New No. Secrt. I (i)-1—Old No. M.R.O. 1—10,000—19-6-58.

(1) Number of pages _____

(2) Date of repair _____

(3) Initials of the Referencer _____

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Home (Media Archives)

Public DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. / B.P. No.	2499	Press / Mis.	
Dated	1 - 12 - 1866	196	

Not to be folded or roughly handled

THE

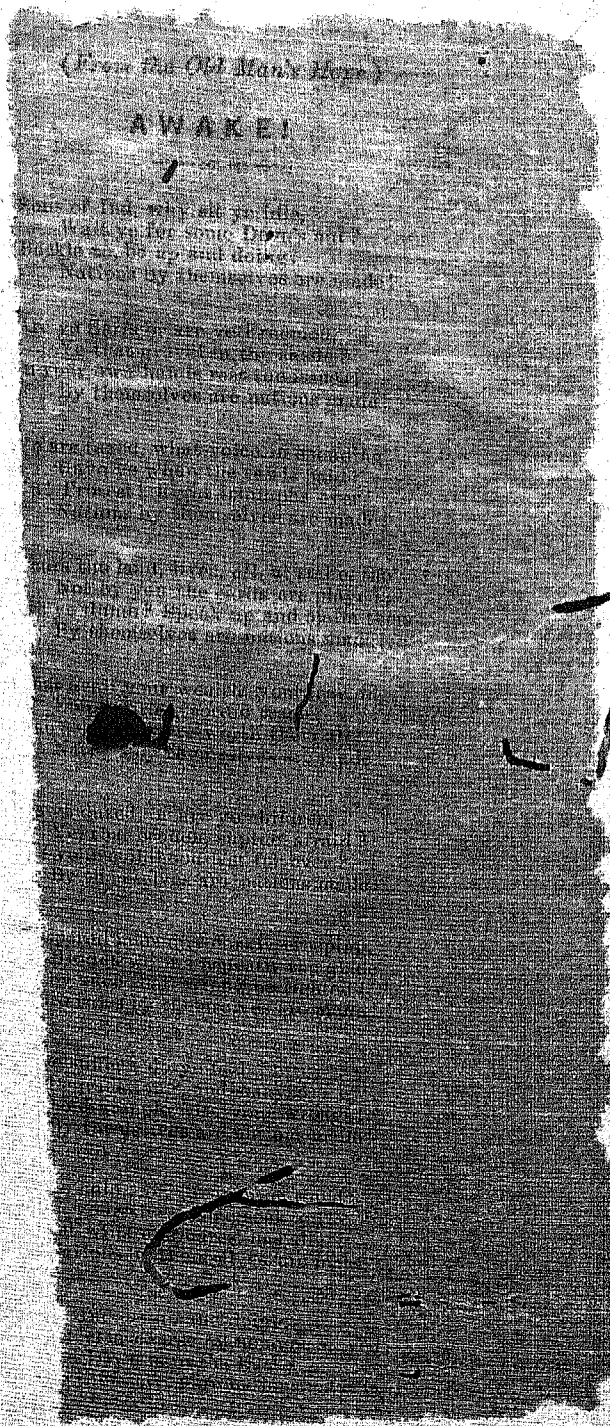
MADRAS

MAHAJANA SAB

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1885-86.



(From the Old Man's Hope)

AWAKE!

I

THE MADRAS MAHAJANA S

Established in 1884

FOR

PROMOTING THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE OF T

LIST OF OFFICE—BEARERS, FOR

President

M.R.Ry. P. Rungiah Naidoo Garu.

Vice-Presidents.

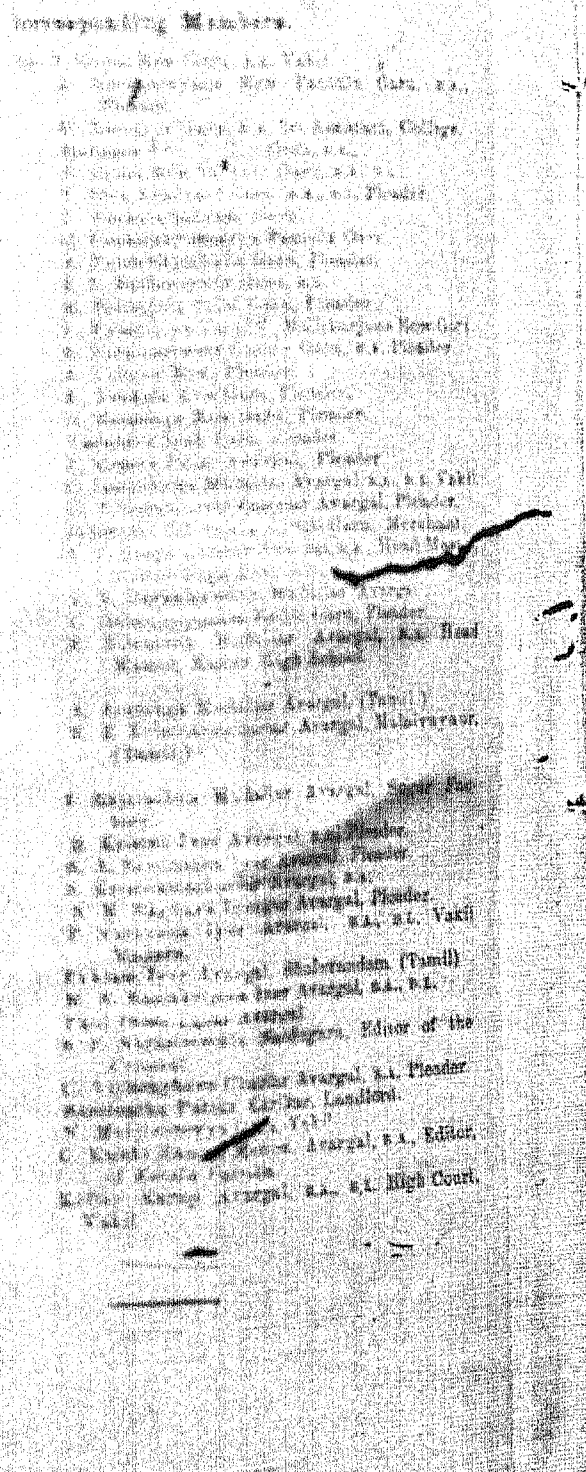
Honorable S. Subramania Iyer Avergal, B.L.
M.R.Ry. P. Somasundram Chettiar Avergal,
" P. Ramasawmy Mudaliar Avergal, C.
" R. Balaji Row Avergal, B.A., B.L.
" P. Kotasawmy Devar Avergal.
" A. Sabapathy Mudaliar Avergal.
" C. Ramachendra Row Saheb Avergal
" Juga Row Pillay Avergal.

Members of the Committee.

Dr. S. Pulney Andy M. D.
M.R.Ry. P. Gurumurthy Iyer Avergal, B.A., B
" G. Malandeva Chettiar Avergal.
" C. Ethirajalu Naidu Garu.
" G. Subramania Iyer Avergal, B.A.
" K. P. Sankera Menon Avergal, B.A.,
" C. Sankera Nair Avergal, B.A., B.L.
" S. Ramasawmy Mudaliar Avergal, M
" T. Namberumal Chetti Garu, B.A.
" P. Thyagaraya Chettiar Avergal, B.
" P. Ethirajulu Naidu Garu.
" C. V. Sundaram Sastriar Avergal, B
" Gulam Dastagir Saheb Avergal.
" C. Singaravelu Mudaliar Avergal.
" A. Balakrishna Mudaliar Avergal.
" T. V. Seshagiri Iyer Avergal, B.A., B
" P. Sivasawmy Iyer Avergal, B.A., B.
" P. Subramania Iyer Avergal.
" P. V. Kris[illegible]asawmy Chettiar Averg
" A. Danaka[illegible] Mudaliar Avergal.
" R. Balakrishna S. Chetty Garu.
" M. Abboi Naidu Garu,
" T. Chellappa Naicker Avergal.
" K. Narsina Row Avergal, B.A., B.
" K. Subba Ro[illegible]gal.

Honorary Secretaries.

M.R.Ry. P. Ananda Charlu, B.L.
" M. Viraraghava Chariar,



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MADRAS MAHAJANA SABHA.

FOR

1885-86.

THE Committee of the MADRAS MAHAJANA SABHA, have the honor to submit their report on the work done during the year ending 30th May 1886.

2. The year began with 205 members on the rolls on the 30th June 1885. During the year, 565 fresh members were admitted out of these 469 are non-resident members, the total number of members being 770. The Committee have reason to believe that additions would be far more numerous if the Proceedings of the Sabha can be published once a quarter or as often as possible in the vernaculars of this Presidency. The Sabha sustained a heavy loss during the year in the death of Mr. A. Cuppia Garu of Guddapal. The Committee take this opportunity to record their deep sorrow for his death and their appreciation of his valuable service to the Sabha.

3. Fifty-seven Associations have been affiliated with the Sabha during the year under review, and of these 54 Associations are in the Moffusil and their names are appended to this report.

4. There were five general meetings of the Sabha during the year and the Proceedings of those meetings are annexed to this Report.

5. The Committee met 25 times during the year besides the several Sub-Committees appointed to prepare and submit memorials.

6. Dr ng the year under review two memorials were rwarded to the Government of India and two to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India. The first of these related to the Civil Courts Amendment Act then under discussion before the Viceregal Council and the second was in connection with the Abkarry Bill forwarded by the Local Gov nment to the Viceroy for his formal assent. So ne of the suggestions made in the former of these memorials were indeed adopted; but they feel bound to record their regret that the opportunity was lost by the Imperial Legislature to remove the hardships that have followed from the working of Section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code as interpreted by the Privy Council. The memorial on the Abkary Bill had evidently no effect, for the Bill was assented to by the Viceroy as a matter of formality. The memorials that were sent to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India dealt with the Statutory Civil Service question and the reduction of Military expenditure. The Committee also presented two addresses, one to the Earl of Dufferin on the occasion of his Excellency's stay at Madras and the other to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, who had come here on a visit to the Viceroy. Both the addresses were presented by a deputation of the Sabha's members. The addresses of the Sabha elicited some important statements from the Viceroy regarding the question of native volunteering, the constitution and scope of the Finance Committee, and His Excellency's sympathy with the political aspirations of the Native community and that His Highness the Nizam was

anxious about the progress of his subjects in political education.

7. The Committee of the Sabha take this opportunity of recording the patriotic and valuable services rendered to this country by one of its members, Mr. Salem Ramasawmy Mudaliar Avargal, M.A., B.L., who went to England as one of its delegates to address the British Public and to enlist their sympathy. He left Madras in September last and returned in January after having laudably performed the work for which he was sent. With his Bombay and Bengal colleagues he held several large meetings in different parts of England and Scotland and addressed large audiences on Indian subjects.

8. The Sabha held its second Annual Conference on three successive days at the end of December last and obtained the approval of the native gentlemen present to the two memorials that were placed before them, one on the reorganization of the Legislative Councils and the other on the separation of the Revenue from the Magisterial functions. At the Conference of the last year even such remote parts of the Presidency as Ganjam and Tinnevelly were represented among those present. The Committee have the pleasure to specify the poor ryots properly so-called that came from Vellore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and other parts who gave an account of the innumerable hardships they are subject to by the working of the Forest Act. The Proceedings of the Conference have since been printed and published in the form of a pamphlet. Copies of the same were forwarded to the Secretary of State, to the members of the India Government and to the members of the local Government.

The most forward step as yet taken to focus public opinion in the country was the holding of a National Congress at Bombay, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association. In response to an invitation from the Bombay Presidency Association, several of our resident and non-resident members went to Bombay in December last and took part in the deliberations of the Congress, as will appear from a summary of its Proceedings appended to this Report. In having been the promoters of the Congress, the first representative gathering of the Indian people since the commencement of their history, the Bombay Presidency Association has earned a title for the gratitude of the people of this country. The next Congress will be held at Calcutta at the end of December and the Committee learn that all arrangements to hold it there this year have been completed.

10. The Committee received a letter from the Secretary to the Finance Committee inviting them to suggest economies in the expenditure of the country, and the Committee gladly complied with the requisition and forwarded their views in two successive memorandums. As these memorandums were sent subsequent to the period to which this Report relates, they have not been included in the appendices.

11. The Committee regret to observe that out of the collections due for the year and amounting to Rs. 780 only Rs. 378-10-6 has been received, there being thus an outstanding balance of Rs. 401-5-6.

The amount collected and the amount spent during the year nearly balance each other (*vide* statement of Receipts and Payments appended to this Report). All the Printing work of the Sabha is done by the Trustees of the National Press, and nearly Rs. 700 would have been the printing charges of the several petitions, pamphlets, reports, &c., issued by the Sabha. The thanks of the Sabha are due to them for their invaluable services. The Sabha has to pay Rs. 200 and odd as the price of the printing paper supplied to them.

12. The idea of starting a National Fund was long in contemplation. It received a concrete shape in February last when at a special meeting of the Sabha a resolution was adopted to start the Fund. Contributions have been coming in steadily from numerous persons and although the aggregate amount has not exceeded Rs. 1,400, yet it is encouraging to note that this amount has been received from a large number of persons of every class and caste showing thereby that the Fund is truly National. The Committee have framed rules for the investment and appropriation of the Fund and now place them before you in the hope of receiving your approval. The publication of these rules will go to make the objects of the Fund more intelligible and will strengthen the confidence of the public, and the Committee will also be able to proceed more easily with the work of organization in the mofussil necessary to make the attempt as fruitful as possible.

(Sd.) P. ANUNDA CHARLU,
M. VIRARAGHAVA CHARIAR,
Secretaries.

(Sd.) P. RUNGIAH NAIDOO,
President.

Statement shewing the Receipts and Payments of the Madras Mahajana Sabha Office for the year ending 30th May 1886 and its balance in hand.

Dr. Cr.

Receipts.

Items.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	Total Rs.	A.	P.
By Subscriptions to the Sabha..	378	10	0	378	10	0
Sale Proceeds of the Conference Proceedings and other Works of the Sabha.	7	5	0	7	5	0
Grand Total...	...	...	...	385	15	6

Payments.

Items.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	Total Rs.	A.	P.
By Postage—Cards and letters, Annual Reports, Conference Proceedings posted to the members of the Sabha.	59	8	3			
Do. do. to England ...	5	7	0			
Post Cards spent for Circulars General and Committee meetings ...	15	2	0			
Insufficient Postage	1	3	0	81	4	9
„ Telegrams	25	0	6	28	0	6
„ Allowance for Clerk and Bill Collector	87	6	0	87	6	0
„ National Press—for Printing paper supplied for the Job-Works of the Sabha	62	4	0	62	4	0
„ Office Furniture	7	12	0	7	12	0
„ Other Charges—Messrs. Roberts & Co., and such other Firms for supplying chairs for the General meetings...	6	5	0			
1885 Conference Expenses	40	7	0			
Candles, &c., for the meetings' use...	7	7	6			
Two velvet cases bought for the presentation to H.E. the Viceroy and H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad...	18	0	0			
National Congress Photo bought ...	3	0	0			
Transferred amount	10	0	0			
Other petty charges	6	9	0	91	12	6
Total ...	...	...	...	358	7	9
„ Balance in Hand	27	7	9	27	7	9
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	385	15	6

VI

Statement shewing the sums promised and the sums received towards the National Fund, from the 6th February to 30th September 1885, and its Balance Outstanding.

Items.	Amount Promised.			Items.			Amount Received.		
	Rs.	A.	P.				Rs.	A.	P.
Donations Mr. P. Rangiah Naidu Garu, Madras	500	0	0	Donations			621	0	0
,, T. Krishnasawmy Iyer Avl., Madras ...	250	0	0						
,, G. Mahadeva Chettiar Avl., Madras ...	200	0	0	Interest due upto 31st March, 1886.			0	11	0
,, A. Damodar Mudaliar Avl., do. ...	200	0	0						
,, A Friend and Well-Wisher, do. ...	20	0	0	Subscriptions			28	4	0
,, R. Balaji Row Avergal, do. ...	50	0	0						
,, T. Chenniya Naicker Avl., do. ...	30	0	0	Yearly Feasts' Gifts			394	9	3
,, M. Ramasawmy Naidu Garu, do. ...	50	0	0						
,, Dr. S. Pakkir Ameer Sahib, do. ...	10	0	0	Marriage Gifts			138	9	6
,, P. A. Shaik Pathan, do. ...	20	0	0						
Hon'ble S. Subramania Ayar Avl., do. ...	200	0	0	Other Purposes			104	6	4
,, G. Singaravelu Mudaliar Avl., do. ...	100	0	0						
,, Other sources	100	0	0	* (Details)	Rs.	A.	P.		
	145	0	0	Expenses ...	28	6	1		
Total ...	1,826	0	0	In P. O. Savings Bank	869	15	0		
Interest for the sums deposited in Mount Road P. O. Saving Bank up to 31st March, 1886 ...	0	11	0	,, Govt. Savings Bank	485	0	0		
Subscriptions	64	4	0	In Hand	40	2	6		
Yearly Feasts' Gifts	422	9	3						
Marriage Gifts	190	9	6	Total ...			* 1,365	8	7
Other Purposes (Passing Examinations, Birthday Festivities, Donations, &c., &c.)	121	7	4	Balance Outstanding			1,259	12	0
Grand Total ...	2,625	4	1	Grand Total ...			2,625	4	1

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SABHA.

GENERAL MEETINGS.

A Meeting of the members of the Madras Mahajana Sabha was held at 6 P. M., on the 11th September 1885, at its office rooms, 100, Mount Road.

Present :—Mr. S. Appasawmy Chettiar Avergal,—(in the chair). Messrs. C. Yethirajulu Naidu Garu, S. Biligiri Iyengar Avergal, S. Seshia Avergal, C. V. Sundram Sastriar Avergal, Honorable S. Subramania Iyer Avergal, P. Subramania Iyer Avergal, S. T. Krishnama Chariar Avergal, C. Sankara Nair Avergal, P. Sankara Menon Avergal, Sivasawmy Iyer Avergal, Nallasawmy Pillai Avergal, Sadayandi Chettiar Avergal, Rathna Chettiar Avergal, Saminatha Bawaji Pant Avergal, M. Srinivasa Row Avergal, B. Satagopa Chariar Avergal and many others.

I.—Read letter from the Honorable Frozeshah, W. Mehta, K. S. Telang, and Dinshaw Edulji Wache, Secretaries to the Bombay Presidency Association asking to send a delegate to co-operate with the Bombay and Calcutta Delegates to co-operate with the Indian community in London.

Resolved—that M.R.Ry. S. Ramasawmy Mudaliar Avergal, M.A., B.L., having offered his services to represent this Presidency, he be deputed for the purpose, and funds raised for the same.

II.—Read memo. of instructions to be handed over to Mr. S. Ramasawmy Mudaliar Avergal. Resolved that it be approved.

A meeting of the members of the Madras Mahajana Sabha was held at the Mahajana Sabha Office, 100, Mount Road, at 6 P.M. on Wednesday the 23rd September 1885 with M.R.Ry. [illegible] Rangiah Naidu Garu in the Chair. The following gentlemen were present among others. The Honorable S. Subramania Iyer Avergal, Messrs. P. S. Ramaswamy Mudaliar Avergal, M.A., W. S. Venkataramanjulu Naidoo Garu, M.R.Ry. P. Ananda Charlu Garu, Dr. S. Pulney Andy, Messrs. P. Theagaraya Chettiar Avergal, C. Sankara Nair Avergal, G. Subramania Iyer Avergal, K. P. Sankara Menon Avergal, R. Balakrishnama Chettiar Avergal, B. Sambasiva [illegible] Pant Avergal, C. Ethirajulu Naidoo Garu, T. Namberumal Chetti Garu, P. Subramania Iyer Avergal, C. Singaravelu Mudaliar Avergal, T. Rathnavelu Mudaliar Avergal, R. Sadagopa Charlu Garu, V. Ramayya Garu, P. Elayalwar Naidoo Garu, S. Appaswamy Chettiar Avergal, T. Anandarai Iyer Avergal, Krishnaswami Naidu Garu, P. Krishna Row Avergal, P. Muthuswamy Naick Avergal, A. C. Parthasarathy Naidoo Garu, S. Rathna Chetty Avergal, V. Ranga Chariar Avergal, P. Ramaswamy Chettiar Avergal, G. Cuppuswamy Naidu Garu, R. S. Subramania Mudaliar Avergal, K. Subramania Iyer Avergal and V. Ekambaram Chetti Garu.

The proceedings commenced with the Secretary reading the letters from the Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Association. After some discussion Dr. S. Pulney Andy M.D., proposed:—"That steps be taken in concert with the Bombay Presidency Association to bring the Indian views of the Indian questions prominently to the notice of the electors of the United Kingdom." This being seconded by Mr. G. Subramania Iyer Avergal was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The Honorable S. Subramania Iyer Avergal proposed:—"That to this end this Sabha proposes to publish and distribute a general address to the electors of the United Kingdom on behalf of this country and leaflets and pamphlets on Indian subjects." This being seconded by Mr. W. S. Venkataramanjulu Naidu Garu was put to the meeting and carried *nem con.*

Mr. P. Theagaraya Chettiar Avargal proposed:—"That the following candidates on account of their services and opinions publicly expressed by them on Indian questions are deserving of the support of the Indian public:—Mr. John Bright, Lord Hartington, Sir J. Phear, Mr. L. Ghose, Mr. W. Digby, Mr. S. Keay, Mr. S. Laing, Captain Verney, Mr. C. Plowden, Mr. S. Blunt, and John Slagg." This being seconded by Mr. R. Balakristnama Chettiar Avergal was put to the meeting and adopted.

Mr. Namberumal Chetty Garu proposed:—"That the views regarding Indian questions publicly expressed by the following candidates cannot be approved by the people of India and, therefore, they cannot be expected as representing the Indian interests:—Sir Richard Temple, Mr. J. Macleane, Mr. A. S. Ayrson, Sir Lewis Pelly, Sir James Fergusson and Roper Lethbridge." This being seconded by Mr. W. Ramayya Garu was put to the meeting and carried *nem con.*

Mr. K. P. Sankara Menon Avergal proposed: "That this meeting concurs in the nomination of Mr. Manmohun Ghose, Mr. Narain Ganesh Chanda Varkar as delegates from this country in England for the purpose of carrying out the objects embodied in the foregoing resolutions, and resolves to request Mr. S. Ramasawmy Mudaliar Avergal to act in consultation with them in England. This was seconded by Mr. Sawminatha [illegible] Put and adopted.

Mr. C. Sankara Nair Avergal proposed:—"That this meeting approves and confirms the electoral appeal issued by the Bombay Presidency Association to the voters of the United Kingdom." This being seconded by Mr. G. Kuppusawmy Naidu Garu was put to the meeting and carried *nem con.*

In the absence of Mr. P. Anunda Charlu who was to move the last proposition, Mr. M. Viraraghava Chariar proposed:—"That the memo. of instructions from Rajah Sir T. Madava Row Avergal, K.C.S.I., be thankfully acknowledged and forwarded to the Indian delegates for their information." This being seconded by Mr. C. Singaravelu Mudaliar Avergal and supported by Mr. P. Ramasawmy Chettiar Avergal, was put to the meeting and carried *nem con.*

With a vote of thanks to the President the meeting dissolved.

The following is the memo. of instructions by Rajah Sir T. Madava Row Avergal, K.C.S.I., to the Madras Delegates:—

The Madras Delegates should devote himself to the *main* object in view, *viz.*, to interest the people of Great Britain in the welfare of India.

He should not identify himself with any one of the political parties in England.

That party is the best which *does its best for the welfare of India.* This is the main line to be followed.

If Lord Ripon be dear to India, it is not because he is a Liberal, but simply because he is so earnest in promoting India's welfare.

Act in *consultation* with the other delegates, in view to avoid divergencies and to secure *concert* and harmony.

Gratefully acknowledge the great good which British Government have done to India.

Call for greater interest and sympathy in and for Indian affairs, greater respect and regard for Indian feelings and opinions generally.

Show that India possesses greater political intelligence than ever before.

Plead *generally for moderate taxation of necessaries of life* and *for greater security of landed tenures.*

Dwell on the value of India to England and the value of England to India.

While stating *aims* and *aspirations* show reliance on British *wisdom, justice,* and *benevolence.*

Say we want our views and feelings regarding Indian matters to be better recognized and respected in the local administration.

(Sd.) P. ANUNDA CHARLU, (Sd.) P. RUNGIAH NAIDOO,
" M. VIRARAGHAVA CHARIAR. *President.*
Secretaries.

30th September 1885.

A Meeting of the Members of the Madras Mahajana Sabha held at [illegible] on Saturday the 12th December 1885, at the Mahajana Sabha Office, 100, Mount Road.

Present :—Dr. S. Pulney Andy, M.D., (in the chair) Messrs. C. Singaravelu Mudaliar Avergal, T. Chellappa Naicker Avergal, K. Ramanuja Chariar Avergal, M.A., B.L., P. Anunda Charlu Avergal, B.L., W. Ramayya Garu, B.A., G. Subramani Iyer Avergal, B.A., R. Narasinga Row Garu, R. Balakristnama Chetti Garu, P. Theogaraya Chettiar Avergal, M. Viraraghava Chariar Avergal, T. Namberumal Chetti Garu and several others.

I.—Read telegram from the Bombay Presidency Association regarding the Congress to be held at Poona on the 28th, 29th, and 30th instant, (*carried*).

Resolved that the Sabha do send delegates to the Poona National Congress to be held there on the 28th, 29th and 30th instants.

II.—That the Sabha approve of the following gentlemen as fit and proper representatives to represent this Presidency in that Congress, (*carried*).

Messrs. P. Rungiah Naidu Garu, P. Anunda Charlu Avergal, Honrable S. Subramania Iyer Avergal, G. Subramania Iyer Avergal, T. Numberumal Chetti Garu, M. Viraraghava Chariar Avergal.

(Sd.) S. PULNEY ANDY, M.D.,
Chairman.

(Sd.) P. ANUNDA CHARLU,
„ M. VIRARAGHAVA CHARIAR,
Secretaries.

12*th December* 1885.

A meeting of the members of the Madras Mahajana Sabha was held at its office rooms at 6 P.M., Saturday, the 6th February 1886, when M.R.Ry. P. Rungiah Naidu Garu presided. The following were present amongst others :

M.R.Ry. P. Somasundram Chettiar, Hon'ble S. Subramania Iyer, Dr. Pulney Andy, Messrs. P. Kotasawmy Devar, T. Chellappa Naicker, A. Danakoti Mudaliar, R. Balakrishnama Chetty, W. S. Venkataramanujulu Naidu, S. Ramasawmy Mudaliar, M.A., B.L., T. Gopala Nair, P. Anunda Charlu, M. Ramasawmy Naidoo, K. P. Sankara Menon, C. Singaravelu Mudaliar, R. Sannamatha Pant, V. Rajarathnum Mudaliar, R. Balaji Rao.

The President opened the meeting with the observation that the three subjects mentioned in the programme of business, namely confirmation and ratification of the resolutions adopted at the National Congress, the raising of a National Fund, and the modification of the rule 3 of the Sabha, were very important in themselves and the Committee after discussing them had thought it their duty to lay them before the Sabha for their approval. One more subject which required the first and foremost attention of the Sabha is the recording of a vote of thanks to our well-known and patriotic citizen Mr Ramasawmy Mudaliar, who, in the interests of our country, went to England during the recent elections to appeal to the British public to take more interest in matters relating to India.

Upon the President closing his speech, M.R.Ry. P. Kotasawmy Devar, Zemindar of Ramnad, proposed that "the members of the Mahajana Sabha resolve to place on record the eminent and valuable services rendered to this country by M.R.Ry. Salem Ramasawmy Mudaliar, M.A., B.L., one of its members, in England as the Madras delegate during the recent election times." Mr. Kotasawmy Devar said that he need not dilate at length on this subject, as the native community of Madras which mustered strong at Patcheappa's Hall sometime back to welcome him, has sufficiently demonstrated to the whole civilized world the value of the great services rendered in our country by our renowned countryman, Mr. Salem Ramasawmy Mudaliar.

This being seconded by Mr. R. Balaji Row, and supported by Mr. W. S. Venkataramanjulu Naidu and by Mr. V. Rajaruthna Mudaliar in Tamil, was put to votes and carried with acclamation.

Mr. P. Somasundram Chettiar Avergal, next proposed that "this Sabha while passing a vote of thanks to its several members, who went as delegates to the Indian National Congress, held at Bombay, in December last, entirely concurs in the resolutions arrived at by the Congress and resolves to labour by all constitutional means to secure for the country the essential reforms indicated by these resolutons." He said that with the spread of education great changes had overtaken the people simultaneous with the delegation of Mr. S. Ramasamy Mudaliar to England and political Associations had sprung up all over the country—there was a meeting of the representatives of several of political Associations held at Bombay to consider some of the vital questions of the day. The resolutions arived at constitute the cornerstone of our political foundation, and if all political Associations with one voice press upon the Government for reforms on the lines indicated by those resolutions the Government would be bound to consider them with favour. This was seconded by Dr. S. Pulney Andy, M.D., and supported by Mr. S. Ramasawmy Mudaliar in Tamil. Mr. T. Sadasiva Iyer B.A., M.L., said that as he did not approve of the 6th resolution adopted at the Congress in which it is urged that the increase in demands for military expenditure, if necessary, ought to be met by the reimposition of import duties, he would propose an amendment by changing the word *entirely* into *substantially*. This was seconded by Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, B.A., B.L. Some discussions followed in which the Hon'ble Subramania Iyer, Messrs. P. Ananda Charlu, G. Subrahmania Iyer, S. Ramasawmy Mudaliar, P. Somasundram Chettiar took part, who

all urged that the reimposition of import duties was absolutely necessary both in the interests of Government and in the interests of the people at large. The amendment being put to vote was lost and the origina proposition was carried by the whole assembly, only two dissenting.

Mr. P. Ananda Charlu next proposed, "that steps be taken to raise a National Fund by appealing to the native public for donations and especially for contributions on occasions of festivity and rejoicing" and said that the Committee after a good deal of discussion had resolved to suggest to the Sabha to make an appeal to the country to raise a National Fund towards meeting of the expenses of all measures adopted for the general welfare of our people. Such a fund, he said, was absolutely necessary and must be devoted for national purposes only. He said that, if our countrymen in times of festivity and marriages when they spend large sums of money would give a small sum towards national purposes, the fund would accumulate to a large sum. Honorable S. Subramania Iyer pressed upon the members the absolute necessity of raising such a fund, and that if our countrymen would only make it a point to set apart small sums of money on festive occasions as suggested by Mr. P. Ananda Charlu, the whole movement would become very popular. He suggested that at the times of harvest, people might lay apart small quantities of grain for this purpose. The matter being discussed in Tamil and Telugu the proposition was carried with acclamation. Mr. P. Kotasawmy Devar urged upon those who were present the necessity of opening a subscription book on the spot towards the nucleus of a fund, and this being agreed upon, the following sums were subscribed :—

	Rs.
Mr. P. Kotasawmy Devar	200
" P. Rangiah Naidu	500
" G. Mahadeva Chetty	200

Mr. A. Danakoti Mudelliar	... ...	200
„ R. Balaji Row	... ...	50
„ Honorable S. Subramania Iyer	... ...	200
„ P. Anunda Charlu	... ...	100
„ C. Singaravelu Mudelliar	... ...	100

After resolving that all contributions towards the National Fund are to be sent to Mr. P. Rungiah Naidu, President of the Sabha, for the present the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

(Sd.) P. ANUNDA CHARLU, (Sd.) P. RUNGIAH NAIDOO,
„ M. VIRARAGHAVA CHARIAR, *President.*
Secretaries.

6th February 1886.

A Meeting of the Members of the Madras Mahajana Sabha was held at 6 P.M. on Thursday, the 25th February 1886, at the Mahajana Sabha Office, 100, Mount Road, when M.R.By Mr. P. Rungiah Naidoo, the President of the Sabha presided.

Present:—Messrs. P. Somasundram Chettiar Avergal, Dr. S. Pulney Andey, M.D., T. Chellappa Naicker Avergal, W. S. Venkataramanjulu Naidu Garu, S. Ramasawmy Mudaliar Avergal, T. Gopal Nair Avergal, G. Subramania Iyer Avergal, K. P. Sankara Menon Avergal, P. Anunda Charlu Avergal, P. Theogaraya Chettiar Avergal, T. Namberumal Chetti Garu, N. Govinda Chetti Garu, C. Yethirajulu Naidu Garu, K. Subramania Iyer Avergal, K. P. Viswanatha Iyer Avergal, G. Mahadeva Chettiar Avergal, M. Viraraghava Chariar Avergal, A. Suranga Chariar Avergal, A. M. Sundarasiva Avergal, and several others.

I.—Read the Draft address to be presented to the Viceroy of India.

Resolved that the President and the Secretaries do take necessary steps to have the address presented to the Viceroy by a deputation on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to Madras.

II.—Resolved that the Committee be empowered to wait upon His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore and His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad with an address of welcome.

(Signed) P. RUNGIAH NAIDOO,
President.

(Sd.) P. ANUNDA CHARLU,
„ M. VIRARAGHAVA CHARIAR,
Secretaries.

25th February 1886.

MEMORIALS, &c., TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

A Memorial on the Covenanted Civil Service.

To

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL,
London.

The Committee of the MADRAS MAHAJANA SABHA humbly sheweth:—

When the Parliamentary Statute of 1870 was passed for appointing Natives of India for the Covenanted Civil Service, it was generally believed that appointments would be in strict accordance with the intentions of the Statute, *i.e.*, of men of proved merit and ability.

2. The Statute in question, however, left it open for the Government of India and the Secretary of State to make rules on the subject, but it was never apprehended

that the rules would be so framed as to be serviceable only for young men in the main—such young men as were fresh from the College and who were hardly distinguishable, on any sound principle or intelligible grounds, from the generality of graduates of the Indian Universities.

3. The rules that were passed in 1879, by providing for the appointment of such as were below the age of 25 years, were unsatisfactory though they made an express exception in favour of persons, already in the Government service or in a learned profession.

4. Since the passing of these rules, they were seldom utilised for the benefit of the said exception and were subjected to severe hostile criticism which led to the widespread belief that the nominations made thereunder did not carry out the intentions of the Statute and that men so admitted did not come up to the mark.

5. During the recent Ilbert Bill Controversy, the unsuitable character of the rules was pointed out by the Indian Press; and from the storm then raised, it seemed very probable that the scheme would receive an early revision and be radically and essentially modified.

6. When Lord Ripon paid a visit to Madras in the early part of last year and when a deputation representing a Public meeting of the people of the Madras Presidency waited upon His Lordship with an address, the necessity for the modification of the system of making nominations under the Statute was pressed on His Lordship's attention; and the remarks that fell from His Lordship on the point conveyed to the public mind an assurance that the system would be soon re-considered and would be put on a more satisfactory basis.

7. Presumably in consequence of the animadversions, representations and assurances aforesaid, it was given out

about the end of last year that, as a temporary measure, a public examination would be held for the purpose of selection of the candidate for the present year.

8. When the programme was published and when it was announced that the candidates would be subjected to a preliminary and a final examination of exceptional severity, there was little room to suspect that the results of such elaborate examinations would not finaly determine the choice or that the examinations for which the candidates were called on to appear would be or could be otherwise than competitive in their character.

9. This impression received further support from the facts that the invitation was *not general* but were confined to only those who had registered their names in the previous years and that several of the persons so invited were notoriously and demonstrably beyond the age of 25.

10. The examinations were, as is well known and as is easily ascertainable by your Lordship, sufficently trying, and it is generally believed that the candidate ultimately selected was neither the *first* nor the *second* but only the third in the order of merit, as shown by the examination results.

11. As to the age of these three candidates, it is a fact that the first of them is only 26 while the second of them is over the age of 25 years as well as the third, while the first of them has been a successful member of the legal profession for five years—a circumstance which (be it said by the way) entitled him at any rate to the benefit of the exception made by the rules themselves as already pointed out, if his being the first in the order of merit in the said examinations was not enough by itself.

12. It may not be out of place to mention here that three out of the five nominees in the past years in this

Presidency were, at the date of their appointment, over 25 years and that this fact was calculated to set at rest any doubts that might arise on the score of the age of the candidates.

13. The Committee of the Sabha know not on what grounds the local Government set aside the results of the examinations, in both of which, they have reason to believe, one of the rejected candidates was the *first*, while the favoured nominee was not even the *second*; but they were informed by the Government of India, in reply to the Sabha's memorial on the subject, that the candidate who was *first* in order of merit, was *over* 25 *years* of age and that neither that Government nor the local Government could remove that disability,—an order that could have been passed only by ignoring the two facts, that the first of the successful candidates was for five years a member of the legal profession and the second was below the age of 25 years and was a junior in age even of the nominee.

14. The nomination in question open to so many objections, was thus contrary to the general expectation of a decisive and definite change of system, inasmuch as the elaborate process of two exceptionally severe examinations proved, to all intents and purposes, a mere make-believe that practically left the privilege of [illegible] pure and simple, in unrestricted operation, as heretofore.

15. The Committee of the Sabha have, therefore, thought it their duty to lay before Your Lordship's Council these facts and the history of the manner in which the system has been hitherto worked, in the hope that either new rules, more unequivocal in character, may be issued or those unmistakable instructions may be issued to the Indian Governments, so that nominations, merely

dependent on the favour of the local Government, may be effectually precluded and deserving men might hopefully seek or secure admission into the service on public and intelligible grounds.

16. In submitting these facts for the consideration of your Lordship in Council, the Committee of the Sabha consider that, while it would be presumptuous on their part to propound a complete and cut-and-dry-system by way of substitute, they might fairly take the liberty of making certain suggestions which have commended themselves generally to the public.

17. They think that the rules must be so modified that selection for eminence in Government service or in a learned profession should be made the *rule* and must be rendered compulsory in the first instance, while nomination outside those two spheres may be the exception and should not be resorted to till after these spheres have been earnestly searched and exhausted.

18. They further submit that, in looking for a candidate outside the Government service and the learned professions, the limit of age at 25 years should be strictly retained and that in such a case a competitive examination should be accepted as the sole and final test, the competition being confined to graduates.

19. The Committee are aware that in the application of this principle, an exception may have to be made occasionally in favour of the scions of aristocracy, but they think, that such exception should rather be for the purpose of admitting to the *preliminary* examination than of determining the ultimate choice.

20. The Committee believe that a system constructed on these lines would not fail to attract deserving men and

is best calculated to incorporate into the Covenanted Civil Service men of proved merit and ability, as contemplated by the Parliamentary Statute, minimising the chances of abuse of patronage and injustice to the public at large.

21. The Committee have further to call attention to the fact that they made a representation to the Secretary of State for India on the 8th October last, complaining how the reduction of age for admission to the Civil Service Competitive Examination held in England operated to the prejudice of Indian candidates and that they were informed in reply by the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 3, dated 8th February 1885, that the mode of advancing natives of India to higher employment in the public service provided by Parliament in 1870 would be so used as to do full justice to their claims—a promise which still remains unredeemed and which threatens to continue unredeemed in case future appointments should be made on the system hitherto pursued.

The Committee, therefore, pray that juster rules than those now in force may be passed by your Lordship in Council and that much of the discontent consequent on the prevailing mode of nomination may be thereby removed.

For which act of justice, the Committee of the Sabha will for ever pray.

I beg to remain,
Your Lordship's
Most obedient servant,
(Sd.) P. RUNGIAH NAIDOO,
President.

30th August 1885.

A Memorial on the proposed increase on the Military Expenditure in India.

To

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

The Humble Memorial of the Committee of the Madras Mahajana Sabha shows,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

We have heard with alarm of your Lordship's announcement that the financial result of the new frontier policy will be an additional charge on the revenues of India of close upon two millions a year, this additional charge being rendered necessary by the proposed increase in the Indian Army and by the fortifications and Railways that are newly to be undertaken in view to greater security of the frontier.

2. That the frontier should be strengthened and rendered impregnable is an object so important that the necessary outlay will be cheerfully borne by the tax-paying public; but with regard to the contemplated increase in the army, the Committee of the Mahajana Sabha feel unable to take the same view. In the first place the reasons that have rendered necessary this increase or the proposed extent of it have not been stated, and, secondly, whatever these reasons might be, the Committee cannot but think that due regard has not been paid to the military resources available in the armies of the Native States and in the loyalty of Her Majesty's Indian subjects.

3. The Committee are humbly of opinion that, by adopting a systematic method of utilizing the armies of the Native States in the place of the present fitful policy, by making them an integral and effective part of the imperial army, by giving them better discipline and arms, and by accepting the loyal offers of the people, the

Government will be vastly strengthening its military position and will overcome the necessity of incurring fresh expenditure to meet new requirements. The present policy of distrust is not only a political evil but it also leads to excessive military expenditure. The people are becoming deporably demartialised and they feel acutely the prohibition placed upon them from serving their Sovereign and country to repel foreign aggression. A large European army is alleged to be maintained as a counterpoise to the Native Sepoy Army and to the armies of the Native States. The unequivocal proof of loyalty of the Princes and people of the country and the cordial acknowledgments that they have received from time to time justify a more generous and confiding policy; and the political and financial advantages that such a policy holds out furnish stong reasons to give it a trial.

4. It is understood that, in addition to twenty thousand men whoare to be added to the native army, British troops will be increased by ten thousand men. Such an increase will not only add to the present enormous cost of the European soldiers, but will also swell the Home charges which the Government of India cannot afford to do anything to increase, particularly in view to the anticipated further depreciation of silver. Moreover, the improved communication with England and with the outlying Military stations of the Empire, the new arrangement made with the Government of Nepaul under which the Indian Government is empowered to recruit the Ghoorkas up to fifteen thousand men, and the proposed development of the native army by enlistments from the martial races of the country, render it unnecessary to make a permanent addition to European Army in India.

5. Further there is no cloud now threatening the political horizon of India in the North-West Frontier. We

have your Lordship's assurance that difficulties with Russia have been happily settled. If the Indian frontier is well fortified, as it is contemplated to be, there appears to the Committee no immediate cause for a permanent increase in the police establishment. The ruler of Afghanistan continues to be our ally and in the words of your Lordship "no ally has been more loyal to another ally in the whole history of Eastern alliances." Your memorialists think that to utilize the loyalty of the people and princes of India and of the abundant martial resources therein will be quite as good a check to the hostile movement of Russia as the presence of ten thousand British soldiers at the frontier.

6. Should, however, Her Majesty's Government insist on the increase being effected, the Committee pray that your Lordship in Council will secure due attention to be paid to the necessity of an equitable apportionment of the cost. The question of the defence of the frontier is as much an imperial as an Indian question. The Russian difficulty is the outcome of the complication of European politics, and our North-West frontier is threatened because it is a vulnerable point in the defences of the British Empire. It is but proper, therefore, that the cost of protecting the frontier should be distributed among the parts of the Empire on some equitable principle.

7. A yet stronger reason why the whole of the proposed additional expenditure should not be charged to the Indian revenues is the inability of India to bear it. Successive Viceroys from Lord Canning downward have admitted that the tax-paying population of India is extremely poor and the last limit of taxation has been reached. Lord Canning said "danger for danger he would prefer to reduce the army rather than impose fresh taxation." Lord Lawrence said: "I am not prepared to

mention any new sources of revenue which, I think, it would be politic to make use of. We went into the subject very carefully and came to the conclusion, almost unanimously that it was unwise to introduce such taxes (as Succession Duties and the Tobacco tax and so forth)." Lord Mayo said that, "with the imposition of the [illegible] tax he had played out the last card." Lord Cranbrook endorsed the opinion of Lord Canning; and during the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton Sir John Strachey was forced to admit that a review of the finances of India for seven years "made it plain that we possessed no true surplus of revenue over expenditure to cover the many contingencies to which a great country is exposed," and it was announced on behalf of the Secretary of State that "the balance between revenue and expenditure must be restored, not by the imposition of new taxation," "but by a large reduction of expenditure." (Mr. Stanhope's speech in introducing the Indian Budget, May 22, 1879). Yet, since the time that Lord Canning admitted the imprudence of imposing fresh taxation, the burden on the tax-payer has been greatly increased in the shape of local as well as imperial taxes, and we need hardly observe that the tax-paying capacity of the people who already groan under heavy taxation cannot be prudently subjected to further strain. An addition of two millions of annual taxation under such circumstances will produce serious results upon the condition of the people.

8. The military expenditure of India is already very heavy; and absorbing, as it does, nearly half the net revenue of the country, it is on a greater scale than in any European countries, England included. The formation of the Indian and English armies effected in 1859 has entailed upon India much heavy and unnecessary expenditure; and that system has practically taken away the

military expenditure of India from the control of the Indian Government. In 1870, the Controller-General of Military Expenditure said: "Military history presents no instance of an army so constituted or of one so costly." Sir John Strachey remarked: "I examined in some detail in my minute laid before the Council on the 5th March, the accounts of the army. I showed that it now costs upwards of 17,000,000*l.* a year; that is cost has increased by upwards of 1,000,000*l.* since 1875-76; and that a large share of this increase is on the expenditure recorded in the Home accounts." He added: "I do not assert that the whole of the additional expenditure has not been incurred for excellent objects, or that it could have been avoided; but that the Indian revenues are liable to have great charges thrown upon them without the Government of India being consulted, and almost without any power of remonstrance is a fact the gravity of which can hardly be exaggerated." The effects of the short service system; the high pay of the officers of the higher ranks, which according to an official return, is at least three times as much here as in England; the payment of the English troops according to the current relative value of silver to gold; these and others involve charges which the Indian Treasury would avoid, had the control of the military expenditure rested with the Government of India.

9. In the determination of this question of the additional military expenditure it must be taken into account that side by side with it the civil expenditure of the country will continue on the present scale, which is higher than is required by the exigencies of the public service. The late Mr. Fawcett wrote: "There is probably no country in which official salaries range so high," and "this remark holds good not only with regard to the

European officials who are employed in the public service in India, but also with regard to those whose salaries are paid at the India Office in London. One who holds a high position in the English Civil Service informs me that he has lately had an occasion to make a comparison between the rates of pay in the English and Indian services, and that he finds that for the same work done in England, a poor country like India pays 20 or 30 per cent. more than is paid by England with all her wealth."

10. Under these circumstances the Committee venture to think that any imposition of fresh taxes would be extremely hard on the already overburdened tax-payers, and that, on the contrary, the urgency is rather in the direction of reducing the cost of the civil and military administration to limits defined by the strictest economy and the truest interests of the country.

11. In order to meet this additional expenditure your Memorialists regret that your Lordship proposes to cut short the expenditure on Public Works. Your Lordship is aware that the Government of India is, under the most solemn pledges given to the people of India, bound to spend 15 millions on protective public works every ten years. The duty of protecting the people against the effects of famine is no less paramount than that of repelling foreign aggression and any retrenchment in the means now available for this task, will, the Committee fear, be a false economy.

12. For the above reasons, the Committee of the Madras Mahajana Sabha humbly submit that the Indian Army might be made more effective by utilising the loyalty of the Princes and people of India and by improving the status of the Sepoy Army; (2) that the cost of any troops to be maintained in excess of peace establishments in

anticipation of any possible operations on an unexpected scale beyond the frontier in defence of imperial interests, might not be wholly thrown on the Indian people; (3) that whatever portion of the cost may be charged to the revenues of India, it might be met from retrenchment in military and civil expenditure; (4) that no reduction be made in the allotment for protective public works; and (5) that, under no circumstances might fresh taxation be imposed upon the people of India to meet new expenditure for the defence of the North-West frontier.

For which act of kindness your Memorialists shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

(Sd.) M. VIRARAGHAVA CHARIAR,
3rd February 1886. *Secretary.*

MEMORIALS, &c., TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

A Memorial on the Madras Civil Courts Act.

To

THE SECRETARY, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SIR,

The Committee of the Madras Mahajana Sabha respectfully beg to submit the following observations on the Bill before the Viceregal Council to amend the Madras Civil Courts Act.

2. The Committee labour under a disadvantage in commenting on this Bill as they are not aware of the exact nature of the recommendation made by the local High Court and of the reasons assigned by them for making the same.

3. The principal amendment of the law now proposed is that power should be conferred on the local Government to vest District Judges and District Munsiffs with the summary powers of a Judge of Small Causes up to such value not exceeding 500 Rs. as it thinks fit.

4. We are alive to the fact that the object of this proposal is to render the administration of justice as speedy as possible as regards suits which are for the most part of a simple character.

5. While recognising that this object is a laudable one, the Committee are constrained to observe that the bestowal of such powers is not accompanied by such guarantees as will remove all fear from the minds of the public as to whether the claims of justice would not seriously suffer from the change.

6. The Committee beg to point out that while no exception can be taken to vesting District and Subordinate Judges with Small Cause powers, there are just grounds to apprehend that in the hands of officers below these classes, the proposed powers will work injustice both by reason of their limited experience and by reason of the temptation to devote attention to appealable cases in preference to, and to the prejudice of, cases not subject to appeal. Even in the case of the District and Subordinate Judges, the Committee would suggest that the law should enable the High Court to revise their decisions on questions of law, and sometimes very important and difficult questions of law arise in these suits.

7. The Madras High Court exercised this wholesome check on the proceedings of the courts subordinate to it under Section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code till lately, but a recent ruling of the Privy Council on the scope of that section has seriously interfered with the power of

the High Court to correct the errors of law of the Courts subordinate to it when there is no appeal permitted by law against such decisions to the High Court. The Committee would strongly advocate the alteration of the law so that the recent interpretation of the Section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code might not continue to deprive the High Court of the power of revising the decisions of all Courts subordinate to it on questions of law. This is all the more necessary now as there is the proposal to enlarge the summary jurisdiction of the Courts subordinate to the High Court.

8. As the Act is now under consideration the Committee think that this is a fit occasion for urging upon the Legislature the propriety of amending Section 22 of the Civil Courts Act. As the Act now stands the suspension and dismissal of all ministerial officers of the District Courts is entirely in the hands of the District Judges whose order in such matters are final. Even the Sheristadars and Head Writers in these Courts drawing respectively 150 and 100 Rs. a month come under the category of ministerial officers and can be suspended or dismissed by the District Judges without these officers being able to secure to their cases a re-consideration at the hands of the higher authorities. It appears to the Committee that this is a great anomaly, as an appeal to all subordinate officers in the Revenue Department including petty clerks, against orders of suspension and dismissal passed by the District officials, is allowed to the Board of Revenue and a second appeal to Government and a final appeal to the Secretary of State for India. The Committee are unable to see any justification for this hard treatment of the ministerial officers in the Judicial Service. The Committee would, therefore, suggest that appeals should be permitted to the High Courts from orders of suspension

and dismissal passed by District Judges. The same privilege may be accorded to the ministerial officers of the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and District Munsiffs that are eligible for pension, when an order for dismissal is passed against them by the said Judicial officers and such order is approved by the District Judge to whom they are subordinate.

The Committee beg to conclude this memorial with an earnest prayer that the matters mentioned therein will receive the careful consideration of His Excellency the President and the Honorable Members of the Council.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) P. RUNGIAH NAIDOO,
President.

22*nd August* 1885.

A Letter on the Madras Abkary Act.

To

THE SECRETARY, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Calcutta.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of the Madras Mahajana Sabha to request you to be good enough to lay before His Excellency the Governor-General in Council the following observations on the Madras Abkaree Act framed by the Madras Government for His Excellency's assent.

The Committee of the Sabha begs submissively that the Act, as it has been passed by the Local Legislative Council, will seriously affect an important industry of this Presidency to wit, the manufacture of jaggery from the

palm juice. Section 15 of the Act provides that the Governor-in-Council may declare that any or all the provisions of the Act shall not apply to any local area to trees tapped for the manufacture of jaggery and the Committee submits that the exemption should be made general but not to depend on the pleasure of the Executive. The Committee would invite the attention of His Excellency to the discussion in the Council when the Act was passed, and would observe that if it is not declared in the Act in express terms that the Act shall not effect the tapping of trees for drawing the sweet palm juice, which is not toddy, and of which jaggery is manufactured, the Abkarri Department would secure such a control over such manufacturer as to seriously handicap the industry. The suggestion to embody a saving clause in the Act has been thrown out by the Legislative Council much to the dissatisfaction and disappointment of the people.

The Committee wishes also to invite the attention of His Excellency to the provision contained in section 64 of the Act, regarding presumptions to be drawn by Magistrates in prosecutions under Section 55 of the Act. It appears to the Committee that the rule laid down in this section over-rides the fuel provision in the Evidence Act regarding presumption and that it was not competent to the Local Legislative Council to enact a rule of evidence contrary to, and in conflict with that laid down by the Supreme Council. The attention of the Local Legislative Council was called to this point and it was even pointed out by an Honorable Member of the Council that the section was *ultra vires* and would lead to improper convictions.

Section 61 of the Act gives power to Abkarri officers to enter and search any house or building, at any time either by day or by night without a warrant and the Committee ventures to think that, whatever may be the

necessity no Abkarri officer should be armed with such arbitrary powers. The Committee would only refer to the fact that a similar arbitrary power in the Bombay Abkarri Act has led to much oppression and that a Commission of enquiry is actually sitting at this movement to enquire into the operation of the Bombay Abkarri Act.

In these circumstances, the Committee prays that His Excellency would be pleased to withhold his assent to the Act till the necessary alterations are made so as to render the Act less inocuous.

I beg to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) M. VIRARAGHAVA CHARIAR,

14th January 1886. *Secretary.*

MEMORIALS, &c. TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

A letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras on infringement of the rules regulating the employment of Europeans in the Government Service.

From

THE SECRETARY TO THE MAHAJANA SABHA,

Madras.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY

TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

SIR,—I beg to invite your attention to the reports published in newspapers of certain appointments of Europeans in the Department of the Public Works Secretariat, Sub-Conductor Baker is said to have been appointed to the Ordnance Examiner's Office and Mr. Bird to the second Assistant Post, Department of Public Works Secretariat. It is therein stated that these appointments were hitherto held by the natives of the country in the statutory sense of the term. I shall feel much obliged to be informed whether the above accounts are true and, if so, whether the appointments come under exceptions provided in the rules of the Secretary of State to regulate the nomination of Europeans to the Uncovenanted Service.

(Sd.) M. VIRARAGHAVA CHARIAR,

8th June 1885. *Secretary.*

Copy of the Memorial on the Madras Civil Courts Act was forwarded to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras for transmission to the Government of India. (*22nd August* 1885.)

(Sd.) P. RUNGIAH NAIDOO,

President.

Copy of the Memorial on the Covenanted Civil service was forwarded to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras for transmission to the Secretary of State for India. (*30th August* 1885.)

(Sd.) P. RUNGIAH NAIDOO,

President.

Copy of the letter on the Madras Abkary Act was forwarded to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras for transmission to the Government of India.

(Sd.) M. VIRARAGHAVA CHARIAR,

15th January 1886. *Secretary.*

Copy of the Memorial on the Proposed increase of the Military expenditure in India was forwarded to the Chief

Secretary to the Government of Madras for transmission to the Secretary of State for India. (*23rd March* 1886.)

(Sd.) M. VIRARAGHAVA CHARIAR,
Secretary.

A letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras to supply the Sabha with a copy of the Tanjore Remission Commission Report.

From

THE SECRETARY TO THE MAHAJANA SABHA,
Madras.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

SIR,

I have been directed by the Committee of the Mahajana Sabha of Madras to request the Government to be kind enough to supply the Sabha with a copy of the Tanjore Remission Commission Report and the Government order thereon. The Sabha will feel very grateful if Government will supply them with a copy of the same.

(Sd.) M. VIRARAGHAVA CHARIAR,
2nd April 1886. *Secretary.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter to the Superintendent, Eye Infirmary, Madras.

From

P. ANUNDA CHARLU,
Secretary to the Madras Mahajana Sabha.

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT, EYE-INFIRMARY,
Madras.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to inform me whether there is any provision in the Eye-

...ry for the preparation by castemen of food for ...its and whether there is any prohibition for them ...themselves (*i.e.*) to take the meals their own men ...bring. I solicit the information to make a repre...on for their removal in case the belief is well founded ...ifficulties in this respect exist at present.

(Sd.) P. ANUNDA CHARLU,
...*pril* 1886. *Secretary.*

ADDRESSES PRESENTED BY THE SABHA.

...elcome Address to His Excellency the Governor-General and Viceroy of India, during his visit at Madras in February 1886.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
FREDERICK TEMPLE BLACKWOOD,
EARL OF DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
Governor-General and Viceroy of India.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the members of the Mahajana Sabha of Madras, ...to accord to Your Excellency, the representative of ...Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, and to ...e Dufferin, a hearty welcome to this city, and in being ...mitted to do so, we feel gratified at the opportunity, ...again afforded us, to manifest our loyalty and attach...t to the British throne.

2. We regret that, so soon aft... Excellency's ...mption of office, the complicati... in the North-...tern frontier and the other embarr... of external ...y engrossed your anxious thoughts as to distract ... mind from carrying out your deel... to resolve to con... to maturity the many measures ... administrative

wisdom and administrative justice, the seeds of which were sown by your worthy predecessor. Now that th[illegible] tracting causes are at an end, we venture to hope that it will be in Your Excellency's power to devote the remaining years of your tenure of office to the development of internal reform.

3. Before proceeding to invite Your Excellency's attention to questions of internal reform, we beg to say a few words on certain prominent aspects of the imperial policy hitherto pursued, so far as they affect the interests of this country.

4. Adverting to the recent resolution to add to the English troops for service in this country, we beg respectfully to point out that an alarming increase has taken place in military expenditure in spite of the repeated remonstrances of the Government of India and other competent judges, and that the Indian tax-payer has a legitimate ground of complaint against being saddled, especially with the up-keep of the depôts in England and the financial consequences to the Indian exchequer of the short service system. While gladly agreeing to bear a fair share of the burden for the defence of India, we feel bound to submit that the need for increase in the Army, recently resolved on, has not been satisfactorily made out especially in the present financial condition of the country. We state this, however, with diffidence, and, if Your Excellency is convinced that the addition is imperatively called for, we would submit that England should contribute a fair share of the cost. We further beg to suggest that the armies of the Native States [illegible] rendered an effective portion of the defensive stren[illegible] the country and that the loyal aspirations of the pe[illegible] for honorable distinction in the British Military service [illegible] forming themselves into Volunteer Corps may be m[illegible]rd.

With reference to the recent war in Burmah, [illegible] now only regret that Parliament has decided that India should bear the cost of the expedition to Mandalay, although that expedition was undertaken by a consideration of Imperial as well as Indian interests. We hope, however, that the future policy in dealing with Burmah would be to amalgamate Upper and Lower Burmah into a separate dependency of England, so that the already unwieldy affairs of the continent of India may not be further complicated by the addition of territories, dissimilar ethnically and in respect of aptitude to profit by the British rule. We venture to think that such a policy would be not only advantageous to India but will also set free the revenues of Burmah for the development of her resources and for meeting any complications that may arise in reference to her frontiers.

6. Coming to internal reforms we beg to observe that we have had to dwell, both before and since Your Excellency's arrival as Viceroy of India, some of the heads that justice to the progressive [illegible] of the people calls for; and among them have been enumerated: *firstly*, that the constitution and powers of the Legislative Councils need to be modified, so that [illegible] may be a larger infusion of non-official element and that [illegible] may be placed on a representative basis with powers of [illegible] sultation and of acting as consultative body in matters [illegible] nce; *secondly*, that by a re-adjustment of the funds [illegible] of economy in other directions, the important and [illegible] ceeded separation may be effected of the Revenue [illegible] d Magisterial functions, now united in the same office [illegible] the detriment of justice and administrative efficiency; *thirdly*, that appointments in the higher ranks of the [illegible] lice, Engineering, Medical and other departments [illegible] not be unduly monopolised by other than statutory natives; *fourthly*, that

the state of the irrigation works in this Presidency calls for larger allotment than have as yet been vouchsafed by the Government of India; *fifthly*, that justice should be rendered much cheaper than now by reduction of Court Fees, and more secure and satisfactory by forming Appellate Benches in the districts, occupied by more than a single Judge; *sixthly*, that the laws relating to the administration of the vast funds of our temples urgently need amendment in the way of providing a more effective control over their management; *seventhly*, that the law relating to the Municipality of Madras requires to be amended in the spirit of the Resolution on Local Self-Government issued by Your Excellency's noble predecessor in favor of Mofussil stations for the actual management of its affairs; *eighthly*, and lastly, that the improvement of the condition of the agricultural classes is a matter that should receive the careful consideration of the Government.

While we crave leave only to allude at present to the above and to the grounds repeatedly set forth in respect of them, as doubtless receiving Your Excellency's consideration, we have pointedly to invite Your Excellency's attention to some matters of special importance. We beg to say in the first place that the urgency is generally felt for so administering the laws and rules relating to the Forest Conservancy as to secure for the poorer agricultural population, the benefits which were enjoyed by them, but in the place of which we find the office of sight and heavy, numerous and vexatious under the Cattle Trespass Act. We take this place to state that the necessity for a more extensive system of technical education is daily felt and in it we see in a large measure the means for the growth of the indigenous talent now in a measure of escape from the effects of

pauperism which has been exhibiting startling growth. We beg also to advert to the hardship of the present limit of age for admission to the Competitive Examination for the Indian Covenanted Civil Service as well as the prohibitive character of the circumstance that the examination is held only in England. We solicit Your Excellency's attention to the resolution on this point arrived at by the National Congress, recently held in Bombay, and beg to suggest that the appointment, to places reserved for the Covenanted Service, otherwise than by open competition, should be in the nature of promotion from the topmost places in the Uncovenanted Service and recognition of eminence in learned professions, rather than that of increasing the number of admissions by a less satisfactory method. We would take this opportunity to refer to the desirability of impressing upon Local Governments, the necessity for giving full effect in all cases to the repeated instructions of the Government of India with a view to prevent the arbitrary dismissal of subordinate officials from the public service.

7. We beg to state that we regard it as a matter of congratulation that Your Excellency's Government has resolved upon instituting a searching inquiry into the public expenditure of the country; but we cannot help regretting that the Committee as at present constituted is deficient in non-official element and that the several Provinces of this country are not adequately represented therein. We trust that Your Excellency will recognise the necessity for change in these respects, and we venture to hope that to insure solid results, the Committee would take evidence of competent non-official native gentlemen.

In conclusion we beg permission to thank Your Excellency for the kind indulgence with which you have listened to this address and once more to bid Your Excellency and

Lady Dufferin a most cordial welcome to this capital of Southern India.

(Sd.) P. ANUNDA CHARLU, (Sd.) P. RUNGIAH NAIDOO
" M. VIRARAGHAVA CHARIAR, *President.*
Secretaries.

A Welcome Address to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad during his visit at Madras, in February 1886.

To His Highness
Mir Mahbub Alikan Bahadur,
Fattee Jung, G.C.S.I.,
Nizam of Hyderabad.

May it Please your Highness,—We, the members of the Madras Mahajana Sabha, are glad of the opportunity given to us to bid your Highness a most cordial welcome to this city. We have thought it our duty to manifest on the present occasion of your visit to Madras our respect and regard for your Highness as the Highest representative of the Mahomedan community of India.

We trust that your Highness's present visit will be followed by many similar visits and will tend to draw closer the tie between Madras and Hyderabad and to promote the feeling of mutual confidence and attachment which is so happily observable between the Mahomedan and Hindu sections of the Indian population.

We rejoice to find that Your Highness has shown great wisdom in calling to your aid men of high personal merit and hereditary influence and in freely giving them your confidence and support.

We observe with pleasure and satisfaction that the policy of cautious and enlightened reform with which the

name of your Highness's late illustrious Minister, Nawab Sir Salar Jung, K.C.S.I., is identified, is continued by your Highness's present Government. Since Your Highness's investiture with the full power of administration, various important reforms have been introduced: the administration of justice has been improved, and facilities for the education of your Highness's subjects have been increased.

Great changes are visible all over British India tending towards the material and moral improvement of the people and Native States have not been slow to benefit by these changes. They are paying closer attention than formerly to the amelioration of the condition of the agricultural and the industrial classes and to the gradual extension of the principles of constitutional Government. We note with pleasure that your Highness and your Highness's Ministers are equally alive to the importance of the introduction of those principles in the administration of Hyderabad.

In conclusion, we again heartily welcome your Highness to our city and pray that the Protector of All Nations will confer on your Highness long life, and crown with success your efforts to obtain for your subjects the benefits of an enlightened and benevolent rule.

(Sd.) P. ANUNDA CHARLU, (Sd.) P. RUNGIAH NAIDOO,
" M. VIRARAGHAVA CHARIAR. *President.*
Secretaries.

THE CIRCULAR OF THE SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE SABHA HELD IN DECEMBER 1885.

Sir,

The Committee of the Madras Mahajana Sabha propose to hold at the end of this year their second Annual Conference of native gentlemen from the different parts

of the Presidency. The Sabha will place before it two memorials, one on the improvement of the Indian Legislative Councils, and the other on the necessity to have separate officers to exercise Magisterial and Executive functions as it was resolved upon in the last Conference. The Committee think that to these may be added three more subjects, *viz.* :—

(1) The Operation of the Forest and Salt Laws in this Presidency.

(2) The Establishment of an Arbitration Court or Courts in this Presidency on the lines of the one in Poona.

(3) The means of promoting *Industries* in this Presidency.

Regarding the operation of the Forest Laws, the Sabha requests your attention to the following points :—

(1) Any known cases of hardship caused by the prosecution of the offenders against the laws.

(2) Any actual instances in which the villagers have been put to inconvenience in supplying themselves with wood and fuel for their agricultural and domestic purposes and with pasture for their cattle.

(3) Any large impoundment of cattle and their inferior health on account of difficulty in obtaining grass and fodder.

(4) Any cases of Tracts which are now "reserved forests," or "reserved lands," but which originally were enjoyed by the villagers or private individuals as communal or private property.

(5) Any cases wherein the existing rules intended for the convenience of the people, such as giving "passes" and "permits," are not honestly and fairly worked by the officials.

(6) Any cases wherein lands which would have otherwise been brought under cultivation by the ryots have been reserved by Government; you may also state whether you apprehend future danger in this respect.

(7) Whether villagers will undertake to grow forests and take care of them at their own costs, and enjoy in common the fruits of the forest, subject to certain simple restrictions to be enforced by the village head. Forests would appear to be similarly grown and preserved in some parts of Mysore and in European countries such as France and Germany, people are helped by the Government in the management of village Forests.

(8) Recently the Government of Madras passed an order insisting on Collectors to set apart sufficient areas for being used by the people for purposes of grazing cattle, sheep, goats, of cutting trees (other than reserved trees) or other forest produce for fuel, or for building, agricultural and domestic purposes, or of cutting grass for thatching or fodder, or thorns for fences, or leaves of trees (other than reserved trees) for manure, free of charge, *in places where this practice* has "long and steadily obtained." What steps are being taken by the Collector in your District towards this object? How is it ascertained whether the practice referred to has "long and steadily obtained." Do you know whether such a practice obtained at any time at all in your District? Any particular instances and facts bearing upon the above, will be found highly useful in moving the Government upon the subject. Your general views also will be welcomed.

Regarding the Salt Law no such detailed information is wanted except on two points :—

(1) The hardship that the operation of the law inflicts on the poorer population.

(2) The insufficiency of supply of salt to men and animals.

About the first, the Sabha will feel obliged for any actual cases of prosecution showing such hardship when tried before Magistrates. As regards the second, we shall have to be content with your opinion in general terms with facts, if any to support them.

The desirability of establishing one or more arbitration courts in this Presidency will then be considered. A similar court has been in existence in Poona since 1876, and has produced satisfactory results. If you kindly undertake to read a paper on this subject at the Conference, we shall be glad to send you a copy of the rules of the Poona court. The Sabha will then discuss, if time permits, the best means of promoting Native industries in this Presidency. The economic effects brought about by the decay of these industries are coming to be felt to an increasing extent. The Government as well as the public are more alive to the necessity of reviving them.

The Committee will feel highly obliged to you, if you will kindly commit to paper your views upon the above subjects, or on any one of them, and send it to the Secretaries so that the papers may be read at the Conference. The dates of the Conference and the programme of business will be published in due course.

(Sd.) P. ANUNDA CHARLU, Sd.) P. RUNGIAH NAIDOO,
„ M. VIRARAGHAVA CHARIAR, *President.*
Secretaries.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE NATIONAL CONGRESS AT BOMBAY IN 1885.

RESOLUTIONS passed at the Indian National Congress, composed of Representatives from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Poona, Allahabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Agra, Benares, Ahmedabad, Karrachee, Surat, Veerungaum, Ganjam, Masulipatam, Chingleput, Tanjore, Combaconum, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Anuntapur, Bellary and Umballa, held in Bombay on the 28th, 29th and 30th December 1885.

I.—Proposed by Mr. G. Subramania Iyer (Madras), seconded by Mr. P. M. Mehta (Bombay), and supported by Mr. Norendronath Sen (Calcutta): "That this Congress "earnestly recommends that the promised inquiry into "the working of the Indian administration, here and in "England should be entrusted to a Royal Commission, the "people of India being adequately represented thereon, "and evidence taken both in India and in England."

II.—Proposed by Mr. S. H. Chiplonkar (Poona), seconded by Mr. P. Anunda Charlu (Madras), and supported by Mr. J. Ghosal (Allahabad): "That this Congress "considers the abolition of the Council of the Secretary "of State for India, as at present constituted, the "necessary preliminary to all other reforms."

III.—Proposed by the Hon. K. T. Telang, C.I.E., (Bombay), seconded by the Hon. S. Subramania Iyer (Madras), and supported by the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji (Bombay): "That this Congress considers the reform and "expansion of the Supreme and existing Local Legislative "Councils by the admission of a considerable proportion

"of elected members (and the creation of similar Councils "for the N. W. Provinces and Oudh, and also for the "Punjab) essential; and holds that all Budgets should be "referred to these Councils for consideration, their mem- "bers being moreover empowered to interpellate the "Executive in regard to all branches of the administra- "tion; that a Standing Committee of the House of "Commons should be constituted to receive and consider "any formal protests that may be recorded by majorities "of such Councils against the exercise by the Executive "of the power, which would be vested in it, of over-ruling "the decisions of such majorities."

IV.—Proposed by the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji (Bombay), seconded by Mr. M. Viraraghava Chariar (Madras), and supported by Mr. D. S. White (Madras): "That in "the opinion of this Congress the Competitive Examina- "tions now held in England, for first appointments in "various civil departments of the public service, should "henceforth, in accordance with the views of the India "Office Committee of 1860, 'be held simultaneously, one "in England and one in India, both being as far as "practicable identical in their nature, and those who com- "pete in both countries being finally classified in one list "according to merit,' and that the successful candidates "in India should be sent to England for further study, "and subjected there to such further examinations as may "seem needful. Further, that all other first appointments "(excluding peonships, and the like) should be filled by "Competitive Examination held in India, under condi- "tions calculated to secure such intellectual, moral, and "physical qualifications as may be decided by Government "to be necessary. Lastly, that the maximum age of "candidates for entrance into the Covenanted Civil Service "be raised to not less than 23 years."

V.—Proposed by Mr. P. Rangaya Nayadu (Madras), seconded by Mr. Dinsha Edalji Wacha (Bombay), and supported by Mr. Dayaram Jethmal (Carachi): "That in "the opinion of this Congress the proposed increase in "the military expenditure of the empire is unnecessary, "and regard being had to the revenues of the empire and "the existing circumstances of the country, excessive."

VI.—Proposed Mr. J. U. Yajnik (Bombay), seconded by Mr. S. A. Swaminath Iyer (Tanjore), supported by Rao, Saheb S. Venkata Subbarayudu Pantulu (Masulipatam): "that in the opinion of this Congress, if the increased "demands for military expenditure are not to be, as they "ought to be, met by retrenchment, they ought to be "met, firstly by the re-imposition of the Customs Duties; "and, secondly, by the extension of the License-Tax to "those classes of the community, official, and non-official, "at present exempted from it, care being taken that in "the case of all classes a sufficiently high taxable mini- "mum be maintained. And further, that this Congress "is of opinion that Great Britain should extend an imperial "guarantee to the Indian debt."

VII.—Proposed by Mr. P. M. Mehta (Bombay), seconded by Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Laxman Nulkar (Poona): "That this Congress deprecates the annexation "of Upper Burmah and considers that if the Government "unfortunately decide on annexation, the entire country "of Burmah should be separated from the Indian Viceroy- "alty and constituted a Crown Colony, as distinct in all "matters from the government of this country as is "Ceylon."

VIII.—Proposed by Mr. Murlidhar (Umballa), second- ed by Mr. H. H. Dhruva (Surat): "That the Resolutions "passed by this Congress be communicated to the Political

"Associations in each province, and that those Associations be requested with the help of similar bodies and other agencies within their respective provinces to adopt such measures as they may consider calculated to advance the settlement of the various questions dealt with in these Resolutions."

IX.—Proposed by Mr. A. O. Hume (Bengal) seconded by the Hon. S. Subramania Iyer (Madras): "That the "Indian National Congress re-assemble next year in "Calcutta, and sit on Tuesday the 28th of December 1886, "and the next succeeding days."

INDIAN LEAFLETS ADOPTED BY THE SABHA.

(1) Changes in India.

The occasion that brought us into direct contact with you is drawing to a close. Our honest efforts, such as they have been, to enlighten you on some points of vital interests to our country, are soon to bear fruit if they have touched a sympathetic chord in your hearts. Apart from the details and the special arguments that belong to each of such interests, we think it necessary to remind you of a few cardinal positions that bear on the relations existing between England and India. These positions are universally admitted in the abstract. But in practice they are too often lost sight of. With the view of inducing you to give and to enforce a special prominence to such positions, we shall select a few of them here. We ask you to remember that India is spoken of on all hands as the brightest jewel in the British diadem. This assertion is in fact, a figure of speech unquestionably. But it is none the less shrewdly true on that account. Just ponder over it for a while and realize to yourselves its true justification. In the very commencement, you will see at a glance that India is a vast Continent; that the exigencies of governing it give employment to hundreds of your countrymen; that it affords an almost unlimited scope for the sale of commodities of English manufacture; that it has readily received the application of the economic doctrines that prevail in your country; that in its subjugation the English people have shown a heroism that points to it as a standing monument of English military glory. These are great facts and are worthy indeed to be noted. But do they, either separately or collectively constitute the reason for the epithet that India is the brightest jewel in the British Crown. We think not. We think that they represent a part, and the lesser part, of that reason. The larger half of that reason for the epithet must be sought elsewhere. Say what interested people may to the contrary, the true reason of the epithet lies in the facts that its people are law-abiding and loyal and that they exhibit the greatest aptitude cheerfully to receive and readily to assimilate the benefits of British rule. Unlike other countries, Asiatic or otherwise, in which the British influence is more or less felt, the people of India easily appreciate true English ideas and facilitate the introduction into their country of modern institutions. In this sense, and in this sense alone, do we think that India can be said to be the brightest jewel in the British Crown. In the degree in which your countrymen fail to realise this truth, in that degree will the estimate put upon India in England's view be an empty sound. It lies with you to recognize the exceptional aptitude of the Indian people to receive the benefits of your rule, and discountenance such schemes and measures in the government of India, as are calculated to give the lie by or encounter to that aptitude. Unless you exert your generous impulses, and unless you declare your mind unequivocally to the members whom you

send to your Parliament, there is the imminent risk of this aptitude being forgotten altogether. In days past, when empires were dissolving and when the Indian society was breaking up, the doctrine needed to be acted upon, that India should be kept by the sword. Now that internal peace has been effectually established, there is no longer a need for *militant rule*. But unfortunately your countrymen in India fail to recognize the weight due to this altered condition of things. They fail to recognize that the capacity to fight which secured for them glory in the battle-field in the early stages of acquiring ascendency in India, must be replaced by the capacity for administrative reform and for elevating the Indian people to the dignified position of reflecting credit on the *generosity and wisdom of the British nation*, rather than *flatter* their *national prejudices or martial pride*. We cannot too strongly and too earnestly entreat you to impress these facts on your representatives in Parliament and to set your faces against those that would retain between the people of England and the people of India, *the distinction of a dominant of a subject race*. In the degree in which your representatives are made to accept and realize these truths, in *that* degree (we repeat) can you claim for England, the right to style India the brightest jewel in the British diadem.

---

(2) Employment of the Natives of India in the Public Service of their Country.

The millions of people constituting the native population of India have always felt, and at the present moment feel, deeply grateful to the English nation for the just and righteous principles they have laid down for the guidance of the Government of India. But these principles have been often lost by the local representatives of their power.

The manner in which the successive pledges and promises made by our august sovereign, by Parliament, by Ministers and Viceroys have been treated as a mere mockery under the insidious and powerful influence of the Indian bureaucracy, is a striking illustration of this difference between the theory and the practice of the Indian Government. The Charter Act passed by Parliament in 1833 distinctly lays down: "No native of the said territories (that is to say, the territories then under the Government of the East India Company), nor any natural born subject of Her Majesty resident therein, shall by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said Company." This just and impartial principle so distinctly enunciated by an Act of the highest legislature of the Empire and so becoming and so honourable to the instincts of the English nation, received the gracious approval of Her Majesty the Queen in the Proclamation she issued in 1858 at the time of assuming the direct administration of this country. She was then pleased to declare "And it is our further will, that so far as may be, our subjects of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability and integrity duly to discharge." The same has been emphasised by Her Majesty's Ministers and by successive Viceroys of India. Yet at the present day these pledges and promises remain inadequately redeemed. Notwithstanding the steady and rapid increase in the number of natives possessing high intellectual and moral culture, they are excluded from the higher ranks of the public service. Every path to distinction in military service is closed against the people, and even in the Civil Service the whole of the more honourable and lucrative portion is reserved to those that are called members of the

Covenanted Civil Service. Admission to this Service is in theory open to the natives, but it is so surrounded by various conditions and difficulties that natives find it practically impossible to compete for appointments in that Service. They are required to compete with Englishmen in a foreign land, in a foreign language and literature, while they are yet in their 19th year of age, which involves the additional hardship of Indian youths undertaking a journey to England in the tender age of 17 or 16 for the mere *chance* of passing the very difficult Examination. While the maximum age fixed for candidates competing for the Civil Service of Colonies such as Ceylon, Hongkong and Straits Settlements, is 24 years, that regarding the Indian Civil Service is fixed at 19. What is the result of this hard and unfair treatment shown to the natives of this country? Mr. Bright has well described this result; he said: "Probably from 1,000 to 7,200 persons (from England) have had comfortably honourable and well paid places provided for them, followed by considerable pensions, but the Indian has been systematically, and, I maintain, purposely excluded." There are only a dozen natives in the whole range of the Covenanted Civil Service and these were able to enter it several years ago when the rules of the examination were much less rigid than now. Regarding the appointments that are not included in the Covenanted Service, the following will give the English public an idea of the amount of regard shown to the claims of the natives. On November 12th, 1884, the Under-Secretary of State for India said in the House of Commons: "Out of 633 civil appointments in the Bombay Presidency, with salaries of 400 rupees per mensem and upwards, 159 are held by Covenanted Civil Servants, 98 by military officers (who are, of course, Europeans), 203 by Uncovenanted Europeans and 113 by natives." Strictly speaking out of 434 appointments, which are open to

natives, only 113 are filled by them, that is, much less than ¼ per cent. The same is the case in other Provinces. In the Presidency of Madras, the Forest Department contains 28 higher officers, officers receiving salaries from 250 to 1,500 rupees a month, and there is not one Hindu or Mahomedan; in the Salt Department there are 16 officers drawing 500 Rupees or more per month and there are only two natives. Similarly in the Police Department there are 56 *gazetted* officers among whom there is not a single native. Similar figures can be given for Bengal and other parts of India. The European gentlemen employed in the offices that are not included in the Covenanted Civil Service, are appointed without any test as to their education and character, and under a system of pure patronage by the Secretary of State for India or by the heads of departments in India. Many of them are relatives of European gentlemen already holding influential appointments in the country. We beg the English Electors to see how inadequately the promises and pledges of the Queen, Parliament, Ministers and Viceroys have been redeemed, and we respectfully put it to our fellow-subjects in England whether they will allow such a state of things to continue any longer.

---

(3) FINANCIAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

When the government of this country was taken away from the hands of the East India Company, India was loaded with debts of about 70 millions sterling. The original capital of the Company had been absorbed by their wars with the French adventurers, and when the Company acquired the revenues of Bengal as the result of their victory in the battle of Plassey they seized them with avidity. The revenues were used not only to carry on

wars against Indian Native States but also to cover the constant losses in the Company's trade. Between 1756 and 1833 alone the people of India, it was calculated by competent men, contributed to the expenses of the Company's trade about 97 millions sterling. In 1834, when the Company were deprived of their mercantile monopolies, India was compelled to pay them 12 millions as compensation for the profits of their trade. India was also forced to pay for the acquirement of foreign places like St. Helena, Bencoolen, Malacca, Ceylon, &c., and the Company's establishment there were maintained from the taxes of the Indian people. By these and other charges the debt of India at the time of the abolition of the East India Company was 70 millions. In 1857, the Sepoy Mutiny convulsed the country and its suppression cost about 40 millions. These 40 millions were also thrown on the tax-payers of India. What did one of your foremost living statesmen, Mr. Bright, say about this charge. He said:—"I think that the 40 millions sterling which the revolt will cost is a grievous burden to place upon the people of India. It has come from the mis-management of the Parliament and people of England. If every man had what was just, no doubt, that 40 millions would have to be paid out of the taxes levied upon the people of this country (England)." The millions that live in the Punjab, Sindh, Nagpore and Madras, who not only never came within the influence of the revolt but loyally and courageously helped the British Government to put it down have been taxed. Nor have the finances of India been better managed after the Ministers of the Crown assumed direct control over the Government of India. The military as well as civil administration has been extravagant. In 1861, the Indian and the Queen's Armies were amalgamated in direct opposition to the opinions of the India Government and of Indian statesmen of experience and

authority. The consequence of this amalgamation has entailed extravagant military expenditure on the Government of India. The Controller-General of Military Expenditure at the time of Lord Mayo's Viceroyalty said in 1870: "military history presents no instance of an army so constituted, or of one so costly. But unsatisfactory as is the present financial condition of the Indian army, the future prospect is far worse." The military expenditure absorbs, according to the calculation of the late Mr. Fawcett, nearly half of the net revenue of the country and is on a grander scale than in any of the great military countries of Europe. There has been an alarming increase in the non-effective charges; they have increased from half a million in 1870 to more than 2½ millions in 1882. An official return laid before a Committee of the House of Commons in 1877 shows "that the pay of officers of the higher ranks is at least three times as much in India as in England." (See Fawcett's "Indian Finance," page 172). Indian people have also been made to contribute towards the expenses incurred in costly wars with foreign countries. Thus India paid the whole or a portion of the cost of the wars with Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Burma and China, although these wars were admittedly waged for imperial interests, but not for the interests of India alone. Nor were rich colonies like Canada and Australia which receive the protection of the British army without payment and which enjoy complete freedom of Government asked to pay a portion. Regarding extravagance in civil expenditure we have only to quote the words of the late Henry Fawcett. He wrote in 1879: "Misled by certain signs of barbaric riches, people have too generally supposed that India could afford to have her government carried on upon a lavish scale. There is probably no country in which official salaries range so high, and this remark holds true not only with regard to those who are employed in the

public service in India, but also with regard to many of the salaries which are paid at the India Office, in London. One who holds a high position in the English Civil Service informs me that he has lately had occasion to make a comparison between the rates of pay in the English and Indian Services; and that he finds that in numerous instances, for precisely the same work done in England, a poor country like India pays 20 or 30 per cent. more than is paid by England with all her wealth."

Other instances of expenditure, either unnecessary for any purpose of Indian Government or quite beyond what its means can afford, may be mentioned. Let any Englishman pay a visit to the buildings of the India Office in the Downing Street, London; he will be surprised to know that a poor country like India paid the cost of erecting those palatial buildings and spacious corridors, which amounted to more than £800,000, and maintains its establishment costing quarter million sterling every year. Englishmen need not be told that their Colonies do not pay a farthing for the establishments of the Colonial Office in London. Similarly to build and furnish the houses of the Governor of Bombay 170,000*l.* were spent; will the English tax-payer permit his money to be spent in building a Mansion for one of Her Majesty's Ministers? Lord Lytton and his family were brought home from India, when he resigned his office as Viceroy of India, at a cost of £5,827 10*s.* 1*d.* In 1873, 1,200*l.* were paid for the passage and outfit of a Member of the Council of the Governor-General; in the same year the heathen Hindus were charged 2,450*l.* for the passage and outfit of the Bishops of Calcutta and Bombay and Chaplains. Other innumerable examples might be quoted to show a want of due economy in the expenditure of the Indian money. Two Viceroys like Lord Lawrence and Lord Mayo and several Secretaries of State also, have borne testimony to the extreme poverty of the

Indian tax-payer, and there is no prospect of an improvement until the English electors take greater interest in Indian affairs and procure for the people of India some degree of control, however limited, over the expenditure of the funds they contribute.

Replies to Memorials and letters forwarded by the Sabha.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

No. 1406.

FROM

D. FITZPATRICK, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

To

Mr. P. RUNGIAH NAIDU,
President, Mahajana Sabha,
Madras.

SIMLA, *the 3rd September*, 1885.

SIR,

In accordance with the rule noted on the margin, which is an extract from one of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General, I regret to be obliged to return your communication, No. Nil., dated the 22nd ultimo with enclosure, on the subject of the Bill to amend the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, and to request that you will be so good as to submit it through the Government of Madras.

"Except in the case of the High Court at Fort William, such communications from Courts, officials and public bodies, shall ordinarily be sent through the Local Government."

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 327.

From

S. HARVEY JAMES, Esq.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

To

Mr. VIRARAGHAVA CHARIAR,
Secretary, Madras Mahajana Sabha,
Dated Fort William, the 9th February 1886.

Sir,

With reference to your letter to the address of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, regarding the provisions of the Bill to consolidate and amend the Abkarry Law of the Presidency of Madras, passed by the Governor of Madras in Council and submitted for the Viceroy's assent, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency has assented to the Bill.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Public Department.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following—

From the Secretary "Mahajana Sabha," Mount Road, Madras, dated 8th June 1885.

Read also Memo. from the Military Department, Ootacamund, dated 24th July 1885, No. 4061.

Order, 3rd August 1885, *No.* 1823 (*Mis.*)

The Secretary, Mahajana Sabha, will be informed that there has been no infringement of the rules regulating the employment of Europeans in the Government service, by the appointments of Mr. Bird and Conductor Baker to the Public Works Secretariat and the Ordnance Department, respectively.

(True Extract.)
(Sd.) FORSTER WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Secretary,
Mahajana Sabha,
Mount Road.

Judicial Department.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following from President, Madras Mahajana Sabha, No. 11, dated 22nd August 1885.

Order thereon, 5th September 1885, *No.* 2372, *Mis.*

Ordered that the Memorial received with the foregoing letter be forwarded to the Government of India.

(True Extract)
(Sd.) M. HAMMICK,
Asst. Secretary.

To

The President, Mahajana Sabha.

Public Department.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following from the President, Madras Mahajana Sabha, dated 30th August 1885, No. 16.

Order, 18th September 1886, No. 2168 Mis.

The Memorial will be forwarded to the Government of India for submission to the Secretary of State and the memorialists will be informed accordingly.

(True Extract.)

(Sd.) W. WILSON,
for Chief Secretary.

To

THE PRESIDENT,
OF THE MADRAS MAHAJANA SABHA,
100, MOUNT ROAD,
Madras.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Madras Mahajana Sabha, dated 2nd April 1886, No. 83, requesting to be supplied with a copy of the Tanjore Remission Commission Report.

Order thereon, 8th April 1886, No. 2244.

The Government is not prepared to comply with the request of the Secretary to the Mahajana Sabha, Madras.

(True Extract.)

(Sd.) D. McNEIL CAMPBELL, Major, R. E.,
for Ag. Secretary to Govt.

To

THE SECRETARY,
Madras Mahajana Sabha,
Madras.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ THE FOLLOWING—

From the Government of India, Home Department dated 15th March 1886, No. 425.

I am directed to request that with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in Council you will be good enough to inform the President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha that in reply to the telegram of the 23rd ultimo* regarding the constitution of the Committee to enquire into the administration of India, the Secretary of State has informed the Government of India that Her Majesty's Government had not failed to consider the question as between the appointment of a Royal Commission and a Parliamentary Committee, and that in their opinion the second method, which is in conformity with precedent, will be the most effective. They have, therefore, announced that they will propose a joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament.

*To the Right Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone.

Order, 10th April 1886, No. 766 Mis.

Communicated to the President of the Mahajana Sabha, Madras.

(True Extract)

(Signed) SIDNEY LAFFAN,
Acting Under-Secretary.

To

THE PRESIDENT, MAHAJANA SABHA,
Madras.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Dated 10th April 1886, No. 769 Mis.

Ordered that the Memorial received from the India Office, London be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, for delivery to the writer with the intimation that no representations from individuals in India will be entertained by the Home Government unless they shall have been submitted through the Local Government.

From the Mahajana Sabha Madras.

(True extract.)

(Signed) SIDNEY LAFFAN,
Acting Under Secretary.

To the Commissioner of Police, Madras.

(True copy)

(Sd.) T. WELDON, Col.,
Commissioner of Police.

To M.R.Ry. M. Viraraghava Chariar Avargal,
Secretary, Mahajana Sabha.

With the memorial referred to above.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMTNT.

Read the following from the Secretary, Madras Mahajana Sabha, dated 23rd March, 1886.

Order, 13th May 1886, No. 975 Mis.

Ordered that the Memorial be forwarded to the Government of India for transmission to the Secretary of State.

(True Extract.)

(Sd.) FORSTER WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Secretary, Madras Mahajana Sabha, 100, Mount Road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 101.

EYE INFIRMARY, MADRAS,
23rd April 1886.

FROM

THE SUPERINTENDENT, *Eye Infirmary, Madras.*

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE *Madras Mahajana Sabha, Madras.*

In reply to his letter No. 84, dated 21st instant, has the honor to inform that a caste cook is employed in this Hospital to prepare the food for Native patients generally Brahmins, and those who object to partake of the food so prepared by the Hospital cook, are dieted with milk, bread, plantains, &c.

No food cooked outside the Hospial is admitted under the orders of the Head of the Department.

(Sd.) E. F. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, F.R.C.S., &c.,
Surgeon-Major,
Superintendent, Eye Infirmary.

Enclosure.

EXTRACT FROM CIRCULAR NO. 23.

Rules for Medical Attendance of Government Servants in the Madras Presidency.

* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *

VI. *In Town of Madras.*—At the Presidency where the duty of attending upon this class of public servants would bear very heavily on Medical officers, and where suitable accommodation is available on payment of very moderate charges in the General Hospital of which for their own sake it is desirable

G. O. No. 702 of 1865, Public Dept. Medical Code, Sec. III-5.
G. O. No. 2629 of 8th Dec. 1884, Public Dept.

that Government servants should avail themselves, such Government servants as decline to avail themselves of these advantages will as heretofore make their own arrangements for Medical attendance.

VII. *General for Presidency and Districts.*—Gazetted Civil officers of Government and those drawing salaries of Rs. 250 and upwards are, in all circumstances, entitled to gratuitous Medical attendance for themselves at their own residences, from the Surgeon of the district or the Civil Surgeon as the case may be.

(By order.)

(Signed) C. M. THOMPSON, Surgeon,
Secretary, Surgeon-General, with the Govt. of Madras.

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVT. OF MADRAS,
FORT ST. GEORGE, *7th Nov.* 1885.

The foregoing and the following are furnished in reference to the letter from the Secretary to the Sabha, dated 21st April, 1886.

CASTE PEOPLE AND THEIR FOOD.

There is no rule issued upto date either by Government or the head of the Medical Department to compel *caste people* while under treatment in Hospital to take hospital food prepared by a Sudra cook as is the case in all hospitals or to give Commissariat-made bread against their religious feeling. The fact is this: A patient in Women and Children Hospital was seized with cholera and expired in 1882. It was decided that this woman had partaken of home-made meals stealthily brought to her. Then the head of the Department issued a circular strictly prohibiting stealthy introduction of food or drink into Hospital by patients avowedly kept on hospital diet. With these grounds there does not warrant refusal of in-door treatment to caste patients objecting to take Hospital food as Dr. Brookman has been doing for years together. The con-

struction that he puts upon such a plain thing is not shared in by his brother officers much less acted upon in other hospitals [illegible] except the Eye Infirmary. Further comment is unnecessary. The thing if fully enquired into the truth will in the end prevail. God will bless those that strive to increase the happiness of the dumb, who cannot make themselves known by the powers-that-be. To put a check to these practices that are brought into force by putting wrong construction upon righteous rules, the Sabha has come into existence. May blessing attend on all the endeavours made in the cause of justice and truth is the fervent prayer of your obedient,

MEDICO.

REPLY OF

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD TO THE SABAH'S WELCOME ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,—"I am much obliged to the influential public body you represent for the kind and cordial welcome you offer me to Madras. I am sorry my stay here has been short, but I trust with you, that I shall again have an opportunity of renewing my acquaintance with this city where I have received so many marks of kindness and good-will. The country entrusted under Providence to my care is essentially Hindoo, but the wise policy of my ancestors has never recognised distinctions of class or creed. The Hindus and Mahomedans live in perfect amity and brotherhood and the highest offices of the State are open to the one community in the same degree as to the other. My Government follows the lead of the imperial power which has done and is doing so much for India in the introduction of administrative reforms and the gradual extension of constitutional principles. Progress is the vital principle of a sound administration and in this direction not to advance means more than stagnation. It means a retrograde movement—a return to old and

absolute terms. Gentlemen, I thank you again for your kind wishes and for the good-will you have shown towards me. Indeed I shall carry back with me a most pleasant recollection of my short stay here."

List of Associations affiliated with the Madras Mahajana Sabha.

The Mylapur Athenæum, Mylapur.
Hindu Excelsior Reading Room, Black Town.
Madras Municipal Rate-Payers' Association, Subramania Mudaliar Street, Black Town.
Literary Association, Palaunair, North Arcot District.
Lord Ripons' Excelsior Institute, Trichengode, Salem District.
Chittore Native Association, Chittore.
Srirangam Club, Srirangam, Trichinopoly District.
Reading Room, Mannargudy, Tanjore District.
Literary Society, Villupuram.
Fort Reading Club, Trivendram.
Reading Room, Narasapur, Godavery District.
Patriotic Association, Srirangam, Trichinopoly District.
Kerala Sabha, Calicut.
Literary Society, Gudiatham.
Mahajana Sabha Branch, Tripathur, Madura District.
Vellore Mahajana Sabha Branch, Vellore, North Arcot District.
Madura Union Club, Madura.
People's Association, Dindigul.
Literary Institute, Coimbatore.
Dharma Paripalana Sabha, Teppakola Street, Tinnevelly.
Mahajana Sabha Branch, Sankaranayanarcoil (Tinnevelly District).
Native Association, Tiruvadi, Tanjore District.
Sarvajana Suka Paripalana Sabha, Tiruvanaikoil, Trichinopoly District.
People's Association, Anantapur.
Janasangaya Krishi Ranjani Sabha, Metupoliam.
Mahajana Sabha Branch, Bezwada.

Vidiabi Vardhani Sabha, Vigianagaram.
Podhu Jana Suka Paripalana Sabha, Tuticorin.
The Hindu Brethren Association, Wallajanagar.
Sri Sarvajanopakara Sabha, Srivillipathur, Tinnevelly District.
Mahajana Sabah Branch, Gooty.
Do. do. Chillambram.
Do. do. Guntur.
Do. do. Vizagapatam.
Mahajana Sabha Branch, Sathiamangalam (Coimbatore District)
Berhampore Association, Berhampore.
Tanjore Rate-Payers' Association, Tanjore.
Mahajana Sabha Branch, Bapatla, Kristna District.
Kristna District Mahajana Sabha, Masulipatam.
Reading Room, Vellore.
Madura New Street Sabha, Madura.
Devasthana Vicharana Sabah, Negapatam.
Reading Room, Cotton Bazaar, Bellary.
Reading Room, Jammalmadugu.
Newspaper Club, Anantapur.
Literary Association, Cocanada.
Fort Reading Club, Tanjore.
Hindu Literary Association, Tanjore.
Mahajana Sabha Branch, Tripathi.
Debating Society, Sankaranayanarcoil, Tinnevelly District.
Native Reading Club, Korapet.
Reading Room, Cuddapah, Cuddapah District.
Mahajana Sangam, Tanjore.
Literary Association, Pudukota.
Sri Agila Jana Manoramia Sabha, Kaveripauk.
Tinnevelly Ayirotha Siddantha Sabha, Karungulam, Metapoliam Division, Tinnevelly.
Janauukula Abivirthi Sabha, Gobichettipoliam.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Madras.

Mr. Anunda Charlu Avargal, P., High Court Vakil, Tandayarpet.

„ Appasawmy Chettiar Avargal, S., Tandayarpet.

„ Appal Raju Garu, Black Town.

„ Abboi Naidoo Garu, Best & Co., Madras.

„ Athalye, S. V., Dr., Thamba Chetty Street, Black Town.

„ Alwar Chetti Garu, V., Periamet.

„ Anantharamiah Garu, B.A., M. V., Vegambraparam, Madras.

„ Appanadangadi Avargal, B.A., T. M., 305, Thambuchetty Street, Black Town.

„ Appadurai Mudaliar Avargal, C., Rodgers & Co., Mount Road.,

„ Atchutha Menon Avargal, B.A., C., Malayalam Pandit Pacheappa's College, Madras.

„ Appuviengar Avargal, Kavanthungalam, Triplicane.

„ Ariapathra Naicker Avargal, A., Timber Merchant, Siva Muthea Mudali Street, Black Town.

„ Alagappa Pillai Avargal, R., 41, Vinay Pillai Street, Black Town.

„ Abdul Rahiman Sait Avargal, Merchant, 2nd Line Beach, Black Town.

„ Balakristna Moodelliar, Avargal, A., Chulai.

„ Biligiri Iyengar Avargal, S., Attorney at-law, Triplicane.

„ Balaji Row Avargal, R., High Court Vakil, Mylapore.

„ Balakrishna Pillai, Veriampakkam, Best & Co., Mount Road.

„ Balakristnama Chetty Garu, R., Tandayarpet.

„ Balasundra Mudaliar Avargal, E., 78 Shanmugaroyen street, Black Town.

„ Butchia Pantulu Garu, M., 86 Tirupalli Street, Black Town.

„ Badsha Saheb Mahomed Abdulla, Big Mosque, Triplicane.

„ Cuppiah Chetti Garu, V., Badriah Street, Black Town.

„ Cappusawmy Sarma Avargal, B.A., S., Venkatasa Naick Street, Triplicane.

Mr. Camu Chettiar Avargal, T., 332-333, Thambuchetty Street, Black Town.

„ Cappusawmy Iyer, Avargal, M., Venkata Iyer Street, Muthialupet.

„ Chellappa Naicker Avargal, T., Pensioned District Munsiff, 92, Thambuchetty Street, Black Town.

„ Cumia Naidoo Garu, Clerk, Government Medical Store, Madras.

„ Chinniah Mudaliar Avargal, A., Appasawmy Pillai Street, Perambore.

„ Chenthu Lala Avargal, 16, Coral Merchant Street, Black Town.

„ Candasawmy Pillai Avargal, A., Kulasackarapatnam, No. 2, Pavalakala Street, Black Town.

„ Dinadayalu Mudaliar Avargal, P., Rodgers & Co., Mount Road.

„ Damakoti Mudaliar Avargal, A., Tandayarpet.

„ Daivanayakam Naidu Garu, P., Zemindar, No. 3, Police Commissioner's Office Road, Egmore.

„ Dharmalinga Mudaliar Avargal, C., Agent, Harvey and Sabapathi & Co., Madras.

„ Desica Chariar Avargal, V. K., Vakil, High Court, Mylapore.

„ Ethirajulu Naidoo Garu, C., Dubash, Tandayarpet.

„ Ethirajulu Naidu Garu, P., Dubash, Black Town.

„ Elayalwar Naidoo Garu, P., Shotriamdar, Chetput.

„ Ethiraja Pillai Avargal, Tandayarpet.

„ Ethirajulu Mudaliar Avargal, near Mr. P. Anunda Charlu's house, Tandayarpet.

„ Ethirajulu Naidu Garu, P. 91, Doraisawmy Naidu Street, Chintadripet.

„ Gurumurthiah Garu, P., High Court Vakil, Mint Street, Black Town.

„ Gopal Row Avargal, Patcheappa's College, Triplicane.

„ Gonala Krishna Mudaliar Avargal, Patcheappa's College, Town.

„ Gopala Nair Avargal, C., Vakil, High Court, Black Town.

Mr. Govinda Chettiar Avargal, N., 82, Varna Muthiappen street, Town.

„ Gopala Chariar Avargal, K., Pandit, Anglo-Vernacular High School, Triplicane.

„ Ghulam Dastagheir Saheb, Secretary, National Mahomedan Association, Triplicane.

„ Govindarajulu Naidu Garu, C., 34, Muthialu Naicken street, Purusawakkam.

„ Haji Ismail Sait Avargal, Merchant, Armenian Street, Black Town.

„ Iyasawmy Pillai Avargal, C., Komaleeswarenpet, Mount Road, P. O.

„ Iyaviar and Brothers, 18, Egambra Eswara Agraharam, Black Town.

„ Iyasawmy Iyer Avargal, V., Door No. 4., Venkatesa Naick Street, Triplicane.

„ Jesudasan Pillai Avargal, Dr., N., Egmore.

„ Jagga Row Pillai Avargal, M., High Court Vakil, Egmore, Madras.

„ Krishnaswamy Iyengar Avargal, V. S., Tiruvattoro High Road, 100-101, Tandayarpet.

„ Krishnasawmy Chettiar Avargal, P. V., High Court Vakil, Tandayarpet.

„ Kuppusawmy Naidoo Garu, G., Acharappen Street, Black Town.

„ Krishnaswamy Naidu Garu, Chetput, Egmore.

„ Krishnamachariar Avargal, K. S., Assistant Master A. V. High School, Triplicane.

„ Kaliana rama Iyer Avargal, S., High Court Vakil, Mylapur.

„ Kaliana sundram Mudaliar Avargal, Ashtavathanam, Rodgers and Co., Mount Road.

„ Krishnama Chariar Avargal, S. T., Solicitor, Car stand, Triplicane.

„ Kesava Row Garu, D., Pycroft's Road, Triplicane.

„ Kothandarama Iyer Avargal, T. P., B.A., Tholasinga Perumal Covil Street, Triplicane.

„ Kothandarama Iyer Avargal, K. S., B.A., No. 22, Venkata Iyer Street, Black Town.

Mr. Kothandarama Iyer Avargal, V., Triplicane Reading Room, Typhoon Khan Bahadur Street, Triplicane.

„ Kristnasawmy Iyer Avargal, V., High Court Vakil, Madras.

„ Lakshmanasawmy Mudaliar Avargal, N. B.A., 264, Lingha Chetti Street, Madras.

„ Mahadeva Chettiar Avargal, G., Coral Merchant Street Black Town.

„ Munusawmy Avargal, P., Teacher, Vira Pillai Street, Black Town.

„ Manicca Mudaliar Avargal, P. V., Dymes and Company, Black Town.

„ Muthusawmy Chettiar Avargal, N., Coral Merchant Street, Black Town.

„ Muthusawmy Naidu Garu, R. Ritchard Watson and Co. Madras.

„ Munusawmy Mudaliar Avargal, K., Chellapillayar Koil, Pudupakam.

„ Mahadeva Iyer Avargal C., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Tandayarpet.

„ Masilamony Avargal, V., Velala Street, Purasawakkam.

„ Munusawmy Naidoo Garu, C., Assistant Master A. V. High School, Neeli Vira Chetty Street, Triplicane.

„ Manicca Chettiar Avargal, K., Timber Merchant, 150, Linga Chetty Street, Black Town (North.)

„ Meer Jaffer Ali Saheb, Tollicherry, Triplicane.

„ Nallasawmy Pillai Avargal, J. M., B.A., B.L., Literary Society, Triplicane.

„ Namberumal Chettiar Avargal, T., China Bazaar Street, Black Town.

„ Narasinga Row Avargal, B.A., R., Krishna Vilas, Mylapore.

„ Narasinga Row Garu, H., B.A., Pandit, Civil Engineering College, Triplicane.

„ Narayana Row Garu, K., B.A., B.L., Mylapore.

„ Narasiah Garu, V., Chetput.

„ Narayana Iyer Avargal V. G., B.A., Assistant Master, S. P. G. School, Vepery—Egmore.

„ Parthasarathi Naidoo Garu, A. C., Editor of the *Andra Prakasika*, Tiruvetteeswerenpet.

Mr. Parthasarathi Chettiar Avargal, S., 54, Linga Chetty Street, Black Town.

„ Pitamyaroli Mudaliar Avargal, [illegible], B. A., 31 Thambu Chetty Street, Black Town.

„ Pulney Andy, M. A., Dr., S. Egmore.

„ Paramanandia Doss Angata Doss Avargal, Sowcar, 75, Muniappa [illegible] Madras.

„ Pattanna Avargal, Pycroft's Road, Triplicane.

„ Purushothama Pillai Avargal, 39, Viraraghava Mudaly Street, Triplicane.

„ Pandurang Mudaliar Avargal, S., B.A., Mylapur.

„ Parthasarathy Iyengar Avargal, M. O., B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Triplicane.

„ Ponnurangam Pillai Avargal, C., 9, Siva Muthiah Mudali Street, Black Town.

„ Rungiah Naidu Garu, P., High Court Vakil, Egmore.

„ Ramasawmy Mudaliar Avargal, C.I.E., P. S., Egmore.

„ Ramasawmy Chettiar Avargal, P., Linga Chetty Street, Black Town.

„ Ramasawmy Mudaliar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Salem, High Court Vakil, Egmore.

„ Rajarathna Chettiar Avargal, V., Periamet.

„ Ramalingam Pillai Avargal, Binny & Co., Black Town.

„ Rama Chandra Row Saheb Avergal, C., High Court Vakil, Teanampet.

„ Ramanuja Chariar Avargal, D. S., High Court Vakil, Tandayarpet.

„ Rathna Chettiar Avargal, Sai, Merchant, Gugili Street, Black Town.

„ Raju Pathar Avargal, P., Type Founder, Pudupet, Mount Road Post.

„ Ramanuja Chariar Avargal, V., No. 4, Singara Chariar's Street, Triplicane.

„ Rama Chandra Iyer Avargal, P., Assistant Master, A. V. High School, Car Street, Triplicane.

„ Ranga Chariar Avargal, V., Honorable, V. Ramiengar's garden, Egmore.

„ Ramanuja Chariar Avargal, Komandur, Thyakaw Coil Street, Triplicane.

Mr. Rajagopala Chariar Avargal, 14, Payalwar Coil Street, Triplicane.

„ Ranga Chariar Avargal, D. S., High Court Vakil, Mylapur.

„ Ramanjulu Naidoo Garu, N., Landed Proprietor, Pasala Ganga Reddy Road, Egmore.

„ Ranga Chariar Avargal, C., B.A., B.L., Vakil, Triplicane.

„ Rajagopala Chariar Avargal, C., Siva Muthia Mudali Street, Muthialapet.

„ Ranga Chariar Avargal, Kalavanippam, Royapuram.

„ Rajagopala Chariar Avargal, P., Kristnappa Naick Agraharam, Black Town.

„ Rathnavelu Mudaliar Avargal T., Imperial Hotel, Mount Road.

„ Ramanuja Chariar Avargal K., Patcheappa's College, Madras.

„ Ranga Chariar Avargal, B.A., Vanamamalai, 5, Singara Chariar Street, Triplicane.

„ Rajagopaul Naidoo Garu, P. S., Duff & Company, Mount Road.

„ Ramasawmy Naidoo Garu, M., Achavappen Street, Black Town.

„ Rungiah Chetty Garu, B., 36 Varthamuthiappen Street, Triplicane.

„ Ramasawmy Iyengar Avargal, T., Venkatesa Naick Street, Triplicane.

„ Ramanuja Chariar Avargal, A., Articled Clerk No. 34, Venkataramier Street, Black Town.

„ Rungasawmy Naicker Avargal, 33 Krishnan Koil Steet, Black Town.

„ Rajagopala Chariar Avargal, 100 and 101, Andiappa Naick Street, Black Town.

„ Ramalingam Chettiar Avargal, 153, Linga Chetty Street, Black Town.

„ Ragaviah Chetty Garu, P., Merchant, Hall's Road, Kilpauk.

„ Rungiah Chetty Garu, S., Professor, Christian College, Madras.

„ Ramasawmy Iyengar Avargal, S., High Court Vakil, Mylapur.

Mr. Raghava Chariar Avargal, K. S., Pensioned Civil Assistant, Revenue Survey, 34, Agraharam Street, Chintadripet.

„ Singaravelu Mudaliar Avargal, C., Chalai.

„ Sundrani Sastriar Avargal, C. V., High Court Vakil, Tandayarpet.

„ Sadasiva Iyer [illegible] High Court Vakil, Triplicane.

„ Sadagopa Chariar Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Car Stand, Triplicane.

„ Subba Row Garu, T., High Court Vakil, Triplicane.

„ Seshachellam Chetti Garu, Kokiman, Govindappa Naick Street, Black Town.

„ Sankara Menon Avargal, K. P., High Court Vakil, Mylapore.

„ Sankara Nayar Avargal, C., High Court Vakil, Egmore.

„ Singaravelu Mudaliar Avargal, A. 3, Nallathambhy Mudali Street, Triplicane.

„ Sivaswamy Iyer Avargal, P. S., High Court Vakil, Mylapore.

„ Srinivasa Row Garu, M., Vakil, High Court, Mylapur.

„ Subramania Iyer Avargal, P., Articled Clerk, Egmore.

„ Subramania Iyer Avargal, Hon'ble S., High Court Vakil, Mylapur.

„ Subramania Iyer Avargal, B.A., G., Editor of the *Hindu*, Veeraraghava Mudali Street, Triplicane.

„ Seshagiri Iyer Avergal, T. V., B.A., B.L., Triplicane.

„ Shanmugam Pillai Avargal, S. Tamil Pundit, T. A. V. School, Mint Road, Black Town.

„ Sadayandi Chettiar Avargal, C., 260, Linga Chetti Street, Black Town.

„ Subramiah Chettiar Avargal, V., Pope Venkatachella Iyer Street, Black Town.

„ Subramaniam, [illegible] Mylapur.

„ Sundra Iyer Avargal, B.A., P., R., Kesava Perumal Coil Street, Mylapur.

Mr. Surianarayana Row Garu, B.A., M. V., 45, Bunder Street Black Town.

„ Subramania Iyer Avargal, S., B.A., 31 Linga Chetti Street, Black Town.

„ Subramania Sastri Avargal, B.A., P. R., Kapala Eswaran-Sannadhi, Mylapur.

„ Srirangachariar Avargal, M. E., Vakil, High Court, Triplicane.

„ Seshiah Naidoo P., Veriah Pillai Street, Black Town.

„ Srinivasa Chariar Avargal, C., Coral Merchant Street, Black Town.

„ Srinivasa Chariar Avargal, R. Kalumantapam, Royapuram,

„ Subramania Iyer Avargal, K., Patcheappa's College, Black Town.

„ Srinivasaraghavier Avargal, L. 100, Linga Chetti Street, Black Town.

„ Sitharamiah Chetti Garu, T., 93, Muthia Mudali Street, Town.

„ Somasundram Chettiar Avargal, P., Linga Chetti Street, Black Town.

„ Sivasankara Pandiya Avargal, B.A., R., Patcheappa's College Black Town.

„ Saminatha Iyer Avargal, C. V., Sub-Editor of the *Swadesa Mitran*, Komaleeswerenpetta.

„ Sriranga Chariar Avargal, A., 32, Venkatarama Iyer street, New Mint, Black Town.

„ Sundarasiva B.A., 39, Nagappa Iyer Street, Black Town.

„ Srinivasulu Naidu Garu, Vellala Tenampet.

„ Somasundram Chettiar Avargal, O., 55, Linga Chetty Street Black Town.

„ Sriuan Pillai Avergal, C., Komaleeswerenpet.

„ Sundra Bashiakaru Naidoo Garu, P., 16, Chinna Reddi Street, Egmore.

„ Srinivasa Chariar Avargal, C. Srinivasa Varada Chari, & Co., Pycroft's Road, Triplicane.

„ Subba Row Avargal, K., Asst. Editor of the *Hindu*, Perasawakkam.

„ Theruvengadasawmy Pillai Avargal, Attorney-at-Law Tandayarpet.

Mr. Thoogarsya Chettiar Avargal, Pitti (*Senior,*) Tandayarpet.
" Thoogarsya Chettiar Avargal, Pitti (*Junior,*) Tandayarpet.
" Thoogaraja Iyer Avargal, S., Attorney-at-law, Chulai.
" Thiruvengadathan Chettiar Avargal, Black Town.
" Thiruvenkata Chariar Avargal, W., Coral Merchant Street, Black Town.
" Thukkia Chetti Garu, Ramanaickan Street, Black Town.
" Viswanatha Iyer Avargal, K. P., Vakil, High Court, Mint Street, Black Town.
" Venkataramanujulu Naidoo Garu, W.S., Komaleswarenpett.
" Viraraghava Chariar Avargal, B.A., M., Sub-Editor to the *Hindu*, Triplicane.
" Vedadri Mudaliar Avargal, Chintadripet.
" Venkataramanuja Row Garu, B.A., 82, Tholasinga Perumal Coil Street, Triplicane.
" Venkatasawmy Naidoo Garu, M., Merchant, Porasawkkam.
" Virnimb Naidoo Garu, G., 93, Coral Merchant Street, Black Town.
" Viraraghava Chariar Avargal, P., Dandi Venkatarami Iyer Street, Black Town.
" Varadayya Garu, B.A., Egmore.
" Vedantha Chariar Avargal, C., Venkata Iyer Street, Muthialupet.
" Venkatarama Iyer Avargal, B.A., BL., T., Vakil, Triplicane.
" Valjee Laljee Sait Avargal, Merchant, Armenian Street, Black Town.

LIST OF MOFUSSIL MEMBERS.

A.

Mr. Abdul Karim Saheb Bahadur,
" Annaswamy Garu, A.
" Akkida Reddi Garu.
" Ananda Charlu Garu, P.
" Abdul Karim Saheb, K.
" Ayyavoo, P.
" Alwar Chettiar Avargal, P.
" Anantha Chariar Avargal, V.
" Ayadurai Pillai Avargal, T.
" Annamayya Chettiar Avargal.
" Annamuga Mudaliar Avargal, A.
" Abboi Naidoo Garu, V.
" Appavoo Mudaliar Avargal, V. C.
" Alliloviudan Avargal.
" Appa Row Mudaliar Avargal, V.
" Arasu Pillai Avargal, M.
" Abirama Goundar Avargal, N.
" Abboi Naidoo Garu, B.
" Appaswamy Mudaliar Avargal, K.
" Anrunuga Pandaram Avargal, S.
" Adi Sabhoroyar, S.

" Armugam Pillai, M.
" Anantha Charlu, A.
" Alapitha Gounder Avargal, K.
" Anantha Iyer Avargal.
" Appuswamy Row Avargal, V.
" Annaswamy Pillai Avargal, K.
" Amirthalingam Pillai Avargal, K.
" Abdul Kani Rowthur Avargal, M. E.
" Ananda Row Garu, S.
" Ayana Chariar Avargal, P. R.
" Avoodinayagam Pillai.
" Arumachalla Pillai, C.

B.

" Raghavan Subudhi Garu, K.
" Bhimarajoo Chetti Garu.
" Bangariah, Z.
" Balasundram, L.
" Basi Reddi Garu.
" Balaji Singh Garu, H.
" Bujanga Row Garu, S.

Mr. Balakrishna Pillai Avargal, P.
" Balakrishna Naidoo Garu, P. A.
" Balakrishna Reddiar Avargal.
" Balasubramania Pillai Avargal, P. N.
" Barna, Rev. S.
" Beatiswarlu Naidu Garu, D.
" Beshyam Iyengar Avargal, N. S.
" Bilakrishna Iyer Avargal, C. V.

C.

" Chinnadurai Gounder Avargal.
" Chockalingam Mudaliar Avargal, C.
" Chokkampatti Pillai Avargal, K.
" Condasawmy Naicker Avargal, M.
" Cuppusawmy Gounder Avargal.
" Chalapathi Row Garu, M. V.
" Chittiramaiya Chetti Garu.
" Chuladamiah Chetti Garu.
" Cuppusawmy Iyer Avargal.
" Chockalingam Pillai.
" Cundasawmy Pillai, S.
" Chinna Narayanasawmy Iyer Avargal, C.
" Cuppusawmy Pillai Avargal, A.
" Chinna Reddi Garu, V.
" Chinnaroyudu, M.
" Chinnappa Reddi Garu, D.

Mr. Ellappa Garu, J.
" Ekkiam Iyer Avargal, A.
" Elumalai Naicker Avargal, C.

G

" Gopaul Row Garu, P.
" Gurumurthi Subhadhi Garu.
" Gopalarathnam, U.
" Gopalakrishnama, V.
" Gyanasavama Dass Krishna Dass, M.
" Gurumurthiah Garu, K.
" Gurunaja Charlu, K.
" Govinda Pillai Avargal, C.
" Gopaul Naidoo Garu, N.
" Govinda Gounder Avargal, N.
" Govinda Gounder Avargal, S.
" Gopala Desica Chariar Avargal, N.
" Gopalasawmy Iyer Avargal, N.
" Govinda Row Avargal, M. V.
" Gopala Nair.
" Gopalasawmy Chettiar Avargal, C. D.
" Gopala Iyer Avargal, B.A., N. G.
" Govinda Iyer Avargal, L. R.

H.

" Habiramaiya Garu, A.
" Hanumantha Reddi Garu, T.

Mr. Chintal Reddi Garu, K.
" Cunniah Naidu Garu, B.
" Chellaperumal Pillai Avargal, V.
" Cuppusawmy Mudaliar Avargal, V.
" Chidambara Row Avargal, T.
" Choudappa Garu, Y.
" Chengle Row Garu, N.
" Cuppusawmy Iyer Avargal, G.
" Cuppusawmy Iyer Avargal, C. G.
" Chakrapani Iyengar Avargal, K.
" Chinnathambi Marocoyar Avargal.
" Cuppusawmy Iyengar Avargal, T. R.

D.

" Durasawmy Reddi Avargal, K.
" Durasawmy Mudaliar Avargal, S.
" Dorasawmy Mudaliar.
" Duraisawmy Iyer Avargal, M.
" Desica Chariar Avargal, C., B.A., B.L.
" Desai Chond Reddi Garu.
" Duraisawmy Iyengar, K.
" Dunaisawmy Mudaliar Avargal, M.
" Duraisawmy Pillai Avargal, M.

E.

" Esverappa Garu, M.
" Erram Reddi Garu, T.
" Ethiraja Pillai Avargal, K.

Mr. Hanumantha Row Garu, P.
" Head Boy

I.

" Iyadurai Gounder Avargal, N.

J.

" Jagannatha Row Puntulu Garu, M.
" Jvali Reddi Garu, N.
" Jambulinga Mudaliar Avargal, C.
" Janarthanam Pillai Avargal.
" Janakiramaiya, O.
" Jaganadha Row, R.
" Jamanathas Sait V.
" Jaganadha Chettiar Avargal, K.
" Javathi Linga Iyer Avargal.

K.

" Krishnappa Reddi Garu.
" Kristnama Charlu Garu, V. M.
" Konda Reddi Garu, S. B.
" Krishnaiya Garu, B. V.
" Krishnamachariar Avargal, K.
" Kannu Patro Garu.
" Kuppusawmy Naidoo Garu, K.
" Kristnama Chariar Avargal, M. E.
" Kandasawmy Mudaliar, V.
" Kristna Iyer Avargal, B.
" Kristna Iyah Garu, E.

List of Mofussil Members.—(Continued.)

Mr. Krishnaji Reddiar Avargal.
" Kora Chetti Garu, S. A.
" Kandasawmy Chetti Garu, A.
" Kasi Chetti Avargal, M. V.
" Kottasawmy Iyer Avargal, K.
" Kandaswamy Chetti Avargal, A.
" Kandasawmy Chetti Avargal, K.
" Krishna Chetti Avargal, A.
" Kumaravel Chettiar Avargal, S.
" Kuppusawmy Naidu Garu, P.
" Kuppusamiah Garu, T. C.
" Krishnasawmy Iyer Avargal, A.
" Kuzhi Raman Menon Avargal, C.
" Kuliap Kurup Avargal, B.A., B.L., P. K.
" Kottasawmy Devar Avargal, P.
" Kuppusawmy Row Avargal, N.
" Krishna Row, K.
" Krishnasawmy Iyer Avargal, T. R.
" Kondarayulu Pillai.
" Kristnayya Garu, V.
" Kristnama Chariar Avargal, V.
" Kristnasawmy Mudaliyar Avargal, S.
" Kristnama Charlu Garu, B.
" Kesava Pillai Avargal, P.
" Kalianasundram Iyer Avargal, B.A. B.L. K.

Mr. Muthusawmy Mudaliar Avargal, A.
" Muthia Gounder Avargal, S.
" Mannatha Kounder.
" Mathurai Pillai.
" Muthu Chettiar Avargal, K.
" Muthu Kumarappa Chetmar Avargal, I.
" Muthukumarappa Reddiar Avargal.
" Muthusawmy Pillai Avargal, T.
" Madhava Row Garu, O.
" Muruganpa Pillai, D.
" Meeralavi Rowttar, M.
" Mastanamy Mudelliar, A.
" Muthukatha Chettiar Avargal.
" Muthusawmy Chetttiar Avargal.
" Muthugurunanasawmy Chetti Avargal.
" Muruppa Chettiar Avargal, M. T. N.
" Manjunathayya Avargal, N.
" Mahadeva Sastriar Avargal, D.
" Muthukoomaru Muppanar.
" Mahomed Sultan Marocoyar Avargal.
" Mahomed Imam Marocoyar Avargal.
" Muthukrishna Iyer, T. M.
" Mattrubootham Iyer.
" Muthucarooppa Pillai.
" Manickam Pillai.

Mr. Kristnasawmy Naidu Garu, T. V.
" Kambanatha Chettiar Avargal, A. C.
" Kristnama Chariar Avargal, S.
" Kristnasawmy Iyer Avargal, V.
" Kuppasawmy Iyengar Avargal, T. R.
" Kristhayengar Avargal, L.
" Krishnayengar Avargal, S.

L.

" Lakshmana Mudaliar Avargal, A.
" Lakshminarasimha Naidu Garu, K.
" Lakshmana Row Garu, O.
" Lakshminarasappa Garu, K.
" Lakshmana Srinivasa Chariar Avargal, N.
" Lakshmana Naidoo Garu, A.
" Latchmana Row Garu, G.
" Latchmana Naicker Avargal, S.
" Latchmna Narasimha Iyengar, S.
" Lakshmana Iyer Avargal, M.
" Lakshmikantam V.

M.

" Madhava Row Naidu Garu, B.A.
" Mangapathi Naidu Garu, V.
" Mukteshwara Row, K.
" Mallikarjuna Row Garu.
" Mattanathiah Garu.
" Muthusawmy Naidoo, N. A.
" Muthusawmy Naicker Avargal, C.

Mr. Muthukrishna Iyer, N.
" Muthu Iyer Avargal, B.A., B.L.

N.

" Nareshevra Row Puntula Garu.
" Narayana Row Puntulu Garu, M. V.
" Narayana Row Garu, V.
" Narasimhasawmy Garu, B., B.A.
" Nagabushanam Naidu, N.
" Nagabushanam Garu, M.
" Narasa Reddi Garu.
" Narasimha Charlu Garu, D.
" Narasaraju Garu.
" Natesa Sastriar Avargal, A. R.
" Nanjundappa Garu, A.
" Narayana Reddiar Avargal.
" Narayana Reddi Garu.
" Nilakanta Mudaliar Avargal, S.
" Narayansawmy Pillai Avargal, A.
" Narayana Gounder Avargal, K.
" Narayanasawmy Naidu Garu, A.
" Narayanasawmy Gounder Avargal.
" Narayana Gounder.
" Nagalingam Pillai Avargal.
" Narasinga Row Avargal, V.
" Narayanasawmy Naidu Garu, B.
" Nageswara Row Garu, M.
" Narayanappa Garu, Y.

List of Mofussil Members—(*Continued*)

Mr. Narasinga Row Garu, G., B.A.
" Narayanasawmy Naidoo Garu, A.
" Nammia Chetti Garu.
" Narayana Chetty Avargal.
" Nagappa Chetti Avargal, K.
" Narayappa Chettiar Avargal.
" Narasimmulu Naidoo Garu, S. P.
" Narayana Row Avargal, M. V.
" Narayana Iyer, P., B.A., BL.
" Nallapuli Sarvey S.
" Narayanasawmy Iyer, M. S., B.A.
" Narasimha Chariar, L.
" Nilakanta Sastriar.
" Narayana Iyer, S.
" Nathodu Vava Rowther.
" Narayanasawmy Chetti Garu, S.
" Nagaraidnam Pillai.
" Nallasawmy Pillai, C.
" Nilakanta Iyer, N.
" Narayana Pillai.
" Neelamega Chariar Avargal, V.
" Narasimha Iyer, N. R.

O.

" Oothuman Labbai Marocoyar Avargal.
" Odayappa Chettiar, P.

Mr. Ramaiya Garu, J.
" Rungaramanuja Raja Garu.
" Ramaiya Garu, W., B.A.
" Ramanuja Chariar Avargal, K., B.A., B.L.
" Ramayya Garu, J.
" Raghunatha Row, A.
" Raja Row Pantulu Garu, B.
" Ramakrishniyah Garu, A.
" Raghava Reddi Garu, C.
" Raghavendra Row Garu, N.
" Royappa Garu, K.
" Ramasawmy Iyengar Avargal, V.
" Rama Row Garu, C.
" Rochia Garu, M.
" Rama Row, P.
" Ramanuja Chariar, M. V.
" Rathnasabapathi Pillai.
" Ramabadra Naidu.
" Runga Chariar, C. A.
" Rathna Mudaliar, K.
" Ramakrishna Iyer, S.
" Ramachandra Iyer, N.
" Ramasawmy Naidu, N.
" Ramanuja Chariar, Asola.
" Rangasawmy Naidoo.
" Rangasawmy Pillai.

P.

Mr. Peterlapolliah Dessi Behara Garu.
" Padmanabha Iyer Avargal, S.
" Pandarkatchudu, A.
" Penya Murugappa Arrumuga Mudaliar.
" Perumasawmy Pillai, M.
" Ponnusawmy Pillai, K.
" Periasamy Gounder.
" Periasawmy Pillai.
" Ponnusawmy Gounder.
" Pattabhirama Iyer.
" Paul Peter Pillai.
" Peruasawmy Pillai, P.
" Ponnayya Chettiar Avargal.
" Perumal Chettiar Avargal.
" Puddanna Chettiar Avargal.
" Ponnusawmy Chetti Avargal.
" Peyarasaya Iyer Avargal, T.
" Purushotama Reddiar Avargal, E.
" Pudhia Pillai.
" Prabhakara Mudaliar Avargal, V.
" Payanivela Mudaliyar Avargal, P.
" Periasawmy Pillai Avargal, T. K.
" Parthasarathy Iyengar Avargal, C. R.
" Ponnusawmy Padyachi, Avargal.
" Ponnusawmy Mudaliar, Avargal.

R.

" Ramamurthi Pantulu, N., B.A.

Mr. Rungiah Naidoo Garu.
" Ramasawmy Gounder.
" Runga Row Garu, V.
" Runga Row, K.
" Ramachandra Sastriar Avargal, V. P.
" Rama Row Garu, P.
" Ratnam Mudaliar Avargal, C.
" Ramalingam Pillai Avargal, T.
" Ranganatham Mudaliar Avargal, C. E.
" Ramachandra Raja.
" Rungachariar, Avargal, V. V.
" Raghava Reddiar Avargal.
" Raghava Chariar Avargal, C.
" Rathakrishna Iyer Avargal.
" Ramasawmy Ayer, T.
" Raghava Mudaliar, P.
" Rajarathna Mudaliar Avargal, V.
" Ramasubba Iyer, B., B.A., B.L.
" Ranga Row, K.
" Ramasawmy Iyer, C.
" Rama Iyer.
" Raghavayya Sastriar.
" Ramakrishna Iyer.
" Ramasawmy Iyer, S.
" Rangoon Gounder Avargal, N.
" Rangasawmy Avargal, R. L.
" Rama Row Avargal, C.
" Ranganatham Iyer Avargal, O.

List of Mofussil Members.—(Continued.)

Mr. Ramaswamy Gounder Avargal, M.
" Ramakrishna Iyer, B.A., B.L.
" Ramaswamy Doyer Avargal, P.
" Ramayyalu.
" Ramchunga Iyah.
" Rathnavelachariar Avargal.
" Ranischandra Pillai Avargal.
" Ranuchandra Row Avargal T.
" Ranudayen Chetti Avargal, P.
" Rayea Row Garu, C.
" Rajagopalachariar Avargal.
" Ramachendra Row Avargal, B.A.
" Ramalinga Mudaliar Avargal, S.
" Rama Row Garu, C. R.
" Ramaswamy Chettiar Avargal, M. A.
" Rangaswamy Naidu Garu.
" Ramaswamy Iyer Avargal, A. N.
" Ragava Iyengar, G.
" Ramchandra Bosala Saheb.
" Ramachandra Naicken,
" Ranga Chariar, C.
" Ramanuja Iyengar, B.A., S.
" Ramaswamy Iyengar.
" Raghava Iyengar, S.
" Raghava Iyengar, N. M.
" Rama Row Garu, K.

Mr. Siddi Ramayya Garu.
" Sesha Jeeala Garu.
" Sama Row Garu, K.
" Srinivasa Iyer Avargal, S.
" Seshadri Iyengar Avargal.
" Srinivasa Iyengar, K.
" Sesha Chariar Avargal, V. C.
" Subbarayalu Pillai, I.
" Seshachalam Naidu, Y.
" Saroji Row, M.
" Subraya Chettiyar, E.
" Seshaghiri Row, A.
" Subba Naidu.
" Sundara Mudaliar N.
" Samarapury Pandaram.
" Sethuramia Ayer.
" Srimathu Gounder.
" Subroya Gounder.
" Somasundra Mudelliar.
" Subba Naidu, S.
" Seshaghiri Pillai.
" Subroya Gounder.
" Subraya Mudelliar, K.
" Srinivasaraghava Chariar.
" Subroyulu Naidu.
" Sabapathy Mudaliar Avargal, A.

Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer, V.
" Rangacharla Iyengar, S.
" Ramaswamy Iah Garu, H.
" Ramaswamy Iyer, V.
" Ramaswamy Iyengar.
" Ranga Gounder, N.

S.

" Sitaramiah Pantulu Garu, C.
" Suryanarayana Garu.
" Subramanya Chetti Garu.
" Sivarama Row, K.
" Sankaranarayana Row Pantulu Garu, B.A. A.
" Sesha Row, N.
" Sundara Row Garu, G.
" Siva Sooria Garu, C.
" Siva Arulham Garu.
" Subrayudu, I. V.
" Seshachalam, C. V.
" Seshadri, A.
" Sundaramaiya, V.
" Subbi Reddi Garu.
" Sesha Chellam Garu, A.
" Srinivasulu Garu, A.
" Siddramappa Garu.
" Seshia Garu, S.
" Subbiah Garu, V.
" Sidda Reddi Garu, K.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar Avargal,
" Srinivasa Row Garu, J.
" Saffor Tikkoji Garu.
" Sitharama Row Garu, A.
" Subramania Reddiyar Avargal, C.
" Subramayya, V.
" Srinivasa Chariar Avargal, V.
" Srinivasa Varatha Chariar.
" Subbaiya Naidu.
" Subbarayar Avargal.
" Sesha Iyengar, V.
" Srinivasaraghva Iyengar, K.
" Srinivasa Chariar, C.
" Sabapathi Chetti, S.
" Sawminadha Ayar, K.
" Sesha Ayengar, N.
" Salagopachariar Avargal, P. T.
" Summantha Mudaliar.
" Sridara Row, T., B.A., B.L.
" Subramania Sastriar, S., B.A.
" Sanjeevi Row Garu, S. V.
" Subba Ayer, P., B.A.
" Subbroyer, V. L.
" Srinivasa Iyer Avargal, M.
" Sawminadha Ayer, R.
" Silasburder Avargal.
" Subramania Iyer Avargal S.

List of Mofussil Members.—(*Continued.*)

Mr. Sankaraambramania Iyer.
" Sankara Lutchumana Iyer.
" Shunmugavelu Mudelliar.
" Sesha Iyengar, N. S.
" Subba Vathiar.
" Subramania Pillai, S.
" Sankararama Iyer.
" Sankararayana Iyer.
" Subbia Pillai.
" Shunmugamsundaram Pillai.
" Sawminadham.
" Sivasubramania Pillai.
" Sadagopa Chardu Avargal, B.
" Sesha Iyengar Avargal, K. S.
" Subramania Garu, R.
" Subramania Iyer Avargal, V. B.A.
" Subramania Iyer Avargal, C. A.
" Subba Row Avargal, A.
" Seshachallam Iyer Avargal, Y.
" Sawminatha Iyer Avargal, S. A.
" Sadagopa Mudaliar, M.
" Srinivasa Iyer Avargal, S.
" Srihari Chettiar Avargal.
" Sami Chettiar Avargal.
" Sundaram Chettiar Avargal.
" Subramania Chettiar Avargal, T.

Mr. Sawmy Iyengar, V.
" Samanna Iyer, M.
" Srinivasa Chariar, T.
" Saminatha Bawaji Pant Avargal.
" Sundra Sastriar, P. G., B.A.
" Seshadri Iyengar, K.
" Sambasiva Iyer, T. S.
" Subba Row, S. P.
" Sesha Iyengar, P.
" Sri Seshadri Iyengar.
" Syed Mustakha Saheb.
" Subramania Iyer, P. N.
" Sundaram Iyer, N.
" Sundaram Iyer, S. M.
" Subroya Iyer, P.
" Srinivasa Iyengar, R.
" Subramania Sastriar, C.

T.

" Thiruvenkatachalam Iyer Avargal.
" Tirunatha Mudeliar.
" Tirumalai Iyer.
" Thomsawmy Iyengar.
" Thungaperumal Pillai.
" Theogaraja Iyer Avargal, R.
" Theogaraja Iyer Avargal, A.

Mr. Subramania Naicker Avargal, P.
" Subramania Chettiar Avargal, A.
" Samiappa Mudaliar Avargal.
" Subba Iyer Avargal, N.
" Sesha Iyengar Avargal, V.
" Srinivasa Row Avargal.
" Saminatha Iyer Avargal, N. V.
" Sambasiva Sastriar Avargal, A.
" Subramania Odayar Avargal.
" Srinivasa Iyer Avargal, V.
" Srinivasa Iyer Avargal, N.
" Sambasiva Iyer Avargal, C. S.
" Srinivasa Iyengar Avargal, S.
" Saminatha Dasikar Avargal, S.
" Saminatha Pillai Avargal, A.
" Subramania Iyer Avargal, M. S.
" Sundarpa Alagiamanda Pillai Avargal.
" Seshan Chettiar Avargal.
" Sultan Maqudoon Maluniyar Avargal.
" Singam Iyengar.
" Sadagapa Chariyar, M. C.
" Srinivas Iyengar, B.A., B. T.
" Srinivasaraghava Iyengar M. A.
" Suminadha Iyer, R.
" Sundrappa Iyer, N.
" Subramania Iyer, S.
" Sellam Iyer, C.

Mr. Theekshathulu Kavia.
" Thanakoti Naicker Avargal, T.

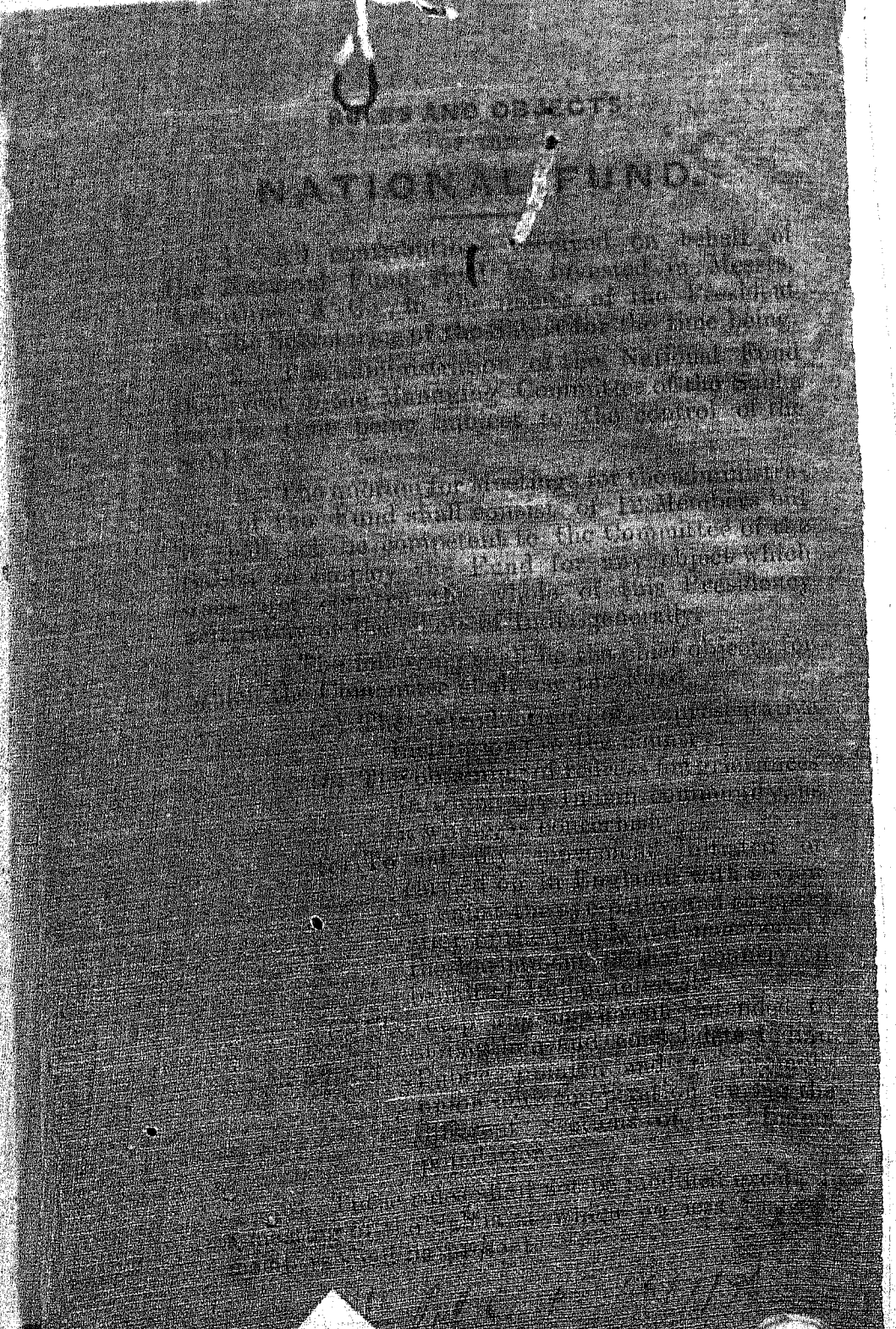
V.

" Velu Mudaliar, S.
" Vethachalla Mudelliar, V.
" Vythianatha Pillai, A.
" Varatha Chariar, C. A.
" Venkataraghava Ayer.
" Venkatarama Ayer, P.
" Virasawmy Naidu.
" Venkatasawmy Naidu.
" Virabadra Pillai Avargal.
" Vythianadha Mudelliar, E.
" Vedachala Vathiyar Avargal.
" Venkatarsmaya Pantulu Garu.
" Visvanatha Iyer, Avargal, M., B.A.
" Venkatanarasiah Chetti Garu.
" Venkatanarayana Puntulu Garu.
" Vythianatha Iyer Avargal, N.
" Venkatasubroyudu, S., B.L.
" Venkatappayya Paramam.
" Venkataramanujayya Garu, V.
" Venkatachallam Puntulu Garu, V.
" Virasawmy Naidu Garu, V.
" Venkata Reddi Naidu Garu, I.
" Venkatarathnam Garu.
" Venkatakrishnayya.

List of Mofussil Members.—(*Continued.*)

Mr. Viraraghava Chariar Avargal, N.
" Venkata Reddi Garu, K.
" Venkataramiah Garu, S.
" Venkata Reddi Garu.
" Venkataramiah Garu, S.
" Venkatappa Garu, S.
" Viriah Garu.
" Viswanatha Reddi Garu.
" Venkataramiah Garu.
" Varttharaja Mudaliar Avargal.
" Venkata Row Garu, K.
" Venkatarama Iyer Avargal, N.
" Vasudeva Naidoo Garu, M.
" Venkatachariar Avargal, S.
" Venkoba Row Garu, K. S.
" Venkatachalam Pillai Avargal, C.
" Vadamalai Pillai Avargal, P.
" Venkatanarasiah Garu, R.
" Varttharajulu Mudaliar Avargal, C.
" Venkobachariar Avargal, S.
" Vadajee Row Garu.
" Viraraghava Chariar, V.
" Virasawmy Chettiar.
" Vijayapala Nayanar.
" Vijiaraghava Pillai.
" Venkata Sabapathy Reddiar Avargal.
" Venkatarama Sastriar Avargal, M.
" Vasudeva Row.

Mr. Vythianadha Iyer.
" Vasu Iyengar.
" Vythisvara Iyer, M.
" Venkatachariar, A. S.
" Venkathatha Chariar.
" Varadha Iyengar, S.
" Venkataramana Iyer Avargal.
" Venkatasubba Iyer.
" Venkatasawmy Iyer.
" Venkatachallam Iyer.
" Venkatesvera Iyer.
" Venkatachallam Pillai.
" Veeravagu Pillai.
" Vijiaranga Mudaliar Avargal.
" Venkata Row Avargal, C. C.
" Venkataramana Iyer Avargal.
" Vijiaraghava Chariar Avargal, C.
" Virasawmy Iyer Avargal, W.
" Vydialinga Pandaram Avargal, M.
" Venkatachala Chetti Avargal.
" Varada Iyer Avargal.
" Vasudeva Chetti Avargal.
" Venugopala Iyengar Avargal, V.
" Venkatachala Chettiar Avargal, C.
" Venkatachala Chettiar Avargal, P.
" Venkatarama Iyer Avargal, V.
" Venkatarama Chettiar Avargal, M., B.A., B.L.


POWERS AND OBJECTS
OF THE
NATIONAL FUND

THE MADRAS MAHAJANA SABHA OFFICE,
100, Mount Road,
Madras, 8th November 1886.

From The Secretary to the
Madras Mahajana Sabha.
Madras

To The Chief Secretary to the
Government of Madras.
Madras.

Sir, I beg to send you herewith Four
copies of the 2nd Annual Report of the
Madras Mahajana Sabha for the
year 1885-86 and place them before
the Government.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
M. Veeraraghavachari
Secretary

F No

Mr Mi
Mar

1/12/86 No 2499 Mi

Order

the receipt
of the book will
be acknowledged.

[9]

Public Department.

2499
1-12-86

From the Secretary
to Madras Mahajana
Sabha Office

No.

Dated 8th Jan/86

Received 10. do.

Enclosures One & 8 Sheets
Copies

SUBJECT.

Forwarding
the 2nd Annual
Report of the Sabha.

The Secretary Madras Mahajana Sabha