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Public DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 21. 10. 89
No. 838

Confidential 146
of 1889.

When given for copying

[Despatch Abstract.]

Tour Minute Communicating
to Depts. concerned Minute by
H.E. the Governor on his Ninth
Tour.

BACK PAPER, No. of 188

FURTHER PAPER, No. of 188

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
188 , No. , MISCELLANEOUS.

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A A

STATEMENT WITH DITTO

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL (not paged).

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CURRENT No. 382/1

[9]

Public DEPARTMENT.

Confidential No 427

From Minute by
His Excellency the
The Right Honorable the Sec.
on his ninth Tour

No. —

Dated 9/16

Received 26/2 Rec^d. 27/2 } Sept^r 89

Enclosures —

SUBJECT.

Minute on his ninth Tour

By Order, 21 October 1889 No 838
Comm^rs (The Land Revenue,
Judicial, Public Works, Educational
& Revenue Departments for
consideration of the points noted
in H.E.'s minute

Order Com^rs 1/10

Note the Commissioners
for keeping the Minute

Desp^d 22/10

To
Departments Concerned. Desp^d. 22/10
(with 2 copies of Minute)

CONFIDENTIAL.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATORS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

FOR THE

Fortnight ending the 30th September 1889.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of Publication.	Number of Copies ordinarily issued.	Dates of papers received and examined during the fortnight.
	TAMIL.			
	Bi-monthly.			
1	"Vēthanta Nirnaya Pathrikai" ..	Madras	500	1st and 15th September 1889.
2	"Sathia Vethánusáram"	Do.	264	15th September 1889.
3	"Srilokaranjani"	Do.	750	15th ,, ,,
4	"Arya Janaratchani"	Do.	500	16th ,, ,,
5	"Swadésabhimáni"	Salem	150	15th ,, ,,
6	"Sathiavarthamáni"	Pasumalai	690	15th ,, ,,
7	"Sujanóllásan"	Tanjore	200	20th ,, ,,
	Tri-monthly.			
8	"Travancore Abhimáni"	Nagercoil	450	2nd and 20th September 1889.
	Weekly.			
9	"Vettikkodiyon"	Madras	200	21st and 28th September 1889.
10	"Vikata Dútan"	Do.	1,400	21st ,, 28th ,, ,,
11	"Hindu Janabhúshani"	Do.	200	21st ,, 28th ,, ,,
12	"Tarangai Nesán"	Do.	150	28th September 1889.
13	"Désabhimani"	Cuddalore	350	21st and 28th September 1889.
14	"Tanjai Janamitran"	Tanjore	450	21st ,, 28th ,, ,,
15	"Kalánidhi"	Coimbatore	250	21st ,, 28th ,, ,,
	Bi-weekly.			
16	"Swadésa Mitran"	Madras	800	18th, 21st, 25th and 28th September 1889.
	TELUGU.			
	Monthly.			
17	"Sanmārgadarśini"	Pittapore	200	23rd September 1889.
	Bi-monthly.			
18	"Budhavidhēyi"	Masulipatam	300	24th September 1889.
	Weekly.			
19	"Andhraprakāsika"	Madras	500	16th and 23rd September 1889.
20	"Vivēkavardhani"	Rajahmundry	300	18th ,, 26th ,, ,,
	CANARESE.			
	Weekly.			
21	"Karnataka Prakasika"	Bangalore	400	16th and 23rd September 1889.
22	"Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini" ..	Do.	12	24th ,, 21st ,, ,,
23	"Vrittanta Patrika"	Do.	2,000	12th September 1889.
24	"Vrittanta Chintamani"	Mysore	1,000	18th and 25th September 1889.
25	"Vijayadhwaja"	Bellary	275	16th ,, 23rd ,, ,,
	MALAYALAM.			
26	"Kerala Patrika"	Calicut	900	21st and 28th September 1889.
27	"Kerala Sanchari"	Do.	1,000	18th ,, 25th ,, ,,
28	"Kerala Mitram"	Cochin	700	21st September 1889.
	HINDUSTANI.			
29	"Shams-ul-Akhbar"	Triplicane, Madras ..	700	16th, 23rd and 30th September 1889.
30	"Jaridah-i-Rozgar"	Royapetta, do. ..	640	14th, 21st ,, 28th ,, ,,
31	"Muzhar-ul-Ajaib"	Triplicane, do. ..	100	5th September 1889.
32	"Tilism-i-Hairath"	Do. do. ..	100	5th, 15th and 25th September 1889.
33	"Jalva-i-Sakhun"	Do. do. ..	150	12th and 27th September 1889.
34	"Khassim-ul-Akhbar"	Bangalore	470	9th, 12th, 16th, 19th and 23rd September 1889.
35	"Sultan-ul-Akhbar"	Do.	500	27th August 1889.
36	"Shoukat-ul-Islam"	Hyderabad	500	15th September 1889.
37	"Safir-i-Dakkhan"	Do.	150	14th ,, ,,

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

Prince of Wales.—Some anonymous lady sending £10,000 bank notes to —

1. A paragraph mentions that some anonymous lady in England sent to the Prince of Wales £10,000 bank notes in a registered letter stating that she had more than enough for herself and begging to be excused. — KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 21st, 1889.

London.— Progress of strike in —

2. A paragraph notices the progress of the strike in London. — KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 21st, 1889.

Soudan.

3. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th September, with reference to affairs at Soudan, says it is not advisable to withdraw troops from Cairo for the purpose of sending them to Soudan, as the more forces are sent to that country, the more serious aspect riot and disturbances assume; hence it is apparent that the interference of the Turkish arms is necessary, without the aid of which this state of affairs will not be brought to an end. It therefore behoves the British Government to apply to the Porte for his assistance with a view to stop further bloodshed. Expresses surprise as to the intended evacuation of Egypt, and says that this contemplated withdrawal of forces from Egypt is even advocated by Lord Randolph Churchill, who argues that it is the only means of getting over the present difficulties. — SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 29th, 1889.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

"The wonderful doings of the police."

4. The *Vivēkavardhani*, of the 11th September 1889, contains a paper headed "The wonderful doings of the police." In it are exposed three events which happened in three different places. The first took place in Northern India in the year 1886. A man named Dal, resident of a hamlet in the Eta district, went with his wife to the village of Sāra intending to bathe in the Ganges on a holy day. In the great throng at that place he lost his wife, and though he searched for her everywhere, he could not find her again. As his mother-in-law was on bad terms with him, she lodged a complaint at the police station against him for having killed his wife. Thereupon, the police concocted an accusation and tried to prove that he had poisoned her. The judge who heard the case sentenced him to imprisonment for life. He could not sentence him to death, because the police could not produce the dead body of the woman. Meanwhile, a man of the same neighbourhood had enlisted in a regiment and was sent with it to the West Indies. There he saw the wife of the convicted husband and communicated to her what had happened to her husband. She then stated that somehow or other she had missed her husband when going on that pilgrimage to the Ganges and had eventually got into the hands of the Emigration Company, who had sent her to the West Indies. This case having been reported by the wife to the authorities was referred by them to the Government of India and is now under inquiry of the District Judge of Farukhabad. — VIVEKAVARDHANI, Sept. 11th, 1889.

The second similiar event took place in the district of Rajahmundry one or two years ago. Two men quarrelled with each other at Rumpa, and one of them ran away to his brother at Vizagapatam. The police concocted a case against the man who had remained behind, and produced proofs of his having killed the run-away, the wife of the accused giving corroborative evidence to that effect. While the case was under trial before the District Judge, the run-away suddenly appeared before the Judge, and thus saved the life of the accused.

The third happened at Coconada a few months ago. A Komati was charged with the theft of some gunny-bags. It was proved that the police had demanded bribes from the accused, and his corpse was found in the back-water opposite to the police station. The general impression is that he was murdered by the police. But the District Judge acquitted the prisoners on the ground that no sufficient evidence was produced to bring the charge home to them. The editor thinks that, unless good and educated men are entertained in the police, such malpractices will not be discontinued.

KERALA SANCHARI, Sept. 18th, 1889.

Private menial work.— Calicut town head constable ordering his constables to do —

5. A paragraph calls the Police Superintendent's attention to the alleged illegal practice of a certain head constable, Calicut, in ordering constables to do his private menial work.

KERALA SANCHARI, Sept. 25th, 1889.

Police department.—Necessity of selecting better men in —

6. The leader alleges that, owing to the enlistment of uneducated men in the police department, it is very inefficient, and invites the Inspector-General's attention to the necessity of selecting better men in future.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR. Sept. 19th, 1889.

Suggests to drill the police in the use of lathies, &c.

7. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th September, says the police should be drilled in the use of lathies and swords because the thieves who are well practised in the use of the former generally overcome the police.

(b) *Courts.*

VIKATA DUTAN, Sept. 21st, 1889.

Law courts.

8. The *Vikata Dútan*, of Madras, of the 21st September, regrets to see that justice is not within the reach of the poor, but that only the rich, who can afford to spend large sums of money and who are prepared to sacrifice their personal comfort, can obtain it. The paper goes on to say that the cost of a suit sometimes swells to six or seven times the value of the property under litigation, and that parties have to wait for a considerable length of time before they can obtain justice.

SWADESAMITRAN, Sept. 28th, 1889.

The conduct of magistrates.

9. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 28th September, who is supposed to have been present at the hearing of a suit in the court at Villupuram, regrets to observe that the tahsildar uses disrespectful language when parties approach him to represent their grievances. He attributes such audacity on the part of Revenue officials to their being invested with magisterial powers, and concludes by saying that the subjects will be treated better only when Revenue officers are divested of magisterial powers.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 16th, 1889.

Partiality of certain judges.

10. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th September, brings to notice that certain judges of the Court of Small Causes pass their judgments in favour of usurers and moneylenders without patiently listening to what the defendant has to say; and states that this is in consequence of their being involved in pecuniary transactions with them. We therefore advise Government before appointing any one to the post of a judge to inquire into his private circumstances and character, as far as possible, because such men only are deserving of holding the said post as are honest and not under obligation to sowcars.

(d) *Education.*

JANAMITRAN, Sept. 21st, 1889.

The injustice of the educational authorities.

11. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 21st September, while condemning the action of the Madras Syndicate and that of the Director of Public Instruction with respect to the late Christian College commotion, says that the course which has been adopted by them is likely to engender a spirit of discontent and revolt in the minds of the Hindus, and adds that the interference of the Syndicate and the Director of Public Instruction, who are bound to maintain the strictest religious neutrality, will only bring the name

of the British Government into disrepute. The paper also appeals to the native public to hold meetings in the several parts of the presidency, and try to get the unjust and one-sided decision of the Syndicate cancelled.

VIVEKAVARDHANI, Sept. 11th, 1889.

Suggesting that females need not pass the upper secondary examination.

12. The *Vivékavardhani*, dated 11th September 1889, says that the Director of Public Instruction should not order females to pass the upper secondary examination, as the test is very difficult. It is hoped that the Director will abandon this intention.

KERALA SANCHARI, Sept. 18th, 1889.

Primary education.—Levying fees will retard progress of —

13. The leader says that the recent order of the Director of Public Instruction to levy fees from village schools will retard the progress of primary education and invites the Director to reconsider the matter.

KERALA SANCHARI. Sept. 25th, 1889.

Calicut college.— Protesting against proposed abolition of.—

14. *Kerala Sanchari* has an article protesting against the proposed abolition of the Calicut college, and asks the Director of Public Instruction to arrange with the municipality to maintain the institution in case it is to be abolished.

(e) *Local and Municipal.*

SWADESABHIMANI, Sept. 15th, 1889.

The chairman of the Salem municipality.

15. The *Swadésábhimáni*, of Salem, of the 15th September, says that the municipal chairman of Salem, who is always ready to impose additional taxes on the people, does not attend to the representations made by them, but disposes of their petitions summarily without making proper inquiries, and that the sanitation of the town is utterly neglected.

SWADESAMITRAN, Sept. 28th, 1889.

Scarcity of water at Renigunta.

16. A correspondent to the *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 28th September, complains of the scarcity of water at Renigunta and regrets that Government officials have not taken any notice whatever of the same. He hopes that the authorities will adopt the measures necessary for redressing this grievance.

VIKATA DUTAN, Sept. 21st, 1889.

The Ammayammal tank at Tirupati.

17. A correspondent to the *Vikata Dútan*, of Madras, of the 21st September, complains that neither the municipality of Tirupati nor the local magistrate pays any attention towards the conservancy of the Ammayammal tank near the Tirupati railway station, although it is the only source of water-supply to the people in the neighbourhood.

KERALA SANCHARI, Sept. 18th, 1889.

Old market.—Tellicherry municipal councillors refusing to grant license for —

18. The leader notices that the Tellicherry municipality's refusal to grant a license for the old market is a great injury to the owner and calls for further consideration of the matter.

KERALA SANCHARI, Sept. 25th, 1889.

Feroke-Manjeri road.—Deplorable condition of —

19. A correspondent invites the attention of the local board to the deplorable condition of the road from Feroke to Manjeri.

(i) *Public Works.*

JANAMITRAN, Sept. 28th, 1889.

The repair of the tank and channels at Atúr.

20. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 28th September, writes as follows:—On the repeated entreaties of the inhabitants of Atúr, a big village from which Government derive an annual revenue of Rs. 12,000, a sum of about Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned towards the restoration of the tank and channels which irrigate the above village. The officers of the Public Works Department, instead of granting the request of the ryots, that they may themselves be allowed to execute the necessary repairs, allowed the work to be done by a contractor, who looked only to his own gain without in the least caring for the welfare of the ryots. The contractor has executed the repairs not only in the most unsatisfactory manner

but also at a season most unfavourable to the ryots. Now there is not enough of water even for a single crop. Will the Government take notice of the conduct of these officers of the Public Works Department?

(j) *Salt.*

SWADESAMITRAN, Sept. 25th, 1889.

21. The *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 25th September, says as follows:—The opinion is gaining ground among the masses throughout the presidency that the Indian National Congress, instead of promoting the good of the people, is really the cause of the increase of salt tax and of the oppressive forest laws. This is a mistake. Far from being the cause of increased taxation, the congress has, it must be admitted, prevented Government from imposing new and additional taxes on the people. The administrative charges of Government go on increasing, which, we are made to believe, is owing to the growth of the population. But the chief cause of the increased expenditure is the very high rate of salaries paid to the European officers. India of to-day is quite different from what it was some fifty years ago. The voyage from England to India can now be performed in 20 days. We know what takes place in other countries every day by means of telegrams. Many competent Englishmen are now ready to serve in India on comparatively small salaries. Besides, there are many competent educated natives who can discharge and are discharging the duties of very high and important offices. In spite of these changes, if the Government continue to pay such high salaries to European officers, how can we expect the administrative charges of this country to diminish or even to be stationary? The cost of administration in England is not even one-hundredth part of what it is in India. England maintains a large army, the cost of which is unjustly drawn from the Indian exchequer. It is true that the army was sent here for the defence of this country. Did not the Government employ Indian forces in the Egypt and China wars? England owes much of her greatness and prosperity to her Indian Empire. Englishmen find employment in India, and India is also the best market for articles of European manufacture. In these circumstances, why should not the military expenditure of India be borne partly by the British and partly by the Indian exchequer? If this course be adopted, India would be greatly relieved of her financial embarrassment. It is not at all proper on the part of Government to have, instead of adopting the above just course, raised the duty on salt, and to cause oppression to the poor people of India. But for the congress, Government would probably have imposed many other taxes on the people of India. If we go on reiterating our wants and grievances in the congress meetings, it will at least tend to prevent Government from making matters worse, and may, in course of time, induce Government to redress the grievances in accordance with the wishes of the people. At present Government pay very little attention to the wishes of the people in the administration of this country. Although there may be among the English people some who are disposed to rule India according to the wishes of the people, still it is difficult now to ascertain what their real wishes are, because India is a vast country, inhabited by a great variety of people speaking different languages, who had been living till now without intercourse of any kind with one another. Now there is a general awakening among the different races of India. The congress is the best means of creating public opinion in India. In no country was public opinion created in a day. So will public opinion become a power in India only as we go on improving in knowledge and other things. If this work should steadily go on, our English rulers will reduce the salt tax and other taxes, and try to govern in accordance with the wishes of the people. What is the use of crying now in our homes about the increase of salt tax, after having been so foolish and indifferent as not to express our opinions to Government about their action then and there? Unless the natives of this country, one and all, join the public associations that have been established in different parts of the country, and thus strengthen those associations and

The congress and the salt-tax.

through them the congress, public opinion will not become a power in this country. If there is no public opinion in India, how can we expect the English to govern this country in accordance with the wishes and feelings of the people? The congress has just now created a public opinion in this country and made it to be felt not only throughout India but also in England. If the people of this country should only rise now as one man to support the congress movement they could not only get the salt tax reduced, but would also receive from the English rulers many other benefits conducive to their well being.

(k) *General.*

HINDU JANABHUSHANI, Sept. 28th, 1889.

22. The *Hindu Janabhúshani*, of Madras, of the 28th September, draws the attention of the Postmaster-General of Madras to the malpractice on the part of postal officials of opening before delivery the newspapers that are sent to mofussil subscribers.

The post office.

SRILOKA RANJANI, Sept. 15th, 1889.

23. The *Srilóka Ranjani*, of Madras, of the 15th September, appeals to the educated Hindus and Muhammadans and through them to Government to put a stop to the practice of the dregs of the Hindu community taking part in the Mohurrum festival, inasmuch as it results every year in serious feuds and bloodshed.

The Government, the Hindus and the Mohurrum.

JANAMITRAN, Sept. 21st, 1889.

24. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 21st September, in commenting on the action of Mr. Periyaswami Pillai, the district registrar of Tanjore, in overlooking the claims of the people in his office and bringing a man from Coimbatore to fill the place of accountant in his office on the plea that there are no good accountants in this district, when almost all the efficient hands in the several public offices are Tanjoreans, says that his conduct in this matter is objectionable.

The district registrar of Tanjore.

JANAMITRAN, Sept. 28th, 1889.

25. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 28th September, advocates the permanent retention of Mr. Happell, who is acting as Collector of Tanjore during the absence of Mr. Gibson on leave. The paper goes on to say that Mr. Gibson could never bring himself to hear personal representations from the ryots, and there are hundreds of petitions lying undisposed of, although they were presented to the Collector some three or four years ago. During his tenure of office, he left everything entirely in the hands of the huzur sheristadar and the divisional officers. On the other hand, Mr. Happell, when he was at Negapatam, is reported to have done good work by making personal inquiries about the grievances of the people, and disposing of their petitions with impartiality.

The Collector of Tanjore.

JANAMITRAN, Sept. 28th, 1889.

26. A correspondent to the *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 28th September, after having observed that the India Council as at present constituted is a useless institution, suggests the following reforms:—"Five out of the ten members of the India Council should be educated natives of India elected by the people of this country, the rest being appointed by the Secretary of State. The tenure of office of the members should be limited to five years. The Secretary of State should simply carry out the decision of the majority; and the members are to be in no way subordinate to him. The Secretary should get the sanction of the Council for all expenditure, and the maximum amount which he should be allowed to spend in cases of emergency should never exceed £10,000. Members should be empowered to put questions to the Secretary of State, and ask him to bring to their notice any subject which is under investigation or consideration. There should always be not less than two natives in the Council. The vast expenditure on account of the India Council should be reduced. The business of the Council should be conducted in the most open manner."

The India Council.

KALANIDHI, Sept. 21st, 1889.

27. The *Kalánidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 21st September, regrets to see that Government again propose to hold the exhibition at Salem instead of at Erode in spite of its representation that the latter place is more conveniently situated, and would draw the ryots of Trichinopoly, Tanjore and South Arcot districts to the exhibition.

Agricultural exhibitions at Salem and Bellary.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Sept. 18th, 1889.

28. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of 18th September, regards the appointment of a Christian Professor of the Presidency College of Calcutta to prepare a moral text-book for the use of the students of all religious persuasions as improper. The duty might very well have been entrusted to a committee composed of eminent men of all religions.

A moral text-book.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 16th, 1889.

29. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th September, complains of the ill-treatment experienced at the hands of missionaries and other Europeans at the zellah of Yelgundal of which no notice is taken either by the Nizams' Government or the Resident at Hyderabad. There occurred recently a case in which a native has actually been tortured by a missionary at Kareemnaghur. The same state of affairs exists at Aurangabad. It therefore behoves the Resident at Hyderabad and the Supreme Government to get such missionaries properly punished.

Ill-treatment practised by missionaries.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 16th, 1889.

30. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th September, has an article from the *Karnama*, which asks what has become of the "famine fund" established during the administration of Lord Lytton, and says that when accounts were required to be furnished, they were found to be in an unsatisfactory state. This fund was established by the levy of a new tax, with the avowed purpose of relieving the famine-stricken people in India; whereas we see that hundreds of people are dying from starvation and no attention is paid to them. In future we must guard against any misappropriation of the taxes we pay to Government.

Famine fund.

KHASSIM-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 19th, 1889.

31. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 19th September, bitterly complains of the misappropriation of the "famine fund," and says it is a great pity that several lakhs of rupees were spent on the construction of a lofty mansion for the Viceroy, several crores of rupees squandered on Burma and Afghan campaigns, and large sums of money used in bribing the Afghans; the Commissariat department did not fail to have a good share in the booty which also formed a delicious morsel to thousands of Public Works officers. Can the construction of railways prevent famine? No! it will certainly expedite its approach.

Famine fund.

SULTAN-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 29th, 1889.

32. *Sultan-ul-Akhbar*, of the 29th September, remarks in an article that the Amir of Cabul cannot be trusted as a friend, and it is vain to help him any further with arms and money. Russian Ambassadors are now in Cabul, who repeatedly visit the Amir, and the Amir is active in communicating with the Czar and in sending presents, &c., to him.

The Amir of Cabul.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 30th, 1889.

33. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 30th September, says that, although the British Government tolerates independence in case of all religions, and their catechists are allowed to preach freely on roads, &c., yet they do not enjoy the right of disparaging other religions under the veil of the above toleration. Our object in bringing this to the notice of Government is that at present a few Hindus preach against Christian faith and use obscene and vulgar language and speak ill of Christ and his mother, Mary, in proof of which they advance certain opinions expressed by irreligious and faithless Englishmen. Should this liberty be tolerated, we are afraid it will jeopardise public peace. Setting Christians aside, the Muhammadan public, who have faith in Christ, will be in open opposition to the Hindus. It therefore behoves Government to remedy this evil, and the Commissioner of Police should take notice of this evil transaction.

Certain Hindu catechists.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 30th, 1889.

34. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 30th September, says vagabonds and budmashes set the police at defiance, and they are not a bit afraid of them. Recently a certain person inflicted severe wounds most audaciously on the person of a young boy in the face of the police. We do not know whether he will receive his due punishment or be let off slightly.

Certain budmashes.

SHAMS-UL-AKHBAR, Sept. 30th, 1889.

35. *Shams-ul-Akhbar*, of the 30th September, says the Diwan of the Maha Raja of Mysore has submitted a proposal to make the servants who are in receipt of upwards of 25 rupees a-month insure their lives, so that their families and children may not be left in distress when the above servants are transferred to the pension list or die. Upon this the *Shams* remarks that the undertaking is a laudable one. It is a pity that the British Government adopt no such steps for the benefit of the widows and children of their servants. The introduction of any decent system of like nature will keep hundreds of families from ruin and poverty.

Widows and children of the servants of the Mysore Raj.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Sept. 28th, 1889.

36. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 28th September, quotes from the *Civil and Military Gazette* a statement that a number of officers of the Chinese armies are about to come to India for the purpose of having a look at the military organization of this country, and that the Government of India has issued instructions to allow these officers to inspect all the forts that they may wish to see. *The Urdu Guide*, with reference to this, opines that the liberty enjoyed by ordinary travellers should not be extended to the above officers.

Chinese officers.

JARIDAH-I-ROZGAR, Sept. 21st, 1889.

37. *Jaridah-i-Rozgar*, of the 21st September, after inserting the resolution of the Government of Bengal (as regards Muhammadan employment) on the annual report of the Dakka Division for 1888-89, states that the *Muhammadan Observer* has remarked with great force that the practice of passing over as briefly as possible the question of Muhammadans having a fair share in the public service does not at all tend to do good to the community. The only remedy for this is that Local Governments should put pressure upon their subordinate officers to guard against indifference or non-enforcement of their orders.

Muhammadans and the public service.

III.—LEGISLATION.

KALANIDHI, Sept. 21st, 1889.

38. The *Kalánidhi*, of Coimbatore, of the 21st September, in commenting on the Governor's reply to the several addresses received by His Excellency during the recent tour for reforming the present Devastanam administration, says that it was very uncharitable on the part of Lord Connemara to have said that the Act of 1863 was sufficient for all practical purposes in spite of the opinions expressed by such gentlemen as Sir William Robinson, Mr. D. F. Carmichael and Mr. H. E. Sullivan, that the present law is defective, as it contains no provision for removing trustees for misconduct. The *Swadésamitran*, of Madras, of the 25th September, echoes the same sentiment.

Governor's opinion on the present Devastanam Act.

VRITTANTA PATRIKA, Sept 19th, 1889.

39. The *Vrittanta Patrika*, of the 19th September, speaking of the leper bill, says:—The Government of India are contemplating a bill to separate lepers from their dearest relations and to maintain them at Government expense in a place set apart for them. It is a cruelty thus to separate husband and wife at an advanced age, and there seems to be no good ground for such a harsh step.

The leper bill.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 21st, 1889.

40. The leader, *apropos* of the alleged embezzlement of the Tirupati temple property by the Mahant, urges early passing of the Devastanam bill.

Devastanam bill. – Urging Government to pass —

IV.—Native States.

Janamitran, Sept. 21st, 1889.

The Maha Raja of Cashmere.

41. The *Janamitran*, of Tanjore, of the 21st September, in commenting upon the Viceroy's letter to the Maha Raja of Cashmere, says as follows: The Maha Raja was frightened by Colonel Nisbett, the Resident, into signing the letter to the Government of India, asking them to transfer the administration of the State to a Council of five persons. It was represented to him that, unless he adopted that course, he would have to share the fate of Theebaw, the ex-king of Burma. Had there really existed any treasonous correspondence between the Maha Raja and the Russian Government, of which the Resident pretended he was in possession, such correspondence would have been produced before him and the Government of India. The Viceroy has therefore committed a serious political blunder in having transferred the administration of the State to a Council on the one-sided report of a political officer without hearing the other side also.

Vijayadhwaja, Sept. 23rd, 1889.

Cashmere.

42. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of 23rd September, has the following:—The Maha Raja's letter, in which he is said to have resigned the government of his principality, has been published by our contemporaries. On a careful perusal of the letter we are of opinion that no portion of it can be construed as abdication or resignation. How is then the Supreme Government justified in saying that it was compelled to dethrone the Maha Raja on the representation of the subjects? We believe the "Friend of India" will call for all the papers connected with this affair to be placed before the Parliament.

Vrittanta Chintamani, Sept 18th, 1889.

Tipperah.

43. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of 18th September, says:—There is a Native State called Tipperah in the east of Bengal. This was at one time an independent State, but the Government of India has now placed one of their Agents there. There has of late been some misunderstanding between this Agent and the Bengalee officers of the State, and its independence is threatened. Unless the Government of India lays down definite rules defining the powers of the Political Agents and the Native Princes as against each other, the stability of the Native States is not assured.

Karnataka Prakasika, Sept 23rd, 1889.

The extravagance of Native Rajas.

44. The *Karnataka Prakasika*, of the 23rd September, says:—The municipality of Mysore have voted Rs. 6,000 for the expenses of the reception of Prince Albert Victor, to which the Government have added Rs. 4,000. The Maha Raja of Travancore has resolved to waste two lakhs on the occasion. It is such reckless waste of money in the reception of the great men of Europe that has led them to look on India as a rich country.

Vrittanta Chintamani, Sept. 25th, 1889.

Mysore and its subsidy.

45. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 25th September, says:—It appears that His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore has made an offer of two cavalry regiments, each consisting of 396 men, and 5 infantry regiments, each of 720 men, to the Government of India for the defences of the frontier, if he should be allowed to increase his army. The subsidiary Tahal Nameh of Seringapatam laid down that the Government of Mysore should grant a certain sum of money whenever the Imperial Government is engaged in a war for the good of the State. This was afterwards changed, and the Maha Raja agreed to furnish troops instead of money on such occasions. In 1881 the Maha Raja was freed from all liability to furnish troops and the annual subsidy was raised from $24\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to 35 lakhs instead. This increased subsidy will be due from 1896. If therefore the Mysore Government is to supply troops in addition to this subsidy, the whole tribute paid to the Imperial Government by Mysore will amount to something like 45 lakhs. It is therefore the duty of the Government of India either to remit the increased subsidy or to decline the offer of troops. The former measure would be to the honor both of the Government of India and of that of Mysore.

Cochin Government asked to improve administration of various departments under it.

Kerala Patrika, Sept. 28th, 1889.

46. The leader invites the new Dewan to improve the unsatisfactory administration of various departments under the Cochin Government.

Tilism-i-Hairath, Sept. 5th, 1889.

Thieves at Cashmere.

47. *Tilism-i-Hairath*, of the 5th September, says thefts and dacoities are frequently committed in Cashmere now-a-days. Thieves roam about in gangs freely; they not only plunder people of their property at nights and days, but also carry away women, and notices a few cases of the kind which have recently taken place in the vicinity of Cashmere, hence the existence of this state of affairs is attributable to the indifference of the authorities for the time being.

(*Translator's note.*—This is apparently an extract from some Urdu paper.)

Khassim-ul-Akhbar, Sept. 12th, 1889.

Cashmere.

48. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 12th September, inserts from the *Akhbar-i-Am* an elegy deploring the condition to which Cashmere has lately been reduced by the changes made in the administration of the country.

Khassim-ul-Akhbar, Sept. 16th, 1889.

Cashmere.

49. *Khassim-ul-Akhbar*, of the 16th September, says:—We have learnt that the British Government do not wish to annex Cashmere. It is strongly hoped that if they are true to their words the administration of the country will soon be restored to the Maha Raja. Perhaps the recent changes were made with a view to find out the disposition of self-interested and evil-minded Residents. If this was the intention of the Government of India they acted in good faith by placing the reins of Government in the hands of the Council as a temporary measure. This action of theirs tends to do good in both ways, *i.e.*, the Government will have the best opportunity to judge the intrinsic value of their Residents, and the Maha Raja will recognise the paramount power of the British Government.

V.—Prospects of the Crops and the Condition of the People.

Vrittanta Chintamani, Sept. 25th, 1889.

Condition of the Indian ryots.

50. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 25th September, says:—There cannot be an act of greater ingratitude than the indifference shown by the Government to the education of the villagers who pay the bulk of the taxes while the education of the townspeople whose share in the taxes is trifling is taken such great care of. It is the first duty of Government to appoint liberal-minded officers over villages, which are the chief supporters of Government, to look to their sanitation, to impart to the cultivators a knowledge of the best modes of cultivation of land and of the preservation of their cattle, to arrange for the delivery of periodical lectures to them on these subjects and to help the ryots with loans at the time of cultivation. The neglect of this obvious duty has reduced the ryots to a pitiable condition. This condition of the chief props of the State and the greatness of those who contribute little towards the public exchequer does not speak well of the ruling power.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

Vijayadhwaja, Sept. 23rd, 1889.

Mr. Gopalacharlu, the district munsif of Bellary.

51. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 23rd September, speaking of Mr. W. Gopalacharlu, the district munsif of Bellary, says:—"His behaviour on the bench is simply intolerable. His attitude is offensive and his tone repulsive. He is not of quick comprehension, but he is impatient and overbearing. We have often observed with astonishment his utter inability to follow the pleaders in their statement of facts and exposition of law even in ordinary cases, but he always adopted highhanded and abrupt procedure to cut short arguments. He does not appear to have any regard whatever to the time and convenience of parties and witnesses appearing before him. Within the short period he has presided in this court he was more than once irregular and unpunctual in his attendance.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Sept. 18th, 1889.

52. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 18th September, says:—We hear that some people seize on young and pretty women by force and take them for sale to Multan.

Abduction of women.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Sept. 18th, 1889.

53. The same paper remarks:—Strike among workmen demanding higher wages are becoming common. A time may shortly come when the Government may itself be compelled by such means to rule with justice.

Strikes among workmen.

VIJAYADHWAJA, Sept. 16th, 1889.

54. The *Vijayadhwaja*, of the 16th September, hears that the Government of Bengal have decided that there should be only one distillery at the headquarters, and that all others in other places should be closed. It hopes that the Government of Madras will also do the same.

Distilleries.

VRITTANTA CHINTAMANI, Sept. 25th, 1889.

55. The *Vrittanta Chintamani*, of the 25th September, says that the reception given to the Emperor of Germany in England has roused the jealousy of the French, and there is every likelihood of a war happening in Europe shortly.

Prospects of a war in Europe.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 21st, 1889.

56. The leader adduces instances to prove that in early ages exalted caste was attainable by exalted merit and desires a return to such a state of things.

Former and present state of the Hindu community with respect to caste, &c.

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 21st, 1889.

57. A paragraph notices the Governor's return tour and his present visit to Calcutta, Simla, &c.

Calcutta, Simla.— Governor's visit to —

KERALA PATRIKA, Sept. 28th, 1889.

58. The leader regrets that, owing to the peculiar nature of land tenures in Malabar, the tenants are oppressed in various ways by their landlords and advises the Hon'ble Mr. C. Sankaran Nayar to devise means to check their arbitrary actions.

Arbitrary actions of Malabar landlords.—Advising the Hon'ble Mr. C. Sankaran Nayar to devise means to check —

Public No. 847, Miscellaneous.

Copy forwarded to the Under Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India in the departments noted below, and to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

Home,	Public Works,
Foreign,	Military,
Finance and Commerce,	Legislative.
Revenue and Agriculture,	

FORT ST. GEORGE,
24th October 1889.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR

ON HIS NINTH TOUR.

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR

ON HIS NINTH TOUR.

CONFIDENTIAL.

MINUTE BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR.

THE various matters of public importance that were brought to my notice during my recent tour to Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tranquebar, Kumbakónam and Cuddalore will be found noticed in the addresses that were presented to me during my tour and in my replies thereto, which are printed as appendices to this Minute. These should be dealt with as required by the various departments of the Secretariat. There are, however, a few points which I did not notice in my replies, and to which I will briefly refer.

2. (*a*) The bridge over the Uppanar at Negapatam seems to be a project deserving of every consideration, and from what I was told on the subject it would seem that the District Board may fairly be called upon to provide a portion of the funds required. Perhaps, also, some assistance might be given from Provincial Funds.

(*b*) The inhabitants of Tranquebar petitioned for the establishment there of a munsif's court. This might be considered in the Judicial Department.

(*c*) They also expressed their readiness to defray the cost of a tramway from Máyavaram. It was understood that an agent of Messrs. Fowler and Co. was making proposals regarding the laying of tramways in the Tanjore district, and he might be requested to furnish a report regarding this line.

(*d*) I should wish the request of the Managing Committee of the Town High School at Kumbakónam for an increased grant from Government to their building fund to be considered in the Educational Department.

(*e*) The request of the Tanjore People's Association to have an opportunity of submitting for consideration their views on the resettlement of the district is reasonable, and any representations they may make on the subject should be carefully dealt with. They are obviously in error, however, in saying that they fear that the resettlement will affect the land-tenure.

(*f*) The attention of all Collectors may well be drawn to the necessity for reducing the number of retail liquor-shops to what is absolutely necessary.

(*g*) There seems to be very good ground for the complaints that were made regarding the inefficiency of the police at Kumbakónam. Figures that were furnished me showed the number of house-breakings to be largely on the increase and the percentage of detections to be small. The present Superintendent of Police, who has only recently joined the district, cannot, however, be held responsible for this state of affairs.

(*h*) Care should be taken that the extra tolls sanctioned in the South Arcot district, to meet the cost of repairing the damages caused by the floods of 1884, are not allowed to be levied longer than is required by the special purpose for which they were imposed.

(*i*) I was told, when inspecting the Mount Capper jail at Cuddalore, that fifty convicts were employed on the bridge works in the neighbourhood under the Public Works Department. This seems to me a means of utilising convict labour that might be extended with advantage.

(*k*) At the same jail I was informed that it had not been visited by the Inspector-General since July 1887. This is a matter that requires explanation.

GUINDY PARK,
September 16th, 1889.

(Signed) CONNEMARA.

APPENDIX TO TOUR No. IX.

Address from the Municipal Councillors of Trichinopoly.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Municipal Councillors of the town of Trichinopoly, beg respectfully to welcome Your Excellency on this occasion.

We feel peculiar pleasure in doing so—especially as we are now in a position to thank Your Excellency in person for the several beneficent acts of Your Excellency's administration which have tended to raise the status and prosperity of our people, and some of which were undertaken at much personal risk and sacrifice, as in the case of the tour Your Excellency recently made to the distressed district of Ganjam. This occasion is another source of joy to us, as it is the second on which Your Excellency has been pleased to honor us with a visit.

We first beg to express our gratitude to Your Excellency for having recently bestowed on our council the right to elect its chairman. It is a gift which we value much, and we sincerely trust we shall profit by it. Your Excellency may remember that, on the occasion of your last visit to this town, you were pleased to recommend, in reply to our request for a paid chairman, that we should endeavour to avoid the extra expense this would entail. Your Excellency, we hope, will be pleased to know that, following that advice, we have resolved to do without a paid officer for the place.

We have again to thank Your Excellency for the great interest you have evinced in the question of a proper water-supply for this town, and we promise that the several points which Your Excellency's Government have recently referred to the careful consideration of the council in connection with that subject will receive our utmost attention. The innumerable benefits which that scheme is likely to bring to this dense and so often cholera-stricken city render its immediate execution highly imperative, and we earnestly entreat Your Excellency's continued help for the early accomplishment of this most useful but gigantic project.

It is a matter of no small satisfaction to us to learn that Your Excellency's visit is so soon to be followed by that of the eldest son of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. We feel highly honored by the proposed second Royal visit to our ancient city, and meanwhile, in thanking Your Lordship for your present passing visit, we take the opportunity of expressing our loyal devotion to the Imperial Throne Your Excellency here represents.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I am always glad to meet representatives of Municipal and local institutions. I take a very sincere interest in their growth, progress and prosperity. It is always agreeable to find Municipal institutions in this country work smoothly, and avoid those evils which too often disfigure local bodies in England. I have reason to believe that your Municipal Council does not waste its time in discussing personal questions and in engaging in personal disputes, but that you are devoting yourselves honestly and vigorously to the performance of those useful duties which lie immediately before you and are within your legitimate province. You allude to the right which has been given to you to elect your own chairman, and I observe with satisfaction that you have paid attention to the advice which I gave you when I was last here of endeavouring to get on without a paid chairman. I am glad to hear that it is likely that a gentleman will be found with sufficient public spirit to devote so large a portion of his time to this honorable duty, and I hope that the affairs of this Municipality will continue to prosper under his presidency. The great and important subject of water-supply has, as you know, received the attention of Government, and we have done our very best to meet the wishes of this Municipality. I think you have already been informed that Government are prepared to give you a quarter of the necessary funds and to lend you the other three-fourths at a low rate of interest. Of course, the ways and means by which the interest is to be paid will remain with you, and I most sincerely hope that the additional burdens which this will cause the people to bear will be borne cheerfully when they see the enormous benefit in their health and comfort which a good water-supply must necessarily afford them. There were, as you know, peculiar complications in respect of this Municipality, as the new water-supply will benefit the Military, the Railway and the Municipality, and therefore the expense which is about to be incurred must be apportioned in an equitable manner between these three bodies; and I can assure you that we shall do what we can to see that the burdens are equally distributed amongst those who will derive benefits from the scheme. You allude to the happy and joyful circumstance that the eldest son of His Royal Highness the Prince Wales is

about to visit India. I am already engaged in making arrangements for his visit to various parts of this Presidency and with their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Mysore and Travancore for a visit to those interesting and prosperous native states. I am sorry to say that the time at the disposal of His Royal Highness is very limited, and therefore I am greatly afraid he will not be able to stay more than a few hours at Trichinopoly, but I know you will give him a hearty and loyal reception, and during those few hours I trust he will be able to see some of the objects of historical interest with which Trichinopoly abounds—objects which must be of peculiar interest to one so nearly connected with the Queen-Empress of India. Your are good enough to allude to my late visit to that portion of the Presidency which has unhappily been visited by pestilence and by scarcity. For many months before I visited Ganjam, the unhappy condition of the people received the anxious and daily attention of my colleagues. They gave this matter their most serious consideration. We despatched Mr. Garstin, one of the ablest servants of the Crown in this Presidency, to the district nearly a year ago. In consequence of his report large public works were opened both for able-bodied and weakly persons of both sexes. The medical staff was very much increased, and we did all we could to grapple with the terrible epidemic which was raging in great violence in Ganjam when I visited the country. I would offer my tribute of praise to the patience and resignation which the people have generally shown in their trouble and trials—patience and resignation which I can assure you has induced me to love the people of this country even more than I did before and which has excited my sympathy for the poor and weak, which I shall continue to entertain so long as Providence grants me life and thought. There were unfortunately foolish persons who were engaged in food riots and disturbances at first, and the local authorities thought it necessary to take vigorous means to put a stop to the plundering and riots which were going on. A very large number were tried and imprisoned and I visited most of them in the prisons of Russellkonda, Berhampore and other places. I am sure these poor people were misled and misguided and most of them thoroughly penitent. It has therefore given me very great pleasure lately to issue orders for the release of all except those who are guilty of serious outrage and of misleading the more ignorant of the population. I trust, therefore, that these prisoners have been, by this time, restored to their homes and are engaged in cultivating the lands. The kindly terms in which you allude to my visit to this district oblige me to say that I claim no merit for what I did. I did no more than my duty and no more than any Governor would do who wished faithfully to discharge his duty to the Sovereign. The Queen-Empress expects from her servants in every part of the world that they should exert their utmost energies to show to her people that sympathy for the distressed and suffering which is one of Her Majesty's most noble characteristics and has made her beloved by her subjects in every part of her wide dominions. The message which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to send to her suffering subjects in Ganjam will, I know, not be forgotten by the people of this Presidency and by the people of India generally. Our local officers have had a most trying time. The Collector Mr. Horsfall has shown his devotion to public duty by declining to take leave, which he was anxious to have and to go home, until he could see that his district was restored to prosperity, and the junior local officers have been inspired by the example which has been set to them by their chief. I am happy to say that since I visited the district Providence has blessed the earth with a bountiful monsoon and the pestilence has almost disappeared. We have now reason to hope for an abundant harvest, but in many cases the poor are still without the means of providing themselves with food and gratuitous relief which was provided and organised some time ago is still necessary. There are at this moment between 60 and 70 thousand persons receiving gratuitous relief in the district of Ganjam, but I am in great hopes that this number will very materially decrease in a short time. And now, gentlemen, I congratulate you and the people of this district upon the aspect of the crops in the country through which I passed between here and Erode this morning. Everywhere the rice crops looked well and flourishing, and I hope most sincerely that the people will reap and enjoy the benefit of this unspeakable blessing. In conclusion, I would assure you and the people generally through you that so long as I am entrusted with the high office which I now hold by the favor of my Sovereign, I will, with God's help, endeavour to reflect faithfully what I know to be my Sovereign's wishes in showing sympathy and kindness to the poor and the suffering of this land and in doing my duty as Her representative with justice and mercy.

Address from the Municipal Councillors of Negapatam.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Municipal Council of Negapatam, beg to convey to Your Excellency the expression of our pleasure at your visit to this town and to offer you, in the name of the inhabitants, a most loyal and cordial welcome. We feel our inability to give you a reception befitting Your Excellency's distinguished position, but we assure you, my Lord, that we yield to none in our heartfelt attachment and firm loyalty to the throne of Her Imperial Majesty, and in welcoming you, Her representative, we gratefully recognize the assiduous devotion to the welfare of the people by which the period of your administration has hitherto been marked.

2. Negapatam is a name not without interest to the historian, but at the present day our claims to your attention must rest rather on considerations of utility than of ornament or sentiment. As a centre of commerce and industry—as a flourishing sea-port and at the same time the seat of the workshops and stores of a large and growing railway—we venture to hope that you will find our town not undeserving of your interest and regard.

3. Reminded, by your presence, of the visit paid us three-and-a-half years ago by your distinguished predecessor, we reflect with some satisfaction on the progress which our town has achieved in various directions in the intervening period.

In connection with the port, this short space of time has seen a useless boat-basin transformed into a commodious quay and a local Harbour Dues committee instituted. The workshops of the railway have received large and important extensions. A populous district of the town has been supplied with pure, abundant and easily accessible water by means of the Jubilee well, pump and tank. A spacious location for the various courts and public offices of the town has been provided in the buildings previously occupied by the Jesuit College, and the South Indian Railway Volunteer corps has also been provided with suitable accommodation for its head-quarters. We do not forget that in most, if not all, of these developments, we have owed much to the encouragement and substantial help of Government; but we trust that you will also find evidence in them that our citizens are not wanting in that energetic and public-spirited desire for progress, which best deserves such encouragement and help.

4. We gratefully trace the accomplishment or the inception of more than one important enterprise amongst us to the consideration which your predecessor was good enough to extend to the expression of our wants when he visited our town in 1886, and we are encouraged by this remembrance to bring to Your Excellency's notice some of the larger projects for the welfare of the town, which are at present engaging our attention.

The vitally important questions of water-supply and drainage are still subjects of anxious consideration to us, as they were in 1886. The representations we then made to Sir M. E. Grant Duff secured us, on his recommendation, the services of a Government Engineer who inspected the town and neighbourhood, with a view to suggesting suitable schemes by which the town might be effectually drained and an abundant and perennial supply of good water obtained. The results of his investigations are in our hands and have reduced the problem before us to a practical shape, but the cost of the schemes suggested, amounting to nearly ten lakhs of rupees, presents a difficulty which effectually checks our further progress in the enterprise. Our present municipal outlay leaves scarcely any margin over our income, and we can scarcely regard the accomplishment of this most essential undertaking as within reach, unless a helping hand is extended to us by Government. We trust that, considering the gravity of the evils which at present affect not only the citizens of our town but also the multitudes who resort to it in the course of business or travel, and remembering the ascertained costliness of the measures necessary to remedy these evils, and the utter inability of the Municipality to undertake the task out of its own resources, Your Excellency's Government will be good enough to come to our aid and render this vital undertaking feasible partly by a direct contribution and partly by granting us a loan from Provincial funds.

5. At the desire of Your Excellency's Government, we resumed the boring of the artesian well, which at the end of last year we had determined to give up in despair. Upwards of Rs. 6,000 has now been spent on the experiment and a depth of 200 feet has been reached; but the prospects of success appear to be as remote as ever, and the contractor has now withdrawn from the work. We believe Your Excellency will agree with us that it would be wiser for us to reserve what funds we can spare for measures of ascertained efficiency rather than to expend further sums on the prosecution of this most doubtful experiment.

6. In regard to another very important undertaking we have recently been in correspondence with Your Excellency's Government. The crowded condition of our growing town and its limitation in several directions by low and marshy land make it essential that we should have free access to whatever eligible rural tracts the neighbourhood affords. Such a tract lies along the sea immediately beyond the Uppanar river; but so long as this river is crossed only by a ferry, it is evident that this district cannot be utilized for the relief of our unhealthily crowded population. A numerously signed petition appealed for the erection of a bridge in the place of the ferry, and we forwarded this petition to Government with our hearty support. We were the more hopeful of receiving the favorable consideration of Government, inasmuch as it was known that the ferry had been producing a large income for many years and that there had been no corresponding expenditure in connection with it. It appeared natural and equitable that this accumulated fund should, when necessary, be devoted to replacing the ferry by a more convenient and permanent means of communication. Your Government has informed us, however, that the proceeds of the ferry have not been received by you, but are in the hands of the District Board, which has the task of maintaining the approaches to such ferries as are within its limits.

We beg to represent to Your Excellency, however, that the District Board incurs no outlay whatever upon the approaches to this ferry, the approaches on the country side being mere foot-tracks, while on the town side the approaches are maintained by the Municipality. Considering, therefore, that the ferry owes the large traffic across it to the vicinity of the

town and that the District Board has received large dues from it without incurring the slightest expenditure for its maintenance, we submit that, since the convenience of the town demands it, the District Board should be required to devote the sum already earned by the ferry and whatever income may in future be derived from its working to the erection of a bridge, or to hand over to us, for this object, the amount of the past proceeds of tolls and the right of levying tolls for the future. We now learn that Your Excellency's Government has resolved that our claims to the receipts of the Uppanar ferry should be put before the District Board and their views reported. The great importance of the subject to the welfare of the town leads us respectfully to entreat Your Excellency's favorable attention to it.

7. In conclusion, we heartily pray for Your Excellency's long life and prosperity, and trust that, for the remaining period of your administration, you may have health and vigor to continue to bestow on this Presidency benefits such as have already won for you the gratitude and esteem of ourselves and our fellow countrymen.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I am much obliged to you for the eloquent address that has been read to me I can assure you that it has been a great pleasure to me to come to Negapatam. I have been long anxious to come here because I am very well aware of the rising prosperity of the town and I hope I am not going too far in saying that great commercial prosperity is in store for this community. I am extremely obliged to the Municipality and the inhabitants generally for the cordial way in which they received me and for the very graceful and pretty decorations, floral and otherwise, that they were good enough to put up in my honor. I was very glad also to see yesterday so many schools — high schools and pyal schools — turn out in the streets on my way through. That education is extending among the lower classes is a progressive sign of the times. You mention in your address that my distinguished predecessor paid a visit to your town some years ago, and that, with reference to certain representations made to him, an Engineer was sent down to investigate the questions of your water-supply and drainage. I am sorry to find that the expense of a scheme in connection with it is so great that it seems to me to be almost prohibitive. I had the good fortune to-day to see a well which has been designed by Mr. Creighton and carried out from your Jubilee funds, and I should be inclined to think that the water-supply of the town may be obtained by an extension of this well rather than by any new project towards it. I am very sorry to hear that the artesian well has proved a failure; and I quite agree with you that it would be wiser to reserve your funds for measures of ascertained efficiency, and on that principle I should be more inclined to follow the advice of Mr. Creighton than to seek for extraneous aid. Prosperity seems to be very great and progress very substantial and sound. I observe that shipping has increased nearly by 50 per cent. during the last 10 years. This must induce the members of the Municipality to show public spirit for the benefit of their fellow townsmen. It is always very difficult for a Municipality to find money to carry out all the improvements which civilization and education show that they are necessary. In fact one of our great difficulties in India is that education and civilization are increasing so rapidly that people are anxious to do in a few years that which has taken Western nations whole generations to accomplish. Water-supply and drainage mean a great deal of money and the demand for them has only sprung up in this country during the last few years, whereas in the West they have been in existence for several years and have been the result of time. It behoves therefore all Municipalities to have patience and at the same time perseverance. Government are always willing to help Municipalities that show public spirit, economy and prudence in their work. I was fortunate enough to tell the Trichinopoly Municipality yesterday that Government are going to give them a quarter of the expenditure on their water-supply and to lend the other three-fourths. I hope that no such demand will be made by Negapatam, because I must say that I think you would be able to follow the plan in which you are already embarked by means of the Jubilee well with the help of your own resources. From what I have heard with respect to your drainage scheme, I think it will not be very expensive. If you find anything that is absolutely necessary to apply to Government for help, all I can tell you is that we shall give you, if not the same boon we conferred on Trichinopoly, our most sympathetic attention. The plan of lending Municipalities money for useful purposes, I am glad to say, has been assented to by the Government of India since I have been Governor of this Presidency owing to strong representations made by us. Before we were prohibited from lending money to public bodies for any purposes. You allude to the Railway Workshops here. I had the privilege of being shown over the workshops by Mr. Creighton, and I need not say that I derived very great pleasure from seeing them. It might be not only an enormous advantage to people of this town and district, but also an incentive to trade, that nearly 2,000 are employed there and are in a position to earn wages of a very considerable amount for the rest of their lives. We hear a great deal about technical education now-a-days, but I must confess that technical education of this practical kind takes my sympathy more than any other. You mention also in your address the question of a bridge over the Uppanar river. I am afraid that is a thorny subject. I know the Chairman of the District Board, your excellent Collector, will watch very carefully

what I say on that subject. If I tell you that the District Board should contribute towards its cost, I have no doubt he would rise and make a strong protest. It is no doubt a question for the two local bodies to decide between themselves. Now, gentlemen, I have only to thank you for the cordiality of your reception and the kind words with which you close your address. It has given me great satisfaction to see that all your wants, requirements and demands are all those which mark the aspirations of a rising community and are the evidence of the prosperity and advancement of a flourishing town.

Address of the inhabitants of the Tranquebar District.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—With feelings of profound respect and loyalty to the British Throne, we, the inhabitants of Tranquebar, most heartily welcome and thank your Excellency for kindly visiting our town with the helpful sympathy which characterises your administration.

Nearly three centuries have passed since the Danes set their foot on these shores and converted a small village into a thriving mart of trade. Such was its political and commercial importance combined with Western education and Christian philanthropic efforts that in the old records it has often been styled "the Queen of the Coromandel Coast." It is indeed sad to reflect that after 45 years of British rule the place is forced to shrink back to its primitive condition.

The town of Tranquebar was for many years the head-quarters of the North Tanjore district and the seat of several Judicial Courts and other public institutions. Since the opening of railways in the district affording greater facilities of communication, this sanitarium has been looked upon as an isolated and out-of-the-way station and has been condemned and abandoned on that account. Of the proposals made for its revival, by far the most important is the construction of a line connecting Tranquebar with the South Indian Railway. This scheme received from the Madras Government such a strong and effective support that under its sanction a regular survey of the line from Máyavaram to Tranquebar has been completed and an additional cess of a quarter anna in the rupee has been levied in the district to form the Guarantee fund for the Tranquebar Railway, as may be seen from the Government Orders marginally noted. But just at the time when arrangements were to be made for the execution of the work, certain unfavorable combination of circumstances took place in consequence of which the Tranquebar Railway project was set aside in favor of other longer lines in the district. In our humble opinion, the construction of a line from Máyavaram or Shiyáli to Tranquebar would, by annulling the isolation of this town, be productive of permanent advantage to this port and to the district. If the town is brought within the sphere of Railway influence, scope will be given for the development of local traffic and for the revival of the port. But in the present state of affairs and with the fact before us that private enterprise is not yet sufficiently developed in India to enter upon such schemes independent of State aid, it can hardly be expected that the requisite capital for the line can be locally raised without the Government guarantee for the interest. We, therefore, humbly pray that your Excellency's Government may be pleased to grant some concession for the line, and kindly devise any other measures for the restoration of this old town, such as the establishment of a court, the opening of a Military depôt and the like.

G.O., Financial Dept., dated				31st July	1878,	No. 1331.
,,	,,	,,	,,	31st Oct.	,,	,, 1969.
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,,	,,	,,	,,	26th Feb.	,,	,, 415.
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Hoping that your Excellency's kind visit will give us the needed relief in time, we accord your Excellency a hearty welcome.—*Tranquebar, 8th September* 1889.

Address of the Municipal Councillors of Kumbakónam.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Municipal Councillors of Kumbakónam, beg permission most joyfully to welcome your Excellency to our town, and thank your Excellency for the kindness that prompts this visit; and in this expression of joy and thankfulness, we beg to assure your Excellency that we convey the sentiments of the entire population of Kumbakónam.

Kumbakónam is an ancient and historic town, and holds a high place not in the military, but in the religious and literary annals of Southern India. Her Pandits have been known and esteemed in every part of India where Sanskrit learning is appreciated. And under British Government though the ancient lore of the country has somewhat declined, its place has been more than filled by western culture, of which our town has become a distinguished centre. Our temples and the great tank known as the Mahamagham tank that attract thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India will, we trust, prove objects of interest to your Excellency.

The manufactures and trade of Kumbakónam have developed considerably within the last twenty-five years. In handicraft skill, Kumbakónam artisans are not behind their brethren of the best manufacturing towns of the Presidency. We believe it will afford your Excellency pleasure to see samples of cloths, brass and copper wares, and of other industries for which this town is noted.

Of the municipal administration of our town, it does not become us to speak at length here. We may, however, observe that local self-government has been a fair success in this town, that our Council have worked on pretty smoothly, and that though much remains to be done, we have not been unmindful of the sanitation and other demands of the town, consistently with its resources, and that we have striven to render the municipal institution as popular as possible.

Thanking your Excellency for the kind visit which your Excellency has been pleased to pay to our town, and praying that your Excellency will be pleased to convey to Her Gracious Majesty, the Queen Empress of India, our sentiments of loyal veneration for Her august Throne, we beg, &c.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I am much obliged to you for so kind an address read to me by the members of the Municipality on my first visit to Kumbakónam. I did pass through the town some little time ago, and was sorry that I was not able to stop; however, the pleasure is greater now for being postponed. What you say in your address about the interesting and historical character of the place is very well-known to me; and it will give me very great pleasure to visit the various objects of interest and also to visit the various manufactures which are, I am happy to learn, in a flourishing condition. With respect to the learning of Kumbakónam it is very well known not only here but also in other parts of India and in Europe. You mention in your address that Sanscrit learning has somewhat decayed here. I am sorry to hear it, but I think Sanskrit learning as well as I can make out seems to be quite as much appreciated in England as it is in India; and I believe almost all Sanskrit scholars seem to think that the resuscitation of Sanskrit literature is more likely to come from the West than the East, because I observe that there is a great wish to understand the Sanskrit language and literature both in Germany and in England and in all the centres of western civilization. I hope most sincerely that what you say about the affairs of the Municipality may turn out to be correct. The municipal institutions of Southern India are to me a question of very great interest, and I watch with careful scrutiny the affairs of all our Municipalities. Sometimes we are able to praise, sometimes we are obliged to criticise, and I do not think indiscriminate praise is the way to produce good results. I see a great number of friends here who I know are interested in municipal institutions, and I have no doubt that with their guidance, their advice and their example the affairs of this Municipality will flourish just as I hope they will flourish in other parts. Municipal affairs are a plant of slow growth and of recent culture in this country, and we cannot expect that they will take root in the same luxuriant way as the paddy watered by the sacred Cauvery. Although municipal institutions are a plant of exotic culture, I hope at the same time in a few years they will be established all over Southern India on such a firm foundation that nothing will uproot them. We look forward to municipal and local institutions as the instrument for working those improvements that you are anxious to make in your sanitation, in your education, in your water-supply and in all those attributes of modern physical civilization which mark the countries of the east and of the west, and therefore it is to those institutions we look for the substantial amelioration of the people. Well now, I am happy to think that your address is a model one in some respects, for it does not mention any grievances at all (laughter). I daresay I shall hear something about your wants before I leave your place, but you may be quite sure that as you have abstained with very great delicacy of feeling and good taste from putting your wants in an address of welcome, it will not make me averse to listen to your complaints at another time. Everything in its place, and that you are good enough to confine your remarks upon this occasion to an address of welcome, I can assure you will make me more disposed to regard anything you may have to say hereafter with favor and sympathy.—(Applause).

Address of the Members of the Managing Committee of the Town High School, Kumbakónam.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Managing Committee of the Town High School, Kumbakónam, beg to tender our most sincere thanks to your Excellency for the great honor done to our school by this visit, and we beg to avail ourselves of this opportunity of explaining the present position of the institution and the service which it has rendered to the cause of education.

Started in 1864 under the auspicies of the first Principal of the Kumbakónam College Mr. W. A Porter, of the late Rai Bahadur T. Gopala Rao, and of other native gentlemen of a generation now passing away, the Town High school has had a most prosperous and successful

career, and has been reckoned one of the most efficient high schools in this Presidency. It numbered at one time a thousand three hundred pupils on the rolls; and though reduced in dimensions owing to the springing up of numerous middle and high schools in and near Kumbakónam, it is yet one of the largest high schools of the Presidency and, in usefulness, efficiency, and discipline, yields the palm to few or none. It holds about four hundred and fifty pupils at present, and is officered by 20 teachers, of whom 6 are graduates.

The current year is one of special interest in the history of our institution. The committee have at last been able to carry out their long cherished object of giving it a fitting local habitation now approaching completion, and we are indebted to Mr. P. Thumbusawmy Mudaliar, a member of our committee, for the great sacrifice of time and labor at which he has superintended the structure. The new buildings have already cost Rs. 45,000 and will run up to Rs. 57,000 to complete. On the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, to whom the committee are under great obligations for the very warm interest that he has always evinced in the welfare of this institution, Government were lately pleased to sanction a building grant of Rs. 9,600 to be paid in two instalments. But we beg humbly to submit that this grant is totally inadequate, and we shall, without further aid from Government, be compelled to draw very largely from our reserve fund to complete the building. The school has had to contend against deficits for some years past, and it will be impossible to maintain its efficiency against competition and the necessity of additional expenditure imposed by the new Upper Secondary examination, without a reserve fund of at least twenty thousand rupees. In these circumstances, we earnestly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to consider favorably the application for additional grant which we shall soon send up to Government.

Thanking your Excellency most heartily again for the honor of the kind visit, we beg, &c.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I am glad indeed to have the pleasure of meeting the committee of this school. I have heard a great deal about the cause of education as it is interesting the inhabitants of this place, and this seems to be one of the most flourishing institutions in this Presidency as you say in your address. I am glad also that you pay attention to discipline, because that is a subject to which all friends of education are now paying considerable attention. They say that the youth in this country are not so respectful, and do not show that deference to authority which their forefathers were remarkable for, and I am glad to learn that the management of this school are paying attention to that point. We all know that deference to authority and reverence for superiors is one of the most attractive qualities that can adorn human nature. People who are not reverent to their superiors very seldom respect themselves, and it would be a great pity if the great cause of education which is making such large strides in Southern India is defaced by the people departing from the customs of their ancestors in this respect. Those who are like myself brought into contact with the best men in the country, gentlemen who are most educated and most capable, are often struck by the great deference to authority which men in the highest position display, and it would be a thousand pities if that example is not followed by the younger generation, and if the younger generation are led away by a little book learning and by self-conceit to depart from the ways of their fathers and grandfathers. Well now, I am glad to find that you have been by public spirit and also by economy enabled to save sufficient money to build a home for the school which when completed will be worthy of it. Like all who embark in building, you seem to have come to the end of your resources, and I cannot say more on this occasion with respect to the request that you have made to me than that if any petition comes from you on the subject it will receive from the department concerned a sympathetic attention. We have a great many things to do with our money for education in different parts of the Presidency, and herein Kumbakónam, where we know that education has received a permanent and, I hope, a lasting abiding place, it would not be right for us to spend more money than we do in other places. I am also very glad to recognise the services of Mr. Thumbusawmy Mudaliar to which you have so gracefully alluded in the address. I must say that it is to the exertions of gentlemen like him that we must chiefly look forward for increasing the spread of education. Kumbakónam has always been remarkable for the large amount of liberality with which the citizens support their religious and educational institutions, and I may say that the whole of the district is always remarkable for the large number of charitable and educational institutions which adorn it, and I therefore hope that Mr. Thumbusawmy Mudaliar's example will be followed by other gentlemen, and that they will not grudge to spend that superfluity of money which providence has blessed them with for the benefit of their fellow countrymen as their ancestors have done before them. They will have the satisfaction of knowing not only that they are advancing with the times and spending money in accordance with the civilization of the age, but also that they are standing by the ways of their forefathers and are acting according to their ancient customs, which I am happy to say are still alive amongst the people of this district. I am glad to find that although the numbers have decreased, the efficiency has rather increased, and that you show all the signs of vitality which institutions of this kind ought to show. The Director of Public Instruction is not here to-day, as he has been detained in Madras. I am glad to find that you speak of him as if he showed great interest in this institution. There is no person in India

who has education more at heart, and I have no doubt that the advice which he will give you from time to time will be sound. I wish the boys a successful career here and in the college. You will have heard of a very material change lately made with respect to the secondary higher education. I daresay that the boys will find the examination now more difficult than it was before. I hope most sincerely that the boys will profit by that higher standard by gaining more information than they did under the old system I wish the institution every prosperity, and congratulate Mr. Thumbusawmy Mudaliar and the managers of the school upon the success which now attends it.—(Applause).

Address of the Manager, Proprietor, Masters and Pupils of the Native High School, Kumbakónam.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Manager, Proprietor, Head Master, Assistant Masters and pupils of the Native High School, Kumbakónam, beg leave to approach your Excellency and tender our sincere and grateful thanks for your Excellency's gracious condescension in consenting to visit this institution.

2. Humble as we are, we beg leave to say that we yield to none of our fellow citizens in the earnestness and cordiality with which we offer your Excellency our loyal and affectionate greeting.

3. We consider it extremely auspicious for the future of our institution that so distinguished a Statesman and so trusted and honored a representative of our Gracious Sovereign as your Excellency should have been pleased by visiting it to show your Excellency's interest in its welfare and prosperity.

4. We beg leave to take this opportunity of stating to your Excellency that this institution, the first successful example of self-help and independent effort in the field of secondary education, has been in existence since March 1876, that till very recently it was maintained entirely on the basis of self-support, that it has done useful work competing successfully in the public examinations with the recognized secondary and collegiate institutions in the Presidency, and that it has served all along as an important feeder to the Kumbakónam College.

5. We beg permission to add that this institution has always received from the present Director of Public Instruction, who has always evinced a deep and sincere interest in its well-being, a large amount of sympathy, encouragement and support; and we take this opportunity to offer our heartfelt and grateful thanks for your Excellency's gracious recognition of the work done by this institution.

In conclusion, we heartily welcome your Excellency to our institution, and pray to the Giver of all good to confer the choicest blessings on Her Imperial Majesty our Gracious Sovereign and on your Excellency, Her honored and trusted representative and our beloved and exalted ruler.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN, MR. APPU SASTRI AND BOYS.—I feel it my duty as the representative of Her Majesty to come here this morning and to offer my support and countenance to this native school, which is one of the few institutions in the Presidency based upon the principles which it practises. It has given me great satisfaction to offer you my support, because any well directed effort at self-support, particularly in the cause of education, is one which any Governor of the Presidency must regard with sympathy and interest. It has also been a great pleasure to me to come here and to see for myself what great efforts have been made during the last fourteen years to establish a self-supporting school upon such a good foundation, and having for its object such high aims. You have gone through apparently a considerable amount of difficulty, and I attribute the mode in which you have encountered and overcome them to the public spirit, chiefly of the Head Master who has devoted his time, attention and labor to the cause in which he is engaged. I am informed that he has done so chiefly from conscientious motives and not from a wish to obtain gain. The desire to obtain gain is a great stimulus to human action; at the same time we all respect even more than the persons who accumulate money those who devote their time and attention to the cause of education gratuitously and with self-sacrifice. The golden ball which deterred Atalanta in her race seems to have been disregarded by Mr. Appu Sastriar, for a golden path might have been open to him if he had taken to other pursuits. I am quite sure that all his fellow countrymen and fellow townsmen are ready and willing to give him that praise, which after all must be the chief guerdon of public men. You say that the Director of Public Instruction has always given this school his support. I am sorry to say that he is detained in Madras with a fit of the gout; else he would have been here upon this occasion. I am happy to think that gout is a fashionable complaint, and some times does not attack people for a very long time. Therefore I hope most sincerely that the Director of Public Instruction will soon be able to devote his energies to the work which he is engaged in day by day, and I

may say night by night. No person can do his duty more thoroughly to the State than Mr. Grigg and his whole mind and soul is occupied with the various problems of a most difficult kind which must come before the Director of Public Instruction in this Presidency. He has been devoting a great deal of attention lately to the introduction of a new scheme of higher secondary education. I hope the examination that has now been arranged to supplant or take the place of the one which has hitherto existed will be of advantage to education generally throughout the Presidency. I think it is a great compliment to those who have been instructing the youth of late years for the Government to feel that the time has come when an examination such as the Higher Secondary examination for Government service should be made more difficult than it has been hitherto. I sympathise very much with the boys in their exertions and in their labors. If I am obliged to go through those exertions myself, I think it is highly probable that I should fail in the examination, but the rising youth are much better educated by such an examination than those who have gone before them. I have just said in the school from which I came now, that as the boys become more educated it behoves them to follow the example of their ancestors and masters by showing deference to their superiors and inferiors. It would be a thousand pities if the national life of this country as it became more instructed in science and literature shall forget those ancient customs and manners which are of so much importance for your happiness. If persons have not good manners, nobody wishes to associate with them; and if a person has a rough way of addressing you, I think most people would take very great care that they are not addressed by him at all. The more gentle manners people have, the more they are likely to be associated with persons of distinction in literature and general attainments. I am very often struck myself, when I find differences in this respect amongst gentlemen who are candidates for the public service. I do not know whether it is owing to the school that they come from, or whether it is owing to the association of persons with whom they should not associate. I can assure you that there is such a difference in the ways and views of some of those who come to see me. It has been said I think that self-respect consists in reverence to inferiors, and everybody in my opinion should recollect that maxim. Perhaps all these remarks are superfluous in this school; at the same time I thought it my duty to make them because as this is one of the leading native schools in the Presidency many of the boys here may hereafter become teachers in other schools in different parts of the Presidency. I was reading a few days ago a speech made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Muthusawmy here, I think in July last. There is a great deal in it which had I time I would like to comment upon. It is well worth the consideration of all those engaged in education, and it must have been extremely satisfactory to you all to see a man who has risen to the highest position that he can possibly attain in this country coming down to his native place to offer you the advice which he did upon that occasion. His life is a sufficient example for you to follow, and if you take him for your example I am quite sure you can do no better. People now-a-days talk a great deal about the books necessary to teach boys with respect to conduct. Well, now, I should say that the best book I think you should decide to have to guide you is the life and example of a man so distinguished as the Hon. Mr. Justice Muthusawmy Iyer. You have there a loving example before you of what a man can do with high education and with rectitude of character. High education and rectitude of character are the two things that guide and must guide us to right. It is the example of such men like him that I think are of more value than any books that you can possibly read upon the subject of your conduct in life. I have only to say that I am very much obliged for the welcome that you have given me, and I hope your days in the school here will be happy and that your career in the college after training here will be a distinguished one, and that you will hand down to those who succeed you good example both as regards literary and scientific attainments, and also general character. I should like to ask Mr. Appu Sastri to give the boys a holiday in remembrance of my visit.

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His Excellency's speech at the Kumbakónam College.

MR. BILDERBECK AND STUDENTS OF THE KUMBAKONAM COLLEGE,—Although the sports have been interrupted this evening by the rain, I am always glad when my visits to different places are blessed by timely rain. It is always welcome, and I cannot but hope at any rate that this rain will be a good omen for the future prosperity of the college. When I say prosperity, I ought to say continued prosperity of the college, because I don't know if it will be in a more prosperous condition than it is at present. Judged by all the tests which we apply to colleges in different parts of the Presidency and in different parts of India your college stands second to none, and I hope that during the two next years when I shall have the honour of presiding at the convocation, I shall have the pleasure of conferring upon many students of this college their degrees. I hope Kumbakónam College will continue to send up to the University its due proportion of scholars, and I hope also that that due proportion will persevere in their studies, and succeed in attaining the M.A. degree. I also hope that many of you will devote yourselves in after-life to other pursuits than Government employment. Although I know most of you aspire to that service, in which I am afraid there are not sufficient places for the students that pass from various colleges in the Presidency, I hope that after your college career you will turn

your attention to other employments than Government employments. I have no doubt you will find many other occupations that will be more lucrative. I am very glad to find this evening that your physical education is not neglected here. Physical education has made immense progress during the last few years in this Presidency, and I have no doubt that under Mr. Bilderbeck all due encouragement will be given to it. I am sorry, however, I have not been able to see you play at lawn tennis. I hear that the game is popular here, and can only hope that in after-life when you will go to the differrent spheres of work to which you may be called, you will encourage the game and other physical pursuits. Gentlemen, I have only one thing to ask Mr. Bilderbeck, one that I was always very pleased to be the subject of both at school and college and that is, to give you a holiday. I hope he will do me the honor of giving you a holiday in commemoration of my visit and wish you all happiness both in your studies at this college and so in after-life.—(Loud applause).

Address of the Members of the People's Association, Tanjore.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Members of the Tanjore People's Association, beg to offer your Excellency our warmest thanks for the kindness and consideration that our district has received at the hands of your Excellency in being favored with two visits within an interval of two years. And believing as we do that your Excellency's visits are always associated with important business of State, we are confident that Tanjore will benefit immensely by the personal knowledge which your Excellency will derive by the tour now made through the district.

2. Your Excellency has now seen a great part of the delta of the Cauvery; and we are sanguine that the inquiries that will follow the present tour will be highly beneficial to the people of Tanjore when Government will, at an early date, settle the new rates of assessment to be imposed on the district on the basis of the classification of the soils now being made by the Department of Revenue Settlement. The question of the revision of assessments has already roused the anxiety of the Mirasidars; and naturally enough, serious fears are entertained about the tenure, as that will mainly depend for good or bad upon the new settlement. We are fully aware that Government will do nothing hastily, and that it is as solicitous about the welfare of the people as these are. But measures may be adopted in ignorance or with imperfect knowledge of the real agricultural condition of Tanjore. And our only prayer is that before resolving on final measures, your Excellency's Government will be pleased to give the people an opportunity of submitting for consideration their views of the question. Our Association very largely represents the landed interests of this district: and it will be our duty to study the question of the new settlement with care and labor and to place before Government our humble views in the interests of the vast population whom we represent. We have reasons to fear that in some quarters erroneous opinions are entertained of the wealth and prosperity of Tanjore; and we crave that your Excellency will be pleased to test those views by the light of the statistics in our possession, which we shall submit to Government when the necessity for it arises.

3. The mismanagement of Hindu temples and charitable institutions has, for many years now, been pressed on the attention of Government. Endowments in their favor are far more numerous and wealthy in Tanjore than elsewhere in the Presidency. We beg to assure your Excellency that the evil calls aloud for remedy, and we earnestly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to confer on us lasting good by moving the Legislature to early and prompt action.

4. We are glad to learn that the Jubilee of our most Gracious Sovereign the Queen-Empress of India—an event which witnessed the most emphatic expression of India's loyalty to the Throne of Her Britannic Majesty—will be rendered ever memorable and fruitful of vast blessings to Tanjore and the neighbouring districts by the establishment at an early date of a school of technical education in Kumbakónam, a well-chosen centre for technical no less than for liberal education. We are thankful to our popular and esteemed Collector, Mr. Gibson, for the very warm interest he has taken in this matter, as indeed he has done in every question calculated to promote the good of the people. Under his wise direction and under the zealous personal superintendence of Mr. Bilderbeck, the Principal of the Kumbakónam College, we feel assured that the school, when started, will prove eminently successful and fulfil the expectations of such warm advocates of industrial education as the present Director of Public Instruction. We duly pray that the school may be opened under your Excellency's generous auspices.

5. In conclusion, we beg that your Excellency will be pleased to convey to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India the sentiments of deep loyalty and veneration which binds the people of Tanjore to the august Throne of Great Britain.

6. Thanking your Excellency once more for the great favor of a visit to our district and wishing your Excellency as peaceful and prosperous an administration of our Presidency in the future as it has been blessed with in the past, we beg, &c.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—We are always very glad to listen to the wants of the people and one of the great objects I have in coming amongst you is to hear what your wants are. I am quite sure that the recognition you mention of your excellent Collector and his services is perfectly just, and that any representations you make with respect to grievances of any kind will be received by him with a willing ear. With respect to the new assessment that is now in progress, I have only to tell you that very careful investigations are being made with respect to land all over the district, and nothing will be done without the most mature consideration being given to it in the first place by Settlement officers and in the next place by the Collector and also the Board. If you have any representations to make on the subject of the new assessment and of the cost of cultivation of the land which is one of the great factors in the problem, you had better, I think, make them to the Collector and I am certain that he will give them all the consideration in his power. I have no doubt that if you will also submit any statistics you have with respect to the settlement in any part of the district to the Collector, they will be duly considered. One thing regarding the assessment I am quite sure about is, that the rates will not be higher in this district than they are in other districts. I am quite sure that you will be treated with as much fairness as others elsewhere. You mentioned the subject of the mismanagement of the Devastanams in your address. I wish I could see my way to moving the Legislature upon the subject in a way that will meet the objections which have been continually urged on the subject. I have told you my views a few minutes ago. The Government of India think that it is a delicate subject and that it should not be understood by any person that Government is contemplating anything like interference with your religion. We are not prepared to go further than the Act of 1863 as it exists, and I think the Act gives full power to any person interested in Devastanam funds to go to Court and have old trustees turned out and new trustees appointed. But there is the difficulty as you said of the expense of going to Court. I think that might be overcome. With respect to technical education, I have also asked some questions and received some information. If there is any well-devised schemes, I hope most sincerely that your Rs. 25,000 will be spent in introducing a Technical institute; but I must warn you against indulging in any visionary schemes and spending that money unless you are quite certain that it is going to be well spent. My own opinion is that technical education without workshops is of very little use and, certainly, technical education in India ought to have a different application from what it receives in the West, where there are plenty of workshops of all kinds in every street and every town; and what is wanted there is more scientific education: as for instance, knowledge of chemistry in chemical works and in painting and skilfulness in design which are of great value and in the same way, where there are foundries like the one at Negapatam, a knowledge of elementary mechanics and a knowledge connected with minerals and all branches of physical science and chemical science are doubtless of great importance. But here in this country I do not know if any advantages could result by imparting technical education in schools unless you have workshops attached to them. That is a problem which I leave to the educationists of the Presidency to solve. I have no doubt that the question is in excellent hands and that you may not have a better guide than Mr. Bilderbeck and the professors who are not only scientific men, but are also practical men and understand the youth of the country and the wants of the people. I am quite sure that with their assistance the question of a Technical institute will be thoroughly well and soundly solved. I shall say again that you should take very good care to satisfy yourselves that you are quite certain that the scheme you are going to carry out is likely to be successful. I am much obliged to the Association for presenting me with this address. It will be my duty, as you suggest, to convey through the Secretary of State to Her Gracious Majesty, the Queen-Empress, the terms in which you allude to her, and I have no doubt your address will be graciously received.

Address of the Citizens of Kumbakónam.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the citizens of Kumbakónam, beg permission to offer your Excellency our most sincere thanks for the great honor that your Excellency has been pleased to do us in visiting our town.

Kumbakónam is one of the most sacred towns of Southern India, and has always enjoyed a reputation for learning. Under the guidance of Providence, Western culture is gradually taking the place of the Eastern; and large have been the benefits already conferred upon the people of Tanjore and of the southern districts of the Presidency, by the college which is so pleasantly situated on the banks of the Cauvery, typifying by its very situation the intellectual fertility it is destined to produce. We pray that the institution which, under wise direction, has been so eminently successful, will continue to receive the kindest support of your Excellency's Government.

Your Excellency's administration has been one of peace and prosperity to the country; and may it ever continue so. We are thankful to your Excellency for the deep solicitude which your Excellency has ever evinced in the welfare of the millions committed to your care, as

witness, for instance, your Excellency's late visit to the famine-stricken Ganjam, unmindful of all personal hardships and discomforts—a visit, which has had the magic effect of invoking Heaven's blessings on its people, in rains and renovated hopes. We are glad that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, with her wonted promptness to recognize and reward merit in her representatives and servants, and solicitude for the welfare of her Indian subjects, has been graciously pleased to recognize your Excellency's action in ameliorating the condition of the distressed people of Ganjam.

Your Excellency will be glad to learn that we have no long tale of grievances to tell. Still we beg permission to invite your Excellency's attention to one or two points of general and local administrative importance.

The Abkári question, we presume, is already engaging the attention of Government. And we venture to express here the opinion that the present system of retail-renting, with practically no limits on the opening of any number of liquor shops, has brought about a large increase of drunkenness among the working classes, and that the evil, unless stopped, will ere long tell seriously on the prosperity of the country.

Tanjore is emphatically the land of temples and charitable institutions; and the public are wholly dissatisfied with their present management. The remedy lies with the Legislature. We pray that your Excellency will be pleased to expedite legislation for the better management of these institutions, and thereby confer a most substantial blessing on the people.

And, lastly, we beg to bring to your Excellency's notice the unsatisfactory working of the Police of this town. Within the last few years, crime has very much increased in Kumbakónam and, in consequence, a general feeling of insecurity has sprung up among the townspeople. Gambling-houses, the usual resorts of bad characters, which the Police under the existing law does not possess adequate powers to repress, are very much on the increase. The evil, we need hardly say, demands the promptest inquiry and remedy.

We hope that your Excellency has found this visit pleasant and profitable, that the educational institutions, the temples, and the industrial arts of our town, have impressed your Excellency favorably, and that personal inspection has satisfied your Excellency that under British Government Kumbakónam has thriven materially and intellectually and that her citizens are industrious, peaceful, and loyal.

Thanking your Excellency once more for the great honor conferred on us by this visit.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I am much obliged to the inhabitants for the very cordial reception they have given me at Kumbakónam, and for the address we have just heard so well read, I believe, by the Secretary of the Reception Committee. I beg to thank the Reception Committee very much for their kindness, and for the generous expenditure they have made on floral decorations, and for having received me as the representative of our Gracious Sovereign with so much honor. I shall take away from Kumbakónam grateful recollections of the reception which you have been good enough to give me. You mention several matters in your address of practical importance, but before I reply to those, I wish to thank you for the kind allusion you have made to the poor exertions that I thought it my duty to make with reference to the suffering people in a distant part of the Presidency. I have already said in reply to an address that was given at Trichinopoly, that I do not wish to take any credit for anything that I have done or for any good results that have followed my visit to Ganjam. I only did what the Queen expects her servants to do, who wish faithfully to discharge their duties by helping people whenever sufferings and disease fall upon them. I did no more than what all our district officers are doing every day by spending their time and energies in doing their duty. You mention the subject of abkári. The principle which has been laid down lately by the Government at home consists of three points. The first is that any extension of the habit of drunkenness amongst Indian populations is to be discouraged; the second is that the tax on spirits should be as high as may be possible, without giving rise to illicit methods of making and selling liquors. The third is that the minimum of revenue should be raised from the maximum consumption of intoxicating liquors. Those are the points laid down as the policy which we are to follow in this country, and although the Government have been kind enough to send out these instructions, I think they might have been spared the trouble of giving them to us, as they represent the principle upon which we have been acting so long as I have been Governor, and on which we shall continue to act. Of course drunkenness is a vice which we all deplore, and I shall do my best so long as I hold my high office to discourage it in every way I can, but I do not wish to interfere with the liberty of the people more than is necessary. I have no doubt that your Collector, Mr. Gibson, will act on these principles as he always has done. With respect to your charitable institutions you have heard what I said in my reply to the address, and I have no further information to add. I am very sorry to hear that the Police in this town for some reason or other has not been able to detect crime. I looked at the statistics of crime and observed that house-breaking is the crime in which there has been a substantial increase. I have spoken to the head of Police about it, and I hope most sincerely that measures will be taken to bring the culprits to justice, and to put an end to this very serious blot

upon their administration, which must cause a great deal of inconvenience, alarm and apprehension to the inhabitants. I am sorry to hear that gambling is also on the increase. I am happy to tell you that the Act, which is applied to Madras, and has been extremely efficacious in putting down gambling there, is to be applied to the mofussil towns. I am extremely pleased with your educational and municipal institutions. I hope most sincerely that Kumbakónam will continue to prosper and to hold the high place which it has long held in public estimation.—(Loud applause).

Address of the Municipal Councillors and Inhabitants of Cuddalore.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—It is with feelings of joy and gratitude that we, the Municipal Councillors and other inhabitants of Cuddalore, welcome your Excellency in our midst —joy because we have had the honor and pleasure of beholding this day so near our own homes the representative of Her Imperial Majesty, our loyalty to whose person and Government is not behind that of any other portion of Her Majesty's subjects; and gratitude because your Excellency has been graciously pleased to accord to us the honor and pleasure which we have referred to above.

2. We beg in the first place to remind your Excellency of the conspicuous part which this town and the district of which it is the head-quarters have played in the great events of the past and which has produced such unexampled benefits to this country! It is a district teeming with associations of no less an historical personage than Lord Clive. So honored in history, it is however not equally noted for the richness of its soil as a whole, or for the consequent prosperity of its inhabitants. Yet it has reasons to be thankful that, all things considered, it has been far more favored by nature and art than certain other parts of the Presidency.

3. Your Excellency's administration has been attended with uniform tranquillity and happiness to the people. It has been marked by the zealous efforts of Government to promote the best interests of the community—witness the measures which it has recently taken for reducing the number of shops for the sale of toddy with a view to actively discountenancing intemperance in the country.

4. We are deeply grateful for all the blessings we enjoy. We have, however, a few grievances, the redress of which will tend to increase our material prosperity; and as it is generally believed to be an important object of your Excellency in making a tour through this province to acquaint yourself personally with the condition and character of the inhabitants as far as may be, as well as to invite an expression from them of their wants and wishes, if they have any, we congratulate ourselves on being allowed this opportunity of respectfully making known to your Excellency some of our needs and desires with the prayer that they will meet with such consideration as they may appear to deserve in the opinion of your Excellency's Government.

5. In the first place we regret to have to inform your Excellency that it is with grave alarm that we have read the recent declaration of the Government of India of its determination to curtail every year the State's grant for higher education.

6. While the resources of the Municipality of Cuddalore raised in all possible ways are hardly enough to meet the ordinary requirements of the town, they have been crippled by the contribution which the Municipality has had to make towards the reconstruction of the bridge across the Gadilam. We pray that your Excellency's Government will be pleased to reconsider the orders on this subject and remit this contribution. We shall then be able to devise some scheme for improving the water-supply of the town.

7. The rebuilding of a similar bridge across the Pennar has brought about the levy and continuance of tolls on all the roads in the district, which is a severe hardship to the poor ryot. We therefore beg to submit that the number of toll-gates now existing may be reduced, seeing that the purposes for which they were instituted have now almost all been answered—an opinion fully shared in by the Local Boards in the district.

8. In connection with the paucity of Municipal funds just referred to, we pray that your Excellency will excuse us for venturing to observe that the method of replenishing them by the imposition of octroi duties which we fear is in the contemplation of Government will not only be an addition to the burden of Municipal taxation, which is already heavy, but will be a source of intolerable vexation to the people; as however good be the rules which may be framed on the subject, they cannot be worked without an amount of inquisitorial procedure by low-paid subordinates which must entail serious annoyance and hardship on the population. Some of us know by experience how great is the hardship caused by the working of the octroi rules in Northern India.

9. We next humbly take the liberty of representing to your Excellency on behalf of the poorer classes of the people that they are subject to much embarrassment and suffering for want of pasture lands and by being taxed on such insignificant forest produce as grass including brooms, wild berries, leaves of wild shrubs for manure, date and cadjan leaves for plaiting mats with, faggots for fuel, which are now taxed by the head-load, &c.; we pray in the name of those concerned that pasture grounds may be provided, and that the working of the rules of

the Forest Act may be so modified as to exempt the articles above mentioned and others of a similar kind from taxation.

10. With regard to the working of the Salt Act too, we here beg to point out, with all due respect, that the excise system which it was expected would make salt cheaper and purer has not only not produced the desired effect, but has also by promoting combination among the capitalists helped to raise the price still higher than before — a grievance to all, and particularly to the poorer classes again, whose cattle in consequence perish by hundreds every year.

11. We avail ourselves of the present occasion also to refer to the deplorable maladministration of our devasthanams owing to the defective state of the law. There is a consensus of opinion as to the urgent need for a more satisfactory legislation, as has often been pressed upon the attention of Government.

12. Furthermore, we humbly beg to state that the Police Re-organization Scheme, which, as we learn, is fast taking shape, is eagerly awaited by all the intelligent classes of the community, and to express our hope that it will be most beneficial to the country.

13. Lastly, we venture to approach your Excellency with the suggestion that an experimental farm worked by convict labor in every district would tend both to popularize improvements in agriculture and to instruct the convicts to earn an honorable livelihood after leaving the prison-house. This suggestion, if adopted, will also enable the Government to initiate and prosecute agricultural improvements without laying out a large amount of money — a difficulty which has always stood in the way of agricultural reforms.

14. In conclusion, we take the liberty of wishing your Excellency all prosperity and happiness — a recompense so well merited by one, regarding whom we are confident, that history shall hereafter record that he was a ruler after the people's own heart — as he was unquestionably one of the most zealous, most capable and right-minded of the Governors who ever presided over the destinies of an Indian Provinces.—*Cuddalore, 11th September* 1889.

His Excellency's Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—I can assure you that I am very grateful for the very kind way in which you speak in the early portion of your address of the endeavours that I am making to represent the Queen-Empress worthily in this Presidency. I am glad to find myself at Cuddalore for many reasons. I have known it all my life as being a very interesting portion of the Presidency, and being full of historical associations. It is, I think, nearly 150 years now since Lord Clive received his first commission not very far from where we are standing, Fort St. David, and since that time the history of the district has been illustrated by very stirring events. Fortunately we live in peaceful times, and what was won by the sword by England we hope to be able to keep by peaceful means. Certainly we have the satisfaction of knowing that what was won by the sword was rescued from the almost continual barbarism and war which had characterised it for a very long time before. All those who read the history of Southern India must be struck by the continual wars of all kinds which went on in every part of the district, first in the early times of the Chola Dynasty, then of the Naiks, then of the Bijapur Kings, and then of the Muhammadan Kings when there seemed to be a succession of bloody and sanguinary conflicts. We have now fortunately been able to restore peace to the country, and I may say during the whole of this century there has been no such thing as a war in Southern India; and therefore it is a great satisfaction to those who represent Her Majesty in this district to know and to feel that it is by the arts of peace and by encouraging peaceful pursuits and industry that we hope to ameliorate the condition of the people. Well, gentlemen, you do me the honor of saying that I am anxious to hear what the people's wishes and feelings are when I go into the various districts. That is perfectly true, I find the people extremely reasonable when I speak to them generally, but I am sorry to say that I am not always able to give them everything that they want. I think I am always able to send them away feeling that their wants are made known to the Governor, and that Government take a serious interest in and regard with active sympathy all their wishes and wants. Regarding the various points mentioned in your address, I am greatly afraid that I am not able to give an answer to many of them which will meet your wishes. You are, I am glad to say, ready to recognize the efforts of Government to put down intemperance. Some gentlemen come to India for three or four weeks and go back to England and make speeches saying that the different Governments in India, both provincial and supreme, are anxious only to raise the revenue and increase inebriety. Those are very foolish gentlemen and I don't know that their views are worth being taken notice of. I observe that in sone of the associations in this country those gentlemen who come out to India for a short time are considered to be persons who have the interests of the people most at heart. I do not think that many wise men from the East are of that opinion, because they see the hollowness of their professions and the great number of mistakes they make. All I can say is that we are most anxious to put down inebriety and discourage it in every way we can. With respect to the bridges you mention I am greatly afraid that the Government will not be justified in interfering, because although it is of great importance for you no doubt to have water-supply, at the same time this arrangement seems to have been of the nature of a contract between you and the Government, and certainly the Government would not be

justified in breaking the contract after so short a time. I hope you will be able, within a few years, to pay off your indebtedness, and then you will be able to spend this money upon the water-supply. We can, I dare say, listen to any petition that you may have to make in case you want to borrow money for a better water-supply. We have been enabled to lend Municipalities money for a better water-supply. There is nothing that contributes more to the happiness of the whole population, male and female, than a good water-supply, and I am quite sure that if you can choose any well devised scheme for improving it, we shall be very glad to give you our sympathetic ear. With respect to the tolls over the Pennar bridge, I think that the District Board will in all probability be able to reduce them next year. I dislike tolls. Nothing I dislike more than paying a turnpike. We have them at home, and in my own country I have done all I can to abolish them by placing the burden upon the land-owners. I do not know if that would be a very agreeable measure in this country. People are inclined to think that the levying of tolls is a fair means of getting a bridge built when necessary. Somebody must pay the money, and the best principle is that those who use the roads should pay for them. I hope that tolls will be done away with here. They are a great impediment to trade and to agriculture, and I need not tell you that the agriculturists have my sympathy. With regard to the octroi duties I am very much opposed to them myself in principle. They are duties upon industry, upon commodities and in every way they are objectionable; particularly in a country where indirect taxation is greater already than direct taxation. However, the imposition of the octroi duties is a question for the local authorities, and I am glad to see that the local authorities are alive to the fact that we should not impose those duties upon the people against their will. You also refer to the question of forest laws. I always say to the Forest Officers and to Collectors, with whom the Forest Officers work that laws have to be worked with very great care and with very great consideration for the people. I am sure you must know that the object that the Government have in view is to restore to the forests their ancient condition and to make the forests what they were many years ago. We do that in the interests of the people themselves. That cannot be done without preventing goats, cattle and other animals from grazing in those forests, and again only a comparatively small portion of this district has been taken up for forests; and there will in perpetuity be a very large portion of the forest lands, where people will be able to graze their cattle without paying anything at all, and where they will be able to gather those faggots, wild berries and wild shrubs. It is only in reserved forests a very small portion that is absolutely necessary is preserved from depredations of all kinds. I have had the advantage of speaking to the Forest Officer this morning on the subject and am glad to learn that forests in this district seem to be in a very fair way to improvement. I hope most sincerely that in a very few years they will be in such a condition that people will be able to get firewood from them, and to use them in such a way as to be a boon and a benefit to them. Certainly nothing can be more barbarous than leaving our forests to take care of themselves, and I have no doubt that in few years the forest will be an advantage to the people themselves. You speak of the Salt Act. It is quite true that the excise system was introduced in the hope of lessening the price of salt, and I do not think those hopes have been realised. So much so that I had turned my very serious attention to this question; and I came to the conclusion that it would be desirable to re-establish some of the Government manufactures and to re-establish the monopoly system in those districts where we said that there was likely to be a combination between the merchants and an undue rise in the price of salt. That is the policy we mean to pursue. It requires some time to re-establish factories that have been abolished, and the indication that we are going to re-establish monopolies has been to a certain extent successful. It is a subject that requires continual watching by the Government, and I am most sensible of the enormous advantage and boon to every man, woman, and child to have cheap salt. I only wish I could make it cheaper than it is. You next speak of devastanam mismanagement. I mentioned my views last night in answer to an address given to me at Kumbakónam. There seems to be a misunderstanding. There is the Act (1863), and Government are not disposed to interfere with the religious endowments of this country. It is not a measure that would recommend itself ever to my judgment, but at the same time you have the power in your hands. The answer that I get continually is that it is expensive, and that persons will not take the risk or show enough public spirit by subscribing amongst themselves to raise sufficient money to enter upon a litigation with the trustees. I do not know that people are so very averse to litigation. I think the Act of 1863 gives you full power. I consulted the Government of India already on the subject and they do not see their way to going further and taking more responsibility upon themselves, for their action in the matter would make Government liable to the imputation that they were interfering with the religious endowments of the people. The next point you refer to is an agricultural farm worked by convict labor. I am very much interested in agriculture myself, and I am very sorry that all efforts to improve agriculture in this country during the last 5 or 6 years have been futile. I appointed a committee to consider the whole subject and the way in which the Agricultural department is managed. The committee has issued a report of many hundred pages which I have read, and I must say that although it contains a great deal of information, it shows that up to the present time failure has been the result of efforts made in the direction of agricultural improvements. We have not yet considered what to do with the report of the committee, but the one thing I am quite certain about is that it is not desirable to spend much more money in the direction in which money has been spent hitherto. I cannot agree that a model farm worked by convict labor would be a very desirable one. We know convict labor as a rule is not very good labor. You know also that it interferes with the general labor of

the country. That is the greatest objection to it. We find that at home such has been tried, and has not been a success. All I can say is that with respect to those questions which we have been speaking about, they are questions no doubt which concern the welfare and material well-being of the people, and that when I go back to Madras, this address will be sent to various departments concerned; and if they have any suggestions to make with respect to it, they will receive the sympathetic attention of Government. I am extremely obliged to you, gentlemen, for the last and flattering words of your address which I am afraid are of too favorable a nature and far more than I deserve. All I can say is that as long as I have the honor to represent the Queen-Empress in this Presidency, I will endeavour to carry out Her Majesty's wishes, and I know that in doing that I shall be endeavouring to meet the wishes, as far as I can, of the people over whom she rules.

Address of the Municipal Council of Chidambaram.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Municipal Councillors and townsmen of Chidambaram, most respectfully beg to welcome your Excellency to the chief town of our district. It is impossible to conceal from your Excellency our deep regret that it was not our privilege to present this address to your Excellency in our own town, which, as your Excellency is aware, is one of the most celebrated places of pilgrimage in Southern India, containing, as it does, a temple of Cyclopean structure, exquisite workmanship and great antiquity, an object of veneration throughout the land for the religious traditions which invest it. Within recent years two of your Excellency's predecessors were pleased to visit our town, and we beg to indulge the fond hope that your Excellency will find it possible before leaving these shores to accord the honor of a visit to this town of historic fame.

While feeling grateful to Government for the privileges of Local Self-Government so liberally granted to India, we have much pleasure in stating that this measure has so far proved a success in our Municipality. We take this opportunity of bringing to your Excellency's notice the two great wants of our town, viz., a good water-supply and a complete system of drainage. A project to provide this town with an adequate supply of good water is under the consideration of the Council, and we sincerely hope that when the matter comes up before Government, your Excellency in Council will take the matter into favorable consideration, and render in the carrying out of this project material help to our Municipality, which is not in a position to undertake single-handed such a big and costly scheme owing to paucity of funds.

Most heartily thanking your Excellency for having given us this opportunity of personally expressing our sincere pleasure at your Excellency's visit to this district, and of laying before your Excellency the chief wants of our town, we have, &c.

(His Excellency promised that the address should receive favorable consideration.)

Address of the Members of the Union Club, Cuddalore.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Union Club, Cuddalore, heartily welcome your Excellency in our midst, and feel most happy that, during your short stay here, your Excellency has found time to lay the foundation stone of our club building and thus help us in promoting our social interests.

This club assumed its present form in March 1884 through the exertions of Mir Shujaat Ali Khan Bahadur, Assistant Collector, who did much to bring about the union of some of the clubs which were then in existence.

As a result of this union, the institution has grown strong in numbers and we are happy to say that it is now able to maintain a library, a reading room, a billiard table and a tennis court. It is open to all sections of the community.

In their order No. 649 (Educational Department), dated 6th October 1886, the Government were pleased to allow the club the use of a portion of the Town Hall. But the growing demands of the institution have rendered a separate building necessary, and in our endeavour to provide for one we have this day the good fortune of having your Excellency in our midst at a time when our next step is the ceremony which your Excellency has graciously condescended to perform for us through.

In conclusion, we beg to express our thankfulness to your Excellency for having lent to this happy occasion the lustre of your name and the deep debt of gratitude we owe to Her Gracious Majesty, the Queen-Empress, whose benevolent policy has called into existence such and other kindred institutions throughout the land.—*Cuddalore, 11th September* 1889.