordering their stock from foreign districts was very much felt. We now pray that we may be provided with improved means of communication before a similar calamity threatens us at some future time.

(iii) The present postal arrangements are, we respectfully beg to submit, most defective. The most important mail arriving at Kollegal is that which comes from Bangalore, Coimbatore, Madras, Bombay and other centres of business. This mail which arrives at 11 A.M. at Maddur (which is only 40 miles from Kollegal by the direct route) is now unnecessarily carried to Mysore by rail over a distance of 46 miles, and thence by road by runners *viâ* Narsipur over a distance of 35 miles. The continuance of this circuitous route is, we submit, wholly without justification. The mail is now delivered sometimes in the forenoon and sometimes in the afternoon of the following day and during monsoon months the arrival and delivery thereof are extremely irregular. Apart from the delay incidental to this circuitous route, there is at times risk to the mail itself owing to the defective ferry arrangements at places where rivers have to be crossed during *nights*. All such delay, risk and inconvenience could be easily obviated by bringing the mail direct from Maddur to Kollegal by the easiest and shortest route practicable, viz., by the Maddur-Kollegal route which

passes over the excellent bridges at Sivasamudram, and if arrangements are made with one of the transit companies to carry the mail in a pony transit which plies daily between Maddur and Kollegal, the delivery of mail in the same evening instead of on the following day can be assured. The matter is, we believe, now engaging the attention of the Postal Department, but should Your Excellency be so pleased as to order early action in the matter, you will have placed the people under a deep debt of gratitude.

(iv) The absence of railway communication is a standing obstacle to the development of local industries and natural resources of the taluk. We understand that a line from Nanjangode to Erode was in contemplation and was once considered fit to be taken up as a famine protective work; but we are not aware in what stage the matter remains at present. We shall be extremely obliged to Your Excellency for any help which it may be possible to render in promoting it.

In conclusion, we offer our most heartfelt thanks to Your Excellency for the kindness and patience with which you have listened to our grievances, and extremely regret that it has not been our good fortune to welcome you and Lady Havelock into our town. We, however, hope that we shall be able to do so at some future time.

Wishing you and Lady Havelock long life and prosperity.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN AND DELEGATES FROM KOLLEGAL,—I receive your address with pleasure, and I feel gratified at your having travelled such a long distance for the purpose of meeting me, and I am the more pleased because it has given me an earlier opportunity of making in some way the acquaintance of Kollegal; otherwise, I fear that the difficulty of access to your town and its remote situation might have deferred till a late period in my government of the Presidency the visit to your district and town. I am much obliged to you for the information you have given me with respect to the circumstances of Kollegal town and taluk. I was aware from my experience of last year at Coimbatore, that there is a considerable silk-weaving industry, and I am much pleased with the very handsome specimen of your industry which you have just given me with the address. Kollegal is also familiar to me in connection with the prospecting for gold-mining which is taking place in the neighbourhood. This prospecting for gold-mining has been a matter of great interest and solicitude to me. I most sincerely hope that before long we shall see it developed, and that it will attract capital and employ labour in the same way as the important mines in the neighbouring State of Mysore are now doing. I was not aware until you told me that your town was so very important in respect of its size and population. You tell me that it ranks next in importance to Coimbatore, the head-quarters of the district. It makes me all the more pleased to receive the representatives of such an important locality. I will now endeavour to the best of my ability to answer the various points upon which you touch in your address. The copy of your address only reached me yesterday, and in the absence of any records I have not been able to ascertain for myself the exact facts with regard to the different points. But you are good enough in the course of your address to give me considerable information, and, assuming the correctness of that, I will do my best to reply to you. The first point you touch upon is the absence of an adequate system of irrigation. You suggest the institution of a work which appears to have been in existence, and the restoration of which you consider would be of great benefit to some portion of the Mysore territory, but more especially to your own district. You inform me—of which I must admit I was not aware—that the project of reconstructing the channel is now under investigation by the Engineering Department. I am very glad to hear that this important work has reached that stage. I can promise you now, that on my return to Madras, I will make it my duty to become acquainted with the situation and position of the investigation to which you allude, and if I find that it is likely to be a successful one and within the range of our financial means, you may rest assured that it will receive my best attention. Everything connected with the irrigation system of this part of

India has my warm sympathy, and I believe that the extension of the irrigation system of the Presidency is one of the most important points to which the Government can devote its attention having in view the protection from famine. You next speak of the want of a telegraph office at Kollegal, and, in fact, your address is mainly composed of representations with respect to means of communication and improvements in postal and telegraph intercourse with the outer world. I am in full sympathy with you in all the wants which you seem to feel. You appear already to have got the matter of a telegraph office into a tolerably prominent position. And as I have already said with respect to the irrigation work to which you have alluded, I now say with respect to telegraph communication, that I will, on my return to Madras, inform myself of the present situation. If it is in my power to further and hasten its consummation you may trust to my doing my best in the matter. I must admit that from your description the postal arrangements, which prevail between Kollegal and the rest of India, are most unsatisfactory. From what you tell me, it seems quite possible that they may be simplified and facilitated. You may be quite sure that I will use my best endeavours with the Postal authorities who are, you must remember, not under the control of the Madras Government but under the control of the Supreme Government, to give you some advantage and assistance in this matter. You next speak of the absence of railway communication with Kollegal,

and that you are isolated from Coimbatore and the district. I can well understand that as men of enterprise, as you seem to be, you have very much at heart the connection of your town with the railway. I may at once tell you, without divulging any secret, that the question of the line from Nanjangode to Erode has for some time past been a matter for discussion. It has advanced as far as an application for a survey of the line. That application will very soon, I hope, be in the hands of the Government of India, who deal with such matters, and I have great hopes that as far as that line is concerned the consummation of your wish for a railway may be within measurable distance. But I think it only fair to tell you that the programme of the Government of India for railway construction is such as probably to prevent the actual undertaking and carrying out of this work for some few years to come. I cannot promise you that it will ever be undertaken, but if it be decided upon and carried out, you must be prepared, on account of want of money and the appropriation of available funds by the Government of India, for a considerable delay in the construction of this particular line. I thank you for your kind welcome and for your expression of a wish that I may some day visit your district and town. You may be sure that if time and opportunity make that possible, I shall have the greatest pleasure in carrying it out. Gentlemen, I thank you once again for the trouble you have taken in coming this long distance to welcome

me and to present this statement of the wants of your town and district; and if I can, as I have already said, comply with them in full or to any extent, it will afford me the greatest satisfaction.

ADDRESS FROM THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF MYSORE AND COORG (LIMITED).

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the representatives of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Mysore and Coorg (Limited), desire most heartily to welcome Your Excellency on this your first visit to Bangalore. Although this Civil and Military station does not form a portion of the Presidency of which Your Excellency has charge, there is a strong connection between the two, and this place is used as a sanitarium for the whole of Southern India. We, therefore, welcome you not only as being the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty, but as a Ruler whose proceedings we are as well acquainted with as though we formed a portion of the population under your charge. The community we represent is a large and increasing one. A single drive through the station will enable Your Excellency, in consultation with the British Resident, to form an idea of the number and condition of the Anglo-Indian inhabitants; but this large number is not to be accounted for simply by the increase of the people who have made the place a home for years; but

by the influx from outside. By reason of the excellence of the climate and the many educational and other material advantages the station affords, pensioners and others settle down here from all parts of India, and more especially from the Madras Presidency—in fact, Anglo-Indians in the Uncovenanted Service of the Madras Government, look forward to settling down in Bangalore on retirement, in the same manner that members of the Civil Service determine to spend the remainder of their lives in England: the result is that the population is constantly receiving accessions, and it frequently happens that on the death of a pensioner, the members of his family are left destitute. As your Excellency is aware this is a Military station, and soldiers often marry without leave, and owing to the short term service, return to England leaving their families behind and unprovided for. It is not easy to find a remedy, and we respectfully submit that these are eminently cases for the consideration and help of Government—the children of such marriages add considerably to the difficulty of solution of the Anglo-Indian problem in Bangalore. The Association which we represent, find it very hard to meet this difficulty; and although it may be said that we have no legal claims for assistance, pecuniary or otherwise, on the Presidency administered by Your Excellency; still we respectfully venture to submit, that on moral and equitable grounds, Your Excellency's Government should accept the responsibility of helping and fostering

such institutions in Bangalore, as are likely to benefit the condition of the community we represent. There are few manufactures in the station, and although many young men go to other places to seek the means of livelihood; owing to their ignorance of Arts, Manufactures and Industries their efforts are fruitless. It is indubitable that it is owing to the lack of practical as opposed to theoretical technical education, that the vast majority of young men are unable to obtain employment, while others have to take service that yields the smallest remuneration and is generally not of a permanent nature. In this connection we submit, that the scheme most germane to the amelioration of such a lamentable condition of affairs, is the much advocated, but heretofore unrealised, establishment of technical classes, to equip the rising generation with the technical knowledge necessary to fight the battle of life. It is the earnest desire of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association to put such technical teaching within the reach of young men, that they may be able to obtain employment, and thus become independent and self-respecting citizens. But means are wanting; and unless we are afforded extraneous help, this scheme which would result in unspeakable advantages and benefit to our community cannot be given practical effect to for want of funds. Under these circumstances, we approach Your Excellency with the object of eliciting the views on this important matter of the Ruler of the large Province with which we are so intimately connected, as to whether Your Excellency is of opinion that such a scheme is practicable in Bangalore and, if so, to what extent Government is prepared to foster it—such information would prove invaluable to us. In conclusion we once more desire to welcome Your Excellency to this station and pray that every blessing may attend Your Excellency and Lady Havelock.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg you in the first place to accept my warm thanks for your kind words of welcome on this occasion of my first visit to Bangalore. I understand that the Association to which you belong, which was founded about 18 years ago, has for its objects the promotion of the political, social and intellectual advancement, primarily, of its members, and secondarily of others eligible for membership and of their own interests. And I understand that not long after the Association was formed with the object of furthering these ends, the settlements at Whitefield and Sausmond in the neighbourhood of Bangalore were started. The results of these settlements, so far as I can ascertain, though not altogether unsatisfactory, have not fulfilled in most respects the exact objects for which they were intended. As far as they go, the objects of this Association do not seem to have been satisfactorily or fully carried out. I am perfectly well aware, not only from what you have told me to-day, but from many representations made to me since I have

been in Madras, of the struggle for life which exists among the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian population, and I understand that the members of that population are increasing and that this struggle for life is growing harder day by day. This undoubtedly is the problem which we should endeavour to solve, and I must admit that all efforts towards that, hitherto, have not been successful. I shall be very happy if the meeting we are holding to-day has any results in this right direction. I know that the sympathy which is felt for your wants and aspirations is widespread, and I know that there are many who will be glad to help you; but the difficulty is as to how to help. Therefore, if you can help me in this direction you will be doing a service to those whom you represent. I notice in the address which has just been read that you look to a practical system of industrial training as a remedy for the unfortunate state of affairs to which you have drawn attention. You say in one paragraph of your address that "there are few manufactures in the station, and although many young men go to other places to seek the means of livelihood, owing to their ignorance of arts, manufactures and industries, their efforts are fruitless. It is indubitable that it is owing to the lack of practical as opposed to the theoretical technical education, that the vast majority of young men are unable to obtain employment, while others have to take service that yields the smallest remuneration and is generally not of a permanent nature." Now it is very easy to say

that you believe that a practical system of technical education will have this beneficial result, and for you to say that it is indubitable that it is the absence of such a system of education which is the cause of the evils which beset the community; but I think we are bound to look into the real practical facts and the results. I feel it right to tell you that, as far as I am able to judge from the practical results of what has been attempted in the way of technical and industrial education in this Presidency, that the results with regard to your community have not shown a great measure of success. You have all heard, no doubt, of the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund. I am intimately acquainted with that institution. It contains various classes, the object of which is to impart practical technical teaching. There is a class for the teaching of telegraphy; there is a class for the teaching of music, principally for supplying such music as used in bands; there is a class for tailoring, another for shoemaking and another for carpentry. I have gone carefully into the results which have attended the practice of these classes for a good many years, and I am constrained to say that for the most part the results have been most disappointing. The telegraphy class is the only one which has succeeded in opening out a career for those who enter that school, for that class sends out a few boys as artisans; but with regard to the others, tailoring, the blacksmiths' and carpentry classes, I regret to say that, as far as my recollection goes, these

classes have hardly provided as many workmen belonging to the various trades in which they have been trained in the industrial school as I have fingers on my hand; so much so that the committee of the Lawrence Asylum, convinced of this failure, have had for some time past under consideration whether those classes should not be closed and abandoned as being a waste of time and waste of money. So far for the practical results of the industrial teaching in the Lawrence Asylum. But I would come nearer home and mention the attempt that has been made in Bangalore. I am told that a technical school has been established here which has been in receipt of a small grant from the Civil and Military station revenues and that it is doing well; but that it is not being patronised by others than natives, the reason given being that it is probably because it is entirely under native management. And one reason given for Europeans and Eurasians not joining it is that the hours of attendance are not suitable. It seems to me the excuse for not making use of a school within the reach of the Eurasian inhabitants of Bangalore, that the hours of attendance are not convenient, is a very shallow excuse. If there had been a strong desire to make use of such education brought within their reach, surely they could have got over the difficulty of unreasonable hours of attendance; and I must say that any representation to the management on the matter would have secured better arrangements. I am afraid my words are

discouraging to you, but I have to say so because this matter is a serious one; because the establishment of such an institution as you advocate in Bangalore would be an expensive matter, and public funds will have to be laid out. Before I, or any other responsible person, could venture to undertake such a thing, we must be fully satisfied that we have a good foundation to work upon and that we have a hopeful sphere of work before us. If such a work as you advocate were decided upon, I think there is very little doubt that Bangalore would supply advantages which other places in South India do not possess. You have drawn attention to the excellence of climate, to the large number of Anglo-Indians and Eurasians who inhabit Bangalore and its neighbourhood bearing a considerable proportion, about one-seventh, of the whole Anglo-Indian and Eurasian population of the Madras Presidency. I think, moreover, the population is a rapidly increasing one. For these reasons I think Bangalore will be a very suitable place, if any place at all is needed for the establishment of an industrial school for the assistance of the members of your community. I am sorry that in replying in these general terms to your address I have to speak with candour and plainness and that I cannot speak in a more pleasing and hopeful manner; but I am sure you will understand that truth and candour in this matter are above all things. Thanking you once again for your kind welcome and good wishes for the life and prosperity of myself and Lady Havelock, I will

now invite you, if you will be so good, to sit down and discuss the details. You may criticise anything I have said, and you are at full liberty to say anything that will further the scheme which you advocate.

ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO,

AND

REPLIES DELIVERED BY,

HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR A. E. HAVELOCK, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,

ON HIS

SIXTH TOUR

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

MADRAS:
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ADDRESSES AND REPLIES.

ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS AND THE INHABITANTS OF CONJEEVERAM.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Municipal Councillors and the inhabitants of Conjeeveram, most respectfully beg leave to offer a cordial welcome to Your Excellency on the occasion of Your Excellency's first visit to this ancient and historic town. As the old capital of the Chola Raj and as one of the holiest and most beautiful Cities of India, Kanchipuram has from time immemorial been held in great veneration by the people all over India. Many of its numerous temples are noted for their ancient architecture and inscriptions of historical value. Foremost among them are the two great temples at either end of the town, one dedicated to Siva and the other to Vishnu, which daily (more especially during the great annual festivals) attract pilgrims from all parts of India. Until recently a good supply of drinking water was a long-felt want in this town, in which cholera has usually been a concomitant of the annual festivals. This want has now been supplied by the introduction of a water-works scheme, sanctioned by the Government of Your Excellency's illustrious predecessor Lord Wenlock, and completed during Your Excellency's *régime* under the careful supervision of Mr. J. A.

Jones, Sanitary Engineer to Government, assisted by Mr. Nowrojee, Assistant Sanitary Engineer. With paternal kindness the Government was so gracious as to bear half of the total cost of the water-works amounting to Rs. 2,57,000, and indulgently lent the other half of the required outlay, permitting the liquidation of the debt within such a long period as 30 years. In this connection we beg to bring to Your Excellency's notice that the following gentlemen have charitably come forward and erected cattle troughs and public fountains :—

Rajah Sir S. Ramasami Moodelliar.
Mr. Lod Krishnadas Bala Mukundas.
" C. Venkatasubba Iyer.
" P. Sama Row.
" Krishnasamy Row.
" Daria Domasah.
" N. Munoosamy Moodelliar.

We beg permission to avail ourselves of this occasion to lay before Your Excellency a few of our wants, in the hope that they will meet with Your Excellency's kind consideration :—(1) The desirability of a substantial roof over a portion of the platform of the local railway station, to protect from exposure the thousands of pilgrims that alight here every day during the festivals ; (2) The desirability of establishing through telegraphic communication with Madras to enable the merchant population to send telegrams during the night also ; (3) Under existing arrangements passengers who wish to catch the fast Mail train that leaves Chingleput at 8–9 P.M.

for the South have to start from this town at 2–10 P.M. ; and passengers from the South by the morning fast Mail train that arrives at Chingleput at 6–6 A.M. as well as passengers from this place and the other stations of this branch line, have no means of catching the day passenger trains of the N.-W. and S.-W. lines of the Madras Railway that leave Arkonam between 9 and 10 A.M. as the first train to Arkonam reaches it only at 11–55 A.M. We request that the necessary alterations in the train service may be directed to be made to avoid as far as possible these inconveniences ; (4) As this is the largest and most populous town of the district, now possessing the advantage of a good water-supply, we beg leave to request that this may be made the Head Quarters of a Divisional Officer ; and (5) In consideration of the fact that many young boys from this town and the surrounding villages are put to the inconvenience of going to Madras to appear for the Matriculation Examination, that this may be made an examination centre for conducting the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University.

We take this opportunity to express our loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, of whose motherly solicitude for her subjects we are fully aware. In conclusion we venture to assure Your Excellency that Your Excellency's visit to this town will always be regarded with feelings of special gratification and pride, and we once more cordially welcome Your Excellency in our midst.

Praying that Your Excellency and Her Excellency

Lady Havelock may enjoy the blessing of long life and sound health.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND INHABITANTS OF CONJEEVERAM,—I beg you to accept my warm thanks for the cordial welcome which you have given me to Conjeeveram,—the golden or shining city, as indicated by the signification of its name. You claim for Conjeeveram antiquity and sacredness. With regard to antiquity, I believe that, if tradition can be relied upon, Conjeeveram began to exist as a city before the time of the Christian Era, then being a Buddhist city. Subsequently tradition reports that the Jains were the ruling people in Conjeeveram. But there is a fair amount of evidence to show that somewhere about the 11th century Conjeeveram was founded as a sacred Hindu city; therefore, in antiquity, Conjeeveram claims and holds a high place; in point of sacredness I believe I am right in saying Conjeeveram yields hardly even to the great city of Benares. But it was not on account of the antiquity or sacredness of Conjeeveram that the Government and Municipal Council agreed to spend between two and three lakhs of rupees in providing a good water-supply. The reasons that actuated Government and the Municipality were that Conjeeveram has grown to be an important centre of population, numbering a permanent population of over 40,000; and at the time of great pilgrimages numbers far in excess of

that. Combined with this large permanent and floating population, there was the fact that there was a good deal of cholera and other illnesses in Conjeeveram arising in a great measure from bad water. For these reasons the Government and the Municipality combined to set on foot the construction of water-works which will supply the town with a plentiful supply of wholesome water. Conjeeveram has for some time past had its own water-supply. The works that have now been constructed, and which I have the honour to inaugurate to-day, are, therefore, not exactly new works; they are rather the improvement and extension of what had already existed for many years. I would, therefore, wish to impress upon you that the water which is supplied by these new water-works comes from the same source, and is after all the same water, only purified and improved, that you have enjoyed for years past. The plan of construction of this water-works is a very ingenious one; it has the merit of having been very economically carried out; in fact there has been a saving on the estimate, a thing that can very seldom be said of any public works that are undertaken by Government. The surplus that remains is being utilised for still further improving the system of water-supply by the construction of a service reservoir, and by the extension of pipe lines through the streets. I may say that these improvements are sanctioned and will probably shortly be carried out. I think I am right in saying that the whole cost of this water-works has been

somewhere between two and three lakhs of rupees, which represents for each head of population about Rs. 6, or making allowance for the half share borne by the Government a cost for each member of the Conjeeveram population of about Rs. 3. As compared with the cost of water-works in other towns of India, this is a most favourably low cost; they average from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 a head against Rs. 6 in Conjeeveram; and the cost of supplying water to towns in England is far in excess of even the higher rates which I have mentioned as ruling in India. There is one circumstance connected with the use of water here which has caused me some surprise. I am informed that the consumption of water averages only about 5 gallons per head, and this is attributed to some sort of sentimental feeling with regard to the purity of the water. I would remind you of what I said just now, that the actual source of the water and the water itself remain the same; and, therefore, I do not think that, even to the most religiously inclined mind, there can be any reasonable objection to using the water as it is now supplied to you; and I trust that we shall soon hear that any objections that may exist on the grounds of the nature to which I referred will disappear, and that a larger use will be made of this great gift which has been bestowed upon the inhabitants of Conjeeveram. There is a considerable and wide margin for further development and increase in case the town should increase in population, or to meet the requirements of special times such as pilgrimages and other great

assemblages of population. Already the good effects of this water-supply have begun to be felt in the diminution of the number of cholera cases in Conjeeveram, a disease for which this city was unhappily somewhat celebrated. This I am glad to be able to say is the eleventh scheme of water-supply which has been undertaken by the Government of Madras. During the last seven years, nine have been completed and two of the eleven are in process of construction. I think I may say without self laudation or undue praise to the Government which I represent, that this is a very satisfactory outturn for the Sanitary Department. And I wish before closing my remarks on this subject of the water-works, to express my satisfaction at the good and economical way in which they have been carried out by Mr. Jones, the Sanitary Engineer, who is here present. Now, gentlemen, before proceeding to the formal ceremony of opening the water-works I will deal very shortly with the rest of your address. They are five heads of requests which I notice. They all appear to me to be of a fairly reasonable nature, and I will not therefore say more at the present moment than to assure you, that they will each in their turn be referred to the department which will naturally be concerned with it, and that if it be possible to comply with requests contained in these paragraphs of the address, that it will be very great pleasure to me to be able to do so. I am glad to observe that you take this opportunity of renewing your expressions of loyalty to Her Most

Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. The loyalty of Her Majesty's Indian subjects is absolutely too well known to need any assurance, but it is always satisfactory to Her Majesty's representative to receive an expression of this kind. I will now conclude by thanking you once more for your welcome here and for the beautiful preparations in the way of decorations and especially this magnificent pandal which you have made in my honour and for my pleasure. I thank you very heartily for your kind wishes for the health and prosperity of Lady Havelock and myself.

ADDRESS FROM RAJAH SIR S. RAMASAMI MOODELLIAR, *Kt.*, C.I.E.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—In offering my humble and hearty greetings to Your Excellency at your auspicious presence here to-day, I beg respectfully to explain how the idea originated in my mind of instituting Lying-in wards in this historic city, which is an important centre of Hindu pilgrimage in the Presidency. I happened some-time ago to visit this ancient place of highly conservative population, and my attention was drawn to the rather remarkable fact of a number of women resorting for medical aid to the hospital which is maintained by the local Municipality. It was then pointed out to me by Mr. P. M. Sambanda Moodelliar, the Civil Apothecary in charge, that the absence of Lying-in accommodation was a drawback in it. Some little experience I had myself had of the importance of medical relief afforded to women in cases of maternity by way of preventing still-births of their children or premature graves to themselves amidst indescribable agony and suffering—an experience acquired from the successful working of the Lying-in hospitals I had built and endowed in Madras and elsewhere—induced me to agree with that gentleman; and, as I then had been for sometime cherishing a desire to raise a memorial to His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales in token of my gratitude for his personal kindness to me, I resolved to provide the hospital here with a ward with two beds at a cost of Rs. 2,500. This small idea was subsequently enlarged into a provision of two wards of three beds each, one for higher castes and the other for lower castes at a cost of Rs. 7,000. But at the suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Engineer to Government, to whom the plan of the intended wards was submitted, the idea received a further development, and I gladly undertook the construction of two large wards with four beds each for cases of full-term confinement. The estimate for the building, with all improvements and additions, having consequently risen to Rs. 10,000, I have placed that sum in trust in the hands of the Municipality of Conjeeveram. If any proof was wanting, Sir, of your warm and generous interest in such humane undertakings for the good of my helpless country-men and women,

it is now afforded by your readiness to favour us with the willing aid and guidance of your Government, and by your condescension to come in our midst this evening and take part in the present ceremony. I respectfully invite Your Excellency to do me and the assembly gathered here, the honour of laying the foundation stone of this Maternity Hospital in commemoration of Your Excellency's gracious visit to this place. And while one of the wards will bear the cherished name of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor according to my original idea, I would respectfully ask Your Excellency's permission to connect the other ward with your honoured name. Before concluding, I earnestly join in the profound wish of one and all here present, that the Giver of all good may grant Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Havelock, whose benign presence we all miss on this occasion, a long prosperous life and every felicity.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

RAJAH SIR RAMASAMI MOODELLIAR,—I thank you for your kind greetings on the occasion of my presence to-day. Your name is widely known by your many acts of benevolence; but I consider the people, and especially the women, of Madras owe you a deep debt of gratitude for the special munificence you have exhibited in providing for the relief of the terrible suffering and loss of life attendant in this country on the act of bringing children into the world. I do not think it is generally known

how great is the loss of life in this way and how terrible are the sufferings that are endured in consequence of imperfect and ignorant treatment and carelessness during the early stages of the life of the infant and shortly after the confinement of the mother. But I cannot imagine any more beneficent way of doing good to the people of this country than by the establishment of these Lying-in hospitals and wards in which you have taken a special interest, relieving in many cases by the operation of these wards the sufferings and loss of life to which I have alluded, and by spreading through the country a knowledge which people do not possess, of the manner of treatment in cases of this kind. I have heard with interest the account you have given of the gradual growth of the institution with which you intend to endow this town of Conjeeveram. It had a small beginning, but your kind heart has allowed it from time to time to expand until now you have already with your generous hands presented the town of Conjeeveram with a sufficient sum of money to erect a hospital for as many as eight beds. It is a happy thought that you should wish to associate this good work with the name of the charming and lamented Prince Albert Victor. I gladly accept the invitation which you have given me to lay the foundation stone of this institution, and I feel proud that my name should be associated with it in company with that of His Royal Highness the late Prince Albert Victor. I am about to lay the foundation stone

of another monument of Rajah Sir Ramasami Moodelliar's warm heart and generous hand. I am sure all those present, and the people of Madras, will join with me in feeling and expressing our gratitude to Rajah Sir Ramasami Moodelliar and our appreciation of his thoughtfulness and beneficence. (Cheers.) Before proceeding to the task which is allotted to me, I wish to thank you once again for your kind welcome, and to express on behalf of Lady Havelock her regret that she was not able to face the fatigue of the journey, otherwise it would have given her the greatest satisfaction in taking part in the ceremony of to-day and in carrying forward, as this will, a line of benevolence in which she has always taken a special prominent interest.

[G. / 25 A]
500—8-12-97.

Legd. DEPARTMENT.

C. No.

SUBJECT.

H.E. the Governor's fourth Tour, also fifth & Sixth

Secretary.

FOR ORDERS.

The Legislative matters referred to in the fourth tour addresses & replies thereto are the following: ——

1. Legislation in the matter of religious Endowments. pp. 271, 272, 276, 321, 324-8, 348-9, 354
2. Appeals from village magistrates' decisions pp. 314-315, 318
3. Succession duties in the case of native Christians pp. 361, 365-8
4. ~~Sub~~ The holding of meetings of Legislative Council during the Stay of Govt. on the [illegible] p. 397.

Of the four items, the first & the last [illegible] relate to Legislative department.

Item no. 2 is for the Judicial or the [illegible] department in the first instance.

Item no. 3 is also for Judicial & the matter of legislation is one for the Su[illegible] Legislative council

The replies of His Excellency [illegible] the [illegible] of legislation on the Subject of [illegible]

Endowments have simply to be noted for future guidance. No action need be taken. &c.

It is therefore submitted that the current may be recorded.

There is nothing for legislative in the reports of the fifth & sixth towns.

Order No 20 dy 31.3.98

Yes this

31 3 98

S.S.R.
30.3.98

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When signed
} 189 .

READ AGAIN G.O., No. DATED
189 ,

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.							
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.							
PAPERS 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.

[L. / 16]
200—25-7-96

Legislative (1898) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 20

DATED 31. 3. 98

INDEXED.

4/5 [Enclosed — Book — Fifth & Sixth
South Tour in the
Madras Presidency]
Page no. 239 to 430
4 + 343

[Despatch Abstract.]

Recording proceeds Pub dept forwarding copies of ~~the~~ H.E.'s fourth tour addresses replies for the necessary action

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

[G/69] 500—2-71.

islative (1898) Department.

CURRENT No. 10

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Order

S.G.R. 17.3.98

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Dated 16. 3. 98

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SUBJECT.

Stating that copies of "Address presented to & replies delivered by H.E. the Governor on his fourth tour in the Presidency will be forwarded [illegible]

ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO,

AND

REPLIES DELIVERED BY,

HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR A. E. HAVELOCK, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,

ON HIS

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ADDRESSES AND REPLIES.

ADDRESS FROM THE ST. THOMAS' SYRIAN CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY OF MALABAR.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the representatives of the St. Thomas' Syrian Christian Community of Malabar, residing at Kunnankulam, beg to approach Your Excellency with this address of welcome on this occasion of Your Excellency's first tour through the Native State of Cochin, to which it has been our privilege to belong from a very remote period.

A short resume of the history of our community may not be uninteresting to Your Excellency. The St. Thomas' Syrian Christian Community residing in Travancore, Cochin and parts of British Malabar, had its origin with the advent of the Apostle Thomas about the middle of the first century. It is commonly believed that the Apostle's labours resulted in the immediate conversion of several Brahman villages and the consequent founding of seven churches, including Palayur in our immediate neighbourhood. These high caste converts formed the nucleus of the community which soon developed itself into a national body increasing in numbers rising in influence and political importance, enjoying the peculiar advantages arising from the possession of an indigenous and independent form of church

government and commanding the confidence and respect of the Native potentates of the period. Such a state of things continued for many centuries till the Portuguese sway was established in India, and from which period commenced its sad decline until at last better days dawned upon the community when the British flag of peace and progress was unfurled over the empire. We should be considered highly ungrateful, if we omitted to mention here the blessings of toleration vouchsafed all along to our community by a long line of illustrious sovereigns to whose fostering care it has pleased Providence to entrust our destinies. We would also remark here with thankfulness upon the special encouragement offered to our educated youths by the liberal Government of our enlightened and benevolent Maharajah, whose confidence is reposed in a minister of rare and exceptional parts.

We also avail ourselves of this opportunity of thanking Your Excellency for the very kind permission so condescendingly accorded to us to present this address of welcome.

That the Almighty may shower His choicest blessings on Her Excellency Lady Havelock and Your Excellency, and that you may have a safe and pleasant journey is the earnest prayer of Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Representatives of the St. Thomas' Syrian Christian Community of Malabar,—I accept with

warm thanks your expressions of welcome to this State. I have listened with great interest to the short history you have given of the origin of your body in this country and of the events which have marked its history during the many centuries that you have existed here. The history of the Syrian Church on the West Coast of India is, as a matter of history, deeply interesting in itself, and to all bodies claiming to be Christians it is a matter of special interest, and I have therefore listened with deep feelings of sympathy and interest to the information you have been pleased to give me. I have remarked with great satisfaction the acknowledgments which you express of the enlightened and liberal rule under which you live in this country, and to the testimonies which you have given of the kind protection and beneficent disposition of the present ruler of this country and of his Government. I beg to thank you before taking leave of you for your kind wishes on behalf of Lady Havelock and myself and for your hope that we may have a pleasant journey and safe return to our home in Madras.

ADDRESS FROM THE CHALDEAN SYRIAN CHRISTIANS OF TRICHUR.

May it please Your Excellency,—We, Chaldean Syrian Christians of Trichur, crave Your Excellency's leave to approach your exalted person, and to avail ourselves of this opportunity of Your Excellency's first visit to this ancient capital of

the Cochin State, to express our sentiments of loyalty and sincere respect.

We are proud to think that this is the third time that we have been granted the privilege of welcoming representatives of the British Government in the Southern Presidency—the two former occasions being when Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff and Lord Connemara visited these parts on tours similar to the one over which this town is now rejoicing.

As Your Excellency may be aware, we form part of the great community of the Syrian Rite which, from very remote times, has existed on these coasts under the tolerant and paternal sway of our Native Sovereigns. Setting aside the traditional ascription of the origin of the Church in India to the Apostle St. Thomas, the evangelising mission, in the second century, of the learned and eloquent pantænus from Alexandria; the visit in the eighth century and subsequent sojourn in Malabar of Thomas of Cana; the grant by Cheraman Perumal, a powerful sovereign of Malabar, and his successors, of those social and civil privileges, the charters of which were deposited at Cochin soon after the arrival of the Portuguese; the Synod of Diamper assembled in 1599 by Alexis de Menezes, Archbishop of Goa; the split in 1665 of the old Syrian Church of India; the Inquisition at Goa, which finally closed its blood-stained career in 1816;—these, we may be permitted to say, are some of the

events which mark epochs in the history of the Syrian Christians of Malabar.

Although the community to which we belong has thus seen foul times and fair, it is one of our pleasantest duties to acknowledge, when opportunities offer, that the part of its history covered by British suzerainty is by far the brightest period of its existence. Under the quickening and refining influence of English education, the Rajahs of the Royal Family of Cochin have been enabled to rule over the country on far more intelligent and rational principles than those of their less favoured predecessors of ancient times; so much so that if the State continues to be governed, as we hope it will, by princes like the present highly-cultured Rajah of Cochin, advised by ministers like our esteemed Dewan Mr. P. Rajagopalachari, we can assert with confidence that this State, small as it is, must attain in a few decades to a condition of material prosperity and completeness of administrative arrangements which many an outsider might well envy.

It is almost needless on our part on this occasion to touch upon wants which our community would wish to get supplied, as we believe that all just and reasonable prayers, from whatever quarters they may come, will be attended to with the promptitude and energy so characteristic of the present administration of Cochin. We are grateful for what Government has already done for us in opening a separate Anglo-Vernacular School for

our girls, and we shall be very happy if the usefulness of the institution be increased by raising it to, at least, the grade of a Lower Secondary school. We form a very considerable, if not the major, portion of the population of Trichur, but our community is entirely unrepresented in the Sanitary Committee of the place, although there are, among us, men who are competent enough to furnish useful information to the committee and be serviceable to it in various ways. The extreme scarcity of water in the hot season, both for drinking and bathing purposes, in the thickly-populated parts of the town, has been the subject of numerous memorials to Government; and although we have been promised tanks, similar to those granted to our local high caste Hindu brethren, by successive Dewans for the last forty years, the work of actually sinking such tanks has yet to be taken in hand.

We fear we have engaged Your Excellency's attention too long. But before taking leave, we would express our sincere wish that Your Excellency and Lady Havelock may find your trip to this coast which abounds in picturesque sights and luxuriant vegetation, pleasant and interesting.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CHALDEAN SYRIAN CHRISTIANS OF TRICHUR,—I accept with many thanks your kind address and your expressions of loyalty and sincere respect. I find, with my predecessors in the Government of Madras, whose names you have

mentioned, equal pleasure in visiting this beautiful and interesting part of Southern India. The history that you give of your community in India is deeply interesting. I admit that there are great difficulties in understanding the differences that exist among the several bodies of Syrian Christian Community which exists on this coast. It has been one of the things which I have looked forward to in coming among you to try and arrive at a clear understanding of your position here. The history that you have given me in your address is, therefore, of great help to me. I am glad to hear that you acknowledge as fully as you do the enlightened and beneficent rule under which you live. My short observation of the State of Cochin since I arrived in it yesterday has been sufficient to show me that the people appear to live in ease and prosperity. It is true that nature has done very much for you, but even the gifts of nature, however good they may be, without good Government, would fail to present the aspect of happiness and prosperity which one observes in the faces and persons of the people among whom one passes. I observe that you dwell upon certain wants which you consider that you should be supplied. The first is a request that the grade of your girls' school might be raised. I gather that this is under the consideration of the Government of Cochin. You represent that you would like to have a Syrian Christian on the Sanitary Committee. I am informed that there is already one member of the Christian body on that

committee, and that the Government of Cochin has got this particular request of yours under consideration. You dwell, I see, in your address on the want of sufficient water in times of heat and drought. This is a want in which I can feel very sincere sympathy with you. I am assured that the Government of Cochin has been considering the provision of such a tank since 1896, that the matter is now in correspondence, and that a site has been selected, and that an estimate for the work is being prepared. In conclusion, I beg to express my thanks for your kind wishes on behalf of Lady Havelock and myself, and to assure you that your hope that we shall admire the beauties of scenery of your country will be fully gratified. We have already observed how beautiful the country is, and during the next week or ten days that we shall pass in the States of Cochin and Travancore, I know that we shall still have further cause to admire the surroundings through which we pass.

ADDRESS FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF THE SYRIAN RITE OF TRICHUR.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Roman Catholics of the Syrian Rite, subject to the Vicariate Apostolic of Trichur, who acknowledge the authority of His Holiness the Pope, humbly crave leave to avail ourselves of this opportunity of Your Excellency's first visit to Trichur, to express our sentiments of sincere respect and loyalty to the

representative of Her Majesty in the Southern Presidency. We consider ourselves honoured by your visit to these parts, and are extremely glad to welcome you and Lady Havelock to this town.

Our native sovereigns, appreciating and accepting the beautiful administrative system of England, have made religious toleration a principle of their state-policy, administering even-handed justice to all classes of their subjects. It is our firm conviction that the blessings and comforts we enjoy in this State can nowhere be obtained, except in a State like this protected by the salutary control of the Great British Government.

We form part of a great community of the Syrian Rite, which, from very remote times, has existed on these coasts. Once we were an undivided community, but unfortunately in the middle of the seventeenth century a division broke out, the consequences of which are visible in the separated body of Syrian Christians, who form the Jacobite Syrian Community in Malabar. At the period of the secession these formed less than a third of the whole body and probably retain the same proportion to the remaining two-thirds, which now number about 224,000, divided into three ecclesiastical governments subject to the Great See of St. Peter, acknowledging his authority in his successors, the Bishops of Rome.

It may interest Your Excellency to know that we, who were up to the middle of last year governed by Bishops of the Latin Rite, are now under

native Bishops of the Syrian Rite in communion with the Holy See of Rome. According to statistics lately compiled by our Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Menachery, we, Syrian Catholics, north of the Chalakudy river, included in the Vicariate Apostolic of Trichur, number 64,117 souls with 62 churches and 14 chapels. A small section of our brethren in this neighbourhood having been led astray into schism are still separated from us, but we hope and pray they may soon rejoin the body, outside of which they must suffer from want of spiritual and moral vitality.

We are highly thankful to Your Excellency for having given us the privilege to acquaint you with these few details of our past history and present status and to give expression to our feelings of love and respect towards your exalted person.

In conclusion wishing Your Excellency and Lady Havelock a pleasant journey and happy return to the seat of Your Excellency's Government.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN REPRESENTING THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF THE SYRIAN RITE,—I beg you to accept my thanks for your kind welcome to this part of Southern India and to say that I am very pleased to be among you. I have listened with great interest to the history which you have given me of your position as Christians on this coast. It is a subject attendant with considerable difficulty to understand the exact position and doctrines of the Syrian Church in this

part of India; but, with regard to your own special section of that body, the matter is rendered comparatively easy as you tell me that you are under the authority of His Holiness the Pope, and that your Rite is carried on in the same manner as the Roman Rite, except that it is rendered in Syriac instead of in Latin. I have observed with satisfaction the expressions you have used in talking of the Government under which you live in the State of Cochin. You are fortunate enough to live under an extremely enlightened and liberal Government, and I am glad to see that you appreciate your fortunate position in that respect. I beg to thank you, in conclusion, for your kind wishes on behalf of Lady Havelock and myself for a pleasant journey through your country, and for a safe return to Madras.

ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS OF COCHIN.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Members of the Municipal Council and, as such, representatives of the rate-payers and inhabitants of Cochin, beg most respectfully to welcome Your Excellency to this town. The Council of the Municipality of Cochin esteems it a happiness that, considering its very remote and isolated position, it has pleased Your Excellency to visit the town, even though for a very few hours, and they venture to express the hope that by such visit Your Excellency will be the more able to realise the difficulties under

which the Council labours in those matters which the Government, in its earnest endeavours for the amelioration of the condition of all under its sway, has ever urged with constant solicitude upon the attention of the municipality, to wit: the Health, Sanitation and Water-supply of the town. Owing to its peninsular character and its being so intimately associated with the Native town of Cochin, and also by reason of its limited extent, the town is probably unique in the almost total absence from its people of a landholding class and also of what may be called a middle class among the Natives; for almost all the Native merchants doing business in the port belong not to the British but to the Native town; further, the immense bulk of the population belongs to the fishing castes, whose means of existence are extremely meagre, or to those who are employed under the few European firms whose yards occupy, as Your Excellency will notice, almost the whole of the river foreshore of the town. The whole town comprises only very slightly over one square mile. If from this be deducted the *maidans* and the yards of the Europeans, Your Excellency will be able to judge to how great a degree the remainder of the town is congested by its 17,600 inhabitants. Your Excellency will also see, the Councillors think, that the drainage of the town, which is so often insisted upon by the Presidency Sanitary officers, is utterly impracticable except with such works for the discharge of the sewage into the sea, as by their expense, would be altogether

beyond the capabilities of so poor a population, and that it has not been apathy, but the exigence of physical features, and the absence of pecuniary means, which have prevented the municipality from giving effect, in such manner as they would like, to the constantly repeated suggestions of the Sanitary officers upon this head. Your Excellency in passing through the thoroughfares will inevitably notice the prevalence of elephantiasis, which seems to be the direct consequence of that absolute absence of a good water-supply which is perhaps the supreme need of the town. The town is entirely cut off from fresh water rivers and streams, and the late boring conducted by Government to near 400 feet in depth, has, the Councillors submit, absolutely demonstrated that potable water cannot, by anything the town can do, be got from local wells. The collection of rain water from the house roofs has, with more or less insistence at various times, been urged upon the attention of the municipality, and trials which the Sanitary officers have, unfortunately, thought half-hearted, have been made in this direction; but the Council feels convinced that a glance at the buildings in the town, and their disconnected situation, will demonstrate to Your Excellency that a supply from such a source, to last more than a very few days after the cessation of the rain, is outside practical means. At present the only water fit for drinking and culinary purposes is brought in casks from the river. Always some 15 miles distant, and, puny as such a scheme may seem,

the Council confesses to seeing no remedy for the existent intense evil beyond a considerable extension of that system. Possibly, by the employment of two or more paddle steam tank boats to bring the water to a wharf, and an elevated tank into which it could be pumped by some adaptation of the boats' own engines or by a stationary pump, with distributing pipes from the tank, a sufficiency of water for bare drinking and culinary purpose might be supplied more cheaply than at present, and at a current rate not beyond the means of those needing the water. But the initial expense of this also would render it an impossibility without assistance from the Government. The Council has been eager to improve the hospital up to that standard which the Health officers are continually urging, but is utterly unable from want of funds to do as it would wish. The assessment for municipal tax has, from the year 1879, been up to the maximum percentage which the late Act allowed; and although the present Act allows the imposition of a further and increased rate of taxation, the Council feels that an increased assessment would be crushing to the major part of the inhabitants. The Council craves leave to draw Your Excellency's attention to the fact that the port dues levied in Cochin amount to not less than Rs. 40,000, the average for the past ten years being Rs. 46,890; the average expenditure upon the port has been Rs. 10,436 only, leaving a surplus of Rs. 36,454 annually. The Council likewise humbly represents that the port and town are for

all practical purposes synonymous, for there is almost no cultivation, and scarce any manufactures, and almost the whole population is devoted, in nearer or more remote ways, to the place as a port alone. Hence the Council would humbly pray that the port dues should, in some considerable way, be made to contribute to the necessities of the town. Formerly a sum of Rs. 500 was given, but this has been withdrawn since 1880. The Council is not unmindful of the immense and unlooked for drain there has this year been upon the resources of the empire, and, remembering them, can hardly dare hope that at the present time its prayer for pecuniary aid will be granted; but the Councillors look forward with confident hope that, when with the return of prosperity the Government shall have less need of retrenchment, the present happy visit of Your Excellency will prove to be the cause of indulgent attention being given to the exigencies of the town.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF COCHIN,—I accept with many thanks your address and your welcome to your old and historic town of Cochin. I am glad to find that the Municipality of Cochin enjoys full representative privileges which can be granted under the existing law. I find that out of 16 Councillors 12 are elected and 4 are either nominated or appointed *ex officio*. I find also that the different nationalities and

religions are very fairly represented, there being on the Municipal Council 2 Europeans, 5 Eurasians, 3 Native Christians, 3 Hindus and 2 Muhammadans. On examining the last report on the working of the municipality I find that in general that working has been satisfactory. The only exception, which I can find in the report to satisfactory working, is with regard to private scavenging and matters of education. I have no doubt that any deficiencies that may exist in matters of education are due to the small amount of revenue which the Council has at its disposal. I will now proceed to answer, as far as I can, the points which you have raised in your address. I can assure you that I appreciate the difficulties which surround you, arising from the situation of your town, from the crowded population, and from the small amount which the Council have at their disposal. I learn that there are three principal points on which you consider your position is unsatisfactory. The first is the drainage of the town, the second is your water-supply, and the third is the condition of your hospital. With regard to the first, the drainage of the town, I can quite appreciate the difficulties which you point out in your address, that by the nature of things it is extremely difficult, except by very expensive appliances, to effect a satisfactory scheme of drainage. The only alleviation which in your present circumstances I can suggest for this is the strictest possible attention to matters connected with sanitation and scavenging, to establish as far as lies in your

power a very strict and perfect system of conservancy. Any scheme of drainage is, I fear, beyond your own powers; and at this moment, I am afraid the Government would hardly be able to assist you to a sufficient extent in any scheme which is likely to be effectual. Now I turn to the question of water-supply. Here I warmly sympathise with you. I can see the difficulty is a very serious one in itself, having very baneful results in the unhealthiness of the town, especially the prevalence of the painful form of disease to which you allude in your address. I am unable at present to propose any very certain scheme by which this want of good supply of water can be made good; but I think I can still make these suggestions, out of which something may possibly be done. I believe that the Government of Cochin has some scheme on foot for supplying water to that portion of Cochin which belongs to the State, and which adjoins the town of British Cochin; and it may be possible for the municipal body to share with the Cochin State the cost of whatever plan they may devise for the purpose. I would take the liberty of persisting once again in the possibility of your getting some relief by the collection of rain water from the roofs of houses, and in making this suggestion I may tell you that I speak with tolerably wide and personal experience. I have lived in many places where, for purposes of drinking and cooking, people were entirely dependent upon the rain water which they could get from the roofs of their houses. In one particular place that I can think of at the

present moment, in the West India Islands, the house that I lived in had its entire water-supply collected from roofs in large tanks. We had absolutely no other water-supply that I can remember, and yet I remember no great stint in the water we had for our use; there was ample for cooking and drinking purposes, and even for washing purposes. I may tell you that the place I refer to had a smaller rainfall than your town of Cochin. My belief is that this system of collecting water from the roofs has not succeeded here because really no earnest and intelligent effort has yet been made in the matter. A careful system of guttering for the roof is necessary, iron tanks should be procured according to the needs or size of a house, and every precaution should be taken that the roof is clean; and when these preliminaries are carried out, I can assure you that though it is not quite possible to obtain a perfect supply, yet it is possible to obtain most wholesome water that can be got in a fairly sufficient quantity. I would, therefore, venture, seeing that the matter has been frequently brought to my notice, to press this consideration upon you. There is yet another hope, and that is that of a further prosecution of the scheme, which I believe, has already been tried of endeavouring to obtain water from artesian wells. I have only just been able to get possession of a report on the subject, but I find that already a certain measure of success has attended the very slight degree of working which has yet been carried out in this direction.

I suggest that it may be possible by persevering in carrying the depths of the experimental well which I believe is in existence here to greater extent that better results may yet be obtained. In closing my remarks on this subject of water-supply, I can only say that I regret I am unable to give you any more hopeful expectations that I have made in commenting upon the three possible schemes which, as you know, are already before you. You next mention your desire to improve the hospital up to that standard which the Health officers are continually urging, but are utterly unable for want of funds to do as you could wish. I can only trust that the municipality will persevere in their efforts to carry out the excellent object which they seem in this direction to have at heart. You propose in this connection that a portion of the Port funds should be diverted to the purpose of improving your hospital, I think I understand you, also for other municipal purposes you are probably aware that the Port funds are appropriated by law to certain purposes, and moreover that the Port funds of all the Madras ports on the western side of the presidency are grouped into one fund for the general uses of all ports. It is, therefore, impossible to allocate the funds of one particular port to be entirely used for the use of that one particular port. There is, however, one possibility, I think, under the law of granting you some assistance in this direction. The Act provides, I believe, that it is permissible for a grant to be given to any hospital or institution in

which it can be shown sailors get assistance or advantage. It will be therefore for you to show that in the hospital which you mention in your address or in any other institution which you may have here direct advantage is conferred upon the sea-faring population, and if you make a representation to that effect, I will make it my duty to see if the Government can possibly give you a grant somewhat in the form which you mention in your address you received in recent times for the assistance of this hospital. Please remember that any grant of that kind must be strictly conditional upon your proving that the hospital or institution, whatever it may be, is directly beneficial to the sea-faring population of this port. Port dues apparently are meant by the law for the benefit of the port, and all matters immediately connected with the port. Whatever my own wishes on the subject may be, Government would be forbidden by law of appropriating any part of your Port funds except for the purposes laid down by the law. I think I have now fairly exhausted the subjects which you bring forward in your address, and it only remains for me to thank you for your welcome and to say that I expect considerable pleasure and interest in visiting the various points of note in your very interesting and historic town.

ADDRESS FROM THE STUDENTS OF THE MAHARAJAH'S COLLEGE, TRIVANDRUM.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the students of His Highness the Maharajah's College, beg leave to approach Your Excellency with this address of respectful and cordial welcome on the occasion of Your Excellency's visit to this Institution.

It is a source of extreme gratification to us that Your Excellency's visit should take place in this year of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen-Empress, who has attained a unique position on the illustrious roll of British Sovereigns not only by the length, but also by the unrivalled goodness and beneficence of her reign. On the memorable day of the Jubilee it was our proud privilege to meet at the Residency Mr. F. A. Nicholson, then Her Majesty's representative in Travancore, and to convey our sense of loyalty and devotion to the Queen-Empress.

To-day has been granted to us the happiness of meeting Her Majesty's Vicegerent in Southern India, whose regard for the progressive ideals that have all along inspired Her Majesty's reign, and whose unremitting solicitude for the welfare of the millions committed to his charge, have already won for him the enduring name of "The People's Governor."

The Institution which Your Excellency has done the honour of visiting to-day was founded in 1834 as His Highness the Maharajah's Free School, with the object of providing education in English

for the subjects of His Highness. The services of Mr. Roberts and afterwards of Mr. Beusley were secured as Headmaster for the school. It may be of interest to Your Excellency to know that even before the Madras University was founded, the standard of instruction imparted in the school was little inferior to that of the present B.A. Degree Examination, and that most of the high offices in this State are even now filled by men who received their instruction in that institution. In 1869, under the able guidance of Mr. John Ross, M.A., of Edinburgh University, the institution developed into a college. Under Mr. Ross and his successor Dr. R. Harvey of Glasgow University, His Highness' College became one of the foremost educational institutions in Southern India, and achieved considerable success. In 1884 Mr. H. N. Read, M.A., of Cambridge University was appointed to the newly established Chair of Chemistry, which, on his retirement was ultimately filled by Dr. A. W. Bishop of Munich University. When alterations in the University curriculum necessitated the strengthening of the college staff, Dr. A. Crichton Mitchell of Edinburgh University was appointed to the Chair of Mathematics and the late Rai Bahadur P. Sundram Pillay, M.A., to the Chair of Philosophy. It is a source of great pride to us that the first and as yet only successful attempt to vindicate our countrymen against the reproach of want of orginality, and to establish the credit of the alumni of the Madras University for valuable historical investigations,

should have been made by the last-named gentleman, whose recent death we still deplore. The Professorial staff has further been strengthened by the appointment of Mr. C. S. Boyle, M.A., of Oxford University, and of Mr. M. LaBouchardiere, M.A., of Madras University, as Professors of English; and also by that of Mr. S. Subrahmania Sastri, M.A., as Lecturer in Philosophy.

The college possesses a valuable library containing over 4,000 volumes in various branches of literature and science; and a reading room supplied with all the important English and Indian newspapers and magazines. There are also several literary associations connected with the institution, of which mention may here be made of the College Tamil Society, and the College Debating Society, the latter one of the oldest institutions of the kind in Southern India. The College authorities have always paid great attention to the physical training of the students who almost every afternoon may be seen going through a course of exercises at the gymnasium or keenly pursuing a game at tennis or football. We cannot be sufficiently grateful to our Principal and Professors who have worked with zeal and energy for our mental, moral, and physical development, and we are eternally beholden to our beloved Maharajah for the interest he has at all times evinced in our progress and welfare.

Offering Your Excellency once again our cordial welcome, we beg leave, with Your Excellency's permission, to subscribe ourselves.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

STUDENTS OF H.H. THE MAHARAJAH'S COLLEGE,—I beg you to accept my warm thanks for your kind words of welcome. I have listened with great interest to the short history which you have given of this institution. It has been in existence for something over 60 years. It has risen from comparative insignificance to the place of one of the most eminent institutions of its kind in Southern India. The successes which this College has achieved are well-known. You have mentioned in the course of your address that the college is possessed of a good and valuable library. The Principal has just had the kindness to take me through your library. I congratulate you on the possession of such a valuable adjunct to this institution—(cheers). During the short time that I have been Governor of Madras it has been my pleasure and duty to preside as Chancellor of the University and distribute diplomas of distinctions won at that University. I myself have distributed somewhere between 12 and 13 hundred of such diplomas. It has often entered into my mind to think what the students who received at my hands those diplomas did afterwards with the education which they had received. It should be remembered that education up to that point is, after all, only a preparation, and that if it is to be made of real value and to be brought to the culmination of its intention it should be followed by a judicious course of reading. If I have one word of advice I would venture to give, it is this. Those

who are students of this college and those who have gained honours and diplomas at the University of Madras should not consider, when they attain those points, their work of education has finished. They should set before them the duty of perfecting them, and one of the best means of doing that is by adopting a proper course of reading. Advice as to the course of reading that should be adopted should be obtained from your Professors and those who know of your particular qualifications and talents, of course, governed to a certain extent by your inclination. You have mentioned, in the course of your address, the name of your lamented Professor Rai Bahadur P. Sundram Pillay. The name of this gentleman was prominently brought to my notice about March or April last, when he sent in a paper which he had prepared to compete for a prize which the Government of Madras had offered for an essay on epigraphy. After considerable consideration the Government of Madras decided on giving Mr. Sundram Pillai a portion of the reward which they had offered: (cheers). Our decision had hardly been given, when, much to my regret, the announcement was made of the death of your Professor, in the papers. I congratulate you on the success gained by him, while I sympathise with you in the loss which you have sustained in his being so suddenly called away from his duties among you. Now students of the college, I will not detain you with any further word, except that I heard with extreme pleasure your tribute of gratitude to H.H. the

Maharajah for the liberal policy and the generous hand which he has used in dealing with this particular educational institution, and with the general cause of education throughout this prosperous and enlightened State. (Loud applause.)

ADDRESS FROM THE FEMALE STUDENTS AND PUPILS OF THE MAHARAJAH'S COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the students and pupils of H.H. the Maharajah's College and High School for Girls, approach Your Excellency with an address of cordial and respectful welcome on the happy occasion of Your Excellency's visit to our college, an institution which is proud of being one of the only two institutions of its kind in all this Southern Presidency. We are sure that visits such as this cannot fail to have a most wholesome influence upon us all. Can anything be more encouraging than the presence in our midst of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Vicegerent in Southern India who has made it the study of his life to make the subjects of all classes entrusted to his care happy and contented and who, by acts of kindness and benevolence, has won for himself the enviable name of "The People's Governor"?

A short history of our college, we feel, will not be without interest to Your Excellency, whose unbounded zeal in the cause of female education is well known. Our institution has had a useful life

of some forty years. During the last thirty years it has been a Government School known as "The Sircar Girls' School." It has had to the good fortune to be guided from its beginning by excellent European ladies working heart and soul for the good of their sisters of the East. We allude to Miss Abel and Miss Mainwaring, the first two Lady Superintendents of the School. Miss Donnelly, the late Lady Superintendent, raised the school first to the Middle school standard and then towards the close of her earnest and disinterested labours here, she obtained its recognition as a High School. These ladies deserve to be called the pioneers of female education in Travancore and to be reckoned among the benefactors of India, for it has been said that if ever a panacea is found for the evils and miseries we meet within this country, it will be in the advance of female education. The foundation of a college for girls began to be considered and by the advice of the Secretary of State for India, the Travancore Government invited Miss Williams to accept the principalship of the college. This distinguished lady's disinterested and untiring exertions, combined with her high culture, have improved the tone and work of the institution much during the past two years and-a-half. Our college was affiliated at the beginning of this year to the University of Madras—an event which permits us to feel that we have indeed a part in the great world of letters.

With pride and gratitude we observe that we owe all this encouragement and progress to the

fostering care of His Highness the Maharajah and His Highness' illustrious predecessors who have evinced a keen and deep interest in the cause of female education. Our sincere thanks are also due to our Lady Principal and to the other teachers for their hearty co-operation.

In conclusion we tender our heart-felt thanks to Your Excellency for Your Excellency's kind visit to us, and earnestly pray that the Almighty Ruler may bless Your Excellency with a long and happy life.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

STUDENTS AND PUPILS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH'S COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,—I thank you with all my heart for your kind words of welcome, and also for the cheerful and charming manner in which you have expressed—with your faces and with your hands—your gladness at my coming. I have heard with interest the short history you have been good enough to give me of your college. It has risen from a comparatively small beginning to a very important place in 40 years. It has thus developed more quickly than the institution opposite, which has taken 63 years to get its present place. It is, perhaps, only natural that your sex are generally quicker in matters of many kinds than the opposite sex. I congratulate the college on the distinction it has lately acquired of being affiliated to the University of Madras. I have heard with great satisfaction and sympathy the high appreciation which you have expressed of the munificent and sympathetic attitude of His Highness the Maharajah towards this institution. I believe the same sentiments prevail on the part of His Highness with regard to female education generally throughout the State, and the result of that sympathetic attitude is that in Travancore, I think I am right in saying that female education is in a more advanced condition than in any other part of Southern India. One is generally expected, on occasions of this kind, to give advice. I am sure you need very little of it. But still I will venture to give one little word of advice. Don't be led by your zeal for distinction to go too fast. Gradual progress, will, I am sure, in the end, achieve greater results than rapid jumps. The aim of female education in India, should, I think, be to implant, upon existing social and family conditions, the improvements and enlightenment of the West. There should be no attempt to destroy what already exists. Let us try to improve and brighten and perfect it. In conclusion, students and pupils of His Highness The Maharajah's College for Girls, I beg to thank you for your kind wishes for my health and that of Lady Havelock. I wish to express for Lady Havelock her deep regret that she was not able to accompany me this morning. The fatigues of a long journey throughout the States of Travancore and Cochin have compelled her to remain at home on this occasion. I will conclude my remarks by wishing for this college and all connected with it a brilliant future of progress and success. (Loud applause.)

ADDRESS FROM THE INHABITANTS OF TENKÁSI.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the inhabitants of the town of Tenkási, respectfully offer you a most hearty welcome to our town, and tender you our sincere thanks for the honour which you confer upon us in visiting Tenkási, and other parts of Southern India—an honour which is greatly increased and heightened by your being accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Havelock. We are glad to approach Your Excellency with sincere assurances of our loyalty and gratitude to the British Government, and our continued and ever-increasing devotion to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, in common with our fellow-subjects of this vast Empire over which Her Majesty reigns.

2. After the brilliant manifestation, which Your Excellency has recently witnessed in the neighbouring State of Travancore, the simple reception you meet with here must necessarily be meagre and inadequate. Foreign States, other cities and towns which can command extensive resources, may excel in the splendour of their receptions, in illuminations and in bon-fires. But we beg to assure Your Excellency, that in loyalty to the British Raj, and, in our appreciation of the benefits which the country has enjoyed and is still enjoying under the benign sway of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India, we yield precedence to none.

3. As loyal and contented subjects of the Gracious Sovereign in whom is centred all that is truly noble, all that is good, we celebrated with much earnestness and in right oriental fashion investing the event with a religious significance, the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign: and we are now gratified that it is our good fortune that has afforded us so soon the opportunity of meeting face to face, the worthy representative of a worthy Sovereign, and of begging him personally to convey to Her August Majesty, the sentiments of our loyalty, and unflinching devotion. Speaking for the Natives of Southern India, we beg respectfully to submit that the statement that we are nothing if not loyal to the backbone, is no unmeaning platitude, but a genuine feeling, deeply ingrained in the inmost recesses of our hearts regulating the daily concerns of life, often times in a manner even unknown to ourselves.

4. While approaching Your Excellency, animated by the sole desire of offering Your Excellency a hearty and respectful welcome, we think it is by no means inconsistent with the purpose, if we avail ourselves of this opportunity to humbly crave Your Excellency's attention for a few minutes, in view to indicate certain matters, in regard to which relief will be most welcome. While in this connection, we beg to assure Your Excellency that we are immensely pleased that our lot has fallen in very good times, and that all that is necessary now to ensure redress, is to bring those matters to Your Excellency's attention.

5. We have perused with considerable interest the G.O., No. 569, dated 13th July 1897 (Forest No. 118), laying down broadly the principles

of forest administration. The sympathy, which every line of it breathes from beginning to end, has gone deeply to our hearts. We would, however, most humbly suggest that the areas set apart for free-grazing, and for cutting off agricultural implements after they have been fixed upon by the Forest officers, may be placed under the control of local Revenue officers. This change, we beg to submit, is necessary in the interests of the people, on the ground that Revenue officers are better judges of the requirements of each ryot, are more easily accessible and are, by necessity of their situation more sympathetic in their attitude towards the people. As this diversion of authority, is for a specified purpose and over limited localities (the selection of which rests entirely in Forest officers), it is earnestly hoped that no great difficulty will be found, in granting us this concession. We also beg respectfully to submit, for Your Excellency's consideration that once the specified spots are fixed upon, no change should be subsequently made without consulting the Revenue authorities and the villagers for whose benefit the ground is allotted, to ensure harmony of working free from misconception. We have ventured to advance this proposition somewhat at length, since large areas set apart at one time for grazing and other purposes have been absorbed in reserved areas. One or two instances will explain our meaning clearly. In the Settlement Register, 150 acres were set aside for pasturage for the village of Kuttalam. About 1,000 acres of hill side were

set aside for Tenkási and Mathalamparai for this purpose (grazing and firewood). In all about 300 acres were set aside for the village of Melagaram. In all 600 acres were set aside for Ilangi. But now, most of these areas have been included in the reserved forests; in fact, there is no ground available for free-grazing, cutting firewood, agricultural implements, &c. Instances of such absorption of allotted areas into reserved grounds throughout this taluk may be multiplied. But such is needless, as we are sure that a careful enquiry with the aid of ryots and people concerned, would disclose how rights and privileges once accorded to them have been curtailed.

6. The administration of our devastanams and other religious and charitable endowments, is, we humbly submit, anything but satisfactory. Whether the Government having succeeded to the right, title and interest of the ancient rulers of the country, could properly divest themselves of their power of control over those institutions, notwithstanding religious differences, is a question which it is not our present purpose to enquire. Nor are we convinced that it will do any of us good to enter into the controversy at this stage. We would, therefore, content ourselves with bringing to your notice the very lax and wasteful way in which our devastanams are at present managed; and respectfully submit the necessity to adopt some final measures, with a view to the vast trusts being properly administered. Although we are aware that the

subject is engaging the attention of all those concerned, nevertheless any decisive step arrived at, will not be considered too early. The refusal of the dismissed trustee of Thirupudaimaruthur temple, in Ambásamudram taluk, to hand over the temple to his successor duly appointed, and the consequent institution of a regular civil suit to regain possession is only one instance out of many pointing out the desirability, nay, necessity of early action.

7. The extension of railway to Quilon is a matter of so general importance, that it is hardly necessary for us to say more than to mention it in this address in view to enlist Your Excellency's sympathy. As this matter of imperial question has been agreed upon by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council and His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, we are in very great hopes that, before the end of Your Excellency's tenure of office in this presidency, we would have the pleasure and honour of witnessing the opening of the line by Your Excellency in person—an opportunity which will afford us one more occasion to again welcome Your Excellency amidst us and renew our heartfelt expressions of loyalty and devotion.

8. We further beg to submit that the river Kallar, which has its source from the hills near Vadakari, a village eight miles to the north-west of Tenkási, could be converted into a large and fertilizing source of irrigation and water-supply by the construction of a dam, and such a diversion of the stream into the Hanumanathi and ultimately into

the Chittranathi, would not only bring new and large areas of Tenkási and Tinnevelly taluks under cultivation, but also greatly improve the present water-supply which runs short at frequent intervals. This matter is submitted for Your Excellency's favourable consideration, with the view that the scheme may be matured and carried out for the immense benefit of the people. This subject, we are assured, is engaging the attention of our esteemed and popular Collector, A. W. B. Higgens, Esquire.

9. We acknowledge with gratitude the liberal and generous policy which characterizes Your Excellency's administration. It is a source of great congratulation to us, that Your Excellency's vast experience, acquired in other parts of Her Majesty's Dominions, is brought to bear on the administration of this presidency, and has already resulted in immense good and sympathy for those confided to your rule. We again beg to tender Your Excellency and Lady Havelock a sincere and hearty welcome in our midst, and pray that a long life of usefulness and prosperity may be vouchsafed to you both.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Mr. Jagannatha Rao and the Inhabitants of Tenkási,—Lady Havelock and I join in asking you to accept our best thanks for the hearty welcome to your town, and to assure you that though our visit to you is necessarily of a short duration, we are gratified to find ourselves in your midst. The

undoubted loyalty of the inhabitants of Southern India renders certain the assurance which your address contains. It is always gratifying to hear from Her Majesty's subjects in all parts of Her Dominions, a reiteration of the feelings of loyalty and love with which they regard Her person and throne, and expressed, as they on this occasion, with so much feelings of sincerity, they are all the more acceptable. Although your town and its neighbourhood may not possess the same attractions and interest that the State of Travancore possesses, they possess other attractions and sights of interest. The natural beauty of Courtallum and Tenkási and their neighbourhood, coupled with their old historical religious interest, cannot fail to fascinate those who happen to be visitors amongst you.

I will now proceed to deal briefly with the practical points brought forward in your address. In the first place you speak on the subject of Forest Regulations. I take this opportunity of re-affirming the principle that the wish of Government—I may say the only wish of Government—is to protect and work the forest-grazing areas to the best interests of this and future generations. As regards your particular request that the areas set apart for free-grazing should be placed under Revenue officers, instead of under Forest officers, it is easy to sympathise with your wishes, and were the Government has only to consider the ease and comfort of its officers, it would be acceded to. But experience has shown that if there is to be real conservancy

of forest growth, there must be special control and management, and the Forest Department are obviously better fitted to effect this than the Revenue Department. It is true that if the Forest Department were left entirely to its own devices, the Forest management might be looked at by them from too purely a forest point of view, but the requirements and the conveniences of the ryots, and the weal of the public might be lost sight of. But it is the policy of Government to provide against this by making the Forest Department subordinate to the Revenue Department, the District Forest officer being the Collector's Assistant, and the Conservators working under the Board of Revenue. It is in pursuance of this policy of placing all the forest areas under the management of the Forest Department that the small area which the address refers to, as having been set aside for free-grazing on Mr. Puckle's settlement is now being settled; and the change only means that the area will be managed and controlled by the department which is professionally best qualified to control it, and does not necessarily mean any restriction at all of the privileges enjoyed by the villagers hitherto. Reservation does not of itself mean restriction, and no change would be made without consulting the Revenue officers of the district, the chief of whom the present Collector, Mr. Higgens, is both by sympathy and training peculiarly well fitted to safeguard the interests of all concerned. For Mr. Higgens has been both an Executive Forest officer, a Forest

Settlement officer himself for several years, and also had the advantage of serving as Secretary to Sir Diedrich Brandis.

You mention the subject of the administration of your devastanams and other religious and charitable endowments. I sincerely sympathise with you and with the inhabitants of this part of India generally in the mismanagement and scandals which have arisen with regard to the administration of these valuable religious endowments. The matter has been long before Government, and I hope that now our action in the matter is approaching ahead. Legislation on the subject affecting as it must do, the control and management of religious institutions, the Government would be loathe to press upon you its own ideas of legislation. We would rather look to the public for assistance and sympathy in our action in the matter. In fact we expect the Native public to move in the matter itself; and it is to the credit of Madras that it is the first part of India to do so. Mr. Ananda Charlu who, as you are aware, has been re-appointed to His Excellency the Viceroy's Council, has a Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council, and Mr. K. Kaliyanasundram Aiyar has one also in the Madras Council, the former being Imperial takes precedence, and fathered as it is by a Madrasee, Madras interests may be safely trusted to his careful guidance and guarding.

You next mention the extension of railway to Quilon. I regret that at the present moment, difficulties exist as to the details of constructing and

managing the proposed line, but I am in hopes that by careful and patient management all these difficulties may be set aside, and that the construction of a railway connecting Tinnevelly with the State of Travancore may be accomplished in the course of my Government of this presidency. If such should be the case, no one will be better satisfied than myself.

The next subject dealt with, in your address is the proposal to construct the irrigation work in connection with the river Kallar. I understand that this project is a small edition of the great Periyár project, the idea being to divert the Kallar, a Travancore river, flowing to the west into the Hanumanathi, a Tinnevelly river, which flows to the east. You are aware that the officers of the Public Works Department have for a good many months past been busily engaged in works connected with famine relief; all ordinary works have, on that account, for sometime, been in abeyance. But now that the famine or the threat of famine has vanished, I am in hopes that we may be able to direct the energies of the Public Works Department to its usual course, and one of the particular objects to which their attention will be attracted is the irrigation work to which you allude, that is to say they will be desired to investigate the merits of the work and to form some idea of its possible success and probable cost. I take this opportunity of expressing my opinion with regard to the value of irrigation as a protective against famine. Her

Majesty's Government and the Government of India have drawn up schemes by which railways and irrigation works combined are made the two principal safeguards against famine. In this presidency our railway programme has very nearly been completed; but it appears to me there is yet a good deal to be done in the way of irrigation. In favour of irrigation as against railways, this may be said: that the irrigation works strike at the evil at its very root, while railways are merely palliatives. You may, therefore, rest assured that during my term of Government the prosecution of irrigation works as protective against famine, and as a general improvement of the material condition of the country will receive the most careful and serious attention. It only remains for me to thank you once again for your kind welcome, and for the kind expressions of wish for the good health and happiness of Lady Havelock and myself; and I beg to assure you on her behalf and on my own account that we visit your very ancient town with much interest and pleasure.

ADDRESS FROM ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL, PALAMCOTTAH.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Manager and staff and pupils of St. Francis Xavier's High School, Palamcottah, most respectfully beg to offer a hearty welcome to Your Excellency on this your first visit to our institution. It was just five years ago we had the privilege of receiving in our

midst Your Excellency's illustrious predecessor, whose kindly words of encouragement have not faded away from our memory. Although this is the fourth time that such honour has been conferred upon the institution, none the less warmly do we extend our welcome to Your Excellency not only as Her Majesty's representative in this presidency, but as one who, by his genuine sympathy for the millions committed to his charge, has deservedly won the proud surname of "The People's Governor." We seize this opportunity of tendering to Your Excellency our sincere congratulations on the remarkable success that has attended your wise and statesmanlike efforts to steer the administration of this province through a period of famine and other visitations which have wrought such havoc in other parts of the Empire.

This institution, aided from the Provincial and Municipal funds, was established in 1880 by Reverend Father Rottari, S.J., of honoured memory, and has run a fairly successful course of 17 years. The High School with its branch bears on its rolls 428 pupils to which figure the Boarding House maintained on these premises contributes 60; thus realising to some extent the "union of the two elements of day-boys and boarders which," as expressed by Dr. Barry on the speech day of Cheltenham College, "act and re-act upon one another for the benefit of all." While giving due attention to the mental and physical training of the lads attending this institution, the 'moral' side of their education

is the object of our unwearied care and solicitude, and this is secured chiefly by means of religious instruction imparted to the Christian boys and the exercise of a salutary discipline on all pupils alike. Certain measures adopted lately for its improvement lead us to hope that the institution will rapidly develope so as to attain, within Your Excellency's term of office, an honoured place among the schools and colleges of this presidency.

We reckon ourselves singularly fortunate to receive a visit from Your Excellency in the year of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, and in thanking Your Excellency most cordially for the honour done to us, we beg that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to accept from our hearts the expression of our devoted loyalty and attachment to the Throne and Person of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, as well as of our united prayer that the Almighty may vouchsafe to Her Majesty many more years of happy reign over her world-wide dominions, and to Your Excellency and Lady Havelock all the temporal and spiritual blessings of a long and honourable career in the service of Your Queen and country.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

REVEREND FATHER, STAFF AND PUPILS OF THE ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL,—The programme which you have prepared for my reception being now finished, I rise to express my thanks for the kind welcome which you have given me to your

school. The congratulations which you offer at the termination of the recent distress, which might, but for the precautions taken, have developed into a serious famine, are grateful to me. The last few months have formed a period of great anxiety, and I am happy to say that I am able to agree in the remarks you make in this address that the efforts of Government in this part of the country have been evidently successful in reducing the misery and want engendered by the recent want of rain. I have listened with interest the short history which you have given of the institution. It appears during the 17 years of its existence to have developed very rapidly, and I see from your address that you have now on the rolls something like 438 pupils. I observe with satisfaction that you combine with the school a boarder's establishment, and I quite agree with the remarks which you quote, as having been made by Dr. Barry on the speech day of Cheltenham College, as to the vast usefulness of combining a boarding establishment with a day-school, in every institution of this description. You mention that you combine with religious instruction, imparted to Christian boys, the exercise of salutary discipline in all the pupils alike. In any institution conducted by the members of the Society of Jesus, we may feel sure that matters of discipline are well attended to.

ADDRESS FROM THE PALAMCOTTAH MUNICIPALITY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Chairman and Councillors of the Palamcottah Municipality, respectfully offer Your Excellency our most hearty welcome on this occasion of your visit to our town; and we trust that we may be allowed to bespeak your sympathy with our humble efforts to promote the good of our fellow-subjects.

2. Your Excellency's administration of this presidency has already exhibited unmistakeable proofs of the happiness and prosperity reserved for its people under Your Excellency's good rule. The kind condescension with which Your Excellency is pleased to be accessible to all classes, the desire to become personally acquainted with their real wants and the promptitude with which Your Excellency has always endeavoured to redress them, are facts which augur a very happy future. We are especially thankful to Your Excellency for your generous interpretation of the provisions of the Forest Act, which has ameliorated, to a great extent, the hardships to which the agricultural classes have hitherto been subjected. We are also truly grateful to Your Excellency for your just and generous consideration of the claims of the sons of the soil to offices and promotion in Her Majesty's Service.

3. We are glad to have this opportunity of acknowledging with heart-felt thanks the kind sympathy and ready help afforded us by our popular Collector and the other officers of Government that have been associated with us in our work.

4. Though we are but a poor municipality our income never exceeding Rs. 24,000, we have tried, as much as our means have permitted, to maintain and improve education, sanitation, and medical aid to the people of this town. We can assure Your Excellency that no efforts will be wanting on our part to endeavour to extend the working of these departments and to devote greater attention to such departments as vital statistics and vaccination.

5. We are given to understand that a proposal will be laid before Your Excellency to amalgamate with this municipality the Union of Vannarpet and Keela Veeraragavapuram. We beg to inform Your Excellency that we are in favour of this scheme, and that should it meet with the approval of Your Excellency's Government, we are prepared to go to the enlarged work with the same good intentions which actuate us in our present less extended field.

6. As Your Excellency is no doubt already aware our one great want is that of a supply of good drinking water. We depend at present entirely on wells and on the Paliam channel—the latter, absolutely dry for three months in the year, affords even when full water which flowing for miles through populous villages and towns, arrives at this place very considerably contaminated. We, therefore, beg Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to help us in this very urgent and important matter by

expediting the consideration by Government and early carrying out of the scheme for a joint supply of water to the towns of Palamcottah and Tinnevelly.

7. In conclusion, we venture to entertain the hope that Your Excellency and Lady Havelock will carry away with you pleasing reminiscences of our town; and we wish you and Lady Havelock a safe and pleasant journey.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE PALAMCOTTAH MUNICIPALITY,—I accept with pleasure your address of welcome, and I beg to thank you for the kind terms in which it is expressed. You may feel sure from my past acts and utterances that I have the warmest sympathies with any effort that you may make for the benefit of your town and of your fellow countrymen inhabiting here. This Municipality of Palamcottah enjoys, I understand, the fullest municipal privileges allowed by law, for out of 12 members of which it is composed, I understand 1 holds the appointment *ex-officio*, two are nominated, and nine are elected. I gather also from the Administration Report that during the past year the work of the municipality has been, on the whole, well conducted. Some slight exceptions were, as far as my memory goes, made with regard to the work in vital statistics and registration. I see in a paragraph of your address you promise greater attention to this department of municipal

work. I am satisfied to receive your assurance on this point. You mention a proposal for amalgamating your municipality with the two adjoining unions, and I am informed by the Collector that a still more advanced proposal is now before you, and that is the union of the Palamcottah Municipality with the Tinnevelly Municipality, and the amalgamation of these municipalities with the intervening unions, thus forming one large municipality, which will, I suppose, contain a population of something like 50 or 60 thousand people. Speaking from a very slight experience of this proposal, it appears to me to be an excellent one; and I hope that, if it is endorsed by the representatives of both the existing municipalities, the Government may be able to see their way to accede to the proposal. You make a reference to your want of good supply of drinking water. I believe that proposals for furnishing the town of Palamcottah and also that of Tinnevelly with drinking water has been under consideration for some time. I will make it my duty on returning to Madras to see how the matter stands, and if it be possible, I will promise you that I will do my best to push the matter in your behalf. I will only remind you that at the present time, owing to the recent distress and the enormous expenditure connected with it, and owing also to frontier wars and other causes of heavy expenditure, the Government of Madras has to share the present want of funds which prevails throughout India, and consequently all works of improvement are liable, I am

very sorry to say, to be suspended. With this reservation, I can assure you that the interests of Palamcottah and Tinnevelly with regard to water-supply will receive the heartiest support that I could give them. I thank you, gentlemen, once more for your kind welcome, and assure you that we shall carry away pleasant recollections of the town of Palamcottah. I thank you very heartily for your good wishes that Lady Havelock and myself may complete our journey safely and pleasantly.

ADDRESS FROM THE NATIVE CHRISTIANS OF PALAMCOTTAH.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Native Christians of Palamcottah and its neighbourhood, as representing the Protestant Christian community connected with the Church of England in this district, desire to approach Your Excellency with feelings of the deepest respect and esteem and to give you a very hearty welcome to Tinnevelly.

We hail with delight the opportunity offered by your presence amongst us to express to you our deep sense of the zeal and activity which characterize your efforts to promote the welfare of all classes of the community. In particular we acknowledge with thankfulness your labours to relieve the distressed and to comfort and sustain the suffering populations of the district visited by the ravages of famine during this present year. We rejoice with you that

prospects in the presidency have now considerably improved. In the Tinnevelly district we have been mercifully preserved from want and scarcity.

We recognize, with sincere thankfulness, your desire that all classes of our beloved Queen-Empress' subjects should enjoy to the full every right and privilege, to which, as free citizens of this great Empire, they are justly entitled; and we are sure that we may rely upon Your Excellency's interest in the progress and well-being of the Christian community in this country. Standing as it does at the head all effective attempts to ameliorate and brighten the dark, hard lot of tens of thousands of the peoples of this vast country, Christianity commands the attention, and claims the support of all true philanthropists, and of all who are in authority. There are thousands in this district who have profited not only spiritually, but materially by the direct influence of Christianity. From the commencement of the work of Protestant Christian Missions, by the Venerable Schwartz—about the year 1770, until the present time, this influence has spread with increasing rapidity and success until now, the number of Christians connected with the Church of England has reached about 90,000 being ministered to by some 80 Native clergymen, assisted by a large force of catechists and readers, while evangelists from Tinnevelly are found preaching the gospel to the heathen in Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa and other distant countries as well as in many other parts of this presidency.

From the first much energy has been spent on Christian education. Primary village schools cover the district, spreading the first principles of knowledge founded on Bible teaching amongst the uneducated; Middle Schools and High Schools have been established in many places; and the Church Mission Society has a second-grade college in the town of Tinnevelly. For many years past the Christian community has furnished graduates, lawyers, doctors, magistrates, merchants and educationists, who have proved themselves men of ability and integrity, and have amply justified their claim to an adequate share of trust and responsibility in the service of their Queen and country. We are thankful to know that you have already given attention to the claims of Native Christians to a fuller representation in Government service and to the due advancement of those who are already in the ranks of Government servants, and trust your inquiries into the subject will lead to practical results. Our beloved Queen-Empress, whose "Diamond Jubilee" we have so recently celebrated, has no more loyal subjects than those whose holy religion teaches them to "fear God and honour the King."

Female education also has had a large share of attention and energy. In village and boarding schools, great pains are taken to instruct girls in all the elements of sound and useful knowledge, while the Girls' Schools at Nazareth, Tuticorin, Mengnanapuram and Palamcottah, and the Church Mission Society Sarah Tucker's College, with its affiliated

district schools, are all doing useful work in the cause of higher female education. And what the schools are doing for children, the zenana ladies with their bands of Bible women are seeking to accomplish for the Hindu women in their houses. At the Sarah Tucker's College the cause of the blind and deaf and dumb is receiving attention and altogether the advance in female education, is especially gratifying.

It is to us a matter of the greatest satisfaction that Her Excellency Lady Havelock has been able to accompany you on this occasion, and we are confident that the various tokens to be seen in Tinnevelly of the progress of female education will interest her deeply.

In conclusion, we beg your kind acceptance of our hearty thanks for the honour accorded to us and our district by Your Excellency's visit, and we earnestly pray that Almighty God may prosper Your Excellency in all your various journeys, and grant you health and wisdom to contrive and execute such further plans and measures as shall be most conducive to the prosperity and happiness of the people of this presidency.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS OF PALAMCOTTAH,—I thank you for the hearty welcome you have accorded to me in Tinnevelly and Palamcottah. The descriptions that you have given in your address of the glorious work of the Mission in this part of India have filled me with interest. The particulars which you give of

the numbers of Christians connected with the Church of England (90,000), and the number of clergymen who minister to their spiritual wants (80) is very instructive. The numbers are large, but I imagine that they represent after all a very small proportion of the result, having regard to the immense amount of labour and love which has been bestowed upon this work. You are, however, to be congratulated on having formed the largest and the most concentrated Protestant Christian area in any part of our eastern possession. You are also to be congratulated on your community having furnished, as you state, graduates, lawyers, doctors, magistrates, merchants and educationists. You make an allusion to the employment of Native Christians in the Government service, and you are right in saying that the matter is one which has received, which is receiving, and which will receive, my constant attention. As far as the local administration is concerned, I think you may leave it safe in the hands of your Collector, Mr. Higgens. I know he has the greatest sympathy with the advancement and employment of the members of the Christian community in the district over which he so worthily and successfully rules. (Cheers.) The remarks that you make with regard to female education are eminently interesting and satisfactory. We have had within the last hour or two a very strong manifestation and example of the work that is going on in this direction. The interesting inspection, which Lady Havelock and myself have had at Sarah

Tucker's College, have shown us how much love, energy and money of our nationality have been expended on this invaluable work in this part of the country, and, I may add, with most charming results and great success. The institution attached to Sarah Tucker's College for the benefit of the blind, the deaf and the dumb was shown to us, and interested us very deeply. I can assure you on behalf of Lady Havelock that it has been a satisfaction to her to have been able to accompany me in this tour and to see for herself the state of things with regard to education generally, and more especially, female education in the Tinnevelly district. I thank you heartily for your kind wishes for health, wisdom and ability to conduce to the prosperity and happiness of this presidency.

TUTICORIN MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—On behalf of, and as the representatives of, the inhabitants of Tuticorin, we, the Municipal Councillors of Tuticorin respectfully beg to tender a hearty welcome to Your Excellency on the occasion of this your first visit to the district of Tinnevelly. Being fully conscious of the fact that Your Excellency takes personal interest in everything connected with the welfare of the people you govern, and taking advantage of your presence amongst us, we beg to submit to Your Excellency's kind consideration the most

important defect from which this town suffers, trusting that Your Excellency will see how greatly it affects a rising town like Tuticorin and will assist in remedying it.

For many years past this town has been rapidly increasing in population as well as in commercial importance. In 1871 the population was 10,565, in 1891 it rose to 25,107, and now it may be above 30,000, besides a very large floating population both by sea and land. Owing to the extensive traffic of cotton, jaggery and other produce, thousands of people from up-country resort here daily on business.

We also beg to draw Your Excellency's attention to the importance of Tuticorin as a port. This being the terminus of the South Indian Railway, passengers to and from Colombo find it the most convenient port for landing and embarking all round the year. About 1,400 vessels aggregating 383,877 tons yearly visit the place. Our exports and imports amount to as much as two hundred and forty lakhs in value and the Native passenger traffic has swelled over a lakh in number. These figures will prove to Your Excellency that this port is second only in importance to the Presidency port. But with all this and further promising prospects, we extremely regret to tell Your Excellency that our water-supply is in a most wretched condition.

At present the town receives its supply by an open sandy channel from the Korampallam tank about 4½ miles distant, which is fed by the Tambraparni river from its last anicut at Srívaikuntam.

This supply invariably fails for about five or six months every year and very often for a longer period, and this unfortunate failure usually happens at the height of the hot season when water is most needed. In some years the supply has been almost a total failure. During the season of drought the sufferings of the people are considerable. Holes are dug in the extreme north and west of the town about a mile off the centre of the town. It is to these holes that people have to go to fetch water; and the sight of women and children carrying pots capable of holding five or six gallons of water under the midday scorching sun is really awful and heart rending especially after a tedious walk of about 2½ miles for each pot and this walk is repeated until the actual requirement of a household is secured.

The trade of the town is also heavily handicapped by the insufficiency of water-supply. Should there be a good water-supply many more factories would have been started here by this time.

Your Excellency will thus see the enormity of the miseries of this town people as regards the deficient water-supply and the absolute emergency of carrying out the water scheme which is already in the hands of Government.

When Government undertook to construct the Korampallam tank we were given to understand that the main object, besides the raising of revenue, was to bring the water of the Tambraparni river within the reach of the people of Tuticorin.

Mr. R. K. Puckle, the then Collector, whose memory is revered by the inhabitants of this district, made this a strong point when recommending the scheme to Government. We now beg to approach Your Excellency to lay before you a great drawback that now exists in the execution of the project of the water-supply to this town even during that portion of the year when there is plenty of water in the river. The Korampallam tank is the lowermost of the chain of tanks fed by the above anicut and consequently when there are freshes in the river it takes a considerable time before they reach this tank inasmuch as all other tanks are filled up to their maximum level first. The freshes are generally not sufficient to fill up all the tanks at once, and before subsequent freshes come those higher up exhaust their supply in irrigation and therefore also absorb the next freshes. It, therefore, naturally happens that such freshes only as would last consecutively for a month or so can reach our supply tank. And this occurs very seldom. Consequently the tank can only receive its proper supply during heavy and continuous rains.

Under these circumstances we consider we have a strong claim on the sympathetic assistance of the Government.

When Your Excellency's predecessor Lord Wenlock visited our district, we presented him with an address representing the urgency of a pucka water-supply scheme to this town. His Excellency promised to give his attention to it as soon as he

arrived at Madras. A water-supply scheme was accordingly drawn up by the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Madras, and now it is in the hands of the Government with certain modifications suited to the present necessity of the town. The cost of the scheme was estimated at about one and-a-half lakhs. We beg to approach Your Excellency with a request to be graciously pleased to sanction the scheme with as least delay as possible and grant a liberal share as the contribution of Government to this rising town, and we also beg that the District Board may be directed to pay a part of the cost in consideration of the supply of water used for the floating population of the town, and the port may also be required to bear a portion of the cost. The remaining part will be borne by the municipality. The loan which the Government will be prepared to grant to the municipality will be repaid in instalments.

We will not trespass further on Your Excellency's valuable time, but would conclude with the prayer that Heaven's choicest blessings may rest upon you and Lady Havelock, and that you may long be spared to contribute to India's welfare and prosperity.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Tuticorin Municipal Council,—I thank you for your address of welcome, and beg to express my satisfaction at making your acquaintance. The figures that you

gave showing the increase in trade and population of the town of Tuticorin have somewhat surprised me. I must confess I was not aware that Tuticorin had made such rapid and such marked advancement during the last twenty-six years. The picture that you draw of the condition of the town of Tuticorin with regard to water-supply is a deplorable one, and that picture is also one drawn by officers who are in immediate connection with the administration of that part of the district. I sympathise with you very sincerely in the needs that exist. I have made some inquiry as to the position in which your town stands with regard to the schemes for water-supply which the Government have under consideration. I find that it occupies at present a somewhat backward place on the list of places noted for favourable consideration in the matter of the construction of water-supply works. I am myself inclined to think that Tuticorin should be placed in a more forward position. I would make it my business on my return to Madras to see into this matter. It is possible that a partial relief of the disability you labour under from want of a proper water-supply may be made, leaving the scheme to be completed by degrees. At any rate, I have no doubt that any, even if partial, relief will be acceptable to you. You will probably be willing to accept half a loaf as being better than no bread. With regard to the grant of a liberal share of contribution from the Government I do not think that I can hold out any hopes of more than the usual assistance of, I think, 50 per cent. being

granted from Provincial funds. You suggest that the District Board may be directed to pay a part of the cost in consideration of the supply of water being used by the floating population of the town. The circumstances of Tuticorin are certainly somewhat exceptional, inasmuch as it has a large floating population consequent upon its being a port of emigration for the coolies migrating to Ceylon. On this ground it may be possible to ask the District Board to consider whether they will not bear some portion of the cost of the proposed work. You also suggest that the port should also be required to bear a portion of the cost. The funds of the port are, as I suppose you know, concentrated into a general fund for the benefit of a certain group of ports. The fund from each port is not specially devoted to the wants of that particular port; for this reason there may be some difficulty in considering this request. The law on the subject, if I remember aright, provides that if it can be clearly shown that the water-supply is used for some purposes immediately connected with the services of the port, for example for a hospital which is used by the sailors frequenting the ports, that the Port fund may be called upon to contribute towards the construction and maintenance of the water works from which they get advantage. I would advise you to repeat your request on this point from that aspect. I repeat that you have put before me your case in a very strong light, and that it will be not only my duty, but I shall have very great satisfaction in

seeing that the interest of Tuticorin in this particular matter can be furthered and promoted. In conclusion, I thank you for your kind wishes for Lady Havelock and myself, and I beg to reciprocate for the Municipal Councillors and inhabitants of Tuticorin the same good aspirations.

ADDRESS FROM THE AMBÁSAMUDRAM JUBILEE READING ROOM.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Jubilee Reading Room and Library, Ambásamudram, beg leave to accord to Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Havelock a most hearty welcome to this district on this Your Excellency's first visit to this district.

2. We beg to avail ourselves of this opportunity of assuring Your Excellency of the firm attachment and loyalty of the people of the Ambásamudram taluk to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and to Her Majesty's Government.

3. Our town of Ambásamudram is situated on the northern bank of the Tambrapurni, and has the Taluk office, District Munsif's Court, and Sub-Registrar's office. Within a few miles of our town are the celebrated waterfalls of Pápanásam and Pápanásam mills worked with water-power. We regret that our town was not included in the programme of Your Excellency's tour.

4. Our institution was started in 1887 in commemoration of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Jubilee.

It has an extensive compound with two tennis courts, two pucka buildings, and a pretty large library consisting of about 500 volumes of literary and other books. We have now 40 members on the rolls, consisting of the elite of the town and its suburbs. We beg to state that several eminent gentlemen—officials and non-officials—have left favourable impressions on record about the healthy working of our institution.

5. We beg to inform Your Excellency that our institution celebrated Her Majesty the Queen-Empress' Diamond Jubilee in June last with great rejoicings in token of its loyalty to Her Majesty and in full appreciation of the inestimable blessings of Her Majesty's Government. The public also sincerely took part in the festivities of the occasion.

6. We are glad that Your Excellency's sympathetic administration is being appreciated by the public. The several orders issued by Your Excellency's Government portray Your Excellency's sympathy with the public and regard to public opinion. The success which has attended the endeavours of Your Excellency's Government in abating the terrible famine that prevailed in the northern parts of the presidency is mainly due to Your Excellency's personal attention to the subject.

7. It is a matter of sincere gratification to us that we have had good and sympathetic Collectors in this district. In Mr. Higgens, our present Collector, we have a very amiable, patient and sympathetic gentleman.

8. We beg to approach Your Excellency with a prayer that our institution may be favoured by Government with copies of all orders and proceedings of Government which are laid on the editors' table, the cost of transmission being borne by us. We hope that this modest prayer will meet with Your Excellency's approval, and that Your Excellency may be pleased to grant us this boon.

9. In conclusion, we once more beg to express a most hearty welcome to Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Havelock, and pray that both of Your Excellencies may enjoy long life and happiness.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency, after expressing his regret at his inability to pay a visit to their town, which was one of considerable sacredness and natural beauty, gently warned his hearers that if their request as to Government Orders were granted, the postage which they undertook to pay would be something very heavy. The Government had also to consider whether if such concessions were extended to other similar institutions of that kind of which there were a great many throughout the country, it would not cause them much inconvenience. However, His Excellency promised to look into the matter, and if an offer were made to the reading room, it would still be open to them to accept it or not.

ADDRESS FROM THE MUHAMMADAN COMMUNITY OF TINNEVELLY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—On behalf of the Muhammadan subjects of Her Majesty the Queen in this part of the presidency, we, the undersigned, most respectfully beg to offer Your Excellency and Lady Havelock our heartiest welcome.

We are very glad to have this opportunity to express our deep and heartfelt gratitude for the blessings conferred on our community, after the advent of Your Excellency as the head of this Government; and to express the joy with which we have the honour of welcoming in our midst the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty our Queen-Empress, the Diamond Jubilee of whose reign we celebrated a few months ago, and whose long life and prosperity is ever the subject of our daily prayer.

Profoundly convinced of Your Excellency's earnest desire to promote the welfare of all classes, over which Your Excellency is set to rule, we would beg to place before Your Excellency some of the drawbacks and disabilities under which we at present labour, and which place us at considerable disadvantage in relation to Her Majesty's other subjects, in spite of the special concessions which Government has always shown to this community and for which we are ever thankful.

One of the qualifications for entering the Provincial Civil Service is a knowledge of two current vernaculars of the presidency, from which *Hindustani* is

excluded. This lays upon Muhammadan aspirants a burden not felt by our Hindu brethren, as one or other of the recognized vernaculars is necessarily their mother tongue. We respectfully beg that as regards this service, *Hindustani* may be added to the list of prescribed vernaculars.

We further beg to invite Your Excellency's gracious attention to the fact that in spite of the existence of qualified members, the Hindustani Translatorship is always given to a European, whereas the other Translatorships are, and very properly, filled by Natives. Before long, we fully hope to see one of our community holding this appointment, especially when we bear in mind that we have had our first Sheriff and our first Revenue officer of the Madras Municipality shortly after Your Excellency's advent.

Another point to which we venture to press very earnestly on Your Excellency's benign consideration is the more extensive employment of Muhammadans in the Judicial Service, as well as in the Salt and Abkári Department, as the present numerical strength of Muhammadans in these departments is markedly small.

Lastly, we would beg to state that in the present state of Muhammadan education, competition of Muslim youths with the other highly-advanced races is an unequal contest, and must perhaps remain s for some years to come. We earnestly beg tha Your Excellency will be pleased to direct the adoptic of such measures, as are feasible, so as to ensure

due proportion of appointments, for which open competitive examinations have now been instituted, to be reserved for our community, in consideration of the exceptional disadvantages and difficulties under which it labours.

It has been a source of great pleasure to us to notice the keen personal interest Your Excellency has been taking in all matters connected with the moral and material progress of the Muhammadan community. We take this opportunity of drawing Your Excellency's attention to the difficulties under which in spite of repeated expressions of good will on the part of Government, we, Muhammadans of this district especially, labour in obtaining a due share of official preferments; for, here the number of Muhammadans in the Public Service has diminished of late years to a considerable extent.

We fervently pray that in Your Excellency's regimé will be inaugurated a new and bright era in Muslim advancement in Southern India.

In conclusion, we pray the Almighty to bless Your Excellency and Lady Havelock with long life, health and prosperity.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency plainly told the members of the deputation that their community had already been granted considerable concessions in the way of educational advantages, and that being the case, it devolved upon them to show that they were worthy

of the indulgences that the Government had given them. His Excellency aptly remarked that it would be impossible to favour their community above others; in fact, it would be unjust to do so, and would naturally cause discontent. His Excellency laid it down as an excellent rule that in all matters of patronage and preferment all races and all communities must be treated alike.

ADDRESS FROM THE STUDENTS AND PUPILS OF THE HINDU COLLEGE, TINNEVELLY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the students and pupils of the Hindu College, Tinnevelly, beg permission to approach Your Excellency with this address of welcome on the occasion of Your Excellency's first visit to this district and to our college.

The Hindu College, Tinnevelly, was started by public subscription in 1861 as Anglo-Vernacular School; it was affiliated to the Madras University in 1878. Students were for the first time sent up for the F.A. examination in the same year; and so it was the first purely Hindu College in the Presidency started by Hindu gentlemen and supported by Government grant. That it has been doing good work is well attested by the fact that very many of the educated gentlemen—Government officials and leading vakils—of the district have been students o the college. The number on the rolls is 550; th

college department having 80 in the two F.A. classes.

The committee, assisted by the Government which has contributed a building grant of Rs. 5,000, has given us a spacious and substantial building at a cost of nearly Rs. 20,000.

We have in the college a debating society composed of the professors and masters of the college and the students of the F.A. classes; and the Principal has started in connection with it a reading room located in the upper corridor of the new building. Besides the library attached to the college, the society has a library of its own about 180 volumes of standard reading books which are much used by the members.

The college has attached to it two tennis courts open to all the students of the college; and some of the boys are fairly good players. There is also a dramatic society, the members of which have acted Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" and "Midsummer Nights Dream" on the boards, before a large audience of the friends of the institution. Among these we are proud to reckon Mr. Higgens and Broadfoot, our very popular kind Collector and Judge.

In conclusion, we beg leave to thank Your Excellency for your great kindness in honouring the college with a visit, and for Your Excellency's patience in hearing the address of welcome. And we wish Your Excellency and Lady Havelock long life and happiness.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

MR. PRINCIPAL, TEACHERS AND PUPILS OF THE HINDU COLLEGE OF TINNEVELLY,—I accept with pleasure your address, and thank you for your kind welcome to your college. The existence of this college shows great interest in the eductional matters which is felt in this town of Tinnevelly, and the mode in which funds have been collected for its creation and endowment evinces public spirit on the part of the inhabitants and proves the sincerity of their desire for education. You tell me that the new buildings have cost Rs. 20,000, and out of this Government grant was Rs. 5,000. Consequently I gather that Rs. 15,000 were contributed from private resources. This is highly creditable, and this, as I said, proves your sincerity in the work you have in hand. I am glad to hear you have connected with the college a debating society, tennis courts, and other sources of amusement. They are all valuable adjuncts to education, inasmuch as they promote bodily health and strength, and tend to bring together pupils in harmony, and also in wholesome companionship. Your numbers, I see, amount to 550, a formidable figure indeed, and out of this, the college department numbers 80 in the two F.A. classes—a very creditable proportion to the whole. My time is short, and therefore I feel I ought not to detain you longer with further remarks.

TINNEVELLY MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Councillors of the Tinnevelly Municipality, beg to offer Your Excellency a most hearty welcome to this town; and in doing so we are specially glad that Your Excellency's visit, which never fails to be followed by an enquiry into the people's wants and due attempts to remove them, is paid to this town at a sufficiently early stage of Your Excellency's administration.

We are well acquainted with Your Excellency's deep interest in the progress and success of municipal institutions, and beg to avail ourselves of this opportunity to suggest, for Your Excellency's consideration, certain measures, which, if carried out with generous aid from Government, are calculated to improve the general health of the inhabitants of this municipality, and confer on them incalculable benefits.

The two channels running through the town have all along been supplying drinking water to the towns people; and we are sorry to observe that, running as they do throughout their course in thickly-populated parts, they are so highly contaminated as to be detrimental to the general health of the town. A scheme for the supply of pure drinking water is, therefore, an absolute necessity. The second great want is a good drainage system—the successful working of which depends upon a copious and regular supply of water. The Council

are, in their present financial condition, unable to carry out these schemes without Government aid. We have been doing our utmost to keep the town in as good a sanitary condition as our finances allow.

We are glad to be able to report that elementary education is making a fair progress in the town and that the medical institution maintained by the municipality is popular and is doing good work. The private scavengering system, the working of which is beset with numerous difficulties due to local prejudices, has, we are glad to say, arrived at a fair stage of progress.

We take this opportunity to express our thanks for the kindly help and advice given us from time to time by the local officers of Government, and our special thanks are due to our popular Collector, A. W. B. Higgens, Esquire, who is ever mindful of the interests of the people committed to his charge.

In conclusion, we beg to express our deep sentiments of loyalty and devotion to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and pray that Your Excellency's administration may continue long, and that the Almighty may shower His choicest blessings on Her Excellency Lady Havelock and yourself.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Municipal Council of Tinnevelly,—I thank you very heartily for the warm welcome you have given me to your

town. I agree with you in your rejoicing at my visit to Tinnevelly having taken place early in my term of office. In this way one becomes acquainted with your wants, and you are able to inform the Governor at an early stage of his administration, leaving some hope that before his term of office comes to an end, your wants may be gratified in some degree. You are right in believing that I take interest in municipal institutions, and in respect of this municipality, as in respect of others, I keep myself carefully informed of how the work of the municipality is going on. I am glad to be able to congratulate the Municipality of Tinnevelly on their good work. It appears to be satisfactory in nearly all respects, and you appear to have well earned the highest municipal privileges which I know you enjoy. With regard to your representation of the need of good water-supply and drainage for your town, I heartily sympathise with you. All I can tell you at the present moment is that a scheme for combined water-supply for Tinnevelly and Palamcottah and the intervening railway station and villages is under consideration by the Sanitary Board. I will on my return to Madras make it my business to ascertain in what position the matter stands at present. This morning, when addressing the Palamcottah Municipality, I touched on the subject of the possibility of union between the two municipalities. I see no reference to the matter in your address, and therefore I suppose it has not yet been maturely considered by the

Municipality of Tinnevelly. I will, therefore, only remark that it appears to me that two towns lying so close together on the two banks of a river like Budapesth in Hungary should, if possible, be united under the same municipal body. By construction of that sort you will get larger means at your disposal and you will have a larger body of able men from whom to choose your Municipal Councillors. I note with pleasure the acknowledgments which you make of the kindly help and advice given to you from time to time by your Collector who is, I am sorry for your sake, going away on a brief leave of absence, but I hope he will return to you after a little rest and holiday in England ready to work in your interests again. I have heard with satisfaction the expression of your sentiments of loyalty and devotion to our most Gracious Sovereign the Queen-Empress. I should have believed in them without any assurance from you, but all the same I am glad that you are able to express such sentiments, and it is a pleasure and satisfaction to me to receive them from you. I thank you, in conclusion, for your invocation of all that is good on Lady Havelock and myself.

ADDRESS FROM THE TINNEVELLY NATIVE CLUB.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—It is with much pride and pleasure that we, the members of the Tinnevelly Club, avail ourselves of this opportunity of Your Excellency's visit to Tinnevelly, to

welcome you and Lady Havelock, and give expression to our sense of gratitude for your kindness in having, amidst the pressure of other engagements, complied with our request and honoured us with your presence.

We have to-day for the first time since the establishment of the club, the rare privilege of welcoming in our midst the highest representative in the presidency of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, and this will be a memorable day in the annals of our institution.

We are simply discharging a very pleasant duty in bringing to Your Excellency's notice that it was mainly with the encouragement and sympathetic co-operation of the then Collector of the district, Mr. Nicholson, that the institution was in 1889 brought into existence, and that the impetus he gave has continued to this day; and we doubt not that Your Excellency's visit to-day will give a further and lasting impetus.

In this connection it will not be out of place to mention that the principal objects of the club are to furnish the means for physical and mental recreation and promote social intercourse among the members, who belong to different sections of the community.

Thanking Your Excellency and Lady Havelock once more for your kindness in accepting our invitation and praying for your and Lady Havelock's long life and continued prosperity.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The Governor, in his reply, expressed his best wishes for the future success of the club, and for increased good fellowship and pleasant intercourse amongst its members.

ADDRESS FROM THE INHABITANTS OF TINNEVELLY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the inhabitants of the district of Tinnevelly, beg to accord to Your Excellency a most heartfelt welcome to our district.

2. From what we had learnt of Your Excellency's administration of the neighbouring Colonial possession, we had, even before your assuming the Government of this presidency, formed high expectations in you of broad and enlightened statesmanship and of personal and sympathetic attention to the people's wants—expectations, which we are happy to find, have been, considering the shortness of time, in a large measure fulfilled.

3. While we are sensible of the manifold blessings of British rule and are thankful to you for the good measures of your administration and especially the liberal policy introduced in the working of the Forest rules, we avail ourselves of this opportunity to lay before Your Excellency, for consideration, certain suggestions, which, if approved and adopted, are, in our humble opinion, calculated to secure still further benefits to the people. As one of the most

important and necessary measures, we wish to place before Your Excellency the scheme for the storage of water in the Pápanásam basin, so as to guard against the often-recurring contingency of failure of monsoons in the Tambraparni valley and to increase the area of cultivation in the district. The scheme has, we learn, been for a long time before the authorities and pronounced by professional men to be feasible, and we pray that Your Excellency may give the subject an early and favourable consideration.

4. The Srívaikuntam anicut, which Your Excellency proposes to visit, has done much good to the people, but its usefulness will be greatly enhanced by the introduction of screw shutters, as such shutters will more efficiently regulate the passage of water in times of high floods, prevent the accumulation of silt and avoid damages by breaches.

5. We have on previous occasions brought to the notice of Your Excellency's predecessors the desirability of transferring the control over the supply, regulation and distribution of water for irrigation from the Public Works, to the Revenue Department on the ground that the Revenue Department is better acquainted with the condition of crops and the needs of the ryots. Now that the Tahsildars have been mostly relieved of their magisterial duties, we beg to press the subject again on Your Excellency for your benign consideration.

6. We learn that Government have sanctioned the opening of experimental farms in some of the

districts of the presidency. Ours being an important agricultural district, we pray that a farm be located here also. We further pray that the scheme of agricultural banks which has been under consideration for some length of time be introduced as early as convenient—as such a scheme will be of immense benefit to the poor agricultural population.

7. The close relation between this district and the territory of Travancore is a well-known fact, and Your Excellency's visit to that State would have given you a proper idea of that relation. We look forward to the opening of the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway as beneficial to both countries and particularly, in our humble opinion, as a protective famine work. We hope that its accomplishment will be one of the bright records of your administration.

8. Your Excellency's Government have, in consideration of the very heavy Civil and Sessions work of this district, been pleased to grant us a temporary additional Sub-Court. The establishment of such a Court has from time to time at best given only a temporary relief to the existing Courts, but has not tended to cause a substantial reduction of arrears, as the Civil and Sessions work has more than doubled to what it was twenty years ago when this district had two such Superior Courts. We pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to grant to this district a second permanent Sub-Court and thereby confer a valuable boon to the litigant population.

9. Madras Regulation XI of 1816 gives to Village Magistrates jurisdiction over certain classes of

offences; but there is nowhere, either in that or any other regulation or enactment, power lodged with the superior magistracy to revise or control their procedure or their judgments. This is felt in some instances as a great hardship, and we take the liberty to suggest that powers of revision and of transfer, similar to those now exercised by District Munsifs with regard to Village Munsifs' decisions, may be conferred upon Magistrates of the first class.

In conclusion, we congratulate ourselves on the rare opportunity thus afforded us of expressing to Your Excellency our feelings of respect and loyalty: and we most fervently pray that the Almighty may bless Your Excellency and Lady Havelock with long life and continued prosperity.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

I thank the inhabitants of the Tinnevelly district for the kind welcome which they have given me to their district. They have shown by the preparations which they have made for the reception of Lady Havelock and myself, and for our entertainment while we are here, how sincere is their desire to please. I thank them heartily in their effort in that direction. You proceed in your address to deal with various subjects of material interest to yourselves. The first is that the Government should give an early and favourable consideration to a scheme for the storage of water in Pápanásam basin, so as to guard the oft-occurring contingency, the failure of monsoon in the Tambraparni valley, and increase in area of

cultivation in the district. The idea, as I understand it, is to form a storage reservoir at the head waters of the Tambraparni among the hills. It was mooted in 1884 and shelved in 1893. But the Revenue Secretary started it again in 1894, seeing that it had been shelved in a most perfunctory manner; and the project is now being investigated again. The latest figures show that the project might be Rs. 20,000 a year in remission, and earn Rs. 15,000 a year in new irrigation. But these are the roughest of figures, and it is not known what the project might cost. The Department of Public Works shall be desired to investigate thoroughly into the merits of this scheme. In the next paragraph of your address you advocate shutters—additional screw shutters—at the Srivaikuntam anicut, which I am about to visit to-morrow, so as to more efficiently regulate the passage of water in the time of high floods. The estimate, I may tell you, has already been prepared for the screw shutters, and will in time be sent up to Government for sanction. I may mention that for the present all public works of this nature are obliged to be held in abeyance in consequence of the financial difficulties at the present moment of the Government of India. I hope that these difficulties will not last in a serious form for many months longer. You next advocate the transfer of control over the supply, regulation and distribution of water for irrigation from the Public Works to the Revenue Department. I think I may tell you with regard to this that it would have been

better, if your address were put in more definite and distinct terms and in greater detail and laid before the Collector for submission to Government. As your desire is at present expressed, it is not very clear to me what exactly you mean. In the following paragraph of your address you request that a farm should be located in the Tinnevelly district. I am informed that farms have been sanctioned for the districts of Coimbatore and Bellary; and if they should prove a success there, it is possible they may be extended. But this matter is in such a completely experimental stage that at present the Government would hesitate to extend the number which I have already mentioned. You next refer to the important question of opening a railway between Tinnevelly and Travancore. This matter is in a fairly advanced stage. Difficulties with regard to the construction and the working of the line have presented themselves, but I have no doubt that with a little patience and trouble, they may be got over. I think I may say that within a measurable distance of time a railway connecting the Tinnevelly district with the Native State of Travancore will become an accomplished fact. In the following paragraph of your address you beg that a second permanent Sub-Court may be appointed, and you admit that the grant which has been made up to the present for a temporary additional Court has been some relief for your heavy Civil Sessions work. I may tell you in reply to this portion of your address that the Government of India, with whom the sanction of this matter

rests, has sanctioned the continuance of the second temporary Sub-Court for another year; and if at the end of that time it should be found that the need is such that an extra Court is liable to be permanent, the Government of India will then be moved to sanction it permanently. You then proceed to suggest that the powers of revision and transfer similar to those now exercised by District Munsifs with regard to Village Munsifs' decisions may be conferred upon Magistrates of the first class. I shall ask the Collector to report on the matter, and if he and your District Judge join in thinking that the present procedure needs revision, the Government could initiate legislation to that effect, and possibly would consider it desirable to do so. I now come to the last paragraph of your address which contains very kind expressions of respect and loyalty towards myself and pious prayer that the Almighty may bless Lady Havelock with long life and continued prosperity. I accept with thankfulness your expressions of loyalty and your prayer for our prosperity and long life.

ADDRESS FROM THE PEOPLE AND RESIDENTS OF SRIVAIKUNTAM.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the people and residents of Srivaikuntam, most humbly beg leave to accord our hearty and cordial welcome to Your Excellency and to Her Excellency Lady Havelock, and to express our sincere pride and joy at

Your Excellency's visit to this our little, but ancient and historic, town. We trust Your Excellency will carry with you pleasant recollections of this place especially of the splendid anicut and of the beautiful bridge over it. The ancient temple of Kallabiran Swami and a quaint old mud fort are other objects of special interest in this town.

We cannot too strongly express our deep gratitude for the blessing conferred on us by the introduction of local self-government, and we humbly beg to state that this town owes its present sanitary condition to the exertions of the Union Panchayat under its present Chairman.

We humbly crave permission to avail ourselves of this opportunity to submit, for Your Excellency's gracious consideration, a few facts affecting the well-being of the people here. While deeply appreciating the immense value and importance of the anicut and the bridge, we cannot refrain from expressing that our experience during the flood of 1895 brought home to our minds the unpleasant fact that this town is not sufficiently protected from the effects of superinundation in the river. A strong embankment with a protecting revetment of masonry work and a contrivance from the bridge to control the opening and closing of the sand-vents below appear to us to be two indispensable safe-guards to protect the town from possible danger. As it is, the embankment is not of such permanence and durability as could be desired and the opening of the sand-vents becomes impossible just at the time

when the opening becomes a matter of paramount necessity. Another matter which we would earnestly press for Your Excellency's benign consideration, is the inadequate medical aid available in this part of the district. The quantity of medicines supplied to the existing hospitals—especially to the Srívaikuntam Hospital—is too meagre to meet the requirements of the people, and patients are in consequence put to considerable disadvantage, the more so, as there is no chemists' or druggists' shop in this town where the required medicines can be had for sale. The southern portion of this taluk is one vast sandy tract and access from one village to another is naturally difficult, and we respectfully venture to submit, therefore, that the existing number of hospitals is not sufficient and to suggest the location of a hospital or at least a dispensary at *every union centre* such as Satankulam, Kulasekarapatnam, &c., so as to ensure prompt medical aid to the people of the outlying parts of this taluk. The extension of the railway in the interior of this taluk is also a matter which we would crave permission to press upon Your Excellency's gracious consideration. A large trade in salt, jaggery, and other minor articles is carried on in this taluk, and a railway passing through Alwartirunagari, Arumuganeri, Trichendore, Kulasekarapatnam is bound to be a profitable concern besides conferring an inestimable boon on the people of this taluk. It is our humble prayer that our hopes may be realized during Your Excellency's enlightened administration.

The administration of civil justice by Village Courts requires to be placed on a satisfactory footing, and the adoption of the rule laid down in G.O., No. 1745, Judicial, dated 17th July 1894, and the establishment of trial by a Bench of Judges as laid down therein would serve best to bring about the desired result, but unfortunately it has not yet been brought into force, although the file of suits in the Courts of the Village Munsifs shows a considerable increase. The unsatisfactory condition of Devastanam management is truly deplorable, and while expressing our concurrence with the principle of the Bill proposed by the Honourable P. Anandacharlu for introduction in the Imperial Council, we would strongly urge the necessity of Your Excellency's Council taking steps for an early, if not, immediate, amendment of the existing Act, with special reference to the conditions of this presidency.

In conclusion, we have the proud satisfaction to feel that, unlike other parts of India, we enjoy under Your Excellency's firm, equable and enlightened administration, absolute quiet and tranquillity with not even a whisper of suspicion against our loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, whose subjects we are proud to be and to whom we shall be second to none in loyalty. Your Excellency's determination to recognize merit irrespective of race or nationality has already made Your Excellency popular with the people of this land, and it is our humble and fervent prayer that the God

Almighty may grant you and Lady Havelock a long life and a yet happy and prosperous career.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

PEOPLE AND RESIDENTS OF SRIVAIKUNTAM,—I thank you for your hearty and cordial welcome. I beg to express Lady Havelock's regret that, owing to the fear of incurring too much fatigue, she was not able to accompany me to-day, and I shall certainly carry away agreeable recollections of my visit here to your beautiful temple and the sight of the magnificent bridge and the anicut which distinguish this place; and in passing, I hope to look in at the curious mud fort, with its peculiar associations, to which you draw my attention. I have heard with satisfaction the tribute of praise which you pay to the blessings of local self-government. I am glad to hear that, though you have it here only in an elementary form, it has done benefit to your community. You draw attention to the damage done by inundations caused by floods, especially that which followed the heavy rainfall of 1895. I am told that that was a somewhat exceptional occasion, but still we are bound to guard against exceptional devastations of this kind. I have pleasure in informing you that the Public Works Department have already anticipated your wants in this respect. Plans of works, such as you describe, have already been made, and estimates are in preparation; and consequently I hope that the work which you desire may be carried out before any very great length of

time. You draw attention to the want of medical aid in your taluk. I am informed that there are already four dispensaries, but considering the difficulties of communication to which you allude, and which I admit, it is possible that these may not be quite sufficient for your needs. This is a matter which must be governed by the possibilities of providing funds. It is your Taluk Board which is concerned with it, and if it be possible, I have no doubt that if those who supervise and control the expenditure of funds of that Board can afford to open more hospitals, they will favourably consider your wish. With regard to the larger supply of medicines at your dispensary, I am informed that it is admitted that the supply may be insufficient, and I am told that if the estimates of next year will admit of some further expenditure on this want, such expenditure will be provided for. You mention the absence of any chemist's shop in your town. I am afraid that a chemist's shop would have a very poor chance of paying itself, so long as you have dispensaries which give medicines gratis. You next mention the subject of a possible railway into the interior of this taluk. I have no doubt that a light railway might be a great convenience, in view of the difficulties of transport by road over the sandy tracts which surround this town. It resembles in this respect the Tanjore district, where, as you are probably aware, the District Board have taken in hand the provision of railways. You say in your address that you have little doubt that a railway would be a profitable

concern. I am afraid your wishes must have led you to put rather too sanguine a view upon such an enterprise, for I am informed that up to now no plans have been made for a railway, and no estimates have been prepared of the probable traffic. It is, therefore, impossible at this moment to say with any degree of certainty whether such an undertaking would be a paying concern or not. It is a matter of purely local interest; and I would remark that if the people of the taluk are so strongly convinced that this would be a paying concern, it rests with them to take steps to initiate the work by paying for the cost of plans and estimates. You next mention that the administration of civil justice by Village Courts requires to be placed on a more satisfactory footing by the establishment of trial by Bench of Judges, as laid down in the Government Order which you quoted. This is a matter about which I have been conferring with your Collector. I may tell you that he will give it his attention, and if he is satisfied that such a measure is likely to be of benefit, I have no doubt that he will recommend it. I join with you in deploring the unsatisfactory state of your Devastanam management. That condition of affairs prevails all over the presidency. I very much regret that up till now Government have not been able to initiate a measure of reform. As you point out in your address, the Honourable Mr. Anandacharlu, member of the Viceroy's Council, has a Bill before the Supreme Legislative Council for this purpose. The local Government have also a Bill which had been prepared by a member of our local Legislative Council. But I must tell you that, as a matter of legislative procedure, it will not be quite proper or possible that the local measure can be set on foot until the Supreme Legislative Council measure has either been abandoned or has been proved to be a failure. We have the local Bill ready to launch in case we have an opportunity of doing so. I have heard with great satisfaction the strong expression of loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty's Government. There is, as you say, no suspicion of doubt on this subject with regard to the people of this part of India. I am proud to be able to say so. It is, at the same time, always a satisfaction to hear from those who meet me and who do honour to me as you do on this occasion, a repetition of these proper and noble sentiments. I beg, in conclusion, to thank you very warmly for your prayer for my prosperity and long-life and for those of Lady Havelock.

MADURA MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—As the official representatives of this ancient city of Madura, we beg most respectfully to tender to Your Excellency and Lady Havelock a very hearty welcome.

These periodical visits of our Governors form stepping stones in the current history of our city, marking the progressive development of our

municipal growth, while they also afford us fitting opportunities of expressing our loyal feelings of confidence in our Government, and our devoted veneration and affection towards our Most Gracious Empress-Queen.

During the past year Your Excellency in Council has been pleased to restore to us the privilege of electing our own Chairman. It is a privilege which we highly value; and we desire to take this opportunity of expressing our gratification for the renewed confidence which Government has thus placed in us. We trust that we may be able to approve ourselves not undeserving of that confidence.

We desire also to tender our hearty congratulations to Your Excellency upon the successful completion of the magnificent Periyár Project, by means of which a permanent supply of drinking-water has been secured for the inhabitants of this city, while it has also placed the food crops of a considerable portion of the district beyond the reach of drought in the midst of our uncertain normal rainfall.

We are sincerely grateful for this great blessing; at the same time we also feel anxious that its twin sister, the drainage of our town, should be making some visible progress towards its completion. Your Excellency is aware that this important matter has occupied our attention for several years past: and we feel sure that Your Excellency is in full accord with us regarding its necessity. Our

proposals regarding it will probably come before Your Excellency in Council in the course of the coming year; and we fervently pray for their favourable disposal in consideration of their vital importance to the sanitation of the town.

We are very desirous also to enlist Your Excellency's sympathy in regard to the projected railway between this city and the sea-coast at Pámban. While we look upon it as necessary for the development of the resources of our own district, we are also convinced that it will lead up to a revival of the ancient prosperity of the northern district of Ceylon, the seat of its famous earliest capital: and we are well assured that everything that can tend to the advancement of Ceylon will commend itself to your support. In its connection with the line from Pódanúr to Dindigul, it is interesting to look forward to the junction of the two coasts of India at this southern end of the Peninsula along the line of the ancient trade route of the Romans two thousand years ago.

In conclusion, we beg to record our thanksgiving for the growing improvement in the agricultural prospects of our country, and to tender our congratulations to Government on the relaxation of the severe strain which has been imposed upon it during this year of famine. We also hope that Lady Havelock and Your Excellency may have an interesting continuation of your journey, and long retain pleasant recollections of those portions of the country through which your present tour has been made.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADURA,—Lady Havelock and I thank you very heartily for the kind welcome to your ancient and royal city. We have long heard of the architectural wonders of Madura, and we are very pleased now to have an opportunity of seeing them. If the periodical visits of Governors to the various principal centres of population in the province are, of advantage to the inhabitants they are also of advantage, of very great advantage, to the Governor himself, for they bring him into personal contact with the things and persons than which nothing could be more valuable. They afford the Governor also opportunities to hear from their own mouths a repetition of these sentiments of loyalty towards our Gracious Sovereign the Queen-Empress in which we have full faith, and which no one can refute. (Hear, hear.) It was, on the whole, I assure you, the desire of my Government to be able to restore to your municipality the right of electing your Chairman. The confidence, which the Government put in you by this Act, will, I hope, be fully recognised by yourselves. There are certain points in the Municipal Government of Madura which are described as not being altogether satisfactory. I allude more especially to your system of sanitation. I have no doubt that now you have full power and full authority given to you in these matters, you will show that you deserve the trust that is put in you. The

congratulations which you offer on the completion of the magnificent Periyár Project are not due to me. That project was devised by able and bold men long before I came here, and was completed under the Government of my predecessor. At the same time I take pride in the existence of such magnificent movement and the courage and skill of my countrymen and their enterprise in the Government of this country. You allude in your address to the subject of the drainage of this town. I had been told on more than one occasion by leading inhabitants of Madura whose acquaintance I have been fortunate to make that this is one of your most pressing needs, and I observe you lay great stress on it in the address which you have just now read. From the situation of your town, it is evident that such works cannot be carried out without a large expenditure of money, and if you wish to see such a work accomplished you must be prepared to bear considerable sacrifice. If the scheme to which you allude comes before the Government in a well-digested form, as you say it will, during the next year, I promise you it shall have our best attention and every encouragement and assistance that we can properly give it. (Hear, hear.) You say that you wish to enlist my sympathy in regard to the projected railway between this city of Madura and the sea coast of Pámban. You have really no occasion to ask my sympathy in this matter which you have had for a long time; still I have never lost an opportunity ever since I arrived in Madras,

and I have become convinced of the advisability of carrying out this project and of the almost certainty of its being a remunerative one to the authorities who control these matters. I regret that on this occasion I am not able to give you any positive assurance to the early commencement of the work, but this I can say that it has not only my sympathy but that the advisability and the expediency of it is well understood and admitted by the Viceroy in Council (Hear, hear) upon whose decision the carrying out of these matters, as you know, rests. I am not aware yet of the decisions that have been arrived at by the Viceroy in Council in his recent Conference at Simla on railway matters. But I earnestly hope that the construction of this line may have found a place among the approved undertakings. With regard to the line to connect Pódanúr with Dindigul, to which you also allude, I am not able at present to give you any decision or authoritative opinion. Before I conclude, it becomes my duty, and it is a sad duty, to tell you of the sudden death of Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Teck, better known as Princess Mary, the mother of a lady who will some day be our Queen-Empress. I deplore exceedingly that this sad event should have occurred on the occasion of my first visit to you. I fear it may have the effect of marring in some degree the rejoicings that I feel at being amongst you and the demonstration of loyalty and regard which I know you are prepared to show me. I cannot end without joining with you in your

congratulations on the termination of the sad crisis which the whole of India and even the Madras Presidency, which, perhaps suffered not more than any other parts of India, have gone through during the last year. But happily for us all cause for anxiety is now over. Copious rain has fallen in all parts of the presidency, and bright prospects even in our most suffering districts are hopeful. Every thing now appears in the most pleasant light. All cause for anxiety has, I believe, disappeared. Before I sit down I will express to you my thanks to your kind wishes for the life and prosperity of Lady Havelock and myself, and your wishes that we may have a pleasant and prosperous journey until we reach our home in Madras.

ADDRESS FROM THE TEACHERS AND PUPILS OF VARIOUS SCHOOLS AT NAZARETH.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCIES,—We, the Teachers and Pupils of the Art Industrial School, Orphanages, Girls' Training School, High Schools and other institutions at Nazareth, beg to offer Your Excellency and Lady Havelock a hearty and loyal welcome to this place.

With your permission we shall give a short account of each of the chief institutions at this station:—

I. The Art Industrial School and Orphanage was established in 1877 during the Famine. Pupils

of all castes and creeds are admitted and scholarships are given to encourage them. There are now eight industries taught, with the following pupils:—

(1) Carpentry	... ...	54 boys.
(2) Blacksmith's work	...	54 „
(3) Tailoring	... ...	12 „
(4) Indian Embroidery	...	12 „
(5) Type-writing	... ...	8 „
(6) Weaving	... ...	53 „
(7) Drawing ...	... ...	17 „
(8) Lace-making	... ...	33 girls.

All learn Drawing and receive instruction every day in literary subjects. Those who have passed the elementary examinations are preparing for the Intermediate Examinations in Art and Industries, with a view to become Industrial teachers when the school course is completed.

In 1895, 89 out of 111 candidates were successful in the elementary and other examinations in their various trades, the same candidates in Drawing only, taking up two or more subjects. In 1896, 159 candidates passed out of 186 that appeared.

II. St. John's High School for Girls was established 50 years ago, but it was not until 1886 that it attained its present standard. The number of pupils on the roll is 204, and of these 9 are in the Normal Department, 18 in the High School and 177 in the Practising School. There are classes beginning with the alphabet and going up to the Sixth Form. English has been taught for many years in all the standards above the first, and for several years girls have appeared in English for the Lower Secondary Examination with Tamil as their optional language. Last year three girls appeared for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University and one was successful. Eleven passed the Lower Secondary Examination, and 18 passed the Primary Examination. Nine appeared for the School Management Examination and seven were successful. Drawing is taught in the Lower Secondary and High Schools.

III. The Boys' High School—there are eighty boys on the roll, and five candidates were successful at the recent Lower Secondary Examination. All the boys learn Drawing.

IV. The Primary School has 105 pupils and the boys are taught by girls trained in the Normal High School. The optional subjects taught include Drawing and Object lessons.

V. The orphanage contains 209 children, many of whom have been received from Government. Many orphan boys are in the Industrial School. None really destitute are refused admission.

VI. Besides the above schools there are 52 primary schools, in all of which there are more than two thousand five hundred children under the management and supervision of our manager.

No address would be complete without acknowledging the warm interest taken in all that concerns the progress and welfare of Her Imperial Majesty's subjects in this district, by our loving

and kind Collector and President of the District Board, Mr. A. W. B. Higgens.

In conclusion we beg to offer our grateful thanks to Your Excellencies for the interest shown in our welfare by your presence in our midst to-day, and we shall never forget your coming amongst us on this occasion.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency, in reply, expressed his extreme satisfaction at the use of native implements by the pupils in learning the various industries, in lieu of costly tools of the West, with the beneficial result that when the pupils went home, they could easily earn their livelihood with the implements available near at hand. That was a distinct and practical advantage which the pupils obtained.

ADDRESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION IN THE NAZARETH MISSION.

Your Excellencies,—We, the Clergy, Teachers and Headmen of Christian Congregations in the Nazareth Mission, beg to offer your Excellency and Lady Havelock a very loyal and grateful welcome to Nazareth, and we attribute special honour and thankfulness to your visit because you are the chosen representatives of our Beloved Mother and Gracious Queen-Empress of India.

We think that Your Excellencies will be interested with some account of the Nazareth Mission

which is worked in conjunction with Mudalur and Christianagaram. It was founded as an offshoot of the Tanjore Mission under the Venerable Schwartz in the year 1798, and the Revs. J. Irion, A. F. Caemmerer, Henry Pope, Thomas Brotherton and Dr. J. M. Strachan, now Bishop of Rangoon, have all laboured here. Since 1876 our present Missionary has been stationed at this place, and he is assisted by seven Indian priests and 137 catechists and teachers at Nazareth, Mudalur and Christianagaram.

There are 94 congregations consisting of 12,451 adherents, of whom 11,438 are baptized and 3,352 are communicants. The Native contributions for Church purposes for the year amount to Rs. 4,984–5–1½. There are 56 schools in which 2,536 children are being taught.

Our congregations are on the increase, the Churches are gradually being improved, and the services are well attended.

Education both for girls and boys is progressing in various branches, namely, as primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, normal, art and industrial schools. In these institutions the children receive spiritual, mental and physical training, and they are placed in a position to obtain an honest livelihood in the world.

Children who have lost their fathers and mothers are protected and trained in the Industrial Orphanages which were established during the Famine of 1877.

The sick are relieved and comforted at St. Luke's Hospital which was inaugurated by Dr. Strachan. The number of out-patients treated during the year was 15,345 and in-patients numbered 85. The anxiety of people departing this life is allayed by the operations of the Nazareth Provident Fund, which is open to people of all classes, without regard to religion or caste. Nazareth is also the office of the Tinnevelly S.P.G. Widows' Fund from which pensions are paid to 52 widows.

We owe to the Church of England the many privileges which we enjoy in various ways, intellectual, worldly and spiritual, and we mention these points to show how much Christianity has done and is doing for the people of India, and in token of our gratitude to God and to the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts.

We do not think that Your Excellencies will require any proof of our loyalty and devotion to the British Raj. All the blessings which we enjoy are ratified and secured to us by a benign Government which demands our love, our loyalty and, if necessary, our lives. There is no community in India with greater affection for Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress than we, Indian Christians, and we are proud to make a boast of this. If occasion should ever demand, we feel bold to say that of 80,000 Christians of the Church Militant in Tinnevelly five or six thousand men will be willing to fight in the ranks for God and the Queen. We have no petitions or requests to make of your Excellencies

except to beg you to accept our warmest and grateful thanks for your loving visit to us.

In conclusion, we earnestly pray Almighty God to give Your Excellencies sound health and long life, so as to enable you to labour long and successfully for the glory of God and for the people of India.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Reverend Father, Teachers and Headmen of the Christian Congregations in the Nazareth Mission,—I accept with warm thanks the loyal and kind welcome which you have given me to Nazareth. You have laid before me a most interesting and comprehensive report of the history and working of this interesting institution. It combines within itself a wonderful combination of the mental, spiritual and bodily training which we all desire. You tell me that the education for boys and girls is progressing in its various branches, viz., primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, normal, art and industrial school, and that in these various institutions the children receive spiritual, mental and physical training, and are placed in a position to obtain an honest livelihood in the world. I cannot imagine a more perfect and complete system of education than is set forth in those words. To use much more eloquent words than I am capable of, those which were recorded by Bishop Barry when he paid you a visit about five years ago, I will venture to repeat. "I do not know that I have seen

anywhere a more perfect specimen of the harmony of all poems of study and energy under the dominant power of the Christian faith." You then go on to tell me that in the Industrial Orphanage children who have lost their fathers and mothers find refuge and education. The sick also are relieved in the hospital and infirmary, which is well presided over by the Rev. Father. I am glad to read your expressions of gratitude to the Church of England and to the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. The assurance that you give me of your loyalty is quite unnecessary, for it requires no endorsement and no repetition. All the same, it is satisfactory to hear such a very emphatic declaration of it. I have no doubt that, as you say, you will be ready to fight for the Queen and her country. I will conclude by thanking you for your promise to pray to Almighty God to give me and Lady Havelock health and happiness to do our duty. I assure you that I value your prayer very much. Let me say that I thank you on behalf of Lady Havelock and myself for the beautiful tokens of your work and of the surroundings, among which you live. I have here a photograph book intended for Lady Havelock representing the different points of interest in this institution, and I have here in my hand another example of the beautiful work of the schoolboys here in illuminating, representing the different forms of industrial work which I witnessed in active progress this morning. I thank you very much, and I beg to assure you that I would always cherish

a most loving and interesting recollection of the visit that I have paid you to-day.

ADDRESS FROM THE AMERICAN MADURA MISSIONARIES.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The American Madura Mission, some of whose schools we have here present, is an offshoot of the American Jaffna Mission, established in 1816. In 1834, eighteen years after its opening, His Excellency Sir Frederick Adam, Governor of Fort St. George, cordially welcomed a delegation of the Jaffna Missionaries to the continent, to carry on in the Madura district, a work similar to that carried on by them in Jaffna.

From the first, the Mission has engaged in education and in Christian work in the towns and villages of the district. As early as 1839 it had two girls' schools in operation, one of which has now grown into a high school, and in 1846, while as yet the East India Company was doing little for popular education, the Mission had nearly 4,000 pupils in its lower schools, while at the same time it was maintaining two schools of higher grade—the only ones of the class in the district.

At present, the Mission represents a community of about 16,000 adherents, living in all parts of the district. It carries on a second-grade college, also a training institution for preachers and pastors, and another for Bible women, two training institutions

for schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, two high schools for boys, and one for girls, several schools for non-Christian girls, and 130 village schools, attended last year by 6,500 pupils.

For fifty years the Mission has maintained first a dispensary, and then a dispensary and hospital in Madura; and for more than thirty years it has done the same for Dindigul. Many lakhs of rupees, cheerfully contributed by the Christian people of the United States, have thus been spent in promoting the spiritual, moral, and physical welfare of the people of our district.

We also desire to put on record for this occasion that our efforts, so far as they have fallen within the sphere of Government recognition, have received its cordial sympathy and much material assistance—while no department of our philanthropic work has failed to elicit from the leaders of the Native community substantial evidences of their friendliness and good wishes.

This Mission was organized and is carried on by a people, not the subjects of Her Gracious Majesty, yet bound to England as their mother country by many of the strongest ties. It is, therefore, fitting that we, foreign Missionaries, carrying on our work for the Hindu people under British rule in India, should take this occasion to express our gratitude for the peace, protection and freedom which we and all connected with us enjoy, and also our deep appreciation of the steady purpose and effort of the Government to relieve the distresses of the people,

ameliorate their condition, diffuse intelligence, and promote their general welfare by a just and fair-minded administration of the trust committed to it.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

MISSIONARIES AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MADURA AMERICAN MISSION,—As soon as I knew that the Mission here was an offshoot of the American Mission at Jaffna, I felt that I was not altogether among the strangers. Several years ago I had occasion to make the acquaintance of your brother Missionaries and their systems in Jaffna. I went over all your institutions there, and was deeply interested in them and was exceedingly well received. I have always retained a lively recollection of the good exhibition they made on the occasion I saw them of the work which they had for so many years been doing in the northern portion of Ceylon. Now I gather from the paper which has just been read that your work in this part of India has been equally extensive and equally successful. It combines in itself, as it does in Ceylon, the curing of the body as well as the teaching of the mind. I think that is a peculiar feature of the American Missions that they take care to introduce into their training a care of the bodies and health of their pupils. There was one passage in the address which has just been read that particularly pleased me—in fact I felt a good deal touched by it—and that was the acknowledgment of the strong ties that bind our country of

England with the country to which you belong. I feel sure that if we English and the citizens of the United States knew one another better there would be less doubt in answering the question which I have seen of recent times raised in the newspapers as to whether Americans hate us. I am sure that if we knew one another there would be no doubt as to the answer to that question. I think, as it is, that the doubt that is felt, and is sometimes expressed, rests on a very shallow foundation. At any rate, here in Madura, and in other places of Her Majesty's Dominions, where American Missionaries have settled for many years and been doing a great deal of useful work, they have had opportunities of learning to like and to respect us; and these feelings of liking and respect are most admirably stated in the address which has just been read, and I sincerely wish that the sentiments that we have just heard might be felt by all Americans.

ADDRESS FROM THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY AND DISTRICT OF MADURA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the inhabitants of the City and District of Madura, beg leave to accord a sincere and hearty welcome to Your Excellency and Lady Havelock on the occasion of your visit to this renowned city, the capital of the ancient kingdom of the Pandyan dynasty.

We request that Your Excellency, as the representative of our sovereign, will be pleased to convey to Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen-Empress of India, our assurances of deep loyalty and heartfelt devotion to the British rule and throne.

We congratulate ourselves on our good fortune in having in Your Excellency a ruler deeply sympathetic, eminently just, and strictly impartial, and one who has earned a reputation for devoting his personal attention even to minute details of administration. It is hardly necessary to advert in this Public Address to any particular acts or measures which have afforded us convincing proofs of the possession by Your Excellency of those high and noble qualities; but we cannot refrain from referring to Your Excellency's arduous labours in connection with the recent Famine in certain portions of our presidency, to the orders of Your Excellency's Government in regard to the Forest administration, and to the appointment of an Indian gentleman to act as the chief legal adviser of Government.

We beg to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our profound gratitude to the Government for the successful accomplishment of the Periyár Project and the great and everlasting boon thereby conferred on the people of this district. We deem this also a fitting occasion to lay before Your Excellency for favourable consideration what in our humble judgment are necessary to be done in order to enable us to fully reap the benefits of that grand project which is intended to drive away famine altogether from our midst.

The first and foremost of our requests is that increased facilities of communication may be given in the Periyár-affected area for transport of manure and labour and of produce, by opening up roads and constructing bridges. So far back as 1876, the late Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, then Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, pointed out that "*this want should certainly be supplied before irrigation is brought to the villages.*" Now irrigation has been brought, but, in respect of roads, we are in no better position now than in 1876. We humbly beg to represent that the District Board, with its limited resources, is unable to construct these roads. All that the District Board has been able to do is to maintain the old roads originally formed by the Government and to make insignificant additions here and there. We further beg to submit that the additional cess derivable from the Periyár-affected lands will hardly suffice to cover the cost of the upkeep of the new roads when formed. We venture therefore to respectfully submit that a portion of the money realized by Government by the sale of the waste lands in the Periyár region may be properly and profitably expended in this behalf both in the interests of the Government and those of the ryots who have invested large sums of money in them.

In the second place, we beg leave to urge before Your Excellency that, owing to paucity of ryots and other causes, some time must necessarily elapse before immemorial waste lands and lands cultivated only with dry crops till now could be successfully brought

under wet cultivation. Under present arrangements we venture to submit that hardly any time has been allowed for the purpose, and we respectfully pray that a certain time—not less than three years—may be allowed to ryots for preparing their lands for and introduction of wet cultivation free of wet assessment, that a graduated scale be established distributing the full wet assessment over five years since the commencement of the wet cultivation on the principle of the increment remission recognised in the settlement rules, and that the lands, instead of being registered as double crop lands as at present, may be registered as single crop.

We also pray that a larger area than now sanctioned may be reserved for communal purposes, and also that some lands be reserved in each village to be availed of by the ryots at dry rates of assessment for raising fodder, vegetable manure, etcetera.

We further pray that the purposes for which loans are now granted under the Agriculturists' Loans Act may be extended so as to include outlay on manure and building houses for cultivators, and that a further relaxation of the forest rules be granted by way of issuing free permits for vegetable manure and pasture in the adjoining Government forests.

While on this subject of our needs and requirements in connection with the Periyár Project, we beg respectfully to point out that it would be of greater advantage and convenience to the ryots if the distribution of water from the Periyár channels

be placed under the direct control of the officers of the Revenue Department who are in constant touch with the people and are responsible for the public revenue.

In regard to the proposed lease of the water-power of the Periyár, we beg respectfully to submit that its utilisation should eminently be a concern of the State. Such a wealth of power, if monopolised by a private company, cannot bring adequate revenue to the Government or benefit to the public, whatever may be the royalty that may be levied upon it, especially in view of the further expected possibilities of electricity. We may be permitted to point out that the several municipalities to the south of Madras which, according to the report of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India in 1893, may buy the power at cost price for lighting and other public purposes, is sold by the Government, will lose this advantage if a private company should be granted the monopoly.

The Government has recognised the importance of agricultural model farms. This district has already taken the lead in starting a model farm, though on a small scale, with the help of private endowment now under the management of the District Board. We request the Government to take up the management of this institution and widen the scope of its usefulness by allotting more lands to it for purposes of experiment and demonstration.

The next subject of vital importance we beg permission to bring for Your Excellency's considera-

tion is that of railways for this district. The construction of the Madura—Pámban and Palghat—Dindigul Railway lines has been under the consideration of the Government for many years, and we believe opinion is unanimous that they are both necessary and will prove productive. The lines have been surveyed, and all that remains to be done is to arrange for the works being put in hand. There are also two other projects in which we are interested, and we beg to submit that both of them are equally important to develop fully the resources of our district, viz.; a tramway from Ammayanaikanur to Guruvanooth and a railway line from Trichinopoly to Tondi. We beg to enlist Your Excellency's sympathy in favour of these projects and fervently pray that they may become accomplished facts before Your Excellency's term of office expires.

It is a matter for satisfaction that the separation of judicial from executive functions, which was pronounced by a former Viceroy of India to be a counsel of perfection, has proved a success, as far as it has been carried out with regard to the subordinate magistracy. We beg therefore to advocate its further extension with reference to the Magistrates of higher grades also. We are not unaware of the difficulties which are in the way of giving effect to the above recommendation at once. But there is one serious evil connected with the union of the two functions in the same individual which, in our humble judgment, may be removed by an executive order of the Government. Judicial enquiry

in criminal as well as revenue cases suffers a great deal by parties and their witnesses being dragged a long way from their homes to attend the same, and it would be a real boon if the officers concerned could be directed to hold such enquiries as far as possible at or near the places of the parties and of their witnesses.

The evils resulting from the appointment of ill-paid and ill-educated persons as station-house officers in the Police department have been prominently brought to Your Excellency's notice by the head of that department. We beg to add our humble voice in support of the proposal to raise the status of this class of public servants who wield enormous powers for good or for evil, and would venture to suggest that they should, as a rule, be no longer recruited from the ranks, but appointed direct, provision being made in exceptional cases for the promotion of really deserving men.

We also humbly desire to put before Your Excellency that prosecutions for petty offences under the Salt and Abkári Acts show no tendency to decrease, and the annoyance to the ryots caused thereby can only be removed by the abolition of the system of granting rewards to officers employed in the department which, we beg to submit, is objectionable in principle and mischievous in practice.

We beg further to bring to Your Excellency's notice that there are very extensive religious endowments in our district and that we are therefore particularly concerned with the amendment of the

Religious Endowments Act. It is admitted throughout the presidency that a revision of the statute-law on the subject is absolutely necessary in the interests of the numerous endowments in question. Several attempts have been made at legislation, but they have not been successful owing to obstruction offered in the northern provinces of our country where the conditions are different. We request Your Excellency's Government to give us a small measure of reform in this direction by at least modifying the law in the way of curtailing the term of office of committee members to three years and rendering it obligatory on them to annually publish accounts duly audited.

With a view to prevent any possibility of friction between several religious communities, we submit that it is desirable to put a stop to the opening of schools, churches, temples, mosques, burial and burning grounds or other religious institutions by one community near places inhabited by another.

Coming now to the City and Municipality of Madura, we crave leave to submit that to the important post of Paid Secretary to the Municipal Council, it is highly necessary, under present circumstances, to appoint a Government officer not inferior in rank and pay to a Tahsildar, and pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to approve only of such a nomination.

We need scarcely submit to Your Excellency that pure water and pure air are two of the noblest gifts of God. We are extremely grateful to Your

Excellency's predecessor for having given us pure water. We most earnestly pray Your Excellency will be pleased to give us pure air by the introduction at an early date of a proper drainage scheme into this city.

Withdrawing the right of voting from those that are unable to read and write and whose ignorance not infrequently leads to fraud and malpractices at the elections, and raising the property and educational qualifications for Councillorship, are other municipal matters to which we beg to invite Your Excellency's attention.

In conclusion, we beg to sincerely thank Your Excellency and Lady Havelock for this visit of yours to our city and fervently pray that the Great Dispenser of all good may shower His Choicest Blessings upon Your Excellencies.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

INHABITANTS OF THE CITY AND DISTRICT OF MADURA,—Lady Havelock and I offer you our best acknowledgments for the warm welcome which you have given us to your celebrated and ancient city, the capital, as you remind me, of the old Pandyan Dynasty of Kings. I have listened with satisfaction to the respectful and loyal expressions which you have used in your address with respect to our beloved Queen-Empress. At the present moment, Her Majesty is under circumstances which call for our special sympathy on a fresh bereavement in her

family having fallen upon her in the death of her much beloved and ever popular princess of the Royal House, the Duchess of Teck, known to us for many years as the Princess Mary of Cambridge. I thank you for your sympathetic remarks with regard to the details of administration since I have been among you. With regard to forests I have already in another place stated what the policy of the Government is and I will therefore only briefly recapitulate what I said then. Our wish is only to work in the best interests of, and with the least inconvenience to, the public. With regard to your remarks on the recent distress which might, had not proper precautions been taken, have developed into a serious famine, I will also say that I am glad to have an opportunity of acknowledging the sympathy and support which Government had met with from the general public in the fight which we have had with the recent distress. The position of the Government in such a case is not an easy one. On the one hand, there is a necessity of saving life and maintaining health, over a large and severely affected area. On the other, a desire to spare an exchequer already not too full with many demands to meet. The policy, however, which we have adopted was, we believe, a correct one. During the long hot weather months while the distress was severe and the public anxiety intense, we made the saving of life and the maintenance of health and strength take precedence over everything, and costly though it was, we set ourselves resolutely to perform

this duty which we considered the first one that we owe to the State and to the individual. When, however the distress decreased and rain had fallen and prospects were sure, it then became our duty to give greater heed to the need for economy. And a certain amount of pressure has accordingly been put upon the workers in indirect ways to induce them to remain on the works no longer than was necessary, but to return to their homes on ordinary avocations. The change from the one phase to the other was naturally felt, and some would like to have postponed it, but the Government had the pockets of the taxpayers to think of and in close touch as it was with the famine commissioner and the officers of the affected districts had felt confident that it was not closing relief prematurely. The result has justified its action. The famine is virtually over and the work will shortly be closed, and a little less than a million persons have been tided over the period of absolute want, both of employment and of food, and will now be handed back to their normal occupations in health and strength. When the time comes to write the history of this famine, we believe it will be found that our measure of sympathy with the distressed population when the distress was severe and our promptitude in closing the relief when the distress was over will bear favourable comparison with those of the other Provinces of the Empire. The following paragraphs of your address relate to technical matters in much detail. It would be impossible within the short notice I have had and

without detaining you for an undue length of time to attempt to enter into a full reply. I can only, therefore, say that I will undertake to make enquiry into the various matters to which your paragraphs allude and take such action upon them as may then seem desirable. I will now pass on to paragraph 12 in which you deal with the subject of railways and you draw particular attention to the construction of the Madura-Pámban line. As I had the pleasure yesterday of telling the Municipal Council when I received their address on my arrival here, the construction of this particular line of railway has had my warm sympathy and support ever since I became acquainted with this presidency. I am satisfied that it will not only be a profitable line of railway but that it will tend to develop the convenience of vast numbers of people, not only in this part of India but also in other remote parts, opening communication, as it will, with the great temple of Rámeswaram and also facilitating communication between the Island of Ceylon and the Madras Presidency, the relations between which two countries are becoming more important and more close. I may earnestly hope that I shall ere long receive from the Government of India a notification that the construction of this railway has been sanctioned for early execution. With regard to the other lines to which you allude in that paragraph, I cannot yet at present give as confident an expression of opinion, but the policy with regard to them is under the consideration of the Government, and you may be sure that

full consideration will be given to their claims. You next deal with the important matter of the separation of judicial from executive functions, and you congratulate us on the result that has already been achieved by the first attempt that has been made in this direction. Before we proceed further in this important line, I think it might be as well to watch the result of what has been already done for a still further period of time. You next allude to the evils which result from the appointment of station-house officers in the Police Department from the ranks. This is a matter which, I am aware, has been brought before the attention of Government by the Inspector-General of Police, and further attention will be paid to his remarks on the subject and to the attention to which you have now called specially in your address to the subject. With regard to the reform of the endowments of the temples, you are aware that a bill is now before the Imperial Council. That bill must necessarily take precedence to any bill to which we may locally advocate. The natural policy of the Government with regard to the Imperial Bill has been settled, and it would be premature and perhaps indiscreet and improper for us to undertake to introduce a local bill on the subject. When it becomes our duty to do so, the two points of reform to which you call my attention, namely, curtailing the term of office of the Committee Members to three years and rendering it obligatory on them to annually publish accounts duly audited, will have the best attention and at the same time they seem to me

to be highly advisable measures. You next request that a stop should be put to the opening of schools, churches, temples, mosques, burial and burning grounds or other religious institutions by one community near places inhabited by another. There may be some desirable end to be attained by these, but I am sure that a little reflection will show you that the real practical carrying out of such an undertaking is hardly within the scope of convenience or even possibility. You next deal with the appointment of a paid Secretary to the Municipal Council of Madura. I may inform you that the Government has already sanctioned a paid Secretary with salary rising from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250, and we have asked the Municipality to nominate an independent person to hold this office. You next deal with the subject of the drainage of Madura. In replying to the address of the Municipal Council, I dwelt at some length on this subject. It will be a matter that will necessarily cost a large sum of money and you must be prepared, therefore, if you are serious to see an elaborate scheme of drainage instituted in Madura, to bear a considerable burden. I would in the meantime strongly advocate that the Municipal Council should take in hand all simple and easily attained procedure for improving their drainage. I am aware that the sanitation of Madura is not all that can be desired, and I particularly call your attention as inhabitants of the City of Madura and therefore deeply concerned in this matter to press on the Municipal Council to take early action. You next suggest that

in the election of the Municipal Councillors the right of voting should be withdrawn from those who are not able to read and write and that property and educational qualifications should be raised. Such measures would, I have no doubt, be salutary if we were quite ready for them. At present, I must say I think they would somewhat be premature if they were adopted at once. I doubt not that many wealthy and influential persons would yet be excluded from the suffrage, and I am sure that you would not desire this yourselves. I now go to the last paragraph of your address in which you are good enough to thank Lady Havelock and me for our visit to Madura. It is, I assure you, a great satisfaction to us to find ourselves in this interesting city. We have often heard of the beauties and interests of Madura, and it is a pleasure to us and a satisfaction to us to be able to see for ourselves what we have heard on previous occasions. I thank you fervently for your prayer that the blessings of Divine Providence may rest upon us and follow us through life.

ADDRESS FROM THE LOWER PULNEY AND SIRUMALAI PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION, DINDIGUL.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the delegates appointed by the Lower Pulney and Sirumalai Planters' Association, Dindigul, whom Your Excellency has kindly consented to receive

this day, thank you for the opportunity now granted of laying before you directly the matter of roads and communications on the Pulney Hills, and in welcoming you to this district we venture to express a hope that you will be pleased to expedite matters in connection with the Atur-Kodaikánal Ghât Road.

We do not consider it necessary to occupy Your Excellency's time in now going into statistics in connection with this matter, as we are aware that all the papers relating to this road have already been laid before Your Excellency's Council.

We would respectfully remind you that His Excellency Lord Wenlock, then Governor of Fort St. George, graciously received a deputation from the residents of the Pulney Hills at Kodaikánal on 19th October 1895, when His Excellency was pleased to reply to the effect that he was afraid he could not hold out any hopes of our getting a carriage road. He had made enquiries and he was informed that a carriage road through Atur and the Lower Pulneys to Kodaikánal would cost considerably over four lakhs of rupees, and neither the Government, nor the Madura District Board were in a position to spend so much.

His Excellency said, however, that it had been suggested as an alternative that a bridle path would be of very great use, that such a bridle path would cost only some eighty-five thousand rupees, and that the Madura District Board had expressed their willingness, if such a bridle path was made a present

to them by Government, to keep it up in a proper state of repair.

His Excellency said that from all enquiries he had made, he thought that such a bridle path would be of great use. The Lower Pulneys, he said, sent down a large amount of produce annually, and he thought from all he had heard that a good means of communication with the plains would be likely to enhance the value of the land there largely, and would turn it into a very valuable producing district.

We would mention to Your Excellency that we were given to understand that a small grant had been sanctioned in last year's budget towards the construction of this bridle path, but had been subsequently struck out owing to the straightened condition of Government finances in consequence of the famine. We trust, however, that the matter was then only temporarily postponed.

We would mention that we have reason to believe that the Government officials of this district are unanimous in acknowledging the need of communication between the Upper Pulneys and the plains, as well as the advisability and necessity of opening up outlets for the produce of the Lower Pulneys, and we would now pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to put in hand as speedily as possible the construction of this road, and would respectfully beg that if the Government still do not see their way to opening it up as a carriage road, they will do so as a bridle path as suggested by His Excellency Lord Wenlock.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The result of our investigation may be set forth as follows:—It appears from inquiries made that the line already out *viâ* Paniakkadu, Tandikkadu and Manalur to the foot of the hills opposite Atur will best fulfil the primary object of opening up the Lower Pulneys. The continuation of such a road to meet the main part of Lam's Ghât would be of little benefit to Kodaikánal, which will still derive its supplies chiefly from Periyakulam. It is also considered that the improvement of the existing track by the construction of a new one from the foot of the hills to Atur is properly a work which the District Board can be expected to carry out. All that the Government can undertake, under the present circumstances, is to make the road between the village of Paniakkadu and the foot of the hills opposite to Atur. This road will be made at such a gradient that hereafter, when the amount of traffic justifies it, it can be widened sufficiently for cart traffic. I may add that, unfortunately, in our present financial position, it is not possible to promise you any immediate undertaking of the work; but when the estimates for the next financial year are under consideration, I would remember to bring it forward, and if it be possible, then to grant the estimates for the purpose, I shall be very glad to do so. I cannot make any positive promise. We really do not know what our financial position at that time may be. You must be perfectly well aware that the

Government of India, and consequently the Government of Madras, is in considerable financial straits at the present time, in consequence of the enormous expenditure we had to incur on the relief of distress throughout the country, and the present heavy drain on the resources of the empire owing to the wars that are proceeding on the frontier. And this is a matter which I very much deplore, inasmuch as it is evident to you and to me that it has the effect of retarding the development of works that are intended to promote the advancement of the country. You may rely upon my taking the very earliest opportunity of attending to this particular want of the Pulney Hills, which, as I told you, is fully recognised by Sir Henry Bliss and myself.

NATIVE ROMAN CATHOLIC COMMUNITY'S ADDRESS.

We, as representing the Native Roman Catholic Community of the Madura District, 89,000 in number, venture to address Your Excellency and, as loyal subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of Great Britain and India, to express the satisfaction we all experience at this fresh occasion, which your kind visit affords us, of testifying, to Her representative in this Presidency, the very lively sense we entertain of the benefits we derive from Her Majesty's benign rule and from the liberty and protection granted to us both in the exercise of our Holy Religion as well as in regard to all those

other civil advantages that we enjoy in common with other happy subjects of the British Crown.

The very consciousness however of the ever-benevolent intention of our rulers towards us and the paternal attention they ever yield to any respectful appeal to their large hearted and even handed justice, emboldens us on the present occasion, when, as we understand, the question of a revision and amendment of the succession laws and duties is once more occupying the attention of the Legislative Council of India, to invite the attention of Your Excellency to the inequality of taxation upon the Christian Community, who are compelled by the provision contained in the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) and the Administrator-General's Act (No. II of 1874), to obtain Probate or Letters of Administration in respect of all properties which they may inherit and to pay court-fees at 2 per cent. on the amount or value of such properties, whenever the estate is worth over Rs. 1,000.

We desire to point out that Mahomedans, Buddhists, Hindus (except in cases where the Hindu Wills Act applies) are not bound, under any law, to pay this tax.

This inequality and disadvantage we have now suffered for 30 years. Your Excellency will therefore see that the Christians do not make this appeal without valid cause for desiring an amendment of this law and only ask to be placed in the matter of Succession duties on equal terms with their fellow subjects who are not Christians.

We feel that, in thus representing this hardship, we shall have Your Excellency's sympathy and kind consideration, and it is with confidence, therefore, that we seize this opportunity of once again bringing it to the notice of our rulers with a view to obtain redress.

Wishing Your Excellency and Lady Havelock a pleasant and agreeable tour with long life and success in all your undertakings for the good of the people of this presidency and praying The Divine Bounty to bless and direct Your benevolent efforts to these ends, we beg to remain, with the renewed expression of our sentiments of continued loyalty and devotion to the British Throne, Your Excellency's most devoted servants.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

I receive with pleasure the address of welcome, which the Native Roman Catholic Community of the Madura District have presented to me. It is a matter of some surprise how very numerous your body is in this district. I had no idea that the Roman Catholic Community are as numerous as you represent. I am very glad to receive the expression of your appreciation of the security and the beneficence of British rule in this country. The disability under which you tell me you labour with regard to Succession duties is quite a new fact to me. I have not yet had time or opportunity to look into the details of the matter, but I promise you that that will be done in due course. I will

take the opportunity which now presents itself of the law with regard to Succession duties being before the Imperial Legislative Council to bring the matter to the attention of the Viceroy in Council, and you may understand I fully sympathise and am ready to give the best consideration to the hardship which you believe yourselves to be labouring under. In conclusion, I thank you for your kind wishes for myself and Lady Havelock, and I accept with pleasure the expression of your sentiments and your continued loyalty and affection to the British Throne.

ADDRESS FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE MADURA TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, — We, the members of the Madura Varthaka Paripalana Sabhah (Madura Traders' Association), beg respectfully to approach Your Excellency with this address of welcome to our city.

We pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to convey to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India our respectful sentiments of profound loyalty to the British Throne and our heartfelt gratitude to the British Government for the blessings of peace and prosperity we are enjoying under its benign sway.

We beg to avail ourselves of this opportunity of Your Excellency's presence in our midst to lay before Your Excellency some of our wants, and request that

Your Excellency may be so good as to accord a favourable consideration to them.

We do not mean to travel over the grounds covered by the public address; and we assure Your Excellency that the points touched upon therein are highly beneficial to us also.

The mercantile community of Madura feel the accommodation of the existing markets quite inadequate to the present increased and growing wants of the trade of this city. The existing markets were constructed long before the Town Improvements Act came into force to meet the then wants of this town which then contained a population of not more than 40,000; and now the population has more than doubled itself, and the commercial wants of the town have also increased in varied and manifold ways. As a partial remedy, a previous Collector of this district got from the Government, for the municipality, the old jail buildings and compound for the location of an additional vegetable market in the centre of the city. But the municipality, we regret to observe, has not chosen, for reasons best known to itself, to carry out the object of the original purchase. We request that Your Excellency may be pleased to order the immediate utilisation of the old jail buildings and compound for the intended vegetable market, and to order the construction of another market in the western portion of the city.

We beg leave to represent to Your Excellency, though with deep regret, that the Madura Municipal Council has lost the public confidence, and we are

constrained, therefore, to request that Your Excellency may exercise your power under the new District Municipalities Act to dissolve the Madura Municipal Council and to give a fresh start to the Madura Municipal administration.

We beg that Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to appoint one or two members of the Madura mercantile community as Honorary Magistrates for this city. The appointment of Honorary Magistrates for life is not calculated to advance the interests of justice, or to secure the confidence of the public in such administration.

The litigant public are put to great discomfort and inconvenience for want of proper accommodation near the Courts and offices in this city. Their difficulties have now increased owing to the location of several Courts and offices in one and the same building of the Tirumal Naik's Palace. We pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to sanction the construction of a suitable accommodation for suitors and parties.

In conclusion, we beg to thank Your Excellency for your condescension in permitting us to read this address of welcome, and we pray that Your Excellency and Lady Havelock may be blessed with health, long life and prosperity.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

MEMBERS OF THE MADURA TRADERS' ASSOCIATION,—

Your address has only reached me a very short time ago, and I consequently had but little time to inquire

into the matters which it specially brings before me. The Collector has been able to inform me that the complaint you make with regard to the insufficiency of market accommodation is well founded, and I will request him to bring the matter more conspicuously to the notice of the Municipal Council with the suggestion that they should utilise the premises to which you allude as having been placed at their disposal. I am sorry to hear from you that the Madura Municipal Council has lost public confidence, but I am unable to adopt the very stringent measure which you suggest in your address. The Municipal Council already know from me that the Government do not consider their recent work as being altogether satisfactory. With regard to your request that Honorary Magistrates should be appointed for a term of years rather than for life, from the slight information that I am able to gather on the subject I am inclined to think that your remark has some reasonable foundation. I will have further inquiry made into the matter, and if anything can be done to improve the position of affairs in this respect, it shall be favourably considered. Your complaint with regard to accommodation for the litigant public has already been brought to the notice of the Government. I have no doubt that the time will come when we shall be able to take up this matter and put things on a better footing; but at present the financial position of the country makes it impossible to undertake any work upon which large sums of money must necessarily be expended.

ADDRESS FROM THE MADURA NATIVE COLLEGE.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Committee of the Madura Native College, beg to offer Your Excellency and Lady Havelock a sincere and cordial welcome on the occasion of your visit to this institution.

The Committee wish to avail themselves of this opportunity to place before Your Excellency a short history of the origin and growth of the Madura Native College. There were two educational institutions in this city—one the Government College, and the other a High School, under the management of a Committee composed of some of the leading gentlemen of this place. When the Government College was abolished on the 1st January 1889, the Native High School Committee, at the request of the leading inhabitants of the district, offered to Government, through the then Director of Public Instruction, the late lamented Mr. H. B. Grigg, C.I.E., to open college classes in their High School, if the Government would be pleased to hand over the Government buildings to them. On the strong recommendation of a former Collector of the district, Mr. Edward Turner, the Government kindly accepted their offer and transferred to them not only the college buildings rent-free, but also all its furniture, library, and apparatus. The Native College was thus established in February 1889, and has been managed since by a Committee with the Collector of the district as their President.

The institution embraces four departments:—College, Upper Secondary, Lower Secondary and Primary,—and is open to all classes of the community. It has at present on its rolls 874 pupils with a staff consisting of 41 teachers. It is maintained from school-fee collections and from grants from Provincial and Municipal funds. It has a library of over 2,000 volumes, a gymnasium with a complete set of apparatus, a reading room, a debating society, a tennis court, and a foot-ball ground. Attached to the institution are one endowed scholarship called the Ramnad Rani Tamil scholarship awarded to the student that obtains the highest number of marks in Tamil at the First-in-Arts examination, and one endowed prize, the Nilakanta Sastry Gold Medal, given to the first Brahmin student who passes the F.A. examination in the first class.

The Committee beg to bring to Your Excellency's notice that, ever since the institution came to be under their management, the responsible officers of Government who have visited the institution in the course of their official duties, have uniformly remarked upon the efficient state in which it has been kept up, and, in his latest proceedings on the working of the college, the Director of Public Instruction has congratulated the Committee on the satisfactory state of its finance, and has also expressed his pleasure at the creditable manner in which the institution has been maintaining itself.

The rapid development and the present flourishing condition of the college are mainly due to the

special encouragement which the Government has been pleased to extend to it from time to time. The strength of the institution was only 228, when it was first raised to the rank of a second-grade college. It doubled itself within the next two years. Additional accommodation became, therefore, absolutely necessary. The Director of Public Instruction promptly recognized the necessity, and strongly urged the Government to enlarge the building at its cost, as there was no Government College in the presidency to the south of Kumbakónam, and it was in the interests of the State to make this institution as efficient as possible. The Government acceded to his recommendation in a liberal spirit and sanctioned the proposed enlargement. This spacious hall, where we have the privilege of welcoming Your Excellency and the adjoining buildings, were then constructed and Lord Wenlock, Your Excellency's predecessor, did us the honour of opening them on the 9th November 1892.

While we fully appreciate the assistance and encouragement we have received from the Government we are thoroughly grateful for the same, we feel we shall be wanting in our duty if we fail to bring to Your Excellency's notice on this occasion two urgent needs, the supply of which is absolutely necessary to widen the sphere of its usefulness and make it fulfil all the objects of an educational institution.

The upward tendency shown by the several classes at the beginning has steadily continued and

the present total strength of the institution is 874 as already stated. The increase in the attendance and the introduction of free-hand drawing and phonography have made the accommodation available in the present buildings quite insufficient for the requirements of the college. The Committee have already resolved to move the Government, through the Director of Public Instruction, on the subject of the further enlargement of the college building, and, when the application comes before Your Excellency's Government, we beg Your Excellency will be pleased to accord a favourable consideration to our proposal and direct extension prayed for at Government cost.

It is scarcely necessary to mention that a hostel attached to the college will be a great blessing to the pupils, especially to those coming from out-stations in the district. The Committee propose to establish one; but their great difficulty lies in getting a suitable site by private purchase. The owners of neighbouring lands are unwilling to part with their property, and the aid of Government is necessary to acquire them under the Land Acquisition Act. Having regard to the public and useful character of the institution which it is in contemplation to establish, we beg Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to render all necessary help in the matter.

We respectfully beg to assure Your Excellency that, as in the past, we shall spare no pains to make the college worthy of the special favour which may be extended to it.

In conclusion, we beg to tender to Your Excellency and Lady Havelock our most heartfelt thanks for the very great honour you have done us by your visit to the college, and wish you both long life and prosperity.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The history you have given of the rise and progress of the college testifies to the extremely rapid and successful growth; and this I may say has been mainly due to the excellent work of your Committee. One particular reason why this circumstance connected with the college gives great satisfaction to me and is a source of congratulation, is the fact that the Committee is entirely composed of Native gentlemen. It shows, at any rate in this instance, that Native gentlemen, unaided from assistance or influences from without, can do useful and particularly satisfactory work. Your college has developed into a full-blown institution comprising four departments—College, Upper Secondary, Lower Secondary and Primary—with 874 pupils, and a staff of 41 teachers. I can say at once that for the very large numbers which now belong to the college, the space is insufficient. When your application for extension comes before the Government, I can assure you it will be received with sympathy. But I am obliged on this occasion, as I had on many other recent occasions, to give you a note of warning that at the present time it may be necessary that we should give you a reply that no funds are available.

You mention the necessity of the establishment of a hostel in connection with the college. As you are probably aware the Government are fully aware of the immense advantage to be gained by attaching hostels and boarding houses to large educational institutions; and movements are on foot in Madras for carrying this out in connection with some institutions there. You next mention the want that you have for more space in the surroundings of the college, and you ask that I will endeavour to help you in the acquisition of land for this purpose. I can assure you, if, on examination, we find that we can properly and legally put into force the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act for the purpose you indicate that I will be very glad to further your views in the matter.

ADDRESS FROM THE INHABITANTS OF THE RAMNAD ZEMINDARI.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the inhabitants of the Ramnad Zemindari, beg to approach Your Excellency on this auspicious occasion of your visit to this ancient city to welcome Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Havelock, C.I., to the capital of our district. The many beneficent acts that have characterised Your Excellency's administration of this Presidency within the short period Your Excellency has been amongst us have endeared Your Excellency's name to our hearts, and it is with feelings of pleasure added to those

of duty that we come to pay our sincere homage to Your Excellency as the most worthy representative of the most worthy Sovereign that ever sat on the British Throne.

The gracious message which Your Excellency brought us from our Sovereign when Your Excellency assumed the reins of Government is still fresh in our minds and encourages us to come forward with the few requests we have to make.

The desirability of connecting Pámban with the mainland has been more than once recognised by the Government and, though the whole line has been surveyed at a large cost, the construction of the railway is not as yet an accomplished fact. This want is keenly felt by the myriads of pilgrims who resort to Rámeswaram from all parts of India, and Your Excellency's memorialists pray that Your Excellency, as the present Governor of Madras and as the late Governor of Ceylon, will kindly see to the early construction of this line which is fraught with unspeakable blessings to Southern India and Ceylon in the long run. The seriously bad state of the roads in the Zemindari deserves immediate attention. The want of communication by roads between important towns and industrial centres in the Zemindari, such as Keelakarai, Dévipatam, Darbhasayanam, Kamuthi, Muthukulatúr, Nayanar Coil and Paramagudi interferes with the progress of trade, and we beseech Your Excellency to take such steps as may be necessary to see that this long-felt want is attended to at an early date.

Your Excellency's memorialists further beg to bring to Your Excellency's kind notice the fact that the Rajah of Ramnad pays a road-cess of about Rs. 50,000 yearly from the Zemindari. This sum, if utilised for the construction and maintenance of the said roads, will, in Your Excellency's memorialists' opinion, be sufficient. But, if this sum be not found sufficient, we pray Your Excellency will kindly take into consideration the importance of the request, and direct that these roads be constructed from Imperial funds.

In conclusion, we invoke Heaven's choicest blessings on Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Havelock, C.I.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency made a reply in regard to the Madura-Pámban line, similar to those that he had already given. As to the condition of the roads they referred to, he happened to have heard of it from people who had been interested in making pilgrimages to Rámeswaram, that roads between Madura and Pámban were exceedingly in bad state. That was a point on which they should address the District Board. It might be that the District Board were not aware of the conditions of things, and that a fair proportion of local funds might not be appropriated to the maintenance of the roads referred to. Such a thing as a grant from Imperial funds for the improvement of the trunk road was impossible, for with Imperial funds the local Government had

nothing to do. If by Imperial funds Provincial funds were meant by the memorialists, he could assure them that the means at the disposal of the Government of Madras were limited; and even the small sums they had for new works or improvement of roads were required for more pressing needs, and in more out-of-the-way and poorer districts of the province.

ADDRESS FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE SOURASHTRA COMMUNITY OF MADURA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Sourashtra community of Madura, most respectfully welcome Your Excellency and Lady Havelock to this ancient and historic city, the capital of the Pandyan Kingdom and the centre of weaving and dyeing industries in Southern India, for which it has been enjoying a special reputation from time immemorial.

Our ancestors, who originally inhabited the Kingdom of Sourashtra in the Province of Guzerat, left it for the Kingdom of Vijianagar in 1024 A.D. during the eventful siege of Somnath by Muhammad of Ghazni, as our peaceful and modest nature prompted us to seek a country undisturbed by any warlike commotions.

After leaving the Kingdom of Vijianagar, in response to an invitation from Tirumala Nayak, the greatest of the Nayak Princes, about the beginning of the seventeenth century of the Christian era,

we firmly settled ourselves as a colony of Aryan weavers in Madura; whence our kinsmen numbering nearly eighty thousand in the Madras Presidency proceeded to the neighbouring districts of Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Tinnevelly.

Our special aptitude for industrial pursuits is so unique in its character that in our eagerness to develop our industrial skill, we have, to a great extent, neglected both our educational progress and our own language Sourashtram or Souraseni, a language mostly spoken but little written, though one of the Prakrit dialects of the great Aryan tongue—Sanskrit.

The indigenous industries of weaving and dyeing which were once in a flourishing condition have received a severe shock owing to the importation of alizarine and aniline dyes from Germany, of gilt thread from France, and of yarns of fine counts from Manchester.

It may be interesting to Your Excellency to hear that the water of the Vaigai river, especially after the success of the Periyár Project, has been pronounced by able German chemists, as best suited for the purposes of Turkey-red dyeing.

The masses, who eke out their livelihood by weaving and dyeing, have not a scientific knowledge of the industries which they practise. We, therefore, deem it necessary to suggest that the establishment of textile schools and technical dye-houses for imparting instruction in the said industries will be an effective mode of encouraging them

and the means of ameliorating the condition of the industrial classes.

We are fully alive to the kind care taken by Your Excellency towards the relief and protection of the weavers in the north, and we offer our heartfelt thanks to Your Excellency for this act of kindness and philanthropy.

We form 42 per cent. of the entire population of the city, and are recognised as a backward class in point of education; and we feel all the more grateful for all the kindness shown by Your Excellency in the shape of higher grants and scholarships to students of this community.

Considering the numerical strength and importance of our community, we earnestly pray Your Excellency that a special consideration may be shown us by conferring upon the deserving members of the community, fitting appointments, and thus a boon be conferred upon the class which would otherwise remain not only unrepresented in the public service but also foreigners to English, the one universal vernacular of the Indian Empire.

In conclusion, we pray for long life and prosperity to Your Excellency and Lady Havelock and for a continuance of the blessings of peace upon our country while it remains under Your Excellency's administration.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOURASHTRA COMMUNITY OF MADURA,—I beg you to accept my thanks for the

respectful welcome which you have given to Lady Havelock and myself to this ancient and historic city, which you remind me as the capital of the Pandyan Kingdom and the centre in Southern India of weaving and dyeing industries. You inform me that you form 42 per cent. of the population of this large city. It must, therefore, be fully admitted that you are an important section of the community, and one whose wants are deserving of the best attention. I may tell you that Her Majesty's Government look upon the development of industries and pursuits other than agricultural pursuits of this country which take up the time and the life of about four-fifths of the population, as things which should be fostered and encouraged in every possible way, agricultural pursuits of this country which take up the time and the life of about four-fifths of the population, as things which should be fostered and encouraged in every possible way. It is, therefore, with interest and sympathy I have listened to the remarks you have made with regard to your special industry in Madura. I have had an opportunity of seeing some of the work done in your manufactories, and though there is much to admire in it I am obliged to admit the truth of the remark that you made in one of your paragraphs that you have received a severe shock owing to the importation of alizine and aniline dyes from Germany. I wish you had strength to resist the temptation to use these objectionable foreign dyes. Your own ancient forms of dyeing are far superior and it

would, in my opinion, be for the benefit of your industry if you would continue to use those and endeavour to perfect them instead of expecting the importation of dyes from foreign countries. You make a very practical suggestion here as to the establishment of a school for improving your textile manufacture and teaching you something in technical dye-houses. The only difficulty is to form a really workable plan for any undertaking of that kind. If your body can suggest some scheme, details of which you should carefully think out and then submit it to Government, you will take my word for it that it will receive the very kindest attention from the Government. You mention that the water of the Vaigai is particularly suited for the dye known as Turkey-red. I am aware that the special colour needs the use of water possessing certain chemical qualities that exist somewhere in Dumbartonshire in Scotland. I have been told that the success of that dye is in part due to the quality of the water used, and it is a fortunate circumstance for you that the same valuable qualities are found in the water which you use in Madura. You ask that special consideration should be shown to your body by conferring upon the deserving members of your community fitting appointments. I may tell you that your Collector is anxious to do what he can in this way, and I entirely trust to him to look after such deserving members of your community as he may be able to find. The information that you gave of the origin of your community in

Madura is very interesting. I did not know until I heard your address that you are an off-shoot from Guzerat, and therefore foreigners to this country. During the course of the recent distress in the Deccan districts of the Madras Presidency, we have had to deal with a great deal of distress among the people of your class. During my visit to Adóni in February last, I saw industrious working of the weavers who were located there, and I was bound to confess that they were deserving of every assistance that we could reasonably give them. I think in the course of operations for resistance of the advance of famine in that part of the country, your class has been well protected and assisted. I have nothing more to add except to thank you for your good wishes for the prosperity and long life of myself and Lady Havelock.

ADDRESS FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE MUHAMMADAN COMMUNITY OF MADURA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Muhammadan community of Madura, beg leave to accord Your Excellency and Lady Havelock our heartiest welcome to this city, and to express to Your Excellencies our sincere thanks for the honour you have done us of accepting our humble address.

We, in common with the other subject races of this country, feel profoundly grateful for the manifold blessings we enjoy under the benign sway

of our Most Gracious Sovereign. We are deeply touched by the paternal care and solicitude always evinced by Government in matters affecting the well-being and prosperity of the Muhammadan population of India.

Ever since Your Excellency assumed the reins of Government of this presidency, Your Excellency's administration has been marked by that sturdy sense of justice and impartiality, which forms so distinguished a trait in the character of the British nation. It is to that same love of fair play we are indebted for the recent appointment, for the first time, of a competent Muhammadan gentleman to the responsible office of Sheriff of Madras, and another Mussalman to be the Revenue officer of the Madras Municipality. We crave permission to submit, for Your Excellency's favourable consideration, the propriety of conferring the post of Hindustani Translator to Government, upon a Muhammadan possessing the requisite qualifications.

Encouraged by Your Excellency's well-known readiness to listen to all honest representations of public opinion, we venture to invite Your Excellency's earnest attention to some of the chief wants and requirements of our community.

The paucity of Muhammadan element in the higher grades of the Judicial and Revenue branches of public service in this presidency is in striking contrast with the state of things obtaining in the sister Presidencies of Bombay, North-West Provinces and Bengal, where, it is well known,

Muhammadan gentlemen, appointed to situations of great trust and responsibility have acquitted themselves with conspicuous success and credit. We would humbly suggest to Your Excellency the desirability of reserving a certain proportion of the Subordinate and Presidency Small Cause Court Judgeships, to be filled exclusively by members of our community, duly qualified to hold the same. The practice of invariably appointing a Muhammadan to be one of the Presidency Magistrates of Madras, furnishes a precedent in support of our demand.

We beg leave to draw Your Excellency's special attention to the subject of representation of our community in the District and Taluk Boards and Municipalities. In view of the fact that in most of the mofussil towns, the Muhammadans form but a small proportion of the total strength of the population, we cannot hope to secure the election by vote of a sufficient number of Mussalmans to represent our interests in those Boards. We would, therefore, entreat Your Excellency to nominate, in exercise of the powers vested in Government, an adequate number of Muhammadans for the various Municipalities, District and Taluk Boards.

The intellectual condition of our community as campared with the progress achieved by the other subject races of India, is far from satisfactory, and is a source of serious anxiety to us. The growing poverty of the Muhammadans as a class, has mainly to account for the absence of vigorous and

well-sustained efforts to improve our position in this respect. It is hopeless to look to private benefactions alone to provide for our intellectual wants. We venture, therefore, to submit, for Your Excellency's kind and generous consideration, the desirability of Government taking the initiative in the matter, by starting a number of Muhammadan Boarding Schools teaching up to the Matriculation standard and financed and maintained by the State. If early effect be given to our humble proposal, we are confident that in course of time, private agencies will come forward and take up the control and management of these institutions, and dispense with any aid from Government.

In conclusion, we have again to thank Your Excellency for giving us this opportunity of representing our grievances in person, and to assure Your Excellency of our unswerving loyalty and devotion to our August Sovereign. We devoutly pray that Your Excellency and Lady Havelock may be blessed with long life, health and happiness.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

You observe that since I have been the Governor of Madras I have appointed several Muhammadan gentlemen to offices of importance, notably I have filled the office of Sheriff of Madras and also that of the Revenue officer of the Madras Municipality. In doing this, I bore in mind the fact that the Muhammadan community have certainly been rather backward in filling the posts of this kind. But my

having done so, I think, hardly justifies you in claiming other appointments. The fact that you have got a good deal does not justify you in asking for more. I have already told many Muhammadans who met me on occasions of this kind that the Government has every wish to help them in every way and give them in every branch a fair share of the appointments and patronage that may be going. But we cannot go unfairly in this direction. You must remember that it is mainly to yourselves you must trust. You must look to your own efforts to qualify yourselves; you must not expect the Government to deal unfairly by the other bodies by giving posts to you for which you are not as well fitted as or better fitted than they are. With regard to your request that a larger number of Muhammadans should be appointed to various Municipalities, District and Taluk Boards, I may tell you that the Collectors throughout the presidency are perfectly well aware that the Government wish them to exercise a fair discretion in this matter by appointing a judicious proportion of men belonging to your community to those different bodies. I think if you examine the returns of appointments to such bodies, you will find that you are by no means neglected. You then deal with the question of education and dwell upon the deficiencies from which you think you suffer in this respect, and you advocate a number of Boarding Schools working up to the Matriculation standard, and say that these schools should be financed and maintained by the State. I may

observe that it may perhaps be desirable to have such schools, though it is very doubtful whether the Government should be called upon to maintain them, in any case at the present time. Government funds are limited, and we cannot undertake to open schools of this kind at the present moment. Then, as a matter of fact, I observe that the Muhammadan community is not wanting in wealthy landowners and merchants who could assist the more needy brethren amongst you. There is no reason why the Muhammadans, though behindhand in literary study, should not come to the front in technical education that has been just started by both parties, that is, by you and Hindus. If you Muhammadans rouse yourselves and start at once, there is no reason why you should ever fall behind in technical education, as undoubtedly you have allowed yourselves to do in literary education. It is with satisfaction that I receive from you the repetition of the declaration of your unswerving loyalty and devotion to our August Sovereign Her Majesty. Our Muhammadan subjects all over the world are specially loyal, and in this Presidency of Madras, we have the most absolute confidence in your loyalty and affection to our Gracious Sovereign.

ADDRESS FROM THE PUPILS OF THE MADURA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the pupils of the Technical Institute, Madura, beg to

accord Your Excellency and Lady Havelock a hearty welcome on the occasion of Your Excellency's visit to our school.

This institute, which is under the management of the District Board, embraces three departments —one for the training of teachers, one for the teaching of industries and drawing, and one for imparting instruction in improved methods of agriculture.

In the Training department we receive instruction up to the lower secondary grade. In a district such as Madura, where education is in a backward state, we find it next to impossible to start and maintain schools of our own in consequence of the poor income that we get in the shape of fees and grants. We beg that more Board schools may be opened and maintained for some years to come with better salaries than are now allowed. We venture to submit that when, as the result of this measure, elementary education shall have made some progress, the Board may gradually withdraw from the management of these schools handing them over to private bodies.

Those of us in the Industrial department are taught one or other of the following industries to enable us to pass the Government Technical examinations of the intermediate grade :—

(1) Cabinet-making with carpentry as second industry.

(2) Blacksmith's work with fitter's work as second industry.

(3) Hammered work and casting in copper, brass and bell-metal.

(4) Rattan work (up to Standard D) which is the highest Government test.

We are also prepared for the Lower Secondary examination in general education and for a group certificate in drawing.

We beg to take this opportunity to publicly express our gratitude to the District Board for having, with the assistance of Your Excellency's Government, provided us with a course of instruction which, while it has made us realize the dignity of labour, is sure to enable us to earn an honest and independent living.

There are at present no Government examinations, nor a syllabus to guide the course of instruction in metal work. But our benign Director of Public Instruction, to whom we are ever bound to be grateful for the great interest he has always been evincing in the promotion of technical education, has already arranged for the preparation of a syllabus as in the case of other industries, and we humbly trust that it will soon be brought into operation.

Technical education is still in its infancy, and the pupils that pass out of institutions like this will continue to need special encouragement for some time to come, till their work comes to be appreciated by the general public and their patronage is secured. We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to direct the railway authorities to

give preference, whenever vacancies arise in their Locomotive department, to those who have received a training in Industrial schools and have passed the Government examinations in industries and drawing.

Such of us as are in the Agricultural department receive but an elementary course of instruction. This department of the institute is, however, about to be re-organised by the District Board, and we hope that when it is re-organised its sphere of usefulness will be enlarged.

In conclusion, we beg to thank Your Excellency most heartily for having been graciously pleased to allow us to approach Your Excellency with this our humble address. We pray that Your Excellency and Lady Havelock may be blessed with a long life of usefulness and prosperity.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The real difficulty with technical education, as it is with many other matters, is to give it a practically useful turn and not entirely a theoretical one. I am rather inclined to think from the work which I have seen here to-day, all turned out by the students of the school, that you have given a practical turn to the work. Some of your iron work and your brass work pleased me very much. You talk of Madura being in a backward state with regard to education. I should have hardly thought that that was the case from what I have seen. With regard to giving you larger grants and opening more Board schools

which you suggest in your address, I must remind you that the funds of the District Board and also the Provincial funds are limited, and there are large claims for other kinds of expenditure, such as hospitals, water-supply, and drainage, some of which call imperatively for our attention, and when these are met, I am afraid it will be some time before there is any money to be spent on education. I observe that there is no syllabus to guide the course of instruction in metal work. This seems to me a matter to be regretted, but I have no doubt, as you hint in your address, that the Director of Public Instruction will soon see to the application of a remedy for this defect. You ask that preference may be given when vacancies arise in the Locomotive department of the South Indian Railway to those who have received training in Industrial schools and have passed Government examinations in industries and drawing. I am afraid this request is not in my power to grant or support. The management of the railways, you ought to know, is not in the hands of Government; even if it were, I do not think it would be quite fair on the railway to compel them to take without their consent artisans of any particular training or of any particular place.

SETUPATI HIGH SCHOOL ADDRESS.

We, the members of the Setupati High School Committee, Madura, most humbly beg leave to

approach Your Excellency with this our loyal address during Your Excellency's visit to this ancient city.

This institution was called into existence in January 1889 under the designation of "The Town High School, Madura." It has, from the very beginning, been slowly and steadily rising in public estimation and has won the sympathetic support of the Educational department.

Moral and religious instruction forms an important feature in the curriculum of the school; and, with a view to widen the sphere of its usefulness, a Girls' school has been opened which has already gained immense popularity in the city.

The school, with its feeders, counts on its rolls 800 pupils and is maintained at a high cost, with an efficient staff, five of whom are Graduates in Arts.

With the gradual increase of strength arose an imperative necessity for a suitable local habitation for the school; and the appeal of our citizens to the Rajah of Ramnad for help, in this direction, had more than the desired effect. This noble prince, whose munificence is well-known, gave a ready and generous response to the call, and it is to his great kindness that the present success of the school is principally due.

We beg to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our deep sense of gratitude to Your Excellency for sanctioning a liberal building grant of Rs. 3,821 which is a sixth of the total estimated cost of the building.

We shall be wanting in our duty, if, on this occasion, we fail to publicly give expression to our heartfelt gratitude to the benevolent Rajah for his princely donation of Rs. 8,000 towards the cost of the new school house, now under construction, with a promise to supplement this amount, if this sum with the Government and Municipal grants should be found inadequate for the purpose.

Your Excellency will be pleased to learn that, for ensuring the stability of the school, the Rajah has, for many years, been contributing a decent allowance to meet the deficit in the school funds. We are proud to be able to announce that he has reckoned this institution as one of the fittest objects of charity deserving of substantial support from the Samasthanam charity funds; and, as an expression of our gratefulness for all his kindness, the school has been named "The Setupati High School, Madura," with the kind approval and sanction of the Director of Public Instruction.

It may also be gratifying to Your Excellency to learn that the Rajah Setupati has, in token of his deep loyalty and devotion to the imperial throne, and out of philanthropic motives on behalf of the vast numbers of poor Muffusil students studying in this institution, attached a hostel to the school for the different important sections of the Hindu Community, on the happy occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India; and, to place it on a solid footing, he has sanctioned a monthly allotment of Rs. 300

entitled "The Diamond Jubilee Grant" from the permanent charity funds of his Samasthanam.

In conclusion, while joining our countrymen in the public demonstrations of joy at Your Excellency's august presence in our midst, we sincerely thank Your Excellency for the extreme kindness and cordiality with which Your Excellency has been pleased to grace this institution with a vist and accept this our most humble address, and pray for the long life and prosperity of Your Excellency and Lady Havelock.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

MEMBERS OF THE SETUPATI HIGH SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF MADURA,—I thank you for the kind address which you have just read and which I accept with much pleasure. The history which you have given me of the origin and progress of this school is very interesting. I see that it dates from the year 1889, which also is the date of the commencement of another large educational institution which I visited this morning. Therefore, within the period of about 8 years, these two large institutions, combining between them and teaching somewhere about 1,600 children, have come into existence and advanced to a considerable degree of eminence. I have heard with satisfaction your statement of the munificence with which the Rajah of Ramnad has endowed the different departments of the school, and I take this opportunity of pointing out the very great benefits that noblemen and landowners in the position of the Rajah of Ramnad are

capable of doing to their country and to their countrymen. It is a class of Her Majesty's subjects in this part of Her Dominions, whose services in this respect the Government very highly value for the good of the country and for the good of their countrymen. We wish to see all big landowners and noblemen hold their position honourably and well before the world. They are capable of doing a real benefit to the country, setting a good example in all respects. I thank you for the demonstration of respect and of kindness which you have shown in welcoming me here to-day and for the elegant preparation which you have made for my reception. It gives me great pleasure to see the great number of children standing before me, and it makes a very pretty sight indeed. I assure you it has been a pleasure to me to make the acquaintance of the school and I conclude my remarks by thanking the Committee for their kind wishes for Lady Havelock and myself.

ADDRESS FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE MADURA UNION CLUB.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Madura Union Club, beg leave to welcome Your Excellency and Lady Havelock to this our institution, and thank Your Excellency for your kindness in accepting our humble invitation to visit it.

Ever since this Club was founded in 1882, under the auspices and cordial co-operation of the Honourable Mr. C. S. Crole, who was then the Collector of Madura, it has enjoyed the rare honour of owning, as its patrons, Your Excellency's predecessors in office, and we esteem it a proud privilege to have been favoured with Your Excellency's distinguished patronage.

Before we touch upon matters which more immediately concern us, we feel it our duty to convey through Your Excellency our grateful thanks to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, the members of the Royal Family, and the whole British nation for their genuine sympathy with the suffering millions of this country during the recent famine, and the cheerful promptitude with which they have so generously responded to our appeal for help. Our thanks are specially due to Your Excellency's Government for adopting measures that afforded prompt and adequate relief to the affected parts of our presidency. We are sincerely rejoiced to find that Your Excellency is visiting the Southern districts at a time when the fears of famine have almost disappeared and our agricultural prospects are beginning to brighten owing to the recent copious showers of rain we have had in these parts.

We in common with the other districts of the presidency fully recognise and gratefully appreciate the humane and sympathetic spirit which has prompted Your Excellency's Government in

recently promulgating certain orders for the guidance of the officers of the Forest Department. Indications are not wanting that the orders in question have produced a salutary result in removing the misconception regarding the extent of the restriction to be imposed upon the rights of the people in the matter of collecting fuel and the grazing of cattle in the Government forests. In an essentially agricultural country like India, where nearly four-fifths of the population depend for their subsistence upon the produce of the soil, it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of allowing the poorer classes free access to the adjoining forest tracts for gathering leaves for manure, and procuring pasture for their live stock.

The Local and Imperial Governments have earned for themselves the undying gratitude of the people of this district by the vigour and energy with which they successfully carried out what was at one time considered even by experts to be a hopeless and almost superhuman undertaking, viz., the Periyár Project. All honour is due to Colonel Pennycuick, R.E., C.S.I., and those who were associated with him in the accomplishment of that stupendous task. Its completion bears eloquent testimony to their dauntless courage and perseverance, while the project itself will remain for all time one of the greatest triumphs of engineering skill. The opening of the Periyár Project marks the dawn of a new era in the material progress and prosperity of our district, and under the stimulus

which it is certain to impart to agricultural operations, we are sanguine that scarcity and famine will, ere long, have become but a memory of the past. While we are on this subject, we would respectfully submit, for Your Excellency's favourable consideration, the desirability of entrusting the officers of the Revenue Department with a large measure of control over the regulation and distribution of the Periyár water for purposes of irrigation.

We do not intend to tire Your Excellency with a reiteration of our wants and grievances, as these have been already set forth in detail in the public address presented to Your Excellency yesterday morning. We would, however, crave Your Excellency's permission to refer to a few matters which demand the special attention of Your Excellency's Government. First and foremost, among them, is the establishment of agricultural banks at convenient centres throughout the presidency in general, and particularly in our district. Considering the growing indebtedness of the poorer classes of the peasantry and their lack of means to enable them to fully realize the benefits of the Periyár water the necessity for these banks cannot be too strongly insisted on, and their establishment at an early date will form an appropriate sequel to the opening of the Periyár Project.

We would next invite Your Excellency's earnest attention to the extreme urgency of taking in hand the construction, among others, of the two proposed

lines of railway—the one from Madura to Pámban, and the other from Dindigul to Palghat. It is hardly necessary for us to trouble Your Excellency with pointing out in detail the numerous benefits that are certain to result from the opening of these lines. We beg leave, however, to mention here that while the Madura-Pámban line equally with the other branch would tend to develop the material resources of the country by opening up fresh arteries of communication and transport between important trade centres, the former line is more imperatively called for in the interest of the countless hosts of pilgrims from all parts of India who almost all the year round resort to the sacred shrine at Rámêswaram.

We are grateful to know that the limited measure of representation in the Local Legislative Councils, recently conferred upon us, has, under Your Excellency's sympathetic encouragement, been steadily growing in strength and usefulness, and we may be permitted to hope, will soon have the way for further and more momentous concessions. In view of the highly educative value attending a more frequent exercise of the privilege of interpellation in the Council, and the undoubted benefits accruing both to the rulers and the ruled by bringing them into closer touch with each other, we would humbly urge upon Your Excellency the desirability of holding Sessions of the Council during the annual sojourn of Government on the hills at such time as may suit the convenience of the non-official members.

We should be failing in our duty, if we did not avail ourselves of this opportunity of bringing to Your Excellency's notice the present backward condition of female and primary education in this as well as in other districts of the presidency. Our Municipalities and Local Boards, with the ever-increasing demands upon their limited resources, can scarcely be expected to make adequate provision to meet the requirements of these branches of education. The Honourable the Director of Public Instruction has repeatedly pointed out that the progress of female education in this presidency must necessarily be slow unless and until additional funds are provided for its development. We sincerely hope that Your Excellency will ere long recognise the paramount claims of both primary and female education upon State aid without prejudice to the support and encouragement that the department of higher education has hitherto enjoyed at the hands of Government. Intimately connected with the elementary education of the masses is the subject of technical instruction. We feel fully persuaded that until Government are pleased to bestow upon the question of technical training that amount of care and attention which the superlative importance of the subject demands, India can never hope to take that place in the scale of nations to which her extraordinary natural resources so justly entitle her. We confidently trust that it may be reserved to Your Excellency to signalize your rule by inaugurating a new era of industrial progress in this presidency.

We are happy to note that the partial effect given to the scheme regarding the separation of the Judicial from the Revenue functions has already begun to bear good fruit. Any difference of opinion that may have once existed as to the expediency of the measure has given place to a full and complete recognition of the manifold advantages to the people from entrusting the two functions to two distinct officers. We pray that Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to effect a more thorough separation undeterred by any consideration of financial difficulties.

Our presidency is singularly fortunate in having for its ruler a liberal and enlightened statesman, who by his judicious moderation and love of fair play and justice has endeared himself to the millions committed to his charge and has added a fresh lustre to the noblest traditions of his exalted office.

We entreat Your Excellency to convey to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress our humble tribute of unswerving loyalty and to assure Her Majesty that in all her world-wide Empire there breathes not a people more devoted to Her August Person and Her Illustrious Throne than the inhabitants of the Presidency of Madras.

We sincerely trust and hope that Your Excellency and Lady Havelock will carry away with you pleasant recollections of your visit to this ancient and historic city.

In conclusion, we beg again to thank Your Excellency for your gracious condescension in visiting

this Club, and fervently pray that Your Excellency and Lady Havelock may be blessed with long life, health and happiness.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

I congratulate the whole district of Madura upon the results of the magnificent Periyár scheme. The river which we crossed in coming to this Club gives ocular demonstration of the enormous dimensions of the results of that work. The river which, I believe in former times at this season of the year, was almost running dry, is now almost full from brink to brink. You touch in your address upon many points of importance and interest, but I will not attempt at this late period of the evening to deal with them; in fact, I am not prepared to do so, because your address came into my hands for preparation in the course of to-day, and my time was taken up. But you may be sure that although this is the case, all that you said will receive the best and fullest consideration.

Enclosure to Leg Cir. 107.

ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO,

AND

REPLIES DELIVERED BY,

HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR A. E. HAVELOCK, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,

ON HIS

FIFTH TOUR

IN THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

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ADDRESSES AND REPLIES.

ADDRESS FROM THE DELEGATES OF KOLLEGAL.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the undersigned delegates of Kollegal, beg to approach Your Excellency with this our humble address on behalf of the Kollegal public, and in doing so to thank you sincerely for the kindness and condescension shown in allowing us to present the same.

2. Kollegal taluk, which is situated in the extreme north of the district, forms an isolated tract of country differing in language, manners and customs from the other parts of the district and closely resembling the adjoining Province of Mysore. The distance between Kollegal and the head-quarters of the district (which is more than 110 miles by road and 340 miles by railway) and between it and the nearest railway station (Maddur) which is no less than 40 miles renders its isolation more marked. The town, in point of size and population, fairly holds its own with the other towns of the district with the exception of the head-quarter town of Coimbatore, and is second to none in point of interest and importance. The famous Sivasamudram falls within 10 miles of the town, the Cauvery river, with its banks abounding in rich and varied scenery, the forest-topped hills all round with patches of

coffee plantations, the silk-weaving industry (the samples of which were exhibited to Your Excellency at Coimbatore last year), the gold-mines (which, though in a prospective stage, give promise of success)—these render the place remarkable. But the absence of railway communication has left it till now in an obscurity which it by no means deserves.

3. We do not desire to tire Your Excellency within the short time so graciously accorded to us with any detailed statement of the wants and grievances of the people of our taluk. We only beg to lay before Your Excellency some of our most pressing wants which, we trust, will be found deserving of Your Excellency's consideration :

(i) The foremost want that we feel is the absence of an adequate system of irrigation. At present we have only a few rain-fed tanks not capable of containing sufficient supply of water for irrigation purposes.

When the monsoon fails all our lands lie waste. Although the river Cauvery runs through the taluk, very little use can be made out of it in the absence of an anicut-channel leading therefrom. Proprietors of lands situated above and below the river in the Province of Mysore and in the districts of Trichinopoly and Tanjore are the persons mostly benefited by it, and we regret that we are not able to participate in its advantages. There is an anicut 8 miles from Kollegal in the Mysore territory, which, by a channel now fallen into disuse, appears to have irrigated an extensive area. If the anicut is strengthened

and the channel re-constructed they will immensely benefit both the Mysore and the British territories. For about the first three miles the channel will irrigate the Mysore villages alone, but afterwards it will irrigate large areas of British territory and tend to improve their condition. The project of re-constructing the channel is now under investigation by the Engineering Department. We earnestly pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to accord to the subject the favourable consideration which it deserves.

(ii) The want of a telegraph office at Kollegal has long been felt both by the official and non-official public. Important messages, however urgent they are, have now to be sent by ordinary post either to Mysore or Chamarajanagar, the former of which is about 35 miles and the latter 22 miles from Kollegal. A representation on the subject was made to the Director-General of Telegraphs at Calcutta last year, but he required a guarantee of Rs. 900 per annum for a period of five years before sanctioning the proposal. The guarantee demanded appeared to be far in excess of the actual requirements; but rather than being left without the advantages of a Telegraph office, the people offered to furnish the required guarantee, and have recently submitted a petition to the Collector for transmission to Your Excellency in Council. We pray that the matter may be expedited and that the opening of a Telegraph office may be an accomplished fact before the next busy trade season commences. Sometime

back when there was an apprehension of famine in Kollegal and the people were anxious about their food supplies, the absence of telegraphic means of communication for ordering their stock from foreign districts was very much felt. We now pray that we may be provided with improved means of communication before a similar calamity threatens us at some future time.

(iii) The present postal arrangements are, we respectfully beg to submit, most defective. The most important mail arriving at Kollegal is that which comes from Bangalore, Coimbatore, Madras, Bombay and other centres of business. This mail which arrives at 11 A.M. at Maddur (which is only 40 miles from Kollegal by the direct route) is now unnecessarily carried to Mysore by rail over a distance of 46 miles, and thence by road by runners *viâ* Narsipur over a distance of 35 miles. The continuance of this circuitous route is, we submit, wholly without justification. The mail is now delivered sometimes in the forenoon and sometimes in the afternoon of the following day and during monsoon months the arrival and delivery thereof are extremely irregular. Apart from the delay incidental to this circuitous route, there is at times risk to the mail itself owing to the defective ferry arrangements at places where rivers have to be crossed during *nights*. All such delay, risk and inconvenience could be easily obviated by bringing the mail direct from Maddur to Kollegal by the easiest and shortest route practicable, viz., by the Maddur-Kollegal route which

passes over the excellent bridges at Sivasamudram, and if arrangements are made with one of the transit companies to carry the mail in a pony transit which plies daily between Maddur and Kollegal, the delivery of mail in the same evening instead of on the following day can be assured. The matter is, we believe, now engaging the attention of the Postal Department, but should Your Excellency be so pleased as to order early action in the matter, you will have placed the people under a deep debt of gratitude.

(iv) The absence of railway communication is a standing obstacle to the development of local industries and natural resources of the taluk. We understand that a line from Nanjangode to Erode was in contemplation and was once considered fit to be taken up as a famine protective work; but we are not aware in what stage the matter remains at present. We shall be extremely obliged to Your Excellency for any help which it may be possible to render in promoting it.

In conclusion, we offer our most heartfelt thanks to Your Excellency for the kindness and patience with which you have listened to our grievances, and extremely regret that it has not been our good fortune to welcome you and Lady Havelock into our town. We, however, hope that we shall be able to do so at some future time.

Wishing you and Lady Havelock long life and prosperity.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN AND DELEGATES FROM KOLLEGAL,—I receive your address with pleasure, and I feel gratified at your having travelled such a long distance for the purpose of meeting me, and I am the more pleased because it has given me an earlier opportunity of making in some way the acquaintance of Kollegal; otherwise, I fear that the difficulty of access to your town and its remote situation might have deferred till a late period in my government of the Presidency the visit to your district and town. I am much obliged to you for the information you have given me with respect to the circumstances of Kollegal town and taluk. I was aware from my experience of last year at Coimbatore, that there is a considerable silk-weaving industry, and I am much pleased with the very handsome specimen of your industry which you have just given me with the address. Kollegal is also familiar to me in connection with the prospecting for gold-mining which is taking place in the neighbourhood. This prospecting for gold-mining has been a matter of great interest and solicitude to me. I most sincerely hope that before long we shall see it developed, and that it will attract capital and employ labour in the same way as the important mines in the neighbouring State of Mysore are now doing. I was not aware until you told me that your town was so very important in respect of its size and population. You tell me that it ranks next in importance to Coimbatore, the head-quarters of the district. It makes me all the more pleased to receive the representatives of such an important locality. I will now endeavour to the best of my ability to answer the various points upon which you touch in your address. The copy of your address only reached me yesterday, and in the absence of any records I have not been able to ascertain for myself the exact facts with regard to the different points. But you are good enough in the course of your address to give me considerable information, and, assuming the correctness of that, I will do my best to reply to you. The first point you touch upon is the absence of an adequate system of irrigation. You suggest the institution of a work which appears to have been in existence, and the restoration of which you consider would be of great benefit to some portion of the Mysore territory, but more especially to your own district. You inform me—of which I must admit I was not aware—that the project of reconstructing the channel is now under investigation by the Engineering Department. I am very glad to hear that this important work has reached that stage. I can promise you now, that on my return to Madras, I will make it my duty to become acquainted with the situation and position of the investigation to which you allude, and if I find that it is likely to be a successful one and within the range of our financial means, you may rest assured that it will receive my best attention. Everything connected with the irrigation system of this part of

India has my warm sympathy, and I believe that the extension of the irrigation system of the Presidency is one of the most important points to which the Government can devote its attention having in view the protection from famine. You next speak of the want of a telegraph office at Kollegal, and, in fact, your address is mainly composed of representations with respect to means of communication and improvements in postal and telegraph intercourse with the outer world. I am in full sympathy with you in all the wants which you seem to feel. You appear already to have got the matter of a telegraph office into a tolerably prominent position. And as I have already said with respect to the irrigation work to which you have alluded, I now say with respect to telegraph communication, that I will, on my return to Madras, inform myself of the present situation. If it is in my power to further and hasten its consummation you may trust to my doing my best in the matter. I must admit that from your description the postal arrangements, which prevail between Kollegal and the rest of India, are most unsatisfactory. From what you tell me, it seems quite possible that they may be simplified and facilitated. You may be quite sure that I will use my best endeavours with the Postal authorities who are, you must remember, not under the control of the Madras Government but under the control of the Supreme Government, to give you some advantage and assistance in this matter. You next speak of the absence of railway communication with Kollegal,

and that you are isolated from Coimbatore and the district. I can well understand that as men of enterprise, as you seem to be, you have very much at heart the connection of your town with the railway. I may at once tell you, without divulging any secret, that the question of the line from Nanjangode to Erode has for some time past been a matter for discussion. It has advanced as far as an application for a survey of the line. That application will very soon, I hope, be in the hands of the Government of India, who deal with such matters, and I have great hopes that as far as that line is concerned the consummation of your wish for a railway may be within measurable distance. But I think it only fair to tell you that the programme of the Government of India for railway construction is such as probably to prevent the actual undertaking and carrying out of this work for some few years to come. I cannot promise you that it will ever be undertaken, but if it be decided upon and carried out, you must be prepared, on account of want of money and the appropriation of available funds by the Government of India, for a considerable delay in the construction of this particular line. I thank you for your kind welcome and for your expression of a wish that I may some day visit your district and town. You may be sure that if time and opportunity make that possible, I shall have the greatest pleasure in carrying it out. Gentlemen, I thank you once again for the trouble you have taken in coming this long distance to welcome

me and to present this statement of the wants of your town and district; and if I can, as I have already said, comply with them in full or to any extent, it will afford me the greatest satisfaction.

ADDRESS FROM THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF MYSORE AND COORG (LIMITED).

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the representatives of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Mysore and Coorg (Limited), desire most heartily to welcome Your Excellency on this your first visit to Bangalore. Although this Civil and Military station does not form a portion of the Presidency of which Your Excellency has charge, there is a strong connection between the two, and this place is used as a sanitarium for the whole of Southern India. We, therefore, welcome you not only as being the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty, but as a Ruler whose proceedings we are as well acquainted with as though we formed a portion of the population under your charge. The community we represent is a large and increasing one. A single drive through the station will enable Your Excellency, in consultation with the British Resident, to form an idea of the number and condition of the Anglo-Indian inhabitants; but this large number is not to be accounted for simply by the increase of the people who have made the place a home for years; but

by the influx from outside. By reason of the excellence of the climate and the many educational and other material advantages the station affords, pensioners and others settle down here from all parts of India, and more especially from the Madras Presidency—in fact, Anglo-Indians in the Uncovenanted Service of the Madras Government, look forward to settling down in Bangalore on retirement, in the same manner that members of the Civil Service determine to spend the remainder of their lives in England: the result is that the population is constantly receiving accessions, and it frequently happens that on the death of a pensioner, the members of his family are left destitute. As your Excellency is aware this is a Military station, and soldiers often marry without leave, and owing to the short term service, return to England leaving their families behind and unprovided for. It is not easy to find a remedy, and we respectfully submit that these are eminently cases for the consideration and help of Government—the children of such marriages add considerably to the difficulty of solution of the Anglo-Indian problem in Bangalore. The Association which we represent, find it very hard to meet this difficulty; and although it may be said that we have no legal claims for assistance, pecuniary or otherwise, on the Presidency administered by Your Excellency; still we respectfully venture to submit, that on moral and equitable grounds, Your Excellency's Government should accept the responsibility of helping and fostering

such institutions in Bangalore, as are likely to benefit the condition of the community we represent. There are few manufactures in the station, and although many young men go to other places to seek the means of livelihood; owing to their ignorance of Arts, Manufactures and Industries their efforts are fruitless. It is indubitable that it is owing to the lack of practical as opposed to theoretical technical education, that the vast majority of young men are unable to obtain employment, while others have to take service that yields the smallest remuneration and is generally not of a permanent nature. In this connection we submit, that the scheme most germane to the amelioration of such a lamentable condition of affairs, is the much advocated, but heretofore unrealised, establishment of technical classes, to equip the rising generation with the technical knowledge necessary to fight the battle of life. It is the earnest desire of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association to put such technical teaching within the reach of young men, that they may be able to obtain employment, and thus become independent and self-respecting citizens. But means are wanting; and unless we are afforded extraneous help, this scheme which would result in unspeakable advantages and benefit to our community cannot be given practical effect to for want of funds. Under these circumstances, we approach Your Excellency with the object of eliciting the views on this important matter of the Ruler of the large Province with which we are so intimately connected, as to whether Your Excellency is of opinion that such a scheme is practicable in Bangalore and, if so, to what extent Government is prepared to foster it—such information would prove invaluable to us. In conclusion we once more desire to welcome Your Excellency to this station and pray that every blessing may attend Your Excellency and Lady Havelock.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg you in the first place to accept my warm thanks for your kind words of welcome on this occasion of my first visit to Bangalore. I understand that the Association to which you belong, which was founded about 18 years ago, has for its objects the promotion of the political, social and intellectual advancement, primarily, of its members, and secondarily of others eligible for membership and of their own interests. And I understand that not long after the Association was formed with the object of furthering these ends, the settlements at Whitefield and Sausmond in the neighbourhood of Bangalore were started. The results of these settlements, so far as I can ascertain, though not altogether unsatisfactory, have not fulfilled in most respects the exact objects for which they were intended. As far as they go, the objects of this Association do not seem to have been satisfactorily or fully carried out. I am perfectly well aware, not only from what you have told me to-day, but from many representations made to me since I have

been in Madras, of the struggle for life which exists among the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian population, and I understand that the members of that population are increasing and that this struggle for life is growing harder day by day. This undoubtedly is the problem which we should endeavour to solve, and I must admit that all efforts towards that, hitherto, have not been successful. I shall be very happy if the meeting we are holding to-day has any results in this right direction. I know that the sympathy which is felt for your wants and aspirations is widespread, and I know that there are many who will be glad to help you; but the difficulty is as to how to help. Therefore, if you can help me in this direction you will be doing a service to those whom you represent. I notice in the address which has just been read that you look to a practical system of industrial training as a remedy for the unfortunate state of affairs to which you have drawn attention. You say in one paragraph of your address that "there are few manufactures in the station, and although many young men go to other places to seek the means of livelihood, owing to their ignorance of arts, manufactures and industries, their efforts are fruitless. It is indubitable that it is owing to the lack of practical as opposed to the theoretical technical education, that the vast majority of young men are unable to obtain employment, while others have to take service that yields the smallest remuneration and is generally not of a permanent nature." Now it is very easy to say

that you believe that a practical system of technical education will have this beneficial result, and for you to say that it is indubitable that it is the absence of such a system of education which is the cause of the evils which beset the community; but I think we are bound to look into the real practical facts and the results. I feel it right to tell you that, as far as I am able to judge from the practical results of what has been attempted in the way of technical and industrial education in this Presidency, that the results with regard to your community have not shown a great measure of success. You have all heard, no doubt, of the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund. I am intimately acquainted with that institution. It contains various classes, the object of which is to impart practical technical teaching. There is a class for the teaching of telegraphy; there is a class for the teaching of music, principally for supplying such music as used in bands; there is a class for tailoring, another for shoemaking and another for carpentry. I have gone carefully into the results which have attended the practice of these classes for a good many years, and I am constrained to say that for the most part the results have been most disappointing. The telegraphy class is the only one which has succeeded in opening out a career for those who enter that school, for that class sends out a few boys as artisans; but with regard to the others, tailoring, the blacksmiths' and carpentry classes, I regret to say that, as far as my recollection goes, these

classes have hardly provided as many workmen belonging to the various trades in which they have been trained in the industrial school as I have fingers on my hand; so much so that the committee of the Lawrence Asylum, convinced of this failure, have had for some time past under consideration whether those classes should not be closed and abandoned as being a waste of time and waste of money. So far for the practical results of the industrial teaching in the Lawrence Asylum. But I would come nearer home and mention the attempt that has been made in Bangalore. I am told that a technical school has been established here which has been in receipt of a small grant from the Civil and Military station revenues and that it is doing well; but that it is not being patronised by others than natives, the reason given being that it is probably because it is entirely under native management. And one reason given for Europeans and Eurasians not joining it is that the hours of attendance are not suitable. It seems to me the excuse for not making use of a school within the reach of the Eurasian inhabitants of Bangalore, that the hours of attendance are not convenient, is a very shallow excuse. If there had been a strong desire to make use of such education brought within their reach, surely they could have got over the difficulty of unreasonable hours of attendance; and I must say that any representation to the management on the matter would have secured better arrangements. I am afraid my words are

discouraging to you, but I have to say so because this matter is a serious one; because the establishment of such an institution as you advocate in Bangalore would be an expensive matter, and public funds will have to be laid out. Before I, or any other responsible person, could venture to undertake such a thing, we must be fully satisfied that we have a good foundation to work upon and that we have a hopeful sphere of work before us. If such a work as you advocate were decided upon, I think there is very little doubt that Bangalore would supply advantages which other places in South India do not possess. You have drawn attention to the excellence of climate, to the large number of Anglo-Indians and Eurasians who inhabit Bangalore and its neighbourhood bearing a considerable proportion, about one-seventh, of the whole Anglo-Indian and Eurasian population of the Madras Presidency. I think, moreover, the population is a rapidly increasing one. For these reasons I think Bangalore will be a very suitable place, if any place at all is needed for the establishment of an industrial school for the assistance of the members of your community. I am sorry that in replying in these general terms to your address I have to speak with candour and plainness and that I cannot speak in a more pleasing and hopeful manner; but I am sure you will understand that truth and candour in this matter are above all things. Thanking you once again for your kind welcome and good wishes for the life and prosperity of myself and Lady Havelock, I will

now invite you, if you will be so good, to sit down and discuss the details. You may criticise anything I have said, and you are at full liberty to say anything that will further the scheme which you advocate.

ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO,

AND

REPLIES DELIVERED BY,

HIS EXCELLENCY

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ADDRESSES AND REPLIES.

ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS AND THE INHABITANTS OF CONJEEVERAM.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Municipal Councillors and the inhabitants of Conjeeveram, most respectfully beg leave to offer a cordial welcome to Your Excellency on the occasion of Your Excellency's first visit to this ancient and historic town. As the old capital of the Chola Raj and as one of the holiest and most beautiful Cities of India, Kanchipuram has from time immemorial been held in great veneration by the people all over India. Many of its numerous temples are noted for their ancient architecture and inscriptions of historical value. Foremost among them are the two great temples at either end of the town, one dedicated to Siva and the other to Vishnu, which daily (more especially during the great annual festivals) attract pilgrims from all parts of India. Until recently a good supply of drinking water was a long-felt want in this town, in which cholera has usually been a concomitant of the annual festivals. This want has now been supplied by the introduction of a water-works scheme, sanctioned by the Government of Your Excellency's illustrious predecessor Lord Wenlock, and completed during Your Excellency's *régime* under the careful supervision of Mr. J. A.

Jones, Sanitary Engineer to Government, assisted by Mr. Nowrojee, Assistant Sanitary Engineer. With paternal kindness the Government was so gracious as to bear half of the total cost of the water-works amounting to Rs. 2,57,000, and indulgently lent the other half of the required outlay, permitting the liquidation of the debt within such a long period as 30 years. In this connection we beg to bring to Your Excellency's notice that the following gentlemen have charitably come forward and erected cattle troughs and public fountains :—

Rajah Sir S. Ramasami Moodelliar.
Mr. Lod Krishnadas Bala Mukundas.
" C. Venkatasubba Iyer.
" P. Sama Row.
" Krishnasamy Row.
" Daria Domasah.
" N. Munoosamy Moodelliar.

We beg permission to avail ourselves of this occasion to lay before Your Excellency a few of our wants, in the hope that they will meet with Your Excellency's kind consideration :—(1) The desirability of a substantial roof over a portion of the platform of the local railway station, to protect from exposure the thousands of pilgrims that alight here every day during the festivals ; (2) The desirability of establishing through telegraphic communication with Madras to enable the merchant population to send telegrams during the night also ; (3) Under existing arrangements passengers who wish to catch the fast Mail train that leaves Chingleput at 8–9 P.M.

for the South have to start from this town at 2–10 P.M. ; and passengers from the South by the morning fast Mail train that arrives at Chingleput at 6–6 A.M. as well as passengers from this place and the other stations of this branch line, have no means of catching the day passenger trains of the N.-W. and S.-W. lines of the Madras Railway that leave Arkonam between 9 and 10 A.M. as the first train to Arkonam reaches it only at 11–55 A.M. We request that the necessary alterations in the train service may be directed to be made to avoid as far as possible these inconveniences ; (4) As this is the largest and most populous town of the district, now possessing the advantage of a good water-supply, we beg leave to request that this may be made the Head Quarters of a Divisional Officer ; and (5) In consideration of the fact that many young boys from this town and the surrounding villages are put to the inconvenience of going to Madras to appear for the Matriculation Examination, that this may be made an examination centre for conducting the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University.

We take this opportunity to express our loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, of whose motherly solicitude for her subjects we are fully aware. In conclusion we venture to assure Your Excellency that Your Excellency's visit to this town will always be regarded with feelings of special gratification and pride, and we once more cordially welcome Your Excellency in our midst.

Praying that Your Excellency and Her Excellency

Lady Havelock may enjoy the blessing of long life and sound health.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND INHABITANTS OF CONJEEVERAM,—I beg you to accept my warm thanks for the cordial welcome which you have given me to Conjeeveram,—the golden or shining city, as indicated by the signification of its name. You claim for Conjeeveram antiquity and sacredness. With regard to antiquity, I believe that, if tradition can be relied upon, Conjeeveram began to exist as a city before the time of the Christian Era, then being a Buddhist city. Subsequently tradition reports that the Jains were the ruling people in Conjeeveram. But there is a fair amount of evidence to show that somewhere about the 11th century Conjeeveram was founded as a sacred Hindu city; therefore, in antiquity, Conjeeveram claims and holds a high place; in point of sacredness I believe I am right in saying Conjeeveram yields hardly even to the great city of Benares. But it was not on account of the antiquity or sacredness of Conjeeveram that the Government and Municipal Council agreed to spend between two and three lakhs of rupees in providing a good water-supply. The reasons that actuated Government and the Municipality were that Conjeeveram has grown to be an important centre of population, numbering a permanent population of over 40,000; and at the time of great pilgrimages numbers far in excess of

that. Combined with this large permanent and floating population, there was the fact that there was a good deal of cholera and other illnesses in Conjeeveram arising in a great measure from bad water. For these reasons the Government and the Municipality combined to set on foot the construction of water-works which will supply the town with a plentiful supply of wholesome water. Conjeeveram has for some time past had its own water-supply. The works that have now been constructed, and which I have the honour to inaugurate to-day, are, therefore, not exactly new works; they are rather the improvement and extension of what had already existed for many years. I would, therefore, wish to impress upon you that the water which is supplied by these new water-works comes from the same source, and is after all the same water, only purified and improved, that you have enjoyed for years past. The plan of construction of this water-works is a very ingenious one; it has the merit of having been very economically carried out; in fact there has been a saving on the estimate, a thing that can very seldom be said of any public works that are undertaken by Government. The surplus that remains is being utilised for still further improving the system of water-supply by the construction of a service reservoir, and by the extension of pipe lines through the streets. I may say that these improvements are sanctioned and will probably shortly be carried out. I think I am right in saying that the whole cost of this water-works has been

somewhere between two and three lakhs of rupees, which represents for each head of population about Rs. 6, or making allowance for the half share borne by the Government a cost for each member of the Conjeeveram population of about Rs. 3. As compared with the cost of water-works in other towns of India, this is a most favourably low cost; they average from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 a head against Rs. 6 in Conjeeveram; and the cost of supplying water to towns in England is far in excess of even the higher rates which I have mentioned as ruling in India. There is one circumstance connected with the use of water here which has caused me some surprise. I am informed that the consumption of water averages only about 5 gallons per head, and this is attributed to some sort of sentimental feeling with regard to the purity of the water. I would remind you of what I said just now, that the actual source of the water and the water itself remain the same; and, therefore, I do not think that, even to the most religiously inclined mind, there can be any reasonable objection to using the water as it is now supplied to you; and I trust that we shall soon hear that any objections that may exist on the grounds of the nature to which I referred will disappear, and that a larger use will be made of this great gift which has been bestowed upon the inhabitants of Conjeeveram. There is a considerable and wide margin for further development and increase in case the town should increase in population, or to meet the requirements of special times such as pilgrimages and other great

assemblages of population. Already the good effects of this water-supply have begun to be felt in the diminution of the number of cholera cases in Conjeeveram, a disease for which this city was unhappily somewhat celebrated. This I am glad to be able to say is the eleventh scheme of water-supply which has been undertaken by the Government of Madras. During the last seven years, nine have been completed and two of the eleven are in process of construction. I think I may say without self laudation or undue praise to the Government which I represent, that this is a very satisfactory outturn for the Sanitary Department. And I wish before closing my remarks on this subject of the water-works, to express my satisfaction at the good and economical way in which they have been carried out by Mr. Jones, the Sanitary Engineer, who is here present. Now, gentlemen, before proceeding to the formal ceremony of opening the water-works I will deal very shortly with the rest of your address. They are five heads of requests which I notice. They all appear to me to be of a fairly reasonable nature, and I will not therefore say more at the present moment than to assure you, that they will each in their turn be referred to the department which will naturally be concerned with it, and that if it be possible to comply with requests contained in these paragraphs of the address, that it will be very great pleasure to me to be able to do so. I am glad to observe that you take this opportunity of renewing your expressions of loyalty to Her Most

Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. The loyalty of Her Majesty's Indian subjects is absolutely too well known to need any assurance, but it is always satisfactory to Her Majesty's representative to receive an expression of this kind. I will now conclude by thanking you once more for your welcome here and for the beautiful preparations in the way of decorations and especially this magnificent pandal which you have made in my honour and for my pleasure. I thank you very heartily for your kind wishes for the health and prosperity of Lady Havelock and myself.

ADDRESS FROM RAJAH SIR S. RAMASAMI MOODELLIAR, *Kt.*, C.I.E.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—In offering my humble and hearty greetings to Your Excellency at your auspicious presence here to-day, I beg respectfully to explain how the idea originated in my mind of instituting Lying-in wards in this historic city, which is an important centre of Hindu pilgrimage in the Presidency. I happened some-time ago to visit this ancient place of highly conservative population, and my attention was drawn to the rather remarkable fact of a number of women resorting for medical aid to the hospital which is maintained by the local Municipality. It was then pointed out to me by Mr. P. M. Sambanda Moodelliar, the Civil Apothecary in charge, that the absence of Lying-in accommodation was a drawback in it. Some little experience I had myself had of the importance of medical relief afforded to women in cases of maternity by way of preventing still-births of their children or premature graves to themselves amidst indescribable agony and suffering—an experience acquired from the successful working of the Lying-in hospitals I had built and endowed in Madras and elsewhere—induced me to agree with that gentleman; and, as I then had been for sometime cherishing a desire to raise a memorial to His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales in token of my gratitude for his personal kindness to me, I resolved to provide the hospital here with a ward with two beds at a cost of Rs. 2,500. This small idea was subsequently enlarged into a provision of two wards of three beds each, one for higher castes and the other for lower castes at a cost of Rs. 7,000. But at the suggestion of the Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Engineer to Government, to whom the plan of the intended wards was submitted, the idea received a further development, and I gladly undertook the construction of two large wards with four beds each for cases of full-term confinement. The estimate for the building, with all improvements and additions, having consequently risen to Rs. 10,000, I have placed that sum in trust in the hands of the Municipality of Conjeeveram. If any proof was wanting, Sir, of your warm and generous interest in such humane undertakings for the good of my helpless country-men and women,

it is now afforded by your readiness to favour us with the willing aid and guidance of your Government, and by your condescension to come in our midst this evening and take part in the present ceremony. I respectfully invite Your Excellency to do me and the assembly gathered here, the honour of laying the foundation stone of this Maternity Hospital in commemoration of Your Excellency's gracious visit to this place. And while one of the wards will bear the cherished name of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor according to my original idea, I would respectfully ask Your Excellency's permission to connect the other ward with your honoured name. Before concluding, I earnestly join in the profound wish of one and all here present, that the Giver of all good may grant Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Havelock, whose benign presence we all miss on this occasion, a long prosperous life and every felicity.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

RAJAH SIR RAMASAMI MOODELLIAR,—I thank you for your kind greetings on the occasion of my presence to-day. Your name is widely known by your many acts of benevolence; but I consider the people, and especially the women, of Madras owe you a deep debt of gratitude for the special munificence you have exhibited in providing for the relief of the terrible suffering and loss of life attendant in this country on the act of bringing children into the world. I do not think it is generally known

how great is the loss of life in this way and how terrible are the sufferings that are endured in consequence of imperfect and ignorant treatment and carelessness during the early stages of the life of the infant and shortly after the confinement of the mother. But I cannot imagine any more beneficent way of doing good to the people of this country than by the establishment of these Lying-in hospitals and wards in which you have taken a special interest, relieving in many cases by the operation of these wards the sufferings and loss of life to which I have alluded, and by spreading through the country a knowledge which people do not possess, of the manner of treatment in cases of this kind. I have heard with interest the account you have given of the gradual growth of the institution with which you intend to endow this town of Conjeeveram. It had a small beginning, but your kind heart has allowed it from time to time to expand until now you have already with your generous hands presented the town of Conjeeveram with a sufficient sum of money to erect a hospital for as many as eight beds. It is a happy thought that you should wish to associate this good work with the name of the charming and lamented Prince Albert Victor. I gladly accept the invitation which you have given me to lay the foundation stone of this institution, and I feel proud that my name should be associated with it in company with that of His Royal Highness the late Prince Albert Victor. I am about to lay the foundation stone

of another monument of Rajah Sir Ramasami Moodelliar's warm heart and generous hand. I am sure all those present, and the people of Madras, will join with me in feeling and expressing our gratitude to Rajah Sir Ramasami Moodelliar and our appreciation of his thoughtfulness and beneficence. (Cheers.) Before proceeding to the task which is allotted to me, I wish to thank you once again for your kind welcome, and to express on behalf of Lady Havelock her regret that she was not able to face the fatigue of the journey, otherwise it would have given her the greatest satisfaction in taking part in the ceremony of to-day and in carrying forward, as this will, a line of benevolence in which she has always taken a special prominent interest.

[G. / 25 A]
500—8-12-97.

Legd. DEPARTMENT.

C. No.

SUBJECT.

H.E. the Governor's fourth Tour, also fifth & Sixth

Secretary.

FOR ORDERS.

The Legislative matters referred to in the fourth tour addresses & replies thereto are the following: ——

1. Legislation in the matter of religious Endowments. pp. 271, 272, 276, 321, 324-8, 348-9, 354
2. Appeals from village magistrates' decisions pp. 314-315, 318
3. Succession duties in the case of native Christians pp. 361, 368-9
4. ~~Sub~~ The holding of meetings of Legislative Council during the Stay of Govt. on the p. 397.

Of the four items, the first & the last relate to Legislative department.

Item no. 2 is for the Judicial or the department in the first instance.

Item no. 3 is also for Judicial & the matter of legislation is one for the Su Legislative council

The replies of His Excellency in the of legislation on the Subject of

Endowments have simply to be noted for future guidance. No action need be taken. &c.

It is therefore submitted that the current may be recorded.

There is nothing for legislative in the reports of the fifth & sixth towns.

Order No 20 dy 31.3.98

Yes this

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When given for copying
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READ AGAIN G.O., No. DATED
189 ,

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.							
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.							
PAPERS 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.