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NOTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR,

AND

APPENDIX TO SEVENTH TOUR.

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AND

APPENDIX TO SEVENTH TOUR.

I HAVE already communicated with the Secretariat concerning various matters, official and personal, which have been brought to my notice during my late tour, and now proceed to draw attention to such other matters mentioned in different addresses received, as have not already been noticed.

At Tellicherry, on the 11th October, the Municipality referred with satisfaction to the contemplated extension of the Madras Railway to Cannanore, and asked that the Mysore line should be extended to the Western Coast. In reply, I stated that there was little chance of either of these wishes being realised, unless it could be shown that both lines would prove remunerative. I had an opportunity subsequently of speaking to Colonel Lindsay, Agent and Chief Engineer of the Southern Mahratta Railway, with regard to the desired extension of the Mysore line to the West Coast, and gather from what he said that the energies of the Southern Mahratta Railway would be devoted to the use and development of the present outlet they have at Marmagoa, and not to the construction of another line to the coast, which it seems is most unlikely to be made in the near future. I think we might, however, communicate the commercial address from North Malabar to the Southern Mahratta Railway, as it is alleged therein that the line from Bangalore to Mysore is unremunerative, because the terminus at Mysore ends, commercially speaking, nowhere. A communication to the Southern Mahratta Railway was made on the occasion of my tour to Bellary last year, and the present reference might be made after the same manner for such action, if any, as the Company or the Bombay Government may choose to take. I had an opportunity also of telling the presenters of the commercial address at Tellicherry that the Secretary of State had recently informed this Government that any proposal for the extension of the Madras line to Cannanore with a 5 per cent guarantee is out of the question, and it is worthy of note that they themselves, in their address of the 12th of October, said, that while they were quite prepared to welcome this extension, which would improve the imperfect communication existing between Tellicherry and Calicut, they were bound to confess that from a commercial point of view such a line would be of little utility, and not conducive to an increase of trade to that port. The commercial address also desired that a suitable pier might be provided for the port. It is understood that this question is under consideration in the Marine Department, and will come up for consideration when the balance to the credit of the port has been ascertained.

In answer to the Municipality, I took occasion to say, as I subsequently said on many occasions, that the Government cannot allot Provincial Funds for the needs of particular localities without injustice to the general tax-payer; and the recent financial letter from the Government of India makes it more necessary than ever to emphasise this fact. Perhaps we may be able to lend money to Municipalities on easy terms.

In reply to the Brennen High School address, I promised that their request that the school should be raised to the rank of a second-grade college should be considered in the Educational Department, and I took the opportunity to congratulate the Mahomedan boys, who had successfully competed with Hindus.

At Cannanore, the Municipal Council, recognizing the diminution of the military force, as necessary, expressed a hope that if troops were stationed on that side of India again, the claims of Cannanore might be considered; and to this request, as stated, I was able to promise an assent, while remarking that I could not hold out any hope that the garrison would be increased. The Councillors promised to pay attention to the sanitation of the old town, which has recently been considered by Government to be unsatisfactory.

The Municipality of Mangalore asked for the reclamation and extension of their bunder so as to facilitate the shipping of the port. In reply, I referred to the manner in which the mouths of the two rivers are constantly changing, and declined to give any opinion as to the desirability or feasibility of the scheme

suggested. I promised, however, that it should have the consideration of Government, and hinted that improvements, if effected, would probably necessitate increased taxation in the shape of port dues. I have no doubt that the extension of this bunder would be of great service to commerce and I would recommend attention to it.

Other requests made by this body were for use of a Government building as a public library, and for permission to use the materials of the old Taluk office and its site for the erection of a house for the Middle School. I promised that these requests should be considered in the Public Works Department.

In reply to the petition of 5,000 toddy-tappers, complaining of the enhancement of their license fees, I promised to consider the matter in conference with my colleagues on my return to Madras. I, however, warned them against inferring therefrom that their petition would be favourably entertained, and reminded them that they were less heavily taxed than the toddy tappers of Malabar. I must say, however, that there seemed to exist a very strong feeling at Mangalore, that the license fees were high and had been very suddenly raised; and inquiries in the neighbouring Bombay districts, and in Goa, through which I passed on the way to Bellary, tended to support the same conclusions.

At St. Aloysius' College, I took the opportunity to congratulate the Father Rector and Professors upon the attention which is given to physical education. This I did because, by some mistake, an impression appears to have existed that it had been neglected. I caused a communication to be sent to the Director of Public Instruction o the subject, and he is quite satisfied that this is not the case.

The inh[illegible] Canara presented a long address and urged, like the people [illegible] that the Mysore Railway should be extended to the coast, that a canal should be constructed from Mangalore to Kundapur, and that various rivers along the coast line should be bridged. In reply, I had to say that it was most unlikely that the Government of India would consent in future to the expenditure of Provincial Funds upon their communications.

The representations made in the same address in regard to assessment should receive attention before the settlement is commenced. I said that it was impossible for me to make any remarks upon the subject without investigation and consultation with my colleagues. The same remark applies to the objections made to the Tenancy Bill and the Forest Rules. I did not refer in my reply to the question of the issue of salt free of duty for agricultural purposes or to the management of the Devastanum Funds, nor need these questions be considered as they have already been thoroughly threshed out by Government. The other matters referred to in the address should be considered, as I promised them, fairly and fully in the different departments of Government to which they belong.

At Kundapur the only new subject referred to was that of the local salt manufacture, and I informed the memorialists that there was no hope of its resumption.

At Bellary, I received an address from the Municipal Council. With regard to their water-supply, I could hold out no hope of assistance from Provincial Funds. I think a good supply of drinking water might be possible. Their suggestion, that the term of office of Bench Magistrates should be limited, may be considered in the Judicial Department. I expressed no opinion on the subject, as new blood can be introduced under the existing system. I promised that their request that reduced fees might be levied in the High School, should be considered by the Director of Public Instruction and that their remarks regarding the new High School Examination should also be forwarded to the same authority.

At Cuddapah the municipal address referred gratefully to the aid the Town Council had received in carrying out the Booga water-supply scheme; but there had been a regrettable delay in the delivery of the pipes required, about which I have made inquiries and it seems there was some mistake in the Chief Secretariat in regard to this matter. Could jail labour be used to do more here?

I congratulated the Mahomedans on having joined with the other Municipal Councillors in delivering a joint address and on their wisdom in having accepted the decision of the Municipality closing their burial-grounds within the

town. It was quite clear that it was most necessary to close these cemeteries. I received a petition from a few malcontent Mahomedans, and it seems probable from what Mr. Sewell told me that it was pseudonymous, so I thought it better to take no notice of it.

At Tripetty, the Municipality regretted the existence of a party which desired its abolition, while the Peoples' Association presented an abolitionist address. The latter body also, however, called attention to the fact that the railway station at Tripetty is at some distance from the town, and that level crossings were needed. This is the case, and I promised that the matter should be brought to notice, without of course expressing any opinion on the subject. With regard to the proposed abolition of the Municipality, I said that it was out of the question.

At Nellore, the Municipality asked for the services of a Government Engineer to assist them in preparing plans and estimates of a scheme for the water-supply of the town. I promised to consult my colleagues upon the subject, and observed that it was not an unreasonable request as we complied with a similar one at Cuddapah. I referred to the recent report of the Sanitary Commissioner, and urged the councillors to improve the sanitation of the town.

The agricultural community also presented a very long address. They desired certain repairs to the Nellore tank supply channel, which, I believe, are at present under the consideration of the Public Works Department. I should like to hear about this. It appeared from personal inspection of the place, that some action was necessary; but Mr. Malet, it is believed, has fully reported on the point. I could not promise favorable consideration for the prayer that existing assessment might be altered; nor could I understand the arguments advanced to show that the ryots are over-taxed for the payment of village establishments. I could not commend either the proposed institution of district farms.

The question regarding the dates of payment of revenue instalments will properly be considered by the Board of Revenue as I promised, as will other questions advanced in this address, including the objections urged against the Forest Rules. The whole address should be referred to the lately appointed agricultural committee also, as I promised. I am aware that the Board and Government have recently revised the kistbundi, and do not suggest that what has just been settled should be undone.

There is nothing to bring specially to the notice of Government in regard to the "Victoria Hospital for Women," of which I laid the foundation stone at Nellore; but the excellent work which is being done by Dr. Price there, should not pass unnoticed.

The Venkatagiri Town Hall address I caused to be amended since it contained frequent references to "His Highness the Raja"; and in one place, went so far as to speak of "His Highness's subjects." It was stated in this address that the Raja was not sufficiently represented on the Local Boards,—a matter which can easily be remedied if there is anything in the representation. I spoke to the Collector on the subject. The address contained a request that the village union should be abolished, and that the extension of local self-government should not be associated with any unpleasant additional taxation. In reply to which I was obliged to say that local self-government, which the memorialists affected to appreciate, could not be extended without the probability of additional taxation. The request that a telegraph office might be opened at Venkatagiri town has, I believe, been laid before the proper authorities by the Collector.

MADRAS,
15th November 1888.

CONNEMARA.

APPENDIX TO TOUR No. VII.

Address of the Municipal Councillors of Tellicherry.

IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Municipal Councillors, on behalf of the inhabitants of Tellicherry, hasten to offer your Excellency our hearty welcome, and hail with joy your advent in our midst.

2. Here, your Excellency will find yourself among peaceful and law-abiding subjects comprising different races and creeds yielding to none in submission to the Government and loyalty to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress, whose worthy representative in this Presidency we have now with us in the person of your Excellency.

3. Our Municipality has been in existence since 1866, and it is satisfactory to observe that the rate-payers are quite sensible of the interest the Municipality takes in their behalf for the good of the town, and are quite alive to the benefits of local self-government, in which your Excellency's august brother took so warm an interest, and which your Excellency has done so much to foster.

4. Isolated though we are, and somewhat out of touch with other towns commanding easy communication with the Presidency centre, ours is a town of some historic and commercial importance, for Tellicherry was the base of operations in the wars with Mysore, and it was here that the East India Company established a factory in 1683 to secure the pepper and cardamom trade.

5. We have read, with pleasure, the published papers regarding the proposed railway extension to Cannanore, and have no doubt the matter will receive the attention which it deserves at the hands of Government; we would only remark that the accomplishment of this project, and the extension of the Mysore line to the West Coast, will be hailed with gratitude and delight by all Malabar, nay, by all who are interested in the development of the resources of the country and the hills adjacent.

6. We further rejoice to find that in condescending to lay the foundation of our new market, which, in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, is to be called the Jubilee Town Market, your Excellency has enabled us to look upon a lasting memorial of your Excellency's visit.

7. Thanking your Excellency for your kind thought of us, and for the opportunity thus given of expressing our sentiments of loyalty, and only regretting that Lady Connemara has not joined your Excellency in visiting our town and its picturesque neighborhood, we wish your Excellency a long life and every blessing.—*Tellicherry, 11th October* 1888.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—The cordial welcome which you are kind enough to accord me is, I know, attributable to your extreme loyalty and devotion to our Gracious Sovereign the Queen-Empress, whose humble representative I am in this part of her wide dominions.

Although Tellicherry is not in the highway along which we often travel, I can assure you that I have long desired to pay you a visit and to see the beauties of this neighbourhood upon which nature has showered so many and such rich blessings. Your spices and your cocoanuts have been renowned for ages and have found for nearly two hundred years a ready market in the countries of the West, whilst your fertile land affords a return to the cultivator, and the never-failing monsoon ensures with a regularity which other parts of this Presidency may fairly envy that the ryot is amply rewarded for his toil and skill.

I am glad to find that your Municipality is working well and that it is regardful of the important local wants of the people.

I wish I could promise you that your wishes for the railways you mention were likely to be realized. If it could be shown that they would be remunerative and that they were likely to find pecuniary support in the locality, I should not despair of seeing some of them constructed; but at present I fear that there is not likely to be much local support given to these enterprises and therefore I cannot hold out hopes which candour compels me to say are not likely to be realized. I thank you much for your kind allusion to Lady Connemara. I wish she could have seen the beauties of the coast, and I will convey to her your kind expressions.

Sanskrit verses.

१. श्रीमन लोर्ड्कनिमेर सांप्रताम्येयम तुष्टाशिरश्रेणिभूःदृष्ट्वात्वां करूणानिधीं निजपतीं सूर्यं यथा पद्मिनीयुक्तानुष्टतरा भविष्यति चिरंत्वस्त संपादित प्रोन्नुंगापणशालयादिशतु ते देवोनिरंजीवितम्.

Jubilee verses.

२. धर्मस्सूर्यसुधांसु वंश मणिभिः शीषावनं साधिनो भूपैः कोमलमछिकेव करुणा पियूष सानरात्मभिः यःपश्चादतिमात्र कर्कशक्षनः पृथ्वीशनाम्नापरं जीवद्भिःकुनृपैर्निरस्तवसतिकुत्रेतिनाज्ञायत.

३. सोयं पश्चिमसागरान्त विलसद्द्वीपादिराज्ञीमिमां विक्टोरियां शरणं गतस्सकरुणं मित्रेणसंबोधितः सौशिल्यादिगुणोत्तम् स्वमनया दृष्ट्वा प्रदत्तां वृणानाम्नी माङ्गल्यभूगताङ्ग तरुणीं उद्वह्यमे मम

४. अन्ते चाब्ददशद्वयस्थ शिरसा संधारयमाने मुद्रा भारे भारतखण्डनामकभुवो विक्टोर्यया दंपती. नीतौ वैरिदवामिक्षिर्निज भटैःप्रासा विषातामिह जीवन्मानुष कोटिचिनविलसद्भक्तिस्वरूपां सुतां.

५. भक्तिर्गच्छतिनित्ययौवनमहो पुष्टाशनैस्सज्जनैर्विक्टोर्याग्यधुना मुदंचमहनीं पञ्चाशदब्दोद्भवां तस्मान्नन्दन सादरं भजत हे सर्वेजनादैवतं भक्तयाजीवनु सा प्रसन्नवदना विक्टोरियाम्याचिरं.

Translation.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The town of Tellicherry is much pleased at the long longed for presence of your Excellency, who is her kind-hearted Governor, just like the lotus tank at seeing the sun; and she is about to become more so, and continue to be so for ever, because your Excellency is about to lay the foundation stone of the Jubilee-market—a mark which will last for ever, and of which she can boast herself for years to come, as she receives the same at the untainted hand of your Excellency. She heartily prays that your Excellency may live long and your Excellency's fame may last so long as this town exists.

Jubilee verses.

2. At the time of antiquity, Justice was very carefully brought up by those kind kings of the solar and lunar races and had even found a place in their crowns like a pure and fragrant jasmine flower just blossoming; but later on, she had been driven out of the country by the subsequent rulers of India, who were bent upon to look more for their own interests and pleasure than those of their subjects, and nobody could then know of his whereabouts.

3. Now it would appear that he being advised and assisted by his relative, the sun, the traveller of the world, accompanied him to, and took refuge in, England, that famous island in the Western Ocean, and found in the year 1835 a true friend in the person of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, who heartily welcomed him, and being pleased with his qualities, perfect in themselves, gave him in marriage the most beautiful and accomplished lady named *Mercy*, whom she had brought up with the utmost care and greatest attention.

4. After 20 years when Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria was pleased to take upon her own shoulders the direct administration of India, the married couple were sent out here under the charge and superintendence of her ever-conquering servants, and having been freely left to themselves did work their own way, and gave birth to a girl called *Loyalty* that stands foremost and plays an active part in the hearts of the millions of her Indian subjects.

5. In this Jubilee day of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the loyalty being brought up, day by day, with great care, attains her ever-to-last youth and Her Majesty is very much pleased that the two festivals occurred simultaneously; therefore ye Indians come forward, rejoice and heartily pray to God that Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, the married couple and the loyalty may live long and last for ever.

(Verse mingled with Sanskrit and English words about Jubilee.)

Come, Come, नन्दत, fortunate, इह जनाः band आदि वाद्योचमाः sounding well कुशलाः कुशीलवगणाः singing च swinging ननां gymnastic निपुणाः तथावहुगज procession अत्यल्भुतम् रात्रौ fancy bazar, इहैव very good Victoria Jubilee.

Composed by Your Excellency's most humble
and obedient servant,

TELLICHERRY,
11*th October* 1888.

(Signed) K. V. SOOBRAMANYA SHASTRY.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I am very glad indeed that you are determined to remove a long-standing reproach to your town, namely, the want of a suitable market. Everybody knows that a market is beneficial to trade, and I hope most sincerely that the institution, of which I shall now have the pleasure of laying the foundation stone, will be conducive to the general prosperity of this town and its neighbourhood. I am glad that in most of our towns the municipalities are turning their attention to the subject of markets. We have a very good one at Ootacamund, which has lately been built and find that it has been of the greatest possible benefit to the agricultural and trading classes generally. You say in the address that has just been read that financial reasons have prevented you from meeting this want before. I am greatly afraid that you are not the only public body to feel the pressure of financial difficulties. I am sorry to say that this Government and the Government of India, among others, feel them very acutely. We should be very glad indeed to give public money wherever it is demanded of us for fit and proper purposes, but unfortunately the public tax-payer is the first person to be considered and it is impossible to meet the wants of everybody out of the public fund. I learn from your address that you have taken advantage of the very liberal Jubilee subscriptions which were raised in Tellicherry last year to celebrate Her Gracious Majesty's Jubilee, to erect some permanent memorial of that happy event. I am quite certain that Her Majesty will be very glad to learn, and I will take care to tell the Secretary of State of the fact, that this town has distinguished itself very much not only in celebrating Her Majesty's Jubilee, but also in erecting a market as a permanent memorial of the happy event. I have done my best to promote as much as possible the erection of public and permanent memorials of the Jubilee, and in Madras I am very glad to say that we have a large sum of money raised by subscription which we propose to dedicate to the cause of technical education. I am quite sure that you could not have done better with your funds than to devote them to the erection of a market. I should be sorry if all Jubilee money were spent on fireworks, and am glad you have devoted it to less ephemeral uses. I shall now be very glad to go and lay the foundation stone of this market and only hope that it will be a very prosperous market, and that traders and all persons who flock to it, may derive from it very substantial benefit.

Welcome Address at Mahé.

MONSIEUR LE GOUVERNEUR,—C'est avec une bien vive et legitime satisfaction que j'ai l'honneur de vous souhaiter la bienvenue parmi nous. Je suis heureux que votre Excellence ait bien voulu accepter d'une façon si gracieuse l'invitation respectueuse et cordiale que j'ai pris la liberté de lui adresser. M. le Gouverneur de Pondichéry me charge de dire à votre Excellence qu'il aurait aimé à aller la saluer à son passage sur notre territoire; l'état de sa santé quelque peu éprouvée par le climat ne lui a point permis de le faire. M. le Gouverneur de Pondichéry le regrette profondement, et me prie d'offrir à votre Excellence ses vœux les plus sincères de santé et de prosperité. Il me prie de plus de dire à votre Excellence que son désir le plus cher serait d'étendre par tous les moyens en son pouvoir les relations bienveillantes qui existent déjà entre la Présidence de Madras et nos Etablissements de l'Inde. Je suis d'autant plus heureux, Monsieur le Gouverneur, d'être l'interprète de ces sentiments que j'ai à exprimer à votre Excellence l'hommage de ma reconnaissance pour le concours obligeant et empressé que les hauts fonctionnaires placés sous vos ordres ont bien voulu prêter à mes prédecésseures et à moi-même dans des circonstances recentes. Je saisis avec bonheur l'occasion qui s'offre à moi de payer cette dette. Je fais les vœux les plus sincères pour que votre Excellence qui est dans la partie méridionale de cette opulente péninsule le noble représentant de Sa Majesté La Reine d'Angleterre, Impératrice des Indes, puisse conserver la plus agréable souvenir de la visite quelle veut bien faire à ce petit territoire sur lequel flotte le pavillon de la France.

Translation of His Excellency's Reply to Toast to Her Majesty's Health by the Administrateur Principal at Mahé.

M. l'ADMINISTRATEUR PRINCIPAL,—In the name of my compatriots who have had the honor of accepting your hospitality on this occasion, I beg to thank you for the kind thought which inspired you with the idea of proposing the health of the Queen-Empress. You rightly interpreted our feelings in so doing, as you know that sentiments of loyalty to the Sovereign characterise Her Majesty's subjects at all times and in all places. Having passed a considerable number of years in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at home, I know that the policy to which all public men attach much importance is that of maintaining cordial and intimate relations between France and England, that being considered as a strong guarantee for the cause of peace and

civilisation all over the world. I trust during the time that I have the honor to represent the Queen in this Presidency the relations between France and England will continue to be as amiable as they are at present and whenever any opportunity occurs which enables me to show that I am anxious to promote these relations, I shall gladly avail myself of it in those communications which pass between my Government and that of the French Settlements in India. It gives me great pleasure in conclusion to propose the health of the President of the French Republic, who is represented in such a dignified and becoming manner by Monsieur and Madame [illegible].—*Mahé*, 12*th October* 1888.

Address of the European and Native representatives of the Commercial enterprise of North Malabar.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the European and Native representatives of the Commercial enterprise of this town, beg to tender you a most respectful welcome to North Malabar, and at the same time to assure you that no class is imbued with feelings of greater loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and to you, as her representative here, than ourselves.

While we fully appreciate the many advantages we enjoy, we gladly take the opportunity of your Excellency's presence in our midst to bring to your notice one or two matters which very materially affect the future trade of this town and which, if carried out, will not only benefit us, but the community in general.

We will not presume upon your Excellency's time by going into detailed statistics, but will briefly say that the imports to this port for the year ending 30th June last may be valued at Rs. 44,47,577, and the exports for the same period at Rs. 105,98,098, which we believe places Tellicherry as the fourth port in commercial importance in the Madras Presidency and every year has seen and is seeing a further development in the trade of the port.

Madras, Tuticorin and Cocanada, the three ports ahead of us in commercial importance, enjoy certain advantages which we think the time has come for us to endeavour to obtain for this port.

We have heard that it is in contemplation to extend the present Madras Railway from Calicut to Tellicherry, and while we are quite prepared to welcome such extension which will improve the imperfect communication which exists between these two towns at present and will command an extensive passenger traffic, we must confess that from a commercial point of view such a line would be of little utility and not conducive to an increase of trade to this port.

We had the honor of addressing your Excellency's predecessor in 1883 on the subject of the extension of the railway from Mysore to this town, supporting our views with carefully-prepared statistics showing the amount of traffic that it might be reasonably expected would pass over such a line, and since then our views on the subject have been considerably strengthened.

Your Excellency, we understand, will shortly pass over the West of India Portuguese and Southern Mahratta Railway systems; the latter of which now embraces the line between Bangalore and Mysore, which we have heard is not remunerative, for the reason we believe that with the terminus at Mysore, commercially speaking, it leads to nowhere.

Under these circumstances we are inclined to think that if the Southern Mahratta Railway Company receive the encouragement of Government they would extend their line down through Coorg to Tellicherry, and from our knowledge of the ghâts the engineering difficulties would be nothing like so great at those encountered in the construction of the West of India Portuguese Railway from "Castle Rock" to the foot of the ghâts, which line your Excellency will shortly pass over.

We hand your Excellency a copy of a letter addressed by the Malabar Chamber of Commerce to the Chief Secretary to Government on the 1st October 1883, as we see no reason whatever to modify the views then expressed by that body.

We would further point out that if it be decided that Coorg should be placed under the Madras Government, such a line might remove difficulties which we understand have to be considered at present and North Malabar and Coorg might be merged into a Collectorate distinct from South Malabar and Wynaad.

It is therefore for such a line that we ask your Excellency's support rather than for the proposed Calicut to Tellicherry extension.

We next submit for your Excellency's favorable consideration the necessity for a pier at this port, and on this subject the Malabar Chamber of Commerce have been in communication with the Marine Department, with the result that the latter have submitted a plan for a pier to be built here, which we regret to say we consider quite inadequate to the requirements of the port, and we respectfully submit that unless we have a pier that will meet such, it will be merely a waste of public funds erecting a construction that will be useless to us. We therefore ask that a suitable pier be provided for the port.

Finally, we would ask that this port be placed directly under the Marine Department as are other ports of comparatively less importance. It is an error to suppose that this port is virtually closed for three months in the year by the monsoon as are other West Coast ports. As a matter of fact during the year ending 30th June last, shipments were made in every month of the year, the smallest quantity being during July when they were valued at Rs. 2,21,284.

The matters we have brought before your Excellency, more especially that of railway extension from Mysore, we had the honor of submitting to your Excellency's predecessor, who at the time regretted there were more important works claiming the attention of the Madras Government.

Five years have passed since then, and the trade of this port has further developed, and with a railway and increased facilities for shipping, we anticipate a great future for this port; we would therefore fain hope that the time has come for our wants to be considered of some importance.—*Tellicherry*, 12*th October* 1888.

Copy of memorial to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Tellicherry, 1st October 1883.

SIR,—Railway communication between Coorg and the Malabar Coast has been the subject of consideration at recent meetings of the Malabar Chamber of Commerce and the Coorg Planters' Association, and it has been resolved by these bodies to bring the matter before the Governor in Council with a view of pressing upon the Government its great importance and in order that steps may be taken to carry out the construction of a line.

As Secretaries of these Associations we have accordingly been instructed to forward through you to His Excellency the Governor in Council their views.

It has lately come to their knowledge that there is a prospect of the Mysore State Railway being continued at an early date to the frontier of Coorg, a concession for that purpose having already been granted by the Mysore Government, and they therefore consider this an opportune time for urging the formation of a line from the Malabar Coast to a junction with that railway, as it is felt that any scheme for extending the Mysore Railway in the direction proposed must be very imperfect, if it does not include the larger and by far more important one of completing connection with the West Coast. This, we think, must be obvious to any one who gives the matter a passing thought; for, in bringing the line to the Coorg boundary, the extension can do little more than benefit local traffic, whereas by carrying it on to one of the ports on the Malabar Coast, distant only some 70 miles from the frontier, its utility would not be confined to the districts through which it passed, but would extend to those eastward even of Mysore, giving producers of those parts the option of sending their produce either to the east or west, as circumstances may induce them. As the line stands at present, goods carried by rail from the neighborhood of Mysore have to be conveyed a distance of some 300 miles to reach the eastern seaboard, whereas to this coast only 120 miles from the town of Mysore would have to be traversed. In addition to this, we think, it must be admitted that the natural outlet for a great portion of the export produce of the districts lying even to the east of Mysore is the West Coast, seeing the latter is nearer to the European markets, for which most of it is destined. The extension of the present Mysore line to the Coorg boundary only would do little or nothing to develop the resources of the country through which it passed, seeing the cost that must be incurred in conveying the produce to he east coast. It would not be so, however, if railway communication to the west coast were established, the distance and cost of carriage being relatively small.

As preliminary therefore and apart from the question of traffic, we think, what has already been said clearly shows that such a line as we propose has strong claims to favorable consideration. When, however, it is also shown that the tract of country which such a line would traverse promises to afford ample traffic to render it remunerative, and that on political and military grounds it would be a great advantage, we think there should be no hesitation to its being favorably entertained.

The course which the Associations think the line should take is from the town of Mysore along the valley of the Cauvery and on through what is known as the bamboo coffee district to the western boundary of South Coorg, thence to the port of Tellicherry.

We understand that a line could be carried down the ghât on a comparatively easy gradient, and on to the above port without meeting with any formidable engineering difficulties.

Tellicherry is selected as being at present the chief and most convenient outlet for South Coorg produce and that of neighboring districts, and from its being a port where shipping can be carried on safely throughout the greater part of the year, besides being the centre of a populous district, itself containing 25,000 inhabitants, with the Military station of Cannanore, containing about 25,000, only 12 miles to the north, and Badagara with a population of 13,000, 14 miles south, the three places together forming an important group.

We append statements of the quantities and value of the principal articles of export and import of Tellicherry, the largest portion of which forms the traffic between that port and Coorg. The trade between Cannanore and Coorg is also very considerable, and as the Railway would pass within a distance of 8 or 10 miles of the latter place, it would be made use of for the traffic connected therewith.

Were the proposed line opened, we think we could reckon on a great increase beyond the present traffic, as articles of produce grown above the ghâts as well as on the coast which cannot now bear the heavy cost of transport, would be carried by the Railway, and other products which from the cost of transport to the East Coast cannot be exported at all, would find their way over the shorter distance to Tellicherry. The coffee enterprise in South Coorg, one of the most flourishing districts for that article, would derive fresh impetus from the facility afforded in the transport of produce and the conveyance of fertilizers and also from the planters being able to draw additional labor from the Malabar Coast where much is available, if ready means of conveyance were at hand. The latter, we think, a most important consideration, as it is well known that labor on the Malabar Coast is abundant and cheap, while its scarcity in the planting districts is one of the planters' chief difficulties. At present the cost of carriage of manures is equal to the prime cost of the article, so that with Railway communication a very large increase in their use might be expected. As supplies are drawn from the West Coast, it would add to the traffic of the line.

A large increase in the trade in salt and salted fish, which is already very considerable, would doubtless follow, and these articles would be carried to places at present beyond the range of the transport now available.

We have observed from Colonel Trevor's recent report in connection with Railway projects in this Presidency that the Government recognize the importance of a line from the West Coast towards Mysore as a means of throwing grain into the Mysore districts in times of scarcity, and that it would be of immense value in this respect there cannot be two opinions. When it is considered that grain could be thrown into Mysore simultaneously with supplies from the East Coast and that many, if not most, of these districts are nearer the West than the East Coast, the value to the State of the proposed line must be at once acknowledged. From the statements appended it will be seen that large quantities of rice are at present imported into Tellicherry, Cannanore and Badagara, and a great part of this, notwithstanding the heavy transport charges, is sent into Coorg and Mysore.

At present the large stores of timber in the ghât forest and in the interior of Coorg are only available to a limited extent from the difficulties and cost of transport; with the opening up of a Railway in these parts an important timber trade would doubtless follow. The demand from Bombay for the useful timbers with which these forests abound is large and constant, and the profit to the Government from the sale of such would doubtless be an important item.

As Bombay is only 4 days' sail from Tellicherry, its extensive market would be opened up to the produce of the Mysore and Coorg districts, while these again, would be able to draw therefrom supplies of piece-goods, metals and other European articles for which it is so important an emporium. At present the imports of such goods to Tellicherry and Cannanore for conveyance into the interior is considerable but would be greatly increased, were the remote markets of the Mysore district brought within range by means of a Railway.

A fair amount of passenger traffic may be expected from the numerous towns and villages through or near which the line would pass both above and below the ghâts, and especially if it were taken by such places as Hoonsoor, Amutty, and Verajapett, or the grain market of Gonicopal. The trading enterprise of the Mopalas of the Malabar Coast is well known, and with a Railway running through a productive line of country they would no doubt be found travelling in large numbers. Intercourse between the people of the low country and those above the ghâts would be greatly increased by the ease with which the journey could be performed. At present the ghâts form a formidable barrier to such intercourse.

There would be some traffic in live stock for the requirements of the Cannanore garrison. The Mopalas also are regular consumers of mutton. Supplies of sheep are available in the neighborhood of Mysore.

Along with the statement of imports and exports we give a statement compiled from local information, showing roughly the number of cart-loads of various goods which, it is calculated, passed from the coast to Coorg and Mysore and *vice versâ* during the year. This statement is also useful as showing the variety of articles of trade between these districts.

From a Military point of view the line would be of much value, as it would bring the only important Military station on the West Coast into direct communication with Bangalore and Madras, and from the facilities it would afford in the conveyance of troops, it might be possible to do away with Cannanore altogether, the Bangalore garrison being available in case of disturbance on the West Coast, while in the event of its being desirable to concentrate troops rapidly in the Coorg or Mysore districts, the proposed line would be of great service.

We understand that the agent in this country of a syndicate which is prepared to find the capital and construct such line on certain terms has already been in communication with the Coorg authorities, and we believe, if sufficient encouragement were given by the Government, there would be no difficulty in getting a company to undertake the work.

The statements which we append, giving the quantity and value of the trade likely to contribute to the support of such a Railway, speak for themselves. Pepper and other products of the low country would contribute largely to the traffic of the line, as the cultivation extends quite to the foot of the ghât.

The cost of construction would, we believe, be moderate, if the line be continued on the same gauge as the Mysore State Railway.

On behalf of the above Associations, therefore, we would ask His Excellency to take the matter into consideration, and we trust, from what we have said, he will be satisfied that the scheme is one which commends itself strongly to his attention.

Of the many Railway projects in the South of India which the Government have had under consideration, the Associations feel sure, none surpasses the one proposed in importance or deserves more immediate attention.

We have the honor therefore to request that His Excellency will move the Supreme Government to take up the matter with a view to the work being undertaken.

Address of the Students of the Brennen High School.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the students of the Brennen High School, beg to approach your Excellency as the Representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty with feelings of deep loyalty and extreme reverence. We venture to take this opportunity to bring to Your Excellency's knowledge that the ever-increasing strength of the school-going population in this part of the country demands the establishment of a second-grade college in this town. This would be the means of diffusing education more freely to the inhabitants of North Malabar, for at present many of those who pass the Matriculation have to discontinue their studies for want of funds to meet the various items of expenses they would have to incur in taking up their residence at Calicut or other places to study for the higher examinations. We humbly hope that this prayer of ours will meet with deserving consideration.

It now remains for us to earnestly request Your Excellency to accept again our heartfelt gratitude and renewed thanks for your presence on this occasion. We heartily wish you a safe and prosperous journey, a bright and happy stay in this Presidency and a prolonged and glorious life in the future.—*Tellicherry, 12th October* 1888.

To Lord Connemara.

From Innisfail—th' Emerald Isle,
To Tropic Ind—our Queen's best gem,
You've come, most noble Lord, to toil,
And leave behind an envious name.
From where sweet Coo'm with placid flow,
Doth join the mighty parent Bay,
Your sapient mandates daily go,
Each adding to your name a ray
Of glory that will last thro' time,
And be of other men the boast,
When we who people now this clime,
Shall in the Past's great gulf be lost.
Most noble Lord, to-day we feel,
—The students of the Brennen School—
More thankful for the nation's weal,
Enjoyed of England's golden rule;
For in our midst we see you here—
Our hearts in joy rise at the sight,
For to those hearts you are most dear—
Defender of the Just, the Right!
Right welcome, Connemara fair,
Our warmest wishes take with you;
When'er our souls we lift in prayer,
Connemara then will have his due.
(And she too hers—our Island Queen,
Our Empress Great, our Mother Good!
For whom, tho' oceans roll between,
We'd gladly yield our heart's best blood.)
When once again in Erin's home,
Where shamrocks bloom and lyres sound sweet,
Remember with what joy, a throng
Of students did your coming greet.

His Excellency's Speech at the Brennen High School.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I am sure we have all experienced much pleasure in witnessing this interesting ceremony. I have had many opportunities of visiting schools in nearly every district of this Presidency, and I do not think you have any cause to be ashamed of the progress that has been made in education in this place. It has always given me particular pleasure to be able to congratulate that class of boys which is generally speaking backward in education throughout the Presidency, I mean Muhammadan boys; and here I find that the Moplah community are taking advantage of the education that lies at their doors and are sending their boys to school in large numbers. More than this, I observe that prizes have been given by Moplah gentlemen for Moplah boys who have distinguished themselves. One boy who has earned the reputation of being the best behaved in the school is a Moplah; and I hope his example will be followed by his class of people not only in this school, but also in the whole of Malabar, where we hope to see all Muhammadans leading peaceful and enlightened lives. The recitation we have heard to-day from boys who wished to be carpenters, blacksmiths and goldsmiths shows that technical education is very popular here in theory at any rate, and if these boys in afterlife actually take an interest in these trades and occupations, it will be a very great thing for themselves, for their families and for their community in general. Gentlemen, you have not heard the report read, but I dare say you have had an opportunity of reading it like myself. It gives me great pleasure to congratulate the headmaster of the school upon the success of the exertions he and his colleagues are making to render this school as effigient and useful as possible. I observe that there is a paragraph in the report stating that you are inspired here with that quality without which no institution can prosper, that is, ambition, which is evinced by your desire that the school shall be raised to the rank of a second-grade college. I cannot promise that this shall be done, because it is a matter which must first be considered in the Educational Department, but I am very glad to find that you have so prosperous a high school as to desire to be made a college. Indeed this school tested in every way was never so prosperous as at the present time, whether you test it by the numbers of boys who pass their examinations, or by the strength of the attendance, a result which is due no doubt in a great measure to the headmaster's exertions, for no school can prosper unless the headmaster is industrious and intelligent and has his heart in his work. I must say that I know that the head of your municipality also has the interests of education very strongly at heart. In the recitation we have just heard one of the boys said, that when he became a schoolmaster he would give his pupils a great many holidays. I shall imitate his example by asking the headmaster to give the boys at least one day's holiday in commemoration of my visit here to-day. I hope, boys, that you will all enjoy it very much and spend it in active exercise and in playing games, which I have seen you playing since my arrival here and which, in many parts of India, are not greatly practiced, such as cricket and tennis. In any case believe that I shall always take an interest in your physical and intellectual exercises and shall be glad if you will retain in your recollection myself and my visit on this occasion.

Address of the Councillors of the Municipality of Cannanore.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Councillors of the Municipality of Cannanore, beg most respectfully to approach Your Excellency with this address of welcome on the occasion of Your Excellency's visit to this station.

We deem it no small honor to us and to the people whom we represent, that Your Excellency has been pleased thus to visit us, and we wish it were in our power to offer to Your Excellency a more fitting reception. But with the removal of the greater part of the garrison, the prosperity of the town has sensibly declined and much of its ancient glory has departed from Cannanore. We are aware that the reasons of State which led to a diminution of the Military force stationed here are paramount and we loyally acquiesce in the orders which Government have been pleased to pass. At the same time we respectfully beg to bring to Your Excellency's notice the fact, of which there is ample evidence on every side, that we have suffered both socially and financially and we venture to express a hope that if a local habitation in this part of India is ever required for any portion of Her Majesty's troops, the suitability of Cannanore may be remembered.

We regret that the condition of the municipality is not so prosperous as we could wish and that many urgent reforms have to be postponed owing to want of funds.

All the taxes except those on houses and land have already reached the maximum allowed by law, and the limits of the municipality are already so large that any extension would not only render the corporation unwieldy, but would burden with municipal taxes many who cannot share in municipal benefits. We trust however by strict economy and careful management to be able gradually to effect the improvements which are so much required, especially in the old town, and to show that we are not unworthy of the boon of Local Self-Government.

We are glad to hear that the Madras Railway Company has the extension of the line to this place in contemplation and we beg Your Excellency will view with favor this proposal, which, if carried out, will materially improve the condition of the people and cause a revival of trade.

In conclusion, we wish Your Excellency and Lady Connemara long life, health and prosperity and humbly hope that when Your Excellency's career as Governor of this Presidency terminates, Your Excellency will continue to have the welfare of the people of this Presidency at heart. We further beg Your Excellency will convey to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, our heartfelt loyalty and deep gratitude for all the great blessings which we enjoy under Her Most Benign Government; and we pray to the Almighty that Her Majesty may long live to reign over us.—*Cannanore, 13th October* 1888.

His Excellency's Reply.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I am sorry to hear that your municipality is not in so flourishing a financial condition as we all wish. This feature is more marked in my mind as I have just come from Tellicherry, where I find a more favorable state of things exists, and where it gave me great pleasure to see that the details of Local Self-Government are being carried out in a satisfactory manner. However there are special causes at Cannanore which render your position a little difficult for the time. The removal of the troops has no doubt withdrawn a certain amount of trade and led to a dislocation of certain branches of commerce. I cannot hold out to you any hope that troops will again be quartered here in such numbers as formerly, but I will bear in mind your wish that this should continue to be a Military station if occasion should arise.

With respect to the rail road which you mention, personally I should be very glad to see a rail road to Cannanore, but from the answers your Chairman has just given to the questions put to him, I doubt, if you have considered fully, what prospects there are of such an extension proving remunerative. I am glad to hear that you are paying attention to the sanitation of the town, and particularly to old town, which much needs attention.

As the Representative of Her Majesty here, it gives me great pleasure to hear your assurances of loyalty, which I know are sincere, and I must congratulate you on the proofs you gave of it at the Jubilee, and on the warm reception given to myself on the present occasion as Her Majesty's Representative in this Presidency.

Address of the Municipal Councillors of Mangalore.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Municipal Councillors of Mangalore, beg to approach Your Excellency on this occasion of Your Excellency's first visit to these parts with an expression of our hearty welcome and gratitude for the honor conferred on us.

This town has been under Municipal administration for over twenty years, during which period the Municipal representatives have always endeavoured to the best of their power to meet the requirements of the townspeople. The Local Self-Government scheme to which Your Excellency's lamented and illustrious brother gave the impetus, has been, we are glad to say, a success in this town.

At a general meeting of the townspeople, held on the 14th ultimo, in connection with Your Excellency's expected arrival, we have been entrusted with the duty of representing their wants and wishes.

The trade of this town is laboring under a great disadvantage owing to the frequent shifting of the bar, which has rendered the river shallow at the usual place of landing and shipping opposite to the Custom House, thus making it more inconvenient and expensive than before to convey both merchandise and passengers on boats to the roadstead. To remedy this, it has been suggested that the extension of the Bunder as far as the old Marine Yard, known as the Salt Kottars, will, by facilitating shipments, save both time and money and thus materially conduce to the prosperity of the town which has been steadily growing in trade, population and industries. We have no doubt that the outlay on this work will, besides converting an unhealthy and unsightly swamp into valuable ground and improving the frontage of the back-water, yield a suitable return to the State, such as has resulted from a similar reclamation made some 30 years ago on that part of the Bunder which is now the site of important mercantile and other buildings. This project, we beg to suggest, can be carried out with the aid of the local Port Fund, which we understand now amounts to upwards of half a lakh of rupees. We therefore respectfully beg that Your Excellency may be pleased to sanction the reclamation and extension of the Bunder, as above indicated, and thus confer on this port the boon so greatly needed in the interests of trade.

There is another want of the townspeople, which we feel bound to lay before Your Excellency for favorable consideration. The town is without a suitable building for convening public meetings on important occasions and for use as a Public Library and Reading Room. This want will be supplied if the building, which was formerly the Museum and which is now occupied partly as the Municipal Office and partly by the Public Works Department, be placed wholly at

the disposal of the Municipality. The Municipal Council have had the matter under their consideration for some time past, and there can be no doubt that the building, apart from its most favorable situation, is in every way best suited for the purpose in view.

One more subject which we would beg to urge on Your Excellency's attention on the present occasion is the want of a suitable site and building for the Municipal Middle School. The school is now conducted in a hired house, ill-suited for the purpose, and which is without any place for a gymnasium and play-ground. A site was purchased by the Municipality some time ago for constructing a school-house, but as it was afterwards found unsuitable on sanitary and other grounds, its sale has been decided upon with the sanction of Your Excellency's Government. We beg to say that the site of the old Taluk Kacheri building is available for the above purpose, as a site elsewhere for the construction of a new Kacheri has been selected. A grant of the site of the Kacheri to the Municipality, together with the materials of the building which will have to be dismantled, will place the community of this town under great obligation to Government, as the said place is most favorably situated, being in the centre of the town.

There are a few other subjects which have been proposed to us by the townspeople to be submitted to Your Excellency's benign consideration, but we defer them to be represented hereafter in the ordinary course.

In conclusion, we wish Your Excellency a happy and successful completion of your tour.

Praying for the future prosperity and welfare of Your Excellency and Lady Connemara.—

Mangalore, 15*th October* 1888.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I first have great pleasure in performing a duty that is incumbent on me upon this occasion before any other, that is, of expressing, in the name of Her Majesty, my great gratitude for the very cordial reception that you have given to myself as Her humble representative. I am quite sure that the splendour of your reception is due to the feeling of loyalty which you express in your address, and to the feeling of attachment to the Throne which you all entertain, and not to any merits you may have been kind enough to imagine that I possess myself. Your address refers to a great number of very interesting subjects, and I have been enlightened during the last two or three minutes by Mr. Shiva Row on several details which I was anxious to understand. With respect to the prolongation of the bunder, nobody can enter Mangalore by river without seeing that, provided that river does not open its mouth in another place, such prolongation is very desirable. But rivers have an unfortunate and uncomfortable way of opening their mouths in different times at different places, and therefore we must be quite sure that the mouth that is now open will continue to be open before any decision can be arrived at. I cannot give a decision upon this occasion as to the financial and engineering questions involved. All I can say is that the matter shall have my most favorable consideration. For myself, I shall be very glad if we can, in response to the public spirit that I find so active here in Mangalore, fall in with your wishes. As regards the necessity for increasing port dues, I hope that it may not arise, but we find so much public spirit manifested here that I daresay you would not shrink from incurring an increase if required in bringing out great public improvements. In England our harbours have been made for the most part by local exertions, and a consideration of the fact that local responsibility acts as a stimulus to local effort prompted my lamented brother, to whom you have been good enough to allude, to introduce, as far as possible, the system of local self-government. With regard to the Town Hall or Library which you propose, that also is a question which shall receive my attention. If I can assist you in any way by promoting the exchange of any buildings which we possess, I shall be very glad; but that is a subject we must consider in communication with the Public Works Department. I think I may say the same thing with regard to the school. We are all interested in the promotion of education, and I observe that one of your drawbacks is that you have no place for a gymnasium—an institution which we recognize as one of the first necessities of all schools; I hope most sincerely that you will not be without a gymnasium for long. I observe that you have always endeavoured to meet the requirements of the townspeople. We are watching with very great pleasure—I cannot say with anxiety, because we have not much anxiety about it—the progress of local self-government all over the Presidency, and although there may be a few municipalities that are backward owing to various circumstances, on the whole local self-government is a success throughout the Presidency. I attribute that in great measure to the advance that has taken place in education of late years, I have no doubt that the Municipality at Mangalore is perfectly conscious of that fact, and as education facilitates the working of Municipalities, so I am quite sure will Municipalities in their turn do everything they can to promote education. I hope to have the opportunity of visiting many institutions in the town before I leave, and I can only say now what I said when I began, that I feel extremely grateful to you, gentlemen, for having shown so much of public spirit in preparing for me this most beautiful pandal and for giving me the warm and very hearty reception which I have just received. I shall report it to the Secretary of State and I am quite sure that he will report it to Her Majesty, and that she will, as she always does, most gladly recognize the loyalty and good feeling that is displayed in all parts of India by Her Indian subjects.

Address of the Students of the Government College, Mangalore.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the students of the Government College, Mangalore, beg most respectfully to approach Your Excellency with an humble address on the occasion of Your Excellency's first visit to the town of Mangalore.

We feel it to be our primary and most pleasant duty to join with our countrymen in offering Your Excellency a most hearty welcome to our town.

It is with the highest respect and deepest gratitude that we address Your Excellency, whose family connexions call up a variety of associations to the mind of every student of Indian history. We cherish with grateful admiration the memory of Lord Dalhousie, Your Excellency's father-in-law, who did probably more than any other Governor-General for the extension, consolidation and the material progress of the British dominions in Hindustan. We, students, remember with special delight and thankfulness his connexion with the establishment of the Indian Universities, which owe their origin to that energetic statesman. And need we say that we recall to our minds with the deepest affection the name of Your Excellency's noble and lamented brother, who was "one of the most promising and popular Viceroys of India?"

Your Excellency's name is held dear by millions of people, over whom Your Excellency has been called to rule, for various reasons, among which we beg to mention the lively interest which Your Excellency has invariably evinced in the cause of education in this Presidency.

We, the students of the Government College, Mangalore, and our parents, are, above all others in the Presidency, under a deep debt of obligation to Your Excellency, and will ever hold Your Excellency's rule in grateful remembrance for having sanctioned the levy of the reduced rate of fees in our college, and insured the continuance of the college as a Government institution, which we hope will be practically for an indefinite period. In this connexion we cannot help expressing our obligations to our popular District Judge, Mr. Best, and to our late Collector, Mr. Sturrock, whose suggestions, based upon their local experience, did material service to our cause; and to our present worthy Collector, Mr. Wynne, who was good enough to communicate the sense of the people to Government.

In conclusion, we wish a long and prosperous life for Your Excellency and Lady Connemara.

Mangalore, 15*th October* 1888.

His Excellency's Reply.

STUDENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE,—You rightly credit me with having the cause of education dearly at heart, and I must add that it gives me great satisfaction to see so fine a body of students as is gathered together here to-day. I hope that you will all bear well in mind the fact that physical and intellectual education should go hand in hand, and that strength of body is as essential to success as strength of mind. At Tellicherry I saw the school boys engaged in playing cricket, and in these days of competition and examinations, it is only those who unite physical strength with intellectual acquirements who can count on success. You are good enough to mention reasons connected with my family which should give me a special interest in the cause of education. My father-in-law, Lord Dalhousie, is generally remembered for the conspicuous part he played in the extension and consolidation of the Indian Empire, but his heart was in fact more set upon the arts of peace than upon those necessary, and to him unwelcome, acts of annexation with which his name is chiefly associated. For instance, it was he who first established in this country the system of telegraphs which now extend in an unbroken line from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. This is not the only one amongst many reasons why we should venerate his name. Another reason, which naturally appears to you the best of all, is, that it was he who inaugurated the system of University education upon the lines which have been followed to this day. You also mention my brother, Lord Mayo; and almost every address I receive contains an appreciative mention of the life he spent in the service of his country and a touching allusion to the death he met in the Andamans, whither he had gone to see if he might alleviate the lot of the prisoner and the captive. To the names of these two illustrious men, to quote the eloquent words used by the present Viceroy in regard to my brother, "the affectionate reminiscences of the people of India cling with undying fidelity," and this fact should encourage you and all others in endeavouring to lead lives of public usefulness, and to remember that there is no better precept than that it is sweet to live and die for one's country. You refer in grateful terms to the action of the Government in conceding to this institution a reduced rate of fees, and it gives me great pleasure on this occasion to call public attention to the fact that this concession is not so much due to the indulgence or even to the justice of Government, as to the public spirit of this place, which so largely endowed this college with private funds as to give it a claim on Government to wholly exceptional treatment.

In saying good bye to you, I have only to add that I shall always retain a pleasant recollection of this visit.

Address of the Members of the Toddy-drawing Community of Mangalore.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the undersigned members of the toddy-drawing community of Mangalore, most humbly beg to approach Your Excellency on this auspicious occasion of Your Excellency's visit to this district, in the sanguine hope of obtaining at Your Excellency's hands consideration and redress for the unbearable and unprecedented hardship to which, owing to our misfortune, we have been subjected—a hardship which is calculated in the first instance to deprive us of our daily bread by practically operating as a bar to the exercise of our wonted profession of tapping.

2. Lest by presenting a lengthy memorial, we should occupy too much of Your Excellency's precious time, we respectfully venture to confine ourselves to the salient features of the calamity which hangs over our heads.

3. In 1886 was introduced the new Abkári system with the object (as the Collector of the district assured us by his notification, dated 25th March 1886) of licensing toddy-drawers "individually to manufacture and sell toddy instead of farming out the exclusive privilege of both manufacture and sale to renters within local areas," in order to "prevent exactions by the latter from the former under various pretexts and to allow toddy-drawers to pursue their occupation unmolested on payment of a moderate fee direct to the Revenue authorities."

4. The moderate fee alluded to in the foregoing paragraph was, in the first year of the introduction of the new system, fixed at Rs. 18 per annum for each individual license. In the next year, it was raised to Rs. 24. From October next, Government have decided to enhance the rate to Rs. 36 in the town and the surrounding belt of villages, and in addition to this high rate, the Government have withdrawn the privilege hitherto allowed to licensees, of selling their toddy at the foot of the tree or in an open shed in the garden in which tapping is carried on. It is further ordered that all toddy drawn under tree-tapping licenses should be conveyed direct to any licensed distillery or toddy-shop immediately the pots containing it are removed from the trees.

5. Under the superseded system a tapper could sell as much of his toddy as possible between sunrise and sunset, either at the foot of the tree or in an open shed, the surplus, if any, being conveyed in the evening either to a licensed shop or to a distillery. Now that there is to be no distillery in the town or within a convenient distance from Mangalore, the licensed distillery being located at Mulki (which is 18 miles from Mangalore), a tapper must needs take his toddy to a licensed shopkeeper and sell it to him at any price he may offer, so that the object which the Government had in view—namely, to allow toddy-drawers to pursue their occupation unmolested—is frustrated by the changes decided on by Government.

6. We beg to enclose copy of a petition forwarded to the Secretary to Your Excellency's Government in the Revenue Department, through the Collector of the district, who had the kindness to forward it with his favorable remarks for the consideration of Your Excellency; but we have not had the good fortune of receiving any favorable order upon it, notwithstanding that we have very clearly shown therein (1) that the idea of conveying toddy from Mangalore to the proposed distillery at Mulki is one that ought to be abandoned no sooner than it is conceived, and (2) that a tapper's annual net profit under the present system would be Rs. 40-6-6, or Anna one and Pies nine a day, whereas a day-laborer earns as much as Annas four a day.

7. The prohibition by Government of tree-foot sales, coupled with the raising of the tapping fee as much as 50 per cent., is in no way calculated to bring in any benefit whatever to the tappers, and it is impossible to know the object aimed at by Government in levying any fee at all for permission to tap. It being clear that a tapper must pay a fee of Rs. 36, if he at all chooses to pursue his profession, one might at first sight believe that Your Excellency's Government has resolved upon imposing a prohibitive rate on each tapper in order to minimize the production of toddy with the view of ultimately suppressing the industry altogether as being obnoxious. But such does not appear to be the intention of Government for obvious reasons. We are afraid either that the probable profits of a tapper have been assumed to be much higher than they actually are, or that the relation between the tapper and the shopkeeper has been considered as a friendly one.

8. It requires no proof that no person embarks in a venture unless he is sure of obtaining at least a moderate return for the funds laid out, but the profession of a tapper has under the new rules assumed quite a different character from what under ordinary circumstances it would be, inasmuch as it is beyond controversy that the very first question which suggests itself to the town tapper is—What is to be done with the toddy drawn? The only answer to this is—Sell it to a shopkeeper for the lowest possible price at which he offers to buy it, or destroy it altogether and live upon nothing.

9. The tapping population of the town is by no means small and each household contains on an average three members accustomed to the art of tapping, but on the whole only one of them can contrive to take out a license and pursue his profession and that by depending almost entirely upon shopkeepers for pecuniary assistance. Tree-foot sales being prohibited and no distillery allowed for the town, a tapper has no hold whatever upon the shopkeeper, who on the other hand can dictate his own terms to the tappers, who must either submit to him or give up their profession. From a financial point of view, the latter alternative alone has to be accepted by the tapper.

This state of things must necessarily result in every tapper becoming a vagabond, whereas under the superseded system at least one-third of the tapping population could obtain a living, though by borrowing tapping fees from the shopkeepers.

10. If it be the object of Government to levy a tax on the profession of tapping, we need hardly suggest to Your Excellency that the present rate of fee is abnormally high. Compared with the rates of profession tax levied under Municipal and Income Tax Acts, the tapping license fee is, we humbly venture to submit, inapplicable to the circumstances of tappers. It is upon the *sale* of toddy and arrack that a tax must properly fall, as was the case during the time previous to the passing of Act I of 1886, a tapper, under the old Act pursuing his calling free of all tax, while shopkeepers who were both toddy-sellers and distillers of arrack paid taxes in the shape of rents. A tapper's income being so low as not to justify the imposition of a tax on his profession, the magnitude of the difficulty which is now thrown in the way of the exercise of his time-honored calling to which he has from the time of his ancestors clung, is, we respectfully beg to say, a matter for the serious consideration of Your Excellency, more especially as it involves a question of the daily bread of a large class of people having no other source of living and accustomed to no other art of calling than tapping, and now that our shores have been hallowed by the gracious contact of Your Excellency's feet, we most earnestly solicit Your Excellency's consideration to the pitiable situation of our community and pray that Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to remit the tapping fees altogether, and thereby protect us from the utter ruin which must otherwise necessarily ensue.

For which act of justice we shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.—*Mangalore, 16th October* 1888.

His Excellency's Reply.

TODDY TAPPERS,—It is not usual for a Governor to receive a petition presented by such a large number of people; but as it is my duty to hear all grievances as far as possible in whatever manner they are represented, I have thought it best to receive you here, in a body, this morning. I must remind you in the first place that the toddy-tappers of South Canara are not so heavily taxed as are those of Malabar; and I am very sorry to hear that you have all joined in a strike. At the same time, although you have done a foolish thing in striking, I think it likely that you have been influenced by people who have not much real interest in your welfare. I assume none the less that all of you here are men of good character who are anxious to earn a livelihood in an honest manner, and therefore I shall, when I go back to Madras, consider your petition in conference with my colleagues in the Government. You must not from that take it for granted that your petition is to be favorably entertained, but it will be carefully considered, and the wish of the Government is that the toddy-drawers of Mangalore should be put on the same footing as those of Malabar and the rest of the Presidency. There is one thing of which I should like to remind you. If the license fee is higher than it was before, you can make up the difference by charging a higher price to the shopkeeper for the toddy you sell him. I hope at all events that you will pursue your industry, and make a good livelihood from it in the future, as you have in the past.

Address of the Children of the St. Ann's and the Victoria Girls' School, Mangalore.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the children of the St. Ann's and the Victoria Girls' Schools, hail Your Excellency's presence amongst us with special delight. This visit is to us a token of the interest Your Excellency takes in the progress of female education in general, and a reward for the successful efforts which in this same cause have been made by our institutions in particular. Your Excellency will, we are sure, be pleased to learn that we highly appreciate the unrelenting efforts made by the dear Reverend Sisters, our teachers, to whom His Lordship our Bishop has entrusted the care of our welfare. They not only take all possible pains to develop our understanding by literary accomplishments, but they are even more earnestly intent, both by word and example, upon training our will to self-control, and adorning our hearts with the habits of virtue which alone can secure us lasting happiness. We thank Your Excellency most heartily for your kind condescension.

There is but one thing we cannot help regretting, and this is the absence of Lady Connemara on this happy occasion. May we take the liberty of asking Your Excellency to inform Her Ladyship of our sentiments of respectful regard.

Recommending ourselves and both our institutions also for the future to your high favor.—*Mangalore, 17th October* 1888.

His Excellency's Reply.

RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP AND REVEREND SISTERS OF THE MISSION,—It has given me great pleasure to come here to-day and see so many children looking so bright and happy. Female education is one of the great questions of the day, and it is impossible to foresee how far reaching the results will be of the efforts that are now being made by devoted men and women throughout this country, amongst whom none are more devoted than yourselves. I have not seen anywhere a school which appears, so far as I can judge, to be more successful than this is, and I must congratulate the girls who have taken part in the very interesting programme that has been gone through, on their proficiency in declamation and calisthenics, as well as in other branches of education.

Address at St. Aloysius's College, Mangalore.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We the Rector, Principal, Professors, Masters and Pupils of St. Aloysius's College, Mangalore, have much pleasure in approaching Your Excellency to offer you a loyal and hearty welcome to this institution, and to thank you warmly and sincerely for the distinguished honor you have been pleased graciously to confer on us. This is the second red-letter day of the kind which will be noted in our annals; that marking Your Excellency's immediate predecessor the Right Honorable Sir M. E. Grant-Duff's visit, in September 1884, being the first.

Our college, while laudably ambitious in its educational aspirations, is but young in years, having been founded by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus in 1880, with 150 pupils, at the urgent request of the Catholic population of the Collectorate of Canara, in which Catholics are very numerous; as, in this town of Mangalore alone, there are over 10,000 (including some 1,000 children of a teachable age), with 60,000 Catholics in the rest of the Diocese comprising South Canara and North Malabar. In its infancy, the college consisted of three classes only—the two Fourth Classes and the Fifth—which were accommodated elsewhere. In 1881, the Matriculation Class was added; in 1882, the college was affiliated to the University of Madras as far as the F.A. Examination; and, last year, candidates for the B.A. degree were received. The present building, which, Your Excellency will have already observed, is splendidly situated, was opened at the beginning of 1885, the site being the munificent gift of the late Mr. Lawrence Lobo Prabhu. The institution, although intended chiefly for Catholics, admits students of all classes and creeds, and now counts between 300 and 400 names on its rolls; its working expenses are defrayed by means of a Government grant-in-aid and the fees, but chiefly with funds supplied by the Mission.

The results obtained at the various University and other examinations, as measured by the return of successful candidates and the positions since occupied by them in Government and other employment, have proved highly satisfactory, on the whole; the number of passes in the Middle School Examination, for the five years ending 1887, amounting to 170; those in the Matriculation, since 1881, to 154; and those in the F. A. Class, since 1883, to 30. In a few weeks more, other literary and mathematical athletes, whose names have already been submitted, will try a fall in the University arena, and let us wish them hearty Godspeed in the hard and honorable struggle.

Hand in hand, however, with the interests of higher education must those of middle class instruction be consulted. Thus, while earnestly desirous of establishing, with such cordial co-operation as a generous and enlightened Government may be prepared courteously to extend to us, a Science Class in connection with the B.A. course of studies, with the requisite Chemical Laboratory—a prospective boon and benefit to the Collectorate and the District around—the authorities of the college intend, with the blessing of Heaven, to open, next year, Commercial and Technical Classes, and, in all probability, a Training School for Teachers.

Last, but not least of all, a passing reference must be made to our Library and our Game Club. The pupils of the higher classes cordially appreciate and largely avail themselves of the advantages afforded by the former, and special attention is devoted and encouragement held out to all to relax the mind and exercise and invigorate the body in the cricket or football field, and at lawn tennis and such like pleasurable pastimes. It is very gratifying to have to state that the boys enter heart and soul into the spirit of these various forms of recreation and diversion, and that our Cricket Club has been in a position to accept challenges from, and hold its own against, the Station Club.

Warmly and respectfully thanking Your Excellency once again for the honor you have bestowed on us, in the best interests of education, of which the late Earl of Mayo, Your Excellency' lamented brother, was so doughty and devoted a champion.—*Mangalore, 17th October* 1888.

His Excellency's Reply.

FATHER RECTOR, PROFESSORS AND PUPILS OF ST. ALOYSIUS'S COLLEGE,—This is the second occasion on which I have had the great pleasure of visiting a Jesuit College in this Presidency, and I should be very ungrateful, even when receiving so enthusiastic a welcome as I have to-day, if I did not remember that which I received last year at the hands of the Father Rector and Professors of the Jesuit College at Trichinopoly. The reception which I met with at Trichinopoly was of such a character as to prepare me for the most kind, graceful and demonstrative welcome which I have received at the hands of the Jesuit Mission at Mangalore to-day. The address which has been read to me affords ample proof, were it needed, of the rapid success of your College, and Mr. Lobo, who generously gave the magnificent site on which this institution has been built, would be glad indeed if he could see the imposing building by which it is now occupied, and hear your account of the successes of the students educated within its walls. If you continue to progress at the present rate, it is difficult to say where you will stop. There is ample evidence on all sides that the motto in front of me "*labor omnia vincit*" is most literally interpreted, and most practically followed here. Indeed, no Society in the world has acted up to that precept more continuously and successfully than the Society of Jesus; and it is no matter for surprise that some of its most successful efforts should find place so near the tomb of St. Francis Xavier, which I hope myself within a few days to visit. I am glad to observe from the report that while most successful in higher education, you do not, from the heights of Parnassus, neglect that middle-class instruction which is suitable to the valleys below. I also observe with great satisfaction that physical education is looked upon as all important, and I have great pleasure in emphasising this feature of the management of this great institution, because by some mistake an impression seems to exist that it has been neglected. It is very pleasing to see so many gentlemen from different parts of Europe engaged together in one common work of education in this place, and among them I rejoice to see a compatriot of my own, who has exiled himself for this purpose from the land of the Shamrock, of which Miss Lobo has told us this morning. If, when my successor visits Mangalore, he finds that this College has progressed in at all the same measure as it has between the visits of myself and my predecessor, he will indeed have great cause for satisfaction. It remains for me to express the pleasure with which I see that music, a most important factor in education, is by no means neglected here, and to ask that the boys may be given a holiday in commemoration of my visit. I dare say they will object, but I must remind them that holidays are a necessary incident of school-life, and that discipline must be maintained.

Address of Representatives of the inhabitants of the South Canara District.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—With sentiments of profound respect, we, the undersigned, on behalf of the population of this district, beg to welcome Your Excellency on your first visit to these parts.

2 Out of the way as our district may be, it yields to none in loyal devotion to the Throne of our Gracious Empress, as whose representative we tender to Your Excellency the assurance of our earnest gratitude for all the blessings of liberty and good government we have enjoyed under Her rule. Impartial administration of justice, the repression of crime, the opening of new roads, the establishment of schools and the general elevation of the people without distinction of caste and creed—these are some of the boons conferred upon us which we would single out for special acknowledgment.

3 At a representative meeting of the leading members of all classes, held on the 18th of last month, we have been charged to lay before Your Excellency some of our most pressing wants and grievances, in the hope that Your Excellency's Government will contribute towards the increased prosperity of the district by ordering needful measures to be taken.

4 The most urgent of our needs is the improvement of the existing means of communication. Of all the districts in the Presidency, South Canara alone suffers from complete isolation for five months in the year, when the south-west monsoon cuts up the roads and renders our numerous streams impassable, while communication by sea, for the time, altogether ceases.

5 We submit that a considerable revenue has been drawn every year from this district, but the Government has never yet undertaken a public work of any magnitude for our benefit. Remembering what the Government has done elsewhere in this Presidency, we feel that it would be but fair to call upon it for help in a matter of such vital importance to us.

6 A most keenly-felt want is that of a railway to connect our district with Mysore and Coorg. It is with these rich neighbouring Provinces that our extensive and increasing inland trade is carried on. Moreover, the hill-sides on the frontier and the adjacent territory are dotted with coffee, cardamom and pepper plantations, many of which are owned by natives of our district. We are placed, however, at so serious a disadvantage in keeping up our communications with these localities that all our enterprise is crippled and our trade grievously hampered.

A railway line will not only attract to this direction all the export trade of the west of Mysore and Coorg, with its unlimited possibilities as regards coffee, spices, timber and even gold, but will give a fresh impetus to the speculative energy of our citizens. A greater flow of wealth to our country to be utilized in developing local resources will certainly result from the project. The lands now lying waste in the sparsely-populated interior will then be eagerly taken up, conducing alike to the greater prosperity of the country and increased revenue to Government.

We have long been promised a canal along the coast. We pray that, at least, the waterway from Mangalore to Kundapur be taken in hand, as only 23 miles of canal will then have to be excavated to complete the communication by water now existing for quite 38 miles.

In the absence of a railway and a canal, the inconvenience caused by the general want of bridges is very great. Not one of the twenty streams, however small, that have to be crossed on the journey by the Coast road, has been bridged. The funds at the disposal of the local Public Works Department are utterly inadequate to our requirements. Overtaxed as we are, we cannot sufficiently regret the action of Government in withdrawing the annual grant, till lately given, for the maintenance of the trunk roads leading to Agumba, Charmady, Mercara and Manjerabad. These and the Coast road are admittedly imperial highways, and, in fairness, the cost of perfecting and maintaining them ought to be borne wholly by Government.

The only objection that has been put forward to improving our harbours is that our rivers combine with the sea to make good anchorages impracticable. Mangalore, through which the best part of our import and export trade passes, can, however, be rendered a much safer port by placing groynes at intervals in order to narrow the channels of the Gurpur and Netravati rivers. Malpe and Kundapur, the ports next in importance, are not yet provided even with quays, and we hope, therefore, that the estimates already made for this purpose will be sanctioned.

We most respectfully beg to press upon Your Excellency's attention the injustice of enhancing the assessment levied upon the lands in this district, which is almost entirely dependent upon agriculture. We commend the memorial already submitted by us in this behalf to Your Excellency's benevolent consideration. Even the Mula Pattahs granted after the British conquest evidence the well-known fact that the landholders of South Canara are no mere middlemen, farmers of revenue or leaseholders under Government, but the real proprietors of the soil. The Honorable East India Company's administration condemned the arbitrary exactions of Hyder and Tippu, and always upheld our rights.

It is the landholders alone who have, without any aid from Government, brought the fields and gardens of this hilly and rocky country to their present state of cultivation. The heavy rainfall, in the absence of irrigation works, does not help us much, owing to the conformation of the country and the geological peculiarities of the soil. It even has a prejudicial effect, in one point of view, as it washes away a good deal of the vegetable manure so indispensable for cultivation.

Not to speak of Mulageni leases, which, binding the lessor to receive a fixed rent in perpetuity, form a characteristic peculiarity of the country, all transactions concerning immovable property have been effected on the faith of the fixity of the assessment. Any enhancement, therefore, will entail great and irreparable losses on the numerous section of the inhabitants who have sunk their capital on land.

A comparison of the statistics of the cultivated area of the district with its total extent will suffice to dispel the illusion that we are lightly assessed. In fact, not five per cent. of the total area is under cultivation, and the assessment collected exceeds in proportion that of many other Collectorates of the Madras Presidency.

Should the Government desire to be convinced of the fair incidence of the land-tax now levied, we entreat Your Excellency to depute, as Settlement Officer, a gentleman who has had long experience of the district. He should not only be fully conversant with the peculiarities of our land tenures, but should also sympathise with the needs and long-cherished feelings of the cultivating classes, patiently listening to all their representations.

We would most strongly deprecate the enactment of a Tenancy Law for this district at variance with established customs and usages. The Bill recently circulated—even overlooking its defects of procedure—is one that cannot be applied to us. Mulageni tenants are not affected by its provisions, while it would be altogether inequitable to confer occupancy rights upon our Chalgeni lessees. These latter, by the custom of the country, do not invest any capital of their own on their holdings, which they are bound to surrender at the end of each agricultural year.

Not merely have we been deprived of our ancient privileges in our forests, but stringent rules are enforced placing numerous obstacles in the way of the cultivators and the poor generally. These are sorely pressed by the vexatious restrictions put upon the use and enjoyment of the trees planted and reared by themselves on the strength of their immemorial rights. They cannot even secure a sufficiency of the vegetable manure they need for actual cultivation, or of firewood to cook their daily food, except at exorbitant cost. The question is so grave that we venture to suggest to Your Excellency the advisability of having it thoroughly examined by a special Commission of Officers well acquainted with the characteristics of this district.

A much needed concession is the issue of salt free of duty for agricultural purposes. After what we have said of the effect of our rainfall, we feel sure that Your Excellency will not decline to accede to our request.

The hardships that have been brought upon the poor and industrious class of Billavars or toddy-drawers by the excessive fees demanded for licenses and the prohibition of sales at the foot of trees tapped deserve speedy redress at the hands of Your Excellency.

The properties of our temples and mosques are far from being well managed. We hope that it will not be out of place to pray Your Excellency to initiate some reform in a matter which touches the deepest susceptibilities of the races constituting our population.

Your Excellency, we are afraid we have trespassed too long upon your indulgence, but we feel confident that our representations will receive at Your Excellency's hands the consideration they merit.

Wishing Your Excellency a long life and a brilliant career.—*Mangalore*, 17*th October* 1888.

His Excellency's Reply.

I have already had an opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of Mangalore for the cordial welcome they have given to me as the representative of the Queen-Empress, and for the large expenditure that they have voluntarily incurred upon the profuse and handsome decorations in honor of my visit.

You mention some of the benefits you enjoy under Her Majesty. It will give to Her Majesty, I am sure, great satisfaction to know that you desire to express your gratitude for the blessings you enjoy. Impartial administration of justice, opening of new roads, establishment of schools, the elevation of the people without distinction as to caste or creed, are among the most valuable boons a people can enjoy.

You go on to mention in your address various wants to which you desire to call my attention. The first is railway communication. I have no doubt that every district in India would benefit by railway communication, and South Canara is no exception to that rule, and I wish that the public spirit of the inhabitants would show us that it is prepared to assist Government by undertaking railway enterprise. I will say the same here as I did at Tellicherry, that a line to Mysore would benefit that country very much in getting it an outlet to the sea, and I trust before long to see a line made to join the Mysore extension on the Mahratta system. Whether Mangalore or Tellicherry would be the best port for that line to come to, I will not pretend to say.

But it would be wrong of me to hold out the hope that the Government of India is likely to consent to the expenditure of public money upon such a line, and I would therefore advise you to turn your efforts towards private enterprise to accomplish this object.

I have carefully read the other portions of your address which concern topics connected with various public works in the district, as well as questions relating to the tenure of land, the administration of temple property, and other important subjects. It would be impossible for me upon this occasion to make remarks upon these subjects without much careful investigation and consultation with my colleagues.

I think, therefore, I shall best consult the interests of all concerned by thanking you for bringing them to my attention, and by promising you that they shall be fairly and fully considered in the departments to which they belong, by the Government, and by myself.

And I most sincerely beg to thank you all for the cordiality of your reception, which will be a great incentive to me to do what I can to promote the material prosperity of this most favored district.

Address of the Inhabitants of Kundapur and Udipi Taluks.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the inhabitants of the Kundapur and Udipi taluks, most humbly and dutifully beg to offer Your Excellency a cordial and respectful welcome on the occasion of Your Excellency's first visit to our taluks. We are deeply grateful to Your Excellency for having thus graciously honored us with your august presence.

While we gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to manifest our sentiments of unswerving loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, we humbly beg to invite Your Excellency's attention to certain matters calculated chiefly to remove the inconveniences and disadvantages resulting from the peculiar situation of our isolated district.

Forest.—Proud as we are that our district enjoys comparative immunity from crime, we regret to say we suffer greatly from the ravages of wild animals, the existing regulations and rewards for their destruction having failed to check the evil. We therefore humbly approach Your Excellency with a prayer, that some special means may be devised in connection with the Forest administration of this district to afford us protection from this remediable pest.

Communications.—We beg to state that our taluks are virtually cut off from the rest of the commercial world for a great part of the year. We ardently wish for a railway communication; but we hear with regret that Your Excellency's illustrious predecessor's Government was unwilling to entertain the project on the ground that it would not be a profitable undertaking from a commercial point of view. That, we submit, would not be so if all the factors were taken into consideration; but if Your Excellency should also think that the railway extension to our district is not possible, we humbly venture to suggest the substitution of a coast canal, for which there are natural facilities in the shape of back-waters which only a few intervals of sand prevent from forming a connected canal. These links formed, we shall have through-traffic to the very point of the railway terminus at Calicut or further down south into the Cochin and Travancore territory. Next to a railway, the advantages of such a canal to both men and traffic cannot be over-estimated. But such a scheme as that requires liberal Imperial aid for its accomplishment; and we despair of getting any such aid except through Your Excellency's powerful advocacy.

Industry.—We have had till lately a tolerably extensive salt-manufacturing industry in these taluks, and it brought work to the poor and money to the owners of pans. In a locality already with a dearth of industries driving the poorer classes to emigrate for temporary relief, this highly useful and paying industry is come to be stopped. We need hardly say what amount of hardship this suppression has brought to the people. Fault was found with the process of manufacture and with the quality of salt produced; but it might be asked—What other industry or occupation is there with which fault may not be found and which does not call for improvement? We humbly pray and trust that if Your Excellency could find a way to restore us our lost industry, Your Excellency would not hesitate to do us the kindness. While representing this subject, we beg to solicit Your Excellency's kind attention to the importance of opening Industrial Classes in connection with the Middle and High Schools of the Kundapur Taluk. Proof has been recently adduced on the occasion of celebrating Her Most Gracious Majesty's Jubilee as to how deep and universal the craving in the district for industrial education is by the raising of subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 20,000 for the purpose of securing industrial training to our youths. It is hardly necessary to state that industrial training and secondary education should go hand in hand. For this purpose it appears to us that the stability of the High School which we have recently established and made over to the Taluk Board under the orders of Government, should be secured by amalgamating it with the Local Fund Middle School at Kundapur. True, there is every prospect that the High School, if left to itself, will live and thrive; but in this, as in every other case, the saying that "Unity is strength" holds good. There is no knowing what effect the proposed High School Examination scheme may have upon the funds of the High School. Left alone, the funds of the High School may, or may not, have to be strained, but if united with the Local Fund School, they may mutually support each other. Industrial classes might then be opened in connection with the amalgamated school.

We feel such an amalgamation the more necessary, as pupils of the Primary and Middle School classes will be too young to derive any material benefit from industrial classes.

In conclusion, we pray that the Almighty God may shower His choicest blessings on Your Excellency and Lady Connemara, and that Your Excellency's visit here may prove happy and delightful.—*Kundapur*, 19*th October* 1888.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—It has given me very great pleasure to come here amongst you, and I believe this is the first time a Governor of Madras has been at Kundapur. I cannot say that I dare hope to see you again, but if I were to stay many years in this Presidency, I should certainly pay you another visit. You have a most beautiful country to live in, and a very good climate. Your communications are perhaps not as good as they might be, and I should be very glad to see the construction of the Coast Canal, of which you speak, undertaken; but the Government cannot well contribute provincial funds for this purpose, because, as I have said in other places, if we were to begin to provide for local needs from those funds, the Government of India would soon become bankrupt. Local efforts should be relied on for the accomplishment of local enterprises. Moreover, you are not so badly off here as they are in many places, because you have communication by sea which can never fail during the greater part of the year. You have also very good roads, though your rivers, I confess, are serious obstacles to travellers by land along the coast. With regard to the salt question, I am afraid it is finally settled. Government considered it very carefully, and came to the conclusion that the salt you made here was so bad that it was better to get it from elsewhere. I cannot think it is good for the people to have bad salt, however much they may desire to manufacture it locally. As to the amalgamation of the Middle and High Schools, I hope that question will be settled in the way you wish, and at present I believe it is under the consideration of the District Board. I am sorry I cannot give you more satisfactory answers to all your demands, but I assure you I shall bear them in mind, and if times and circumstances change, I shall be very glad indeed if we can see our way to meeting your wishes. I shall take away with me a very pleasant recollection of my visit to this place, and I take this opportunity of expressing my most grateful thanks for the more than cordial manner in which you have received me.

Translation of His Excellency the Governor's Reply in French to Toast of His Excellency's Health proposed by His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I thank you very sincerely for having the kindness to propose a toast in my honor. As a subject of Her Majesty, it is esteemed by me a great honor to have the privilege of serving the Queen-Empress of India in any part of the world, and when we find ourselves in foreign territory, our first duty is to do all we can to render the relations between its Government and that of our own country cordial and amicable.

Thanks to Your Excellency, this task is to-day an agreeable and easy one for me, because the welcome Your Excellency has been good enough to give me has been so warm and handsome that my only fear is that I shall not be able to express in a foreign language sentiments sufficiently grateful for the striking reception I have met in this ancient and interesting town.

It is not necessary for me to recall to mind that England and Portugal have been firm allies for many centuries. I hope that these old associations and traditions may endure.

There are many questions in various parts of the world which interest us both very deeply and as an ex-Member of the English Parliament and a *ci-devant* employé of our Foreign Department, I can assure you that upon these questions England wishes for nothing better than that your country and our own should march hand in hand, being convinced that such a policy will contribute to the reputation and prosperity of both.

Permit me, Excellency, to indicate two questions, above all others, upon which England wishes to be in accord with Portugal, viz., the questions of free exchange in affairs of commerce, and the abolition and extermination of the trade in slaves in Africa.

Here, Excellency, are two questions which concern us both in common. One touches our commercial prosperity; the other, touches the hearts of all who possess Christian and human sentiments.

I wish I thought that my humble words, spoken a long way from the seat of your Government and mine, could reach the ears of those who can influence Courts in the directions I have indicated. If by chance they do, I hope, as I am sure Your Excellency hopes, that they may have a desirable effect. In conclusion, allow me to thank Your Excellency for your hospitality and allow me to have the great honor of proposing to this distinguished company your health and prosperity.—*Panjim*, 26*th October* 1888.

Address of the Municipal Council of Bellary.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Members of the Municipal Council of Bellary, congratulate ourselves on the honor done to us by this the second visit of Your Excellency to our town, and we beg most respectfully to welcome you.

2. Since Your Excellency's first visit in July 1887, there have been two elections for vacancies in the Council, and we are happy to say that the rate-payers have evinced warm interest in electing their representatives.

3. We beg to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express to Your Excellency our feelings of gratitude for the valuable advice and assistance that Your Excellency's Government has been giving us in the management of the Municipal affairs, and for the kind appreciation of our services by conferring the title of Rao Bahadur on our worthy Chairman, Mr. A. Sabhapathy Mudaliar.

4. The frequent recurrence of water scarcity in the town, and famine in the district, has ever been a source of grave anxiety to us; and we regret that, without substantial aid from Government, we are unable to provide against the evil, and pray that the waters from the Tungabhadra be brought within easy reach of the town of Bellary.

5. We solicit Your Excellency's kind attention to the unsatisfactory state of the law in regard to the constitution of the Bench Magistracy, and request that the appointments be made for limited periods, instead of for life as at present, and their powers enhanced. The existing system does not admit of the free introduction of new blood into the Bench from time to time; and the people, being dissatisfied with it, propose to memorialize Your Excellency on the subject.

6. We feel it our duty to again urge upon Your Excellency's consideration the hardships arising from unequal fees levied in Municipal and Aided institutions, and we humbly request that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to accord to our High School the relaxation promised by Government in the Fee Notification.

7. In the interest of the higher education of the Presidency, we venture to submit that the proposed High School Examination seems to be a retrograde step in the progress of education, and we hope that the scheme, after a careful consideration by Your Excellency's Government, will be found unsuited to the times.

8. In conclusion, we earnestly pray for the long life and prosperity of Lady Connemara and Your Excellency.—*Bellary*, 30*th October* 1888.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I am glad indeed that the facility of railway communication with Bellary has enabled me to pay you a second visit. I wish that every other town in the Presidency possessed the same railway communications as yourselves, especially those on the West Coast from which I have now come, where they complain very much of the want of railways. I wish you had some of their water and they a little of your railway, for then a better distribution would exist. I congratulate you very sincerely upon the growth and success of Municipal institutions here. One of the things to which we look forward with confidence and hope is to see the Municipalities of this Presidency in a flourishing condition; and what you say in your address of the rate-payers taking a warm interest in the election of their representatives is one of the most encouraging signs that we can possibly have. I am not, however, surprised to hear that they do, as I noticed the existence of a great deal of vitality in your Municipality last year. You are right to mention with appreciation the distinction that Government has conferred upon one of your members, and I hope that its bestowal will prove an incentive, not only here in Bellary, but also in other places, to gentlemen who are prepared like Mr. Sabapathi Mudaliar to devote themselves to the public good. I am sorry to say that I have little comfort to give you in regard to your water-supply. It is, as I said last year, perfectly impossible that Government should find funds for these very large projects in particular localities in the Presidency without doing injustice to the general tax-payer. With respect to the question whether Bench Magistrates should be appointed for life or for five years only, you doubtless know that, under the existing law, their tenure of office is unlimited, but that they can be, and sometimes are, deprived of their powers in case of misconduct or long absence from duty. There may be truth in what you say, that gentlemen after sitting for a great many years on the bench get old; and I am afraid that people when they get old also get lazy. The tenure of office you suggest, viz., five years, is the term of the tenure of my own office. I dare say that if I were to spend the whole of my life as Governor of a Presidency, I should get lazy too. I am therefore not prepared to say that there may not be good in arranging for the occasional introduction of new blood. And now with respect to the two points concerning which I have asked you certain questions. You ask that reduced fees may be levied in your High School. I will mention this subject to the Director of Public Instruction, and he will, I have no doubt, give the subject the consideration it deserves. As to the introduction of the High School Examination, I am afraid that the Director of Public Instruction will be very much disappointed to hear that, in your opinion, this is a retrograde step. I apprehend that he thinks it is a step in the right direction, which, so far from being retrograde, will be of a great advantage to general education in the Presidency. Your address will, however, be forwarded to the Director that the point may be considered. I have now only to thank you for your reception, and to say that I shall always be happy to find myself at Bellary.

Address of the Municipal Councillors, Cuddapah.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Municipal Councillors for the town of Cuddapah, respectfully beg to welcome your Lordship with expressions of the deepest loyalty to our beloved Queen Empress and of our entire confidence in your Lordship's Government.

We feel that like your lamented and universally beloved brother, the late Lord Mayo, you [illegible] the desire to win the heart of those entrusted to your care and we sincerely hope and believe that you will endear yourself to the people of India even as he did.

The town of Cuddapah has long been known as one of the most unhealthy towns in the Presidency, and though it may not deserve all that has been said against it, still there can be no doubt that it has justly acquired an unenviable name for malarial fever.

Municipal laws and regulations may effect improvements in the future as they have done in the past, but until a good water-supply is obtained and radical improvements in sanitation are carried out, it is hopeless to stamp out malarial fever.

Your Lordship, it is our pleasing duty to gratefully acknowledge the substantial aid we have received from Government to carry out a scheme for supplying the town with excellent water from the Booga springs. Besides contributing Rs. 32,000 for the purpose, Government have generously allowed us the services of one of their skilled Engineers to draw up a scheme of water-supply, and another to supervise the progress of the works.

To Colonel Drake-Brockman we are indebted for the scheme known now as the Booga water-supply project. The work is now in progress under the supervision of Mr. Johnson, Executive Engineer, Cuddapah District, and we hope that ere long we shall have one of our most pressing needs supplied.

As regards improvements in sanitation the chief and most necessary are of a magnitude which places them far beyond our means. The Sanitary officers of Government have declared that in order to secure the health of the town it is absolutely necessary to fill up the Booga channel and to drain the town; these measures cannot however be undertaken by the Municipal Council without the State help.

We are extremely happy to state that we have been able to remove one of the standing reproaches of this town, viz., the overcrowded Muhammadan burial-grounds scattered all through the town. These had been strongly condemned from time to time by all the Sanitary officers, as one of the fertile sources of polluting water and as adding to the general unhealthiness of the place. Owing to the good sense and conciliatory spirit of our Muhammadan fellow townsmen, we have been enabled to close all these burial-grounds providing new sites at convenient distances outside the town.

We are happy to inform your Lordship that the scheme of local self-government inaugurated by your distinguished brother and considerably extended by His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon is making satisfactory progress, and we doubt not that, under the fostering care of your Lordship, it will acquire additional strength and vigour and prove a permanent blessing to the people of this country.

In conclusion we beg to express our sincere thanks and gratitude for the great honor conferred on this town by your Lordship's visit.

And fervently praying for the health and happiness of your Lordship and Lady Connemara, we beg, &c.—*Cuddapah, 2nd November* 1888.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—The welcome that you have been good enough to give me as the humble representative of Her Majesty confirms the opinion that I have before entertained that the people of Cuddapah are always glad to welcome the representative of the Queen. As one of Her Majesty's subjects, I beg to thank you most sincerely in her name for the welcome that you have been good enough to give me on this occasion. Your address contains reference to a great number of very interesting subjects. Although you say that your town has for a long time borne a bad name for malaria, I hope that the time is coming when you will be able by sanitation and other means to remove that reproach. Of course, there are districts in different parts of the Presidency that *are* malarious, and I do not suppose that it is within the power of any Government or any municipality to find an absolute cure for malaria. At the same time, we know that we can improve towns like this by introducing sanitation by providing a good water-supply and by other means. I hope that by vigour of municipal administration under your present able chairman you will be successful in conquering the difficulties that you have met with both with regard to water-supply and sanitation, and you must remember that the success of municipal administration depends entirely upon the public spirit of the individuals engaged therein. I have just had the pleasure of visiting the hospital which I find is in a very good and prosperous state. Dr. Iyyaswami Pillai, who is the head of the hospital and of the jail, is also a member of the municipality, and I have no doubt that he can give you much valuable assistance. I rejoice to hear that local self-government which my lamented brother inaugurated in this country is making satisfactory progress in Cuddapah. Indeed, although there are some exceptions, local self-government has taken deep root in the hearts of the people and promises to be one of their most cherished institutions in most of the large towns of this Presidency. With regard to your water-supply, I am glad to find from what I heard this morning from Mr. Johnston, the Executive Engineer, that there is every prospect of the Booga water-supply project being completed in a short time. There has been some delay in the delivery of the pipes, about which I shall make inquiries when I go back to Madras. You tell me too of an old channel which, for sanitary reasons, ought to be filled up. Well, I cannot promise you that the Government will be able to assist you to carry out this work from Provincial funds. I dare say it will be a very great improvement—I have no doubt it will be; but I must tell you here, what I have told other municipalities, that in justice to the general tax-payer, it is impossible for Government to find funds for individual projects in various localities. We will do our best for you, and I can assure you that the more you help yourselves, the more will Government be disposed to assist you and others who show a laudable public spirit. Those who exert themselves for the benefit of their country's good will always meet with a sympathetic hearing from me and my Government. You also refer to the closing of the scattered burial-grounds in the town. That is a question which has concerned the Muhammadan community here for some time and has excited a good deal of interest. I am aware of all that has passed on the subject since I have been Governor of Madras, and I quite sympathise with the feeling of the Muhammadans that their burial-grounds should be sacred. It is a feeling which we Christians hold in common with Muhammadans; but at the same time when the continued use of our burial-grounds is found to be prejudicial to the public health, our local authorities have power to close them, and I am extremely glad to find that the Muhammadans here have seen that it is absolutely necessary for the public health, for themselves, their families, and their fellow townsmen that their burial-ground should be closed; and I need hardly say that the Government is most anxious that no action should be taken that can offend the religious susceptibilities of any class or religion. I think these are all the subjects that you mention. I hope to see most of your institutions under the guidance of your excellent Collector, Mr. Sewell, and it will give me much pleasure to visit as many of them as I possibly can. I hope that when I have the pleasure to come to Cuddapah again, I shall find your water-supply finished, your sanitation improved, and your municipality prosperous and vigorous under the direction of the present town councillors, and I wish you an enduring and increasing prosperity.

Address of the Municipal Councillors, Tirupati.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Municipal Councillors, Tirupati, with profound feelings of loyalty and submission, beg most respectfully to offer our right hearty welcome to Your Excellency as the most popular and trusted representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen-Empress of India, as well as the worthy brother of the late lamented Viceroy, Lord Mayo, the fountain head of the system of Local Self-Government. This town is one of the most sacred and important places of pilgrimage to the Hindus of all persuasions from the days of yore. It is situated within a distance of 7 miles from Chandragiri, the head-quarters of the old Rajas of Vijayanagar dynasty that permitted the erection of a factory and fort at Madras. The picturesque scenery of Upper Tirupati and the various water-falls in the different parts of this branch of Eastern Ghâts highly sacred in the eyes of the Hindus, are worth visiting for their natural beauty.

The Local Fund Board of this district had charge of the sanitation of this town till 1885. The amount which that body could possibly make for this purpose in the strained condition of its finances having been found quite inadequate to the actual requirements of the place, the Government constituted it a Municipality in 1886 on the recommendation of the then Collector, Mr. Stuart. It cannot be expected that much could have been done within the short period of these three years towards improving the condition of the town, and much that can be done still remains to be done. The residents of the town, who are in a backward state of education and ignorant of the advantages that would flow from proper conservancy of the town, have unfortunately, however, persisted in opposing the introduction and working of the Municipal Act; and they have repeatedly petitioned the Government for its entire abolition. It is, however, a matter for congratulation that some steps have been recently taken to improve the constitution of the council in view to popularizing the institution to a considerable degree. But it is a matter for deep regret that in this age of enlightenment, when the rest of the country is agitating for a wide extension of this boon of Local Self-Government, the people of Tirupati alone should make a determined stand against it. This may be justly compared with the aversion of a child for a medicine calculated to remove the malady and improve its health.

Our receipts are very limited and far below the requirements of the town, and for this deficiency we cannot but look to some quarter to which we have a right to look. We cannot resort to any increase of taxation lest that should render the institution more and more hateful to the people. The only sources from which we can properly expect a contribution are the Government and Sree Mahant, the manager of the devastanam, whose funds are inexhaustible. This Reverend gentleman is a perfect contrast to his predecessors and he has done many many things which they had not even dreamt of. He has unearthed stores of wealth which they left buried underground, made profitable investments on suitable mortgages and effected great improvements to temple buildings and tanks. He now maintains, in a very efficient condition, a first-class dispensary and he has located it in a spacious building at a cost of close upon Rs. 20,000. He has established, without any cost either to the State or to the Municipal Council, a first-grade English high school and a Sanskrit college, both of which are in a very flourishing condition. He has introduced waterpipes into the streets of Upper Tirupati for the convenience of pilgrims. Over and above these, he has always been ready to encourage and contribute towards public movements of a charitable nature such as hospital for Gosha women, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and he has always been a friend of the poor.

Under these circumstances, we are emboldened to come forward to solicit this Reverend gentleman's co-operations with his vast resources, in our attempt to improve this town, which may legitimately be called the God's town and which, but for the very large influx of pilgrims from all parts of India who solely contribute to the income of the temple and render the town insanitary, would not require such a large outlay as its present condition demands, and so has the paramount claim to God's money, and we humbly trust that Your Excellency will see fit to endorse our view.

We beg to conclude with fervent prayers for the longevity and prosperity of Your Excellency's self, of Lady Connemara, whom we sadly miss on the present occasion, as well as of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen-Empress of India, whose loyal and devoted subjects we have the honor to be, &c.—*Tirupati, 3rd November* 1888.

Address from Tirupati People's Association.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the President and Members of the People's Representative Association of Tirupati, most humbly beg permission to approach Your Excellency with our cordial welcome on this occasion of Your Excellency's visit to this sacred town, whose religious importance bears date so far back as the Puranic age of India. It may be interesting to note that this is the only place in this part of the country left entirely unmolested in the constant inroads, wars and plunders carried on for numbers of centuries by the various warlike nations of the Mahrattas, the Pindarees, and the Muhammadans whose devastations in

the whole of Southern India are historically of a notorious character. We beg to mention, for Your Excellency's information, that the religious celebrity of *Tirumala*, otherwise called Upper Tirupati, even attracted the attention of that highly-esteemed Governor Sir Thomas Munro of Madras, who has commemorated his faith in the efficacy of vows to this god Venkatachallapathi by the grant of an inam village in the district of Cuddapah for the daily offering to this god in his name of two Madras measures of rice, boiled. We the people of India are laid under a deep obligation to the British Government for the peace and prosperity which we enjoy under it, and especially to our present beloved Sovereign for transferring to herself the Government of the country from the hands of the old East India Company. We know not how to repay those three inestimable blessings accorded to us by Her Majesty, viz., liberty of thought, liberty of speech and liberty of action, and we take a pride in welcoming in our midst a representative of such a gracious Sovereign in the person of Your Excellency whose popularity already echoes in every creek and corner of this Presidency. In doing this, we beg leave not to slip this most fitting opportunity to lay before Your Excellency two and only two grievances which immediately touch our interests; one concerning the present location of our Railway station and the blocking up of the passages to our wet lands to the south of the line, and the other concerning our Municipality.

Regarding the first point, we submit that the Railway authorities did not consult the true interests and convenience of the people in locating the station so far away as one mile to the west end of the town, although the line itself runs closely along its southern border, inasmuch as the passengers are subjected to the inconvenience of unnecessarily walking the distance to and from the station. As it is now perhaps too late to mend matters, we propose the opening of another station at a point close by the town. The line as at present fenced on both sides prevents men and cattle from passing freely to the wet lands on the other side of it, and the result is that the greater portion of those lands has to be left waste year after year. The matter has repeatedly been brought to the notice of the authorities, but without effect. One or two crossings in the line will prevent this inconvenience, and we cannot see what difficulty there can be in opening the same.

Regarding the other question of our Municipality, we submit that it is not at all a necessary institution for Tirupati in its present condition. Our late Collector, Mr. Stuart, probably under a misconception of the opinion of the people whom he once called here to consult on the matter, reported to Government that the people had consented to the institution, and the Government accordingly constituted this town a Municipality in 1885. Then and once subsequently the whole population of this town, with the exception of the Municipal Councillors, represented by this representative association, submitted to Government their conjoint protest against the Collector's proposal. We enlisted on our behalf the sympathies of His Holiness the Sri Mahant, who was pleased to report to Government offering a grant of Rs. 1,500 or 2,000 per annum for the conservancy and sanitation of the town, in case the Municipality was abolished and a union substituted in its stead. The Government rejected our prayer, declined the Sri Mahant's offer with thanks, abolished the profession tax for the time being and ordered the continuance of the Municipality.

Now, our Lord, this institution has now been three years in existence. About Rs. 25,000 have been collected during this period, and let us reflect for a moment what during this period has actually been done towards improving the condition of the town. The Municipality maintains the same conservancy establishment that was formerly maintained by the Local Fund Board. It has put up a few lights here and there in the town. It gave during the first two years to the high road and the high road only a sprinkling of jelly and gravel. We however confess that in the current year a decided improvement is perceptible in the condition of our roads. But our contention is, what all can be done by the Municipality can very well be effected without it, which we proceed to show hereunder.

In return for the road-cess paid by the landholders of this town and its suburbs, the Local Fund Board of this district were till 1885 maintaining here a conservancy establishment at a cost of Rs. 2,000 per annum, and maintaining the metalled roads of the town at an annual outlay of from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, *i.e.*, they were making an annual allotment of approximately Rs. 3,000 for the road repairing which was done by the Local Fund Overseer, and the conservancy and sanitation of this town which were under the supervision of the Town Sub-Magistrate. The receipts of the Municipality amount to about Rs. 7,500 per annum, made up of Rs. 3,000 under house-tax, Rs. 3,000 under tolls, and Rs. 1,500 under cart and animal taxes. From this income of Rs. 7,500, a contribution is made to the Local Fund Board of nearly Rs. 2,000 per annum. Deducting from the remainder the large cost of office and outdoor establishment, amounting to Rs. 1,500, what is left for the real improvement of the town does not exceed Rs. 4,000 a year.

Now a union with its house tax of about Rs. 3,000 per annum, supplemented by an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 either from the Local Fund Board which would still have a saving of Rs. 2,000 per annum, or from the devastanam as originally offered by His Holiness the Sri Mahant, can very well yield the same amount that is now at the disposal of the Municipality for improving the town. But under the present arrangement, it looks as if the Municipality was introduced here not so much for the internal improvement of the town, but only to effect an annual saving

of Rs. 3,000 as well as an additional income of Rs. 2,000 per annum to the Local Fund Board. If the Local Fund Board declined any grant to us at all, the purse of the generous-minded Sri Mahant would be open to us in the same way as it has been opened even to the present Municipality. If the Municipality had all the legitimate charges on its funds, namely, *education and medicine* as well as *sanitation and roads*, we, poor as we are to bear the burden of such a costly Municipality, should be the last men in the world to raise our voice against such an institution. But the Sri Mahant, whose charities deserve a public recognition, maintains an unaided Hindu high school at an annual cost of Rs. 3,000, and pays for the maintenance of a dispensary here Rs. 3,600 per annum, and we are now blessed with a copious water-supply which needs no improvement; so that what can now be done by the Municipality at an annual outlay of Rs. 4,000 for the only items of road repairs, street conservancy and lighting, can as well if not better be done without the Municipality but by a Union with a collection of Rs. 3,000 under house tax supplemented by a grant of Rs. 1,000 either from Local Fund Board or from Sri Mahant. Though we may be subjecting ourselves to the remark that we are not sufficiently public-spirited and sufficiently enlightened to hail the introduction of the scheme of Local Self-Government, we hope that Your Excellency will clearly see that instead of deprecating the value of that inestimable scheme, we are only asking for a lesser form of that scheme having regard to the actual needs of the town.

We hope, therefore, that if our arguments should commend themselves to Your Excellency, Your Excellency will be pleased to take steps for the abolition of the Municipality and the substitution of a Union instead, as this arrangement can in all possibility render this town as good a paradise as the Municipality can hope to do within any definite period.

We beg to conclude with prayers that Your Excellency may be pleased to accept our welcome poor as it may be, but sincere, and to grant us the relief we have sought above.—*Tirupati, 3rd November* 1888.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I have listened to both of these addresses with great interest, and am very glad that I have had an opportunity of meeting so many intelligent persons belonging to this locality. I have thought it best to receive both the addresses from the Municipality and from the People's Association, because I always like to hear two sides of the question before I give an opinion; and it is my duty here, as it is in all parts of the Presidency, to hear the opinions of as many people as I possibly can, particularly the opinion of those who represent large bodies of their fellow countrymen. It is a very great satisfaction to me to have an opportunity of meeting not only the members of the Municipality, but also the members of your self-constituted Association. I think that the interest that the People's Association seem to take in Municipal and local affairs is one of the strongest possible arguments to show that local and Municipal institutions have found a very healthy soil in this place and in its neighbourhood and that the Municipality is an institution that we should support in every way rather than discourage. I cannot but think, therefore, that it was wise on the part of the Government to decline on principle to hear of the abolition of this Municipality, and to give it its support, particularly as we find that Municipal Councils, in all parts of the Presidency I may say, with very few exceptions are doing good work. I apprehend from both your addresses that this Municipality has had considerable difficulties in starting, and that there is a strong opinion among the people and amongst the taxpayers generally that it would be better to go on without one as they did before; but you have only encountered the same difficulties that all infant institutions do, and both these addresses indicate the probability that things will go on in a more satisfactory manner in the future. I see that the People's address goes into matters of finance very carefully and elaborately. This fact affords another proof to me that you gentlemen who constitute yourselves a body for looking after the Municipality take an interest in one of the most difficult questions with which it has to deal. I cannot but think, therefore, that, with such very acute critics behind them as the People's Association seem to be, the Municipal authorities will be kept in very good order, and that you will be able to bring the influence that you very naturally and very properly desire to exercise, to bear upon them in an intelligent manner, and possibly some of you may be elected to take part in Municipal affairs. You mention, in the People's address, two things particularly connected with the railroad. I think that is very likely a wise and natural suggestion. I have known many cases where railways have been made in careless disregard of the interests of the people, and it is quite possible that the alterations you suggest are wise, and I shall mention the matter in your name to the Railway authorities, and if they can make these local improvements I shall be very glad myself. You refer also to the Mahant's charity and liberality in the affairs of education, sanitation, and other matters of local interest. I am extremely glad to hear that the Mahant is doing so much in this locality for the good of the people. Education, sanitation, and all medical improvements are matters of the highest possible importance, and it is a very great satisfaction to me to learn that the Mahant in this respect has eclipsed all his predecessors in the great office which he holds. I shall be always glad to hear that he is giving assistance to the Municipality in their efforts to improve the sanitation, education, and medical wants of the people. You also mention, I think, that sanitation is not what it might be. Well, with all the funds, from

the Local Fund Board, from taxation and others which may be derivable from the pilgrims, and from the Mahunt, I trust most sincerely that great improvements will be made in those directions. Gentlemen, I can assure you I am very glad to have the pleasure of seeing you here. It has been a great wish on my part for a long time to visit this place, and to see the hills which I need not tell you are well known, and about which I read the history and various accounts connected with the Hindu religion and literature. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing some of the temples tomorrow or the next day, and I shall carry away, I can assure you, very pleasant recollections of the meeting which I have had with the People's Association and the Municipality. You are very kind indeed in your personal allusions to me. I can only say that since I have been in this country I have been endeavouring to do my duty, and that it is always a pleasure to me to meet persons who are engaged in the work as I am myself, that is, in bringing to the homes and hearts of the people the blessings you enjoy from connection with Her Majesty's rule. It is a most agreeable thing to me to hear, particularly from representative bodies, of the great loyalty and affection that the people profess—which I am sure they also feel. All I can do is to carry out the wishes of Her Majesty in regard to education and the liberty of thought, of conscience, and of action which are mentioned in one of your addresses. These are our blessings which are, particularly speaking, new to the Empire of India. These are the blessings upon which the Indian Empire has been built and upon which we depend for its stability. I thank you for your kind allusion to Lady Connemara. She is not here on this occasion, but she will hear from me and from other sources of your kind allusion to her in your address, and I can assure you that, as a lady, she takes the greatest possible interest in the cause in which I see the Mahunt is also interested, namely, that of female education, female medical aid, and the improvement of female doctors. These are subjects which I believe may be of the greatest possible comfort and assistance to the women of all castes and classes in India. With respect to women doctors we know that there are many classes in India who prefer women to men as doctors, and it is a great matter for us to consider whether we cannot improve very much the education of those women, so that, in giving medical relief to their fellow sisters and citizens, they may be able to bring their knowledge of medical science which cannot possibly but be of the greatest use to them. I am very much obliged to you for the cordial welcome you have given me. I hope that in future the People's Association and the Municipality will join together as one man and do their very best to make the Municipality as great a success here as it is in many parts of the Presidency.

Address of Tirupati Sanmarga Samajam.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Tirupati Sanmarga Samajam, beg respectfully to approach your Excellency and tender to you a most respectful welcome to Tirupati as the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen-Empress of India. We beg to tender our humblest and sincerest thanks for the condescension your Excellency has shown us in consenting to receive this address.

This society, Your Excellency will be glad to hear, is one calculated to improve the social and religious condition of our countrymen. We are no political agitators and do not mean to alarm you with any political projects. The society was established to disabuse the Hindu mind of the various unhappy additions which have been made from time to time by designing men from selfish motives to the pure fountain of the Hindu religion. The neglect of religious education of young men by their parents at home and the exclusion of religious education from Government schools have been to a certain extent the source of irreligion and scepticism among the alumni of our colleges and schools. One of the objects of this society is to try to remedy this evil by introducing, wherever it is possible, religious instruction along with secular education.

Besides taking the leading newspapers and magazines of the day and reading lectures on and discussing social and moral questions, we have established a reading class at present for the study of Bhagavatham, which Your Excellency is already aware, is one of the holiest religious texts of the Hindus. The lectures delivered by our pandits are open not only to our members but also to strangers. We shall be wanting in gratitude, if, on this occasion, we do not express our sincere thanks for the kindness shown to us by the Mahant Hathiram Bhagavandasji in setting apart a portion of his High school building for our meetings and lending us the services of the pandits of his Sanskrit college.

The temple of Sri Venkateswara Swami at Tirumala is one of the most popular shrines in Southern India. All the different sects of Hinduism, which are antagonistic to each other, are agreed as to the supremacy and sanctity of this holy temple. The Hindus flock to this temple throughout the year from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin and part with their precious treasures at the altar of Venkatachellapathi with a cheerful and devoted heart. This temple compares very favorably with the other temples of Southern India in point of purity and awe-inspiring dignity. It is really a source of great congratulation that it is free from the institution of dancing girls, who are a disgrace to these religious institutions. These girls were, in their unmarried state, originally employed in temples in the same way as vestal virgins were employed at Rome

to perform menial services in temples. The origin of the institution is now forgotten, and the unmarried girls have been allowed to lead a life of prostitution and continue their connection for their lives with temples. It is one of the objects of this society to free the temples of Southern India from these prostitutes by sending our missionaries to different parts of the Presidency should funds permit.

Another object of ours is to minimise expenditure on processions in temples and utilize that money for instituting theological lectures to be delivered periodically in these temples. The success of our efforts in the attainment of the several objects we have in view mainly depends upon the favor they receive from the heads of religious institutions. Most of these heads are foreign to western civilization and only move in the grooves scooped out by their predecessors. They are mechanisms without life. They have ceased to realize the responsibilities of their situation and have completely forgotten the duties they owe to their congregations and spend the large incomes which are attached to most of these institutions upon themselves, their relations and their dependents. Even those few that are inspired with a sincere object of effecting improvements and introducing innovations are deterred from carrying out their objects by the influential officials and dependents by whom they are surrounded and watched.

We are blessed with the good fortune of having for our rulers a nation which is remarkable for its toleration and the blessing of liberty of speech which it has conferred upon its subjects. It is this spirit of toleration and non-interference with religion that has prevented the Government from effecting changes calculated to improve the social condition of the Hindus. The Government has however legalized widow remarriages and abolished suttee. In the present state of things, it is not reasonable, considering the relations existing between the rulers and the ruled, to expect that Government would come forward to effect radical changes in our social and religious institutions which ought therefore to be achieved by our own exertions. Nor is our society provided with funds to carry out those objects in its present condition.

We do not wish to detain Your Excellency with a catalogue of all the changes which it is our object to effect.

Our object in presenting this address to Your Excellency is to make ourselves known to the public, and it is our most respectful and earnest prayer that if Your Excellency approves of the objects we have in view, that you would bless our efforts in a right cause and commend us to the favorable consideration of the authorities and Sri Mahant Hathiram Bhagavandasji, who sympathizes with the objects of this institution and whom we have already requested to become the patron of this society.

And in conclusion we humbly beg to subscribe ourselves the most loyal subjects of the Queen Empress whose representative we have the honor to address—*Tirupati, 3rd November* 1888.

His Excellency's reply.

GENTLEMEN.—I have just told the gentlemen who presented two very long and important addresses that it is my wish and pleasure at all times to hear deputations of various representative bodies in all parts of the country, and I need not tell you that, with respect to yourselves, I do not wish to make any exception to that rule. I see in your address that you say that your chief object in presenting it is to make yourselves and your institution known to the public, as you think that it will be a means of carrying out the reforms and objects which you have in view. Therefore I shall assume that you do not wish me to make any remarks upon the different subjects which your address contains, and if you do, I am afraid that I should be obliged to say that to remark upon such an address as this is utterly outside my province as Governor of this Presidency. You know that the Government make it a rule, and I certainly should be the last person in India to depart from that rule, never to interfere with the religious opinions or social habits of the people. That is a subject and an object which the people must be left to settle themselves; and I have hitherto kept strictly in conformity with that principle. The various changes which you suggest in your address, and which you wish to see take place in your religion, may be very wise, very good and very interesting to the philosopher and to the historian. I dare say some of you, gentlemen, are philosophers, theologians and historians. I know there are a great number of philosophers and theologians among the high caste Hindus in this country. Philosophy and metaphysics are two subjects that you are all very fond of. Perhaps if I was not a Governor I should take more interest in philosophy and metaphysics than I do. When I was a young man I took interest in them, and possibly, when I lay down my office in this country, I may again read them in connection with the Hindu religion. But now I wish to reserve to myself entire neutrality. They are always interesting subjects to read about and hear about. They are subjects of course which have interest for enlightened men in all ages. With regard to any changes in the ancient customs and ancient theology of the Hindu religion, the Government, I can assure you, will not take any part whatever, and, for my own part, I can only say that if reforms are to take place in these subjects they must take place in accordance with the feelings of the people and be the outcome of their spontaneous wishes. It now remains for me only to thank you for the kind remarks which you have made in respect to me personally, as the representative of my Royal mistress, the Queen Empress.

Address of the Municipal Council, Nellore.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—We, the Councillors of the Nellore Municipality as representatives of the people, beg leave to give Your Excellency a hearty welcome on this occasion of Your Excellency's auspicious visit to our flourishing town. We are glad that, with the facilities of railway communication, Your Excellency has been able to come to our town without discomfort or difficulty to know our wants and supply them as far as it lies in your Excellency's power.

The chief want of the people of Nellore is that of a good supply of fresh water, and it is, no doubt, our duty to supply it. But, unfortunately, our means are so limited that we are unable to do much. It is our opinion that a supply of water might readily be obtained in one direction or another, if a suitable project were made. We earnestly wish that Your Excellency will aid us to secure this very desirable result. We are glad to say that our present worthy Collector has taken great interest in this matter, and with his assistance a meeting of the inhabitants was held to concert measures to be adopted to supply the above want. A petition, signed by almost all the influential people of the town, was also presented to the Collector to be sent to Your Excellency requesting to place at our disposal the services of a competent Engineer to prepare the necessary plans and estimates, and we have no doubt it will be sent to Your Excellency for favorable consideration ere long. We respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to help us liberally so as to enable us to carry out our object.

The sanitary condition of the town is, no doubt, not what it ought to be; but we hope, with a good water-supply, to be able to put it in a better condition. We are, however, sparing no pains to bring it as near as possible to the standard required by the Sanitary Commissioner. In this connection, Your Excellency will be pleased to hear that the people of this district were not backward in showing their loyalty on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee year of Her Most Gracious Majesty's prosperous reign, and a hospital designated "Victoria Hospital for Women," towards which we and the District Board have largely contributed, is fast rising on a suitable site.

We beg to be excused for having encroached upon Your Excellency's valuable time and thank Your Excellency for having given us an opportunity of displaying our loyalty to Your Excellency as the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress.—*Nellore, 10th November* 1888.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I wish Her Majesty the Queen-Empress had been here today to see the feeling of loyalty displayed by the people of Nellore. I am always very glad to acknowledge that feeling which I find is universal in this Presidency. Wherever I go people flock together in great numbers out of a wish and desire on their part to show their loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and also to express in that way their thankfulness for all the blessings which they enjoy under British rule. I am the more particularly anxious to say these few words on this occasion as this is the last municipality that I shall see before I return to Madras, and as this is now very near the termination of my second year of office in this Presidency. I am glad at the end of that year to have to express to the municipality here my satisfaction at the way in which municipal affairs are generally worked in this Presidency. You yourselves are comparatively speaking a young body; but your Collector, Mr. Macleane, has given a very good account of what you are doing, and I hope the same success will attend your public efforts as that which has attended those of municipalities in other parts of the Presidency. You mention one subject which almost all similar bodies have brought to my notice, that is the need of a good water-supply. We attach very great importance to this subject, but the difficulty is for municipalities to find money to carry out their schemes. Here I believe the problem will not be so difficult to solve, and I hope Government may be able to help you by giving you what you ask, namely, the assistance and advice of a competent Engineer. All that I can say is that I shall consult my colleagues on the subject when I return to Madras, and personally I shall be very glad if we can see our way to accede to your request. It is not by any means an unreasonable request and we complied with a similar one in the case of Cuddapah. The drainage of this town is, I see, in a somewhat unsatisfactory condition, but you need not wait for a good water-supply to try and put the sanitation of the town on a better footing, because you have always a powerful sun to help you to deodorise and to assist you in sanitation. I have read the report which the Sanitary Commissioner has issued with respect to this town. It is not a satisfactory one; but I hope now that the municipality has set to work the various defects he has noticed will be remedied. I am quite sure that your excellent Collector, Mr. Macleane, takes a great interest in all these matters, and I have no doubt that he will give you from time to time advice upon such questions, and will act as an intermediary between yourselves and Government whenever it is necessary. I wish to thank all the people of Nellore through you for the very warm, hearty and picturesque reception which they have been kind enough to give me as the representative of the Queen-Empress. I wish all happiness and prosperity to the town of Nellore and its inhabitants.

Address of the Agricultural Population, Nellore.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—On behalf of the agricultural population of the district, we, the undersigned, beg to welcome your Excellency most heartily into our district and to avail ourselves of the rare opportunity afforded us of expressing our sentiments of loyalty and attachment towards Her Most Gracious Majesty, our Queen-Empress. We are fully alive to the many benefits conferred upon us since the advent of the British rule, and while we express our heartfelt thanks for all the blessings we are now enjoying, it would be false delicacy on our part not to acquaint your Excellency with some of our most pressing wants, the removal of which will render us more happy.

Your Excellency would observe that our requests are marked by much moderation and are such as a paternal Government like the British would gladly give us unasked.

Irrigation Works.—The state of some of the irrigation works demands the first attention of Government, the typical case being that of the Nellore tank—a large reservoir with some 6,000 acres of irrigated area under it, to say nothing of 2,000 more irrigated jointly under it and the Pennair anicut, and of its great usefulness to the townspeople, which is capable of withstanding drought and feeding a large population even in times of distress, if properly maintained. Since 1879, it has lost its usefulness owing to some defect in its supply-channel. To be brief in figures the average area occupied by first-class paddy under the tank has decreased from $\frac{3}{4}$th to nearly $\frac{1}{4}$th during the last 7 years, though it was assumed at the time of the settlement that the area would be equally divided between the superior and inferior sorts of paddy. The decrease means a loss of from 2 to 3 rupees per acre; and this is due to the fact that the early freshes of July and August of the Pennair happen to pass too low for the supply-channel to catch. Under this head we have but two moderate requests.

Firstly.—Repairs may be undertaken as early as possible and our wishes consulted as to what form they should take and how they would benefit us most: for, much as our Engineers have won our approbation, the practical experience of the ryots and the knowledge of their urgent wants would be of much use. The Nellore tank supply-channel is only one of those many works on which thousands have been spent with no practical benefit to the ryot, but only to render their condition worse.

Secondly.—If from any cause not due to ryots' neglect, the area under the superior sort of paddy in any village, drawing water from an irrigation work treated as first or second class, falls short of 50 per cent. of the occupied area successively for two years, the assessments may be reduced in conformity with the next lower class of irrigation. Your Excellency would concede that this is no unreasonable demand, seeing what a great loss the ryot sustains if he cannot raise, at least in equal proportions, the superior and the inferior sort of paddy. Even a prayer to reduce assessments generally has a great deal to be said in its favor, *i.e.*, the increased wages which laborers demand, the continued exhaustion of the soil, the imposition of local cesses, the great rise in the price of salt, and the stringent working of the forest laws in respect of the necessary requirements of the people and cattle, such as fuel, pasture, &c.

Distribution of Water.—The importance of regulating the distribution of water in the delta tracts cannot be exaggerated. We regret to observe that this task, which is so vitally important to ryots, is at present entrusted to low-paid officers who cannot naturally be expected to perform it in the same way as a high-paid officer with large acquirements and capacity can do; and we therefore submit that none lower in rank than an Assistant Engineer of tested ability and honesty and intimately acquainted with the wants and customs of the people may, as a rule, be appointed to the work. This measure, though it no doubt involves some small additional expenditure to the Government, will result in immense good to the ryots. We pray further that a general rule be made that all works on the deltaic canals be completed by June, so that no water received later may be wasted away. That the collector of revenue and the distributor of water should be two distinct authorities quite independent of each other is, in our humble opinion, an unaccountable anomaly; we pray therefore that the Collector's authority in the matter of regulating irrigation be better defined, giving him full powers.

Village Cess.—The imposition of the village cess, though sanctioned by legislature, is in effect a double taxation on the ryots, because under the previous Governments, some grain fees were first deducted from the gross produce to meet the expenses of village establishments and the remainder was divided between the ryot and the Government in accordance with the ancient custom; whereas, the present assessments are worked out with no such deductions having been made from the gross produce. We submit therefore that, when we pray Your Excellency to lower the present rate of cess and contribute a moiety from Provincial or Imperial funds we make no unreasonable demand. It needs no mentioning on our part that the quit-rent now realized on enfranchised inams and applied towards the maintenance of village establishments should be taken as Government contribution will not stand argument, because not only those inams were granted by previous Governments, but something more, *viz.*, one-half of the grain payments out of the gross produce; and that something more, we submit, has now been discontinued.

District Farms.—A good deal has been said about improving agriculture by means of better appliances, but unfortunately no system has been organized by which the ryots can practically be taught in bringing about that result. We beg to submit that the establishment of district farms

is a sure means to the end in view. As for funds, we submit that the contribution now paid to Local Funds from the Surplus Pound Fund can be more profitably utilized for the purpose.

Instalments.—Your Excellency's predecessor earned the lasting gratitude of the agricultural population of this district by making revenue instalments commence from March instead of from December as a tentative measure. This has worked so well that it may be confirmed now.

Fisheries.—The sale of right to fish in Government irrigation works is, we beg to submit, a fruitful source of human and cattle diseases. The little drinking-water available in them in the dry season is much polluted by fishermen in the process of catching fish and diseases are thereby engendered. In the interests of public health, Government might well forego the very small income now derived from this source.

Forest Conservancy.—Lastly, we pray that Your Excellency would show special favor to our district in the matter of a smooth administration of the forest laws. The district, as Your Excellency is well aware, has been for years celebrated for the breed of its cattle and any stringent measures, such as closing those tracts hitherto available for grazing purposes or demanding excessive Pullari tax, would work immense hardship on the owners of cattle. We are fully conscious of the paternal foresight and benevolent intentions of Government which led to the protection and improvement of our forests; but we submit that the mere grazing of cattle in a forest is not incompatible with forest conservancy. We therefore pray that all tracts hitherto available for grazing may be made available now as well, that concession be shown to such of the villages as have no grazing grounds attached to them, by granting the same in the nearest taluk where such tracts are available, and that the legitimate demands of the ryots for their agricultural implements be supplied as hitherto from the forests without any extra tax. The hardest case in this respect happens to be that of the southern delta, where, on account of the old pasture and waste lands having been brought under cultivation, there is scarcely ground enough for cattle to stand on, when the tillage is over.

Before concluding, we beg to express to Your Excellency the high regard we have for our District officers. We wish that Your Excellency's administration of this Presidency will be fruitful of many and lasting advantages to the people in general and the class we represent in particular. Once more we beg to accord to Your Excellency a hearty welcome to the capital of this district. Wishing long life and continued prosperity to Your Excellency and Lady Connemara, we beg, &c.—*Nellore, 10th November* 1888.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I am very glad indeed to have had the pleasure of meeting so many members of the agricultural community of Nellore and speaking to them and asking them what their real wants and wishes are. I need not go again over the various questions that we have been discussing with the gentlemen that I see before me. In respect to those questions, I have already communicated the opinion of Government, and all I can tell you is that they shall be fairly reconsidered when they are brought to its notice through your Collector. I shall forward this address to the Revenue Board and ask them to give it all the attention it deserves. I need not tell you that it is my wish to find out the wants of all classes of the people, as I have been endeavouring to do during the last few minutes. If we can meet with the wishes of the people, we shall be very glad. We are not, however, dealing with our own money, but with that of the general tax-payer, and we are only the guardians of the money of the general body of ryots and others throughout the country. If Government were to make large grants of money, here, there and everywhere, without due consideration, we should all be very soon in a bankrupt condition. We are therefore obliged to look on all questions involving the expenditure of public funds with the greatest consideration and deliberation, and to see that we do not do injustice to the general tax-payer. I need not tell you that the subject of irrigation to which you allude in your address is one of the most important with which the administration of this Presidency is concerned. I may say that irrigation is the very life of the ryot, and that a plentiful supply of water is the thing he requires most. You see all over the country vast works, which we are starting or repairing wherever they are needed, and therefore you can have no doubt that the British Government does consider it one of its first duties to promote irrigation. As an example, I need hardly remind you that, since I have been here, we have commenced in the Madura district, for the irrigation of many hundreds and thousands of acres, a large project called the Periyar river project, which, when finished, will be one of the most beneficent and remarkable irrigation works in the world. I have been fortunate enough to induce the Secretary of State to inaugurate and commence it and hope that it will be completed during the next four or five years. I do not now allude to it by way of giving much comfort to you, for I know that you will not profit by the waters of the Periyar. I only mention it as an example of the earnest interest which Government take in irrigation. You mention the case of the Nellore tank, which I know very well by name and reputation, and I have no doubt that when your address goes to Government, the attention of the Public Works Department will be called to its defective condition. With respect to the settlement question raised, if you like to bring it before Government, we shall be very glad to give it our attention, but I will not hold out hopes

that we can comply with your request. In the meantime, I am glad indeed to be able to congratulate you upon having a rail-road in this town and country. It will be of great advantage to the agricultural population which I am now addressing, who will be able to get better prices, and to send their corn more easily into other districts for sale. With respect to district farms, as I am an agriculturist myself, this subject is one with which I am pretty familiar, and I have caused a committee to be appointed consisting of several native gentlemen as well as of European officials, to take into consideration the whole circumstances and work of our agricultural department with the view of seeing whether it has done any good in the direction of practical agriculture, or if it can do more if it is reorganized. I will not therefore prejudge in any way, but shall refer this petition to that committee which will no doubt give attention due to the important matters to which it refers. I myself have not got much faith in district farms on which I have seen a great deal of money wasted. I believe very strongly in agricultural shows, and if the ryot only takes interest in them, they will result in much improvement to agriculture. A most successful show was held in March last at Salem. I do not know whether any of you were present on the occasion, but I may tell you that there were many implements exhibited which I dare say would be of use to yourselves. I myself do not believe very much either in what they call foreign ploughs and implements. I believe that the native agricultural implement, generally speaking, is quite as good as the foreign one, and I very much doubt whether the most experienced agriculturist at home can teach the Indian ryot very much. Agriculture is essentially an experimental art and theorists very often go very wrong. Therefore I am inclined to think that experimental farms would lead to a vain expenditure of money. What I want to see is a better kind of agriculture brought home to the people generally, and, when we consider the small areas that agricultural farms could influence, I do not think that the expenditure of money on them will be wise or even justifiable. It has been a great pleasure to me to see the fine breed of cattle for which Nellore has been famous for generations, and I hope with all my heart that nothing will be done to cause its deterioration, and I do not for a moment think that forest conservancy will ever be allowed to have that effect. I know very well that the restrictions resulting from forest conservancy are a subject of complaint in different parts of the Presidency, but I can only say that stringent orders have been given to Collectors to take care that no unnecessary hardship shall result to the peasantry in consequence of the introduction of the forest laws, and I have reason to believe that in this district there is no real hardship inflicted on the owners of cattle; at any rate, it is a subject which requires to be watched most carefully. I hope that the few questions I have asked and the answers you have given will be the means of enabling us to arrive at an understanding the more satisfactory to both sides. I am very much obliged to you for the hearty reception which has been given by the agricultural community of this district to myself as the representative of the Queen. The agricultural community, which has so great a stake in the country, is ever loyal to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and that community is generally speaking the most stable and the least inclined to change, particularly when it knows itself to be in possession of every liberty which it is possible for men to enjoy. I am sure that your remarks upon that point are perfectly true and sincere, and you may depend upon it that no country in the world ever had a Government more anxious, at any rate, to do justice to the subjects that it governs than the Government of England is to do justice to the Indian people. That you should appreciate this fact would be most gratifying to the Queen-Empress who always is anxious to hear from her ministers that those who have the task of governing her subjects in India are doing their best to bring home to the hearts and homes of the people the benefits of British rule. Well, now I shall say good night to you, and hope that this will not be the last time I shall come to this town.

Address of the Ryots at the Nellore Tank.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—On this auspicious occasion of Your Excellency's visit to this tank, we, the ryots under it, respectfully beg to approach Your Excellency with a brief summary of our requests.

We feel confident that the sad state of the tank has already been brought to Your Excellency's notice by our present worthy Collector. That the tank in its present state is almost useless and has become a burden to the ryots is admitted on all hands, and we beg to submit the following figures in proof thereof. Except during the famine years, the average area under first-class paddy during the 7 years previous to 1880 was 1,252 acres out of an occupied area of 1,758 (ryotwari), while the same subsequent to it has fallen so low as 250. The figures clearly prove the increasing uselessness of the early freshes of the Pennair to the tank in the south-west monsoon, owing to the supply-channel being too high to catch them.

In this connection we regret to observe that the policy of the Public Works Department in regard to the tank has been anything but successful. We are assured that the failure is mainly due to the inherent defect in the present supply-channel. To have renounced it and sought

for another from a higher level would certainly have proved more successful. We venture, therefore, to suggest a supply-channel to the tank from the Sangam anicut as the surest, and the comparatively small outlay on it will not be ill-spent considering the immense benefit which it will confer on the poor ryots under the tank, who have been all along compelled to pay first-class assessments on their lands, though it long ago lost its claim as a first-class irrigation.

We submit that the tank in its present state can be ranked only among the lowest class of its kind. We pray, therefore, that the assessments pertaining to that class may be charged until a supply-channel from the Sangam anicut becomes an accomplished fact.

Before concluding, we beg to convey to Your Excellency our high appreciation of the services of our Executive Engineer during his short tenure as head of the Public Works Department, and we pray that Your Excellency may be pleased to spare us his services for some time longer.—*Nellore, 11th November* 1888.

Note.—His Excellency replied that this matter should have the attention of the Public Works Department.

Address at the Venkatagiri Rajah's High School.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Members of the Venkatagiri Rajah's High School Committee, Nellore, beg most respectfully to approach Your Excellency on this the auspicious occasion of Your Excellency's visit to this institution with the expression of our cordial welcome and gratitude for the honor done to us. We are extremely fortunate in having secured for the grand ceremony of the opening of this new hall the assistance of a nobleman who has always taken a deep and sympathetic interest in the progress of education in this country, and we have no doubt that to-day's ceremonies will accord permanency to this institution and give a lasting stimulus to the cause of education in this district. We are glad to inform Your Excellency that, though this institution was founded in 1875 while already there was a flourishing institution of a like nature in our midst, we have succeeded so well in vindicating the necessity for our existence as to obtain not merely the support of Your Excellency's Government, but also a liberal grant from the Rajah of Venkatagiri, who, with characteristic generosity, has taken this institution wholly under his patronage and protection; and what adds to the interest of the present occasion is that this building, which will become doubly valuable to us by the fact of Your Excellency's connection with its opening, is itself a monument of the Rajah's munificence. The once Hindu High school, Nellore, has, under very felicitous circumstances, had its existence indissolubly connected with the name of the Rajah of Venkatagiri; and no doubt it augurs well for the future of the institution that with the ceremonies of to-day should be associated the name of a Governor who has already done so much for the well-being of the land over which he rules. Again, thanking Your Excellency heartily for the honor done to us.—*Nellore, 12th November* 1888.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—The address which you have just presented to me affords a great number of subjects of congratulation to those who live in the neighbourhood, and shows that the cause of education is not only promoted by the inhabitants but also by the Rajah of Venkatagiri who has upon many occasions displayed very great public spirit not only with respect to education but also with respect to other philanthropic institutions for the benefit of the people. I hope most sincerely that the ceremony in which we have all just participated will be of good augury for the success of the school. I hope that those boys who have not got prizes to-day will not be discouraged but will succeed next year. I have listened with very great pleasure to the two boys who have just sung. Although they do not belong to this school, the boys who study here may take a lesson from them in recitation and declamation. I hope most sincerely that this school may prosper and that its numbers may increase and that the people of Nellore will not forget the munificence of the Rajah of Venkatagiri and the exertions of others who have been instrumental in bringing this institution to its present state.

Report of the Free Church of Scotland Mission High School, Nellore.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—This institution, now known as the Nellore Free Church of Scotland Mission High school, is but a development of a small beginning made by Dr. Frederick Cooper about half a century ago. That gentleman of the Government Medical Establishment in this station, manifested a deep and lively interest in the education of the natives

of the place and with a view to the permanency of the school, made it over to the Free Church Mission in 1847. It was a time when that body had to carry on its work alone, amidst the apathy of the people for education and for any improvement in mental and moral reform. Since then the school has grown in numbers and in efficiency and its pupils occupy honorable and responsible positions in every walk of life, numbering amongst them men like the Honorable P. Chentsul Rau Pantulu, C.I.E., and others, who have proved themselves, not only faithful servants to Government but ornaments for society and leaders of reform.

There are at present six classes with sub-divisions in several of them and the standard of the highest class is the University Matriculation examination. The staff consists of 12 masters and 3 munshis—one for Sanskrit, and another for Telugu and a third for Hindustani. One hour is devoted daily to religious instruction besides what is imparted in Sabbath classes. The moral and religious well-being of our pupils is always kept in view as the chief aim of our instruction.

The average number on the rolls of last year was 342 and the average daily attendance 314. The fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 6,598 against Rs. 6,072 in the previous year. Though there has been an increase in fees, there has been a great falling off in grants-in-aid, the amount actually received being only Rs. 1,160. For the work of primary education which Government is especially interested to maintain and develop, absolutely nothing from public funds has been received for many years. Besides, the Director of Public Instruction, in his Proceedings, dated 9th September 1887, ordered the grant from Provincial funds to be reduced by a half.

A few years ago the Mission, with the aid of local subscriptions, was enabled to furnish the school with a good library for the use of pupils and teachers. In this connection we cannot fail to remember with gratitude the Zemindar of Chundi, a former pupil of our school, who favored us with a donation of Rs. 500, and the Honorable J. Grose, C.S., and other European and Native gentlemen who liberally contributed towards it. The library contains 80 volumes for reference and 265 volumes for general reading which are lent out to pupils and teachers to encourage their private study. It is satisfactory to note that this institution has proved an immense blessing to the school.

For the last two years our pupils have been enjoying the benefits of gymnastic instruction under a qualified instructor. Though some have been averse to this course of instruction, we are glad to mention that many of them pursue it with pleasure.

A good number of our boys appeared for the public examinations. In the Matriculation examination the results were not so favorable as we expected—only 9 passed out of 36. In the Middle School examination, however, the results were satisfactory. Forty of our pupils were successful, of whom 5 were placed in the first class, 31 in the second and 4 in the third.

In conclusion, we express our heartfelt thanks to Your Excellency for the honor conferred upon us by presiding on this occasion and to all the ladies and gentlemen who have favored us with their presence.—*Nellore, 12th November* 1888.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been very glad to hear the report of this High school and I hope that by coming here I may have given a stimulus to the cause of education. You have a formidable rival in the Venkatagiri Rajah's school, but I dare say that also will prove in the end a stimulus and incentive to greater effort here. No institution founded on a sound basis will suffer from healthy and fair competition. You say Mr. Chentsul Rau was one of your pupils. There is no person more respected, both in public and in private, than that gentleman, and this school must be very proud to have had such a pupil. It is also satisfactory to hear that the Rajah of Chundi, an old pupil of your school, has been kind enough to give a large donation to your library. Your finances, you say, are not quite as flourishing as they might be. But when there is love of education, finances will right themselves, I hope, in the end.

Address at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of Nellore Victoria Hospital for Women.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—During your present tour over the Presidency you have been called upon to listen to a great many addresses and to receive a great many petitions asking for all manner of possible and impossible things so that unless we are greatly mistaken you have had enough of that sort of thing for the present. We shall therefore spare you on this occasion. But we cannot well deny ourselves the privilege of expressing the pleasure it affords us that you have so kindly consented to lay the foundation stone of this hospital.

From what you have seen of the plans and the building as far as it has progressed, we trust you will agree with us in thinking that it will be a most suitable, handsome and enduring memorial of the glorious reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress during the 50 years that have passed since she ascended the throne.

We congratulate ourselves that Your Excellency's visit to Nellore has been made at a time when, by the laying of this foundation stone, your name will be coupled with that of Her Majesty in this memorial. And when Your Excellency's term of office shall have expired, which happily for us will not be for some years yet, and you return to the home-land, we trust you will carry with you this trowel as a slight memento of your visit among us.

On behalf of the Nellore Jubilee Committee I now request that you will be good enough to lay the foundation stone of the Nellore Victoria Hospital for Women.—*Nellore, 12th November* 1888.

His Excellency's Reply.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I am very glad indeed to lay the foundation stone of this hospital and am very much obliged to Mr. Downie for the address which he has been kind enough to read. Knowing what interest he has taken in collecting the subscriptions which are to raise this building, I have no doubt that I am not doing him any injustice when I consider that he is possibly the author of the address. At any rate it is couched in such extremely kind terms that I feel very much indebted to him. Mr. Downie has been kind enough to say that I have received a large number of addresses during this tour, some of which asked for impossible things. It is perfectly true no doubt; and it is also true that some have asked for impossible things, but at the same time I hope that the requests generally made in different parts of this Presidency cannot all be classed in that category. Although most of those requests will require time and money, I do not think that many of them are impossible. In fact, I find a very reasonable spirit pervading throughout the Presidency in respect of the object, efforts and means of Government. I have the greatest possible pleasure in inaugurating this institution, and I see Mr. Downie has alluded in the address to the fact of my name being connected with it in secondary importance to that of our gracious Mistress the Queen-Empress. If my name is to be connected with any particular institutions in this country, I find, from what I have seen now throughout the Presidency during the last two years, that there is no class of institutions with which I should like to have greater connection than with hospitals. I believe that there is no limit to the good that these hospitals are likely to do in the future of the country. I do not think that there is any class of institutions amongst all those which mark the civilization of England in Madras and have done so much in relieving the sufferings and bringing home to the hearts of the people that English people and English Queen and English Government are anxious to serve them more vividly than hospitals do. I have had the pleasure of seeing the hospital for women which is being so ably conducted under the direction of Dr. Price who is ably assisted by Mrs. Rogers. We know that a great deal of interest is being taken now throughout India, and the lady who has interested herself in it so much during the last few years is, I am sorry to say, about to quit our shores during the next few weeks. I know, as you all know, the object of Lady Dufferin with respect to this cause is an object that is as dear to her heart as it is possible for any object to be in the heart of a human being and we who are doing small work in promoting that great object ought, I think, upon occasions like this, to recollect the very great efforts that she has made during the last three or four years in stimulating the cause of female education and female medical aid. It is most pitiable to hear from the people who are very well acquainted with the question of female relief and female sufferings that there is still a very great field for work with respect to that cause, but although the field is large, the labourers, I believe, are many and I do not think that there will be any limit to the supply of skilled labourers when the cause is thoroughly known throughout the land and brought home to the hearts of the people. If ever there was a country where female medical education is valuable, it is India; but as we know there has been a delicacy of feeling among women which prevents them from wishing to be attended by male practitioners. That is a feeling which pervades among all castes more in India than in any country. I think it is a mistake to suppose that there is anything in the minds of women which is contrary to their castes, and prevents them from being attended on by male practitioners. I believe it is an erroneous impression altogether, but at the same time knowing what feeling, generally speaking, socially is among the Hindu and Muhammadan women, we feel that we are doing what they like best in bringing to their homes the benefits of female medical aid. I am now happy to be able to say that we in Madras are making a good deal of progress in the Medical College, and from what I have seen this morning carried by Dr. Price, I may say that the is almost the only institution in the mofussil that is walking in the footsteps and going upon the same lines as the Medical College at Madras. If I can be of any use to you hereafter in promoting the success of this institution it would be a great deal of pleasure to be so. I hope myself that the authority which is to manage this institution will be carefully selected. I do not know how this is to be managed. If it is the Municipality or the Local Fund Board, in all probability the matter will be very gratifying, because with the Local Fund Board you are in touch with the Collector immediately or with the Municipality you are in touch with the general rate-payer.

I do hope most sincerely that everything will be done here that will be not only good from a medical point of view, but also congenial to the feelings and wants of the people, so as to make it an institution which the people will really have much pleasure in supporting and which the people will think it a great blessing to have instituted among them. Well now, I have only to wish you all success and to thank you very much for giving an opportunity of having my name connected with such an institution.

Address of the Inhabitants of Gúdúr Taluk.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Gúdúr taluk, most respectfully beg to approach Your Excellency with the deepest and most genuine feelings of loyalty, as representative of our Most Gracious Royal Mother the Queen-Empress of India.

It is a peculiar trait in the Hindu character that whenever he is given an opportunity of displaying loyalty to his Sovereign, he feels highly gratified; so when Your Excellency halted at this small station for a short time the people were highly pleased, which they expressed by flocking in thousands around the station.

On the occasion of the visit of Your Excellency's predecessor, Sir Grant Duff, we requested of him three things, viz., the Railway, the extension of Buckingham Canal to Gúdúr, and a good Water-supply to the town. We are very thankful to Your Excellency's Government for having supplied the first want; the Railway communication has already its good effects upon the town; the town is improving largely in dimensions and we have no doubt that in a short time this small town will become the centre of active trade. Of the remaining two wants, good water-supply is very essential. With the increase of the town, we are feeling the want of the supply very much, and it is our duty to bring this matter to Your Excellency's notice. We are glad that the Local Fund Board has already felt the want and has a scheme under consideration. We only request that Your Excellency will be pleased to order the completion of one scheme or another, so that the people may derive the benefit of it as soon as possible.

We beg to be excused for having encroached on Your Excellency's valuable time, and we heartily thank Your Lordship for having allowed us this opportunity of showing our loyalty and attachment.—*Gúdúr, 12th November* 1888.

Note.—His Excellency replied promising that the matters referred to in the above address should be considered.

Address at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Jubilee Rest-house.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—With feelings of loyalty and allegiance to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and to Your Excellency as Her Most Noble Representative, I beg to request Your Excellency to be good enough to lay the foundation stone of the Rest-house which I resolved to erect last year in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty whose happy reign will be long remembered by my family and posterity, particularly in connection with the choicest blessings conferred upon us.

When in June 1887 I determined to erect a Jubilee Rest-house, I entertained with great pleasure the idea that Your Excellency would lay the foundation stone, and I am happy to state that my long-cherished hope has been to-day realized. Though long after the event, it gives me infinite pleasure to associate Your Excellency's visit to this place with the commemoration of the memorable Jubilee.

It is with peculiar pride that I venture to state that, from the foundation of the ancient family to which I have the honor to belong, my ancestors were distinguished for their loyalty to the Sovereign whom they served, and I hope that I shall be found to be second to none of them in my allegiance to the British throne.

In the full hope that this building will be found useful to the people for whom it is intended, I request Your Excellency to lay the foundation stone and to declare it "well and truly laid."

I beg to remain,
Yours sincerely,
(Signed) RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI.

13*th November* 1888.

His Excellency's Reply.

RAJAH OF VENKATAGIRI.—I congratulate you very much on your happy idea of commemorating the year of Her Majesty's Jubilee by erecting this Rest House. I hope that it will be of use to those whom it is intended to serve. I am sure it is only an example of the general benevolence which you show to the people here that you have thought of commemorating the Jubilee year of Her Majesty by erecting a building for the benefit of poor travellers. You mentioned in your address one subject which I cannot help alluding to, and that is the fidelity and loyalty which has been shown to the British Throne and Crown by the members of your family. I hope the foundation stone that I am now about to lay will be a true type of the enduring loyalty which your family will always exhibit. I was reading the other day an account of some of your ancestors, and I find that even three or four hundred years ago one of them was distinguished for his affability, charity, and popularity, and I believe that these are qualities which you have inherited, because I find in many parts of the Zemindary evidences that you are anxious to make yourself liked by the people amongst whom you live. I hope this Zemindary will continue to be prosperous, and I hope the great influence which you can exercise among the people will continue to be exercised for good. I need not tell you, as you know yourself, continually coming, as you do, in contact with British officials, that they are always ready and willing to give their assistance to Zemindars like yourself who are doing their best to improve the resources of the country. We wish all Zemindars to be in a prosperous condition, and to hand down their estates intact to succeeding generations. That is the wish of Her Majesty and of the British Government, and I am very glad indeed to have this opportunity of assisting you to celebrate the Jubilee year of the Queen by laying the foundation stone of a building which will be of material benefit to the people.

Address of the Venkatagiri Town Hall Committee.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Venkatagiri Town Hall Committee, beg to offer our cordial welcome to Your Excellency with an expression of our genuine feelings of loyalty and attachment to the throne of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress to whose benevolent government of this country is due the prosperity of millions of Her Indian subjects. We also approach Your Excellency with feelings of deep gratitude for the high honors that have been lately conferred upon our Patron who, as Your Excellency will find reason to testify by closer intimacy, is deserving of still greater honors.

We are sincerely happy to learn with great satisfaction and overwhelming joy that the memorable event of Her Majesty's Jubilee is to be commemorated in this town by the erection of a rest-house, and that Your Excellency, Her Majesty's noble representative in our Presidency, is to lay the foundation stone of that useful structure.

It is the particular pleasure of this committee to be able to report that even in the most turbulent times the ancestors of the Patron of this institution have been found to be most loyal, loyal to the core, to the Paramount Power, and it is equally gratifying to find that from the earliest times their Excellencies the Governors of this Presidency have marked their appreciation of such loyalty by official recognition, a continuation of the favors bestowed on this ancient Samstanam from the days of the great Hindu King, Prataparudra, down to the modern times, in token of the meritorious military services rendered to the Paramount Power by the former Munsubdars of the place.

Sir Thomas Munro, who lives in the memory of even the present generation, was entertained by the then Rajah of this Samstanam on his way to Nellore. Your Excellency's worthy predecessor, Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, honored, as Your Excellency now does, our Patron with his visit to this place and laid the foundation stone of this very institution. Since the opening of this hall, a large number of meetings have been held mostly presided over by the Rajah, when various important subjects were discussed and lectures delivered, sometimes by respectable gentlemen who visited this place. The immense good that thus results to us is the outcome of the munificence of the Rajah.

Our Patron's recent encouragement of University education in the way of giving appointments in his service have added richly to our numbers, so that the prospects of this institution are far brighter before us. The *élite* of the place are fairly represented in this committee, which is capable of sending out proper representatives to the Taluk Board of this division.

It is our sincere wish, and we hope it will be realised, that this Committee will be found useful in the deliberations of the Taluk Board in matters connected with this place. We regret to observe that the Rajah, who pays about a-fifth of the revenue of the District Board, is not sufficiently represented in the Local Boards, and there have been instances which have erroneously impressed upon the people that the Rajah, our Patron, has been deprived of some of his rights and privileges. As representatives of the town-men we are bound, with all due deference to the local authorities, to express our deep-felt regret that this place has been constituted a Village

Union, as most of the residents are poor and their miserable thatches are to be taxed and as also the religious *Mandirams* and hundreds of poor bazaar-men who muster strong during the grand annual festival have to pay pressing maximum rates for the pandals they erect on such occasion which hitherto were freely permitted by the Rajah. Fully convinced of the efficacy of the doctrine that "Local responsibility will stimulate local efforts," Your Excellency's brother, whose valuable life was sacrificed to the Indian interests, sowed the first seeds of Local Self-Government, which has out-grown its original expectations, and the expansion of this system should not, in our humble opinion, be associated with unpleasant additional taxation. The abolition of the village union and a better representation of our Patron in the constitution of the Local Boards are, we humbly beg to submit, worthy of Your Excellency's benign consideration. While appreciating the benefits of the railway which we hope will soon be extended through our Patron's northern taluks into the Northern Circars, we beg to suggest the desirability of connecting this rising town with the railway station by the electric telegraph and facilitating road communication by the early construction of a bridge over the hill stream, Kivalya, running close by, which the Taluk Board have already wisely resolved upon. We beg to tender our heartfelt thanks to Your Excellency for the honors done to us by your condescending to receive this humble address in this poor hall, and request Your Excellency to convey our humble respects to Lady Connemara, whose presence on this occasion would have doubled our pleasure— *Venkatagiri, 13th Nov.* 1888.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN.—I think, before I say anything about the address I have just received, that I ought to thank the Rajah of Venkatagiri and yourselves for the very splendid reception I have just met with. It recalls to my mind scenes I have witnessed in Northern India—scenes which are remarkable for their splendour and for their picturesqueness. I must say I never saw a procession in the East which recalled more vividly to my mind the days gone by, when splendid processions were the usual accompaniments of most important ceremonies. Here in the South of India we do not see these processions very often, and as Governor of this Presidency, it gives me great pleasure to think that the old splendour of the East is not dead here, and that your Rajah maintains the dignity of his family, and acts up to the traditions connected with his house, of which he has every reason to be proud. You allude in the first place in your address to the honors that have been bestowed by Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress upon the Rajah. I am quite sure that these are duly appreciated by him. I am sure also that he will think that they should be an incentive to him to do his best, as his ancestors have done, to assist British rule by improving the condition of his own estates. The different subjects you mention in your address will be considered by the Government, but there is one anomaly which it is my duty to notice on this occasion, as I like to speak out the truth, though the truth may be unpleasant. You alluded in an appreciative manner to the system of Local Self-Government inaugurated by my lamented brother, and introduced into India chiefly by his exertions, and you go on to say that it should not be associated with unpleasant additional taxation. I must tell you that it is obvious that local Government cannot possibly be extended without additional taxation. You say, too, that the Rajah is not sufficiently represented in the Taluk Board. If the Rajah brings this to the notice of the Collector, the matter will, no doubt, receive due consideration. I will speak to him about it, as I have not heard anything from the Rajah's lips on the subject. I only know that your excellent Collector, who has your interests very much at heart, has quite lately submitted to Government the name of the Dewan of the Rajah for appointment to the District Board, and I need not tell you that when we find the Rajah is so enlightened in regard to all matters connected with the administration of his Zemindary, it is the wish of the Government to give him his due share of influence upon the Local Boards and Councils.

Address of the Sanskrit School, Venkatagiri.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—On behalf of the Sanscrit institution, Visvanadha Prasada Bharathee Nilayam, I beg to offer our hearty welcome to Your Excellency. The school was started under the divine auspices of Visvanadha Swamy on the 23rd July 1880, and under his divine blessings, instruction is given in Grammar, Rhetoric, and Logic. Sanscrit institutions on the model of English Colleges are almost unknown in this Presidency, and ours, however, is only a feeble attempt after them. The curriculum of studies here pursued extends over five years, during which it is proposed to give a regular student an education worthy of an ordinary Sanscrit pundit. In spite of several pecuniary difficulties, which were timely met by the munificence of the Honorable Rajah Bahadur of Venkatagiri and the members of his liberal family, to all of whom our thanks are greatly due, I am glad to submit that some of our fully qualified students acquitted themselves honorably in the Pundit conferences held at the durbars of the different Samstanams of this Presidency.

With regard to the pecuniary aid which has been liberally promised by the benign Government, our heart-felt thanks are due to Your Excellency. May I avail myself of this opportunity to dedicate the following stanzas in honor of Your Excellency :—

శ్లో॥ విక్టోరియా రాజతి చక్రవర్తినీ। యద్దైహికాముష్మిక దాయినీనృణాం। గీర్వాణవాణీ సుచిరంవిరాజతే। జగజ్జనత్రీజగతీతలేతధా॥౧॥

శ్లో॥ విక్టోర్యా విజయ ప్రబంధ చరితే ప్రోక్తాపురాయామహా లక్ష్మీ స్సన్నప్రియ విశ్రమాయ ధరణీంప్రాప్తేవే విక్టోరియా। తస్యాజ్యోత్స్నిక యాతులానఘటతే వృద్ధిక్షయావ స్తితస్తీ। ప్రత్యా న్నరివిశ్వపానసుధయా భూమాచ దౌల్భ్యతః॥౨॥

శ్లో॥ ప్రాప్తాయాః ఖలుసార్వభౌమపదవీమత్రేండియాఖ్యేపదే। యోధర్మ్మః పరిపాలనే విజ యతే విక్టోరియా యాశ్మవిః। ఆదిష్ట స్సఖివాంగవాఁవిజయతాం భాగ్యేన నోత్రాగతః। పా తుంశ్రీయుత కానిమార నృపతిర్భూలోక తారేశ్వరః॥3॥

శ్లో॥ శ్రీమద్భిస్స్వవిభూతి భిర్విజయతాం సార్ధంక్షితీశోడుభిః। స్వానిస్వానిచ మండలాని నిజయా సంస్థాపయద్భిశ్శ్రియా। స్వంచాన్యాన్యపి మండలాన్య విరతం విద్యోతయ స్వాజసా శ్రీమాన్ గార్నరు కానిమార విభు రాట్సంపూర్ణ శుభ్రీమ్యతిః॥౪॥

శ్లో॥ శ్రీవిశ్వనాథస్య మహా ప్రసాదాత్। విక్టోరియాసాజయతాత్ప్రసాదాత్। ఇయంత థాసంస్కృతపాఠశాలే। త్యాశాస్మహే౽స్యాద్వ్యయవృద్ధికామాః॥౫॥

Like Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress ruling her vast Indian dominions with her motherly and benign grace, the hoary Sanscrit language always glows as the ruler and mother of all Indian languages showering mundane and heavenly blessings on her votaries.

Her Most Imperial Gracious Majesty, as described in our Jubilee Memorial "Victoria Vijiam," is as it were the earthly Sri Maha Lakshmi come down to relieve the world-ruling-cares of Sri Maha Vishnu, and by Her humane temper, unabating magnificence and unbounded affability, surpasses the glorious sun, moon and nectar that have respectively the drawbacks of unbearable effulgence, instability of waxing and waning, and unique rarity.

May fame and glory be to our Lord Connemara who, to the good fortune of his subjects, rules them as the incarnation of the very *virtue* which guides Her Gracious Imperial Majesty in her government of the Indian Empire.

Like the moon amidst the stars in the firmament on high that are enlightened by her, may the fame of Lord Connemara gloriously shine and enlighten the rulers of States amidst which he rules.

May the blessings of Sri Visvanadha Swamy be showered upon Her Most Gracious Majesty! May this Visvanadha Prasada Bharathee Nilayam flourish under the auspices of Her Most Gracious Majesty, and may Her Most Gracious Majesty, as well as this institution, continue to be prosperous.

I beg to remain, &c.,

(Signed) K. RAGAVIAH,
Secretary, Visvanadha Prasada Bharathee Nilayam.

13*th November* 1888.

Note.—His Excellency, after giving away the prizes, commended the study of Sanscrit to the students and thanked the Managers of the school for their address.

Public Department.

Madras Government.

Read the following Note by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor on his Seventh tour, dated 15th November 1888.

—

Order: December 1888 No

His Excellency's minute will be communicated to all the Departments of the Secretariat. The Special attention of each Department is called to the paragraphs of the minute noted against it below:—

	Paras.
Departments —	13.
Judicial " —	11.
Legislative " —	4, 9, 13.
Educational " —	2, 6, 11.
Excise " —	3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24.
Local and Municipal —	8, 11, 12, 18, 19.
Revenue —	7, 10 11, 14, 18.
Public Works —	2, 16.
— do — (Railway Branch) —	5.
Military —	

(True Extract)

Assistant Secretary

Public Department.

27

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following Note by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor on his seventh tour, dated 15th November 1888.

Order: December 1888 No

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Departments.			Nos.
Judicial	—	—	13.
Legislative	—	—	11.
Educational	—	—	4, 9, 13.
Revenue	—	—	2, 6, 11.
Local and Municipal	—	—	3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 24.
Revenue	—	—	8, 11, 12, 18, 19.
Public Works	—	—	7, 10 11, 14, 18.
— do — (Railway Branch)	—	—	2, 16.
Military	—	—	5.

(True Extract)

Assistant Secretary

Madras Government.

Read the following Note by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor on his Seventh tour, dated 15th November 1888.

—

Order: December 1888 No II

His Excellency's minute will be communicated to all the Departments of the Secretariat. The Special attention of each Department is called to the paragraphs of the minute noted against it below:—

Departments			Paras.
Judicial "	—	—	13.
Legislative "	—	—	11.
Educational "	—	—	4, 9, 13.
Finance "	—	—	2, 6, 11.
Local and Municipal	—	—	3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21.
Revenue	—	—	8, 11, 12, 18, 19.
Public Works	—	—	7, 10 11, 14, 18.
— do — (Railway Board)	—	—	2, 16.
Military	—	—	5.

(True Extract)

Assistant Secretary

Public Department. N

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

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Order: December 1888 No

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Judicial "	—	—	13.
Legislative "	—	—	11.
Educational "	—	—	4, 9, 13.
Marine "	—	—	2, 6; 11.
Local and Municipal	—	—	3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 24.
Revenue	—	—	8, 11, 12, 18, 19.
Public Works	—	—	7, 10 11, 14, 18.
— do — (Railway Branch)	—	—	2, 16.
Military	—	—	5.

(True Extract)

Assistant Secretary

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Legislative	—	—	11.
Educational	—	—	4, 9, 13.
Marine	—	—	2, 6, 11.
Local and Municipal	—	—	3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21.
Revenue	—	—	8, 11, 12, 18, 19.
Public Works	—	—	7, 10 11, 14, 18.
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Legislative	—	—	11.
Educational	—	—	4, 9, 13.
Medical	—	—	2, 6, 11.
Local and Municipal	—	—	3, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 24.
Revenue	—	—	8, 11, 12, 18, 19.
Public Works	—	—	7, 10 11, 14, 18.
— do — (Railway Branch)	—	—	2, 16.
Military	—	—	5.

(True Extract)

Assistant Secretary

Public Department.

N°

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following Note by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor on his seventh tour, dated 15th November 1888.

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Order: December 1888 No

His Excellency's minute will be communicated to all the Departments of the Secretariat. The special attention of each Department is called to the paragraphs of the minute noted against it below:—

Departments			Paras.
Judicial	—	—	13.
Legislative	—	—	11.
Educational	—	—	4, 9, 13.
Marine	—	—	2, 6, 11.
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(True Extract)

Assistant Secret

Public Dept

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Note by the Rt. Hon. the Govr
7th tour, 8.15th Nov. 1888.

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His Excellency's

Seventh Governm