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Bombay Presidency

A Collection of Biographical Sketches, with Portraits of the Princes, Chiefs, Philanthropists, Statesmen and other Leading Residents of the Presidency.

Edited by JOHN HOUSTON

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PREFACE

IN FULFILLING a task so difficult and important as that of giving a brief account of the lives of representative men of the Bombay Presidency, I deem it right to state the causes which led to the undertaking. It is the desire of the publisher of this work to publish a series of portraits with biographical sketches of the Princes, Chiefs, and distinguished public and business men who are, or have been, connected with India. It was decided to divide the work into at least three separate volumes, viz: the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies. Circumstances led to the Bombay Presidency being the one selected for the first attempt, and the present volume is the result.

The portraits and histories of a few persons who may fairly claim to be considered as representative men will not be found herein, but those who know India will readily understand how these omissions have occurred. Where the distances between important towns or centres are so great as they are in India, it is almost impossible to interview all the leading personages and obtain sufficient data to enable an author to write sketches of their career. But, despite the foregoing, I think that the present volume contains the portraits and biographical sketches of nearly all the leading men of Western India, and if the domestic history of a country is, after all, the history of its leading men, whether in their public or private capacities, then I trust that this volume will find acceptance at the hands of not only the people of India, but of all who desire to know how the great Western Presidency has made such mighty strides in the march of progress during the last one hundred years.

It has been deemed wise to insert the portraits and histories of some who have passed away, but the memory of whom still lives. Amongst these will be found the "Peabody of the East," the late Sir Cawasji Jehanghier, Kt., C. S. I., to whose philanthropy and catholicity of mind many substantial and beautiful buildings in Bombay and elsewhere attest; and the late Mr. Justice Nanabhoy Haridas (alas! called away too soon), one who was ever in the foremost rank of "those who strive for the right."

The ruling Princes of the Western Presidency have at their head His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda, and it may be said that the whole of the English race are justly proud of him.

The Maharajah of Kholapur, the head of the famous Maharatta house, is also a product of English education and government. Though but a short time on the throne, he has given indisputable proof of his capacity to govern wisely and well.

The prosperity of the Bombay Presidency, like that of every country and territory in the world, is inseparably connected with the mercantile portion of the community. Armies and navies, after all, exist only for the protection of commerce, and even

though a successful General or Admiral may command more attention and receive more homage from mankind than the peaceable trader, it should not be forgotten that, if the trader did not profitably exist, there would never be an opportunity for the General and the Admiral to demonstrate their skill in the art of warfare. Hence, in these pages I have deemed it wise to devote some space to those who, by the conduct and management of mighty mercantile concerns, have done much for the Presidency. Pre-eminent amongst the latter stands the Grand Old Man of Bombay, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., not only on account of the magnitude of the interest he has in the cotton industry, but also on account of his vast benefactions.

I crave the indulgence of my readers with regard to the spelling of certain Indian proper names. A person acquainted with India knows that it is extremely difficult to be exact in the spelling of names of persons and places, for a great many people are like the immortal "Weller," who did not care whether his name was spelt with a "V" or a "W." The Parsees of India are reasonably consistent in the way in which they spell their names, but Hindoos and Mahomedans are as variable as the wind. Junagadh in Kathiwar, I am assured, may be spelt in five different ways, all equally correct. If my readers, therefore, think the orthography faulty, they will, I trust, recollect the difficulty under which I have laboured.

I take this opportunity of expressing my everlasting gratitude to the Princes and other leading gentlemen of Western India for their exceeding kindness to me during the course of my work. I am especially indebted to Mr. C. S. H. Sarl, Editor of the *"Times of India,"* and to Mr. Dinshaw Wacha, for much valuable information and help. I desire, also, to express my sense of gratitude to Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd, photographers, of Bombay, and to Mr. Hammes, photographer, of Poona, for many of the photographs here reproduced.

I trust that this volume may serve the purpose for which it has been issued. Of its faults and imperfections no one can be more conscious than I am, but, at least, I have the satisfaction of feeling that I have done the best I could, and, having done so, do not believe that I have wholly failed.

JOHN HOUSTON.

Bombay, February, 1897.

THE BOMBAY SECRETARIAT.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, G. C. I. E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay.

HIS EXCELLENCY, the Governor of Bombay, is the eldest son of the first Baron Sandhurst, who, as Sir William Mansfield, commanded the Bombay Army, after which he became Commander-in-Chief in India, and subsequently commanded the forces in Ireland.

The present Baron was born in 1855 and is now, therefore, in his forty-second year.

His Lordship was educated at Rugby, and, on leaving there, he went to Cambridge, and subsequently became a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, but political matters rather than military affairs soon engaged his attention.

Lord Sandhurst succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1876. When Mr. Gladstone returned to power in 1881, His Lordship was appointed one of the Lords in Waiting to Her Majesty the Queen. This post he held until 1885. On Mr. Gladstone reassuming office, in 1886, His Lordship accepted the position of under Secretary of State for War, but only occupied the post for a few months, as the Gladstone Administration was defeated soon after the meeting of Parliament. When the Liberals returned to power, in 1892, Lord Sandhurst again became under Secretary for War. This position does not afford its holder much scope for distinguishing himself in political life, yet the manner in which His Lordship discharged the duties of the office gave promise of a brilliant political career. In 1894 His Lordship was offered and accepted the Governorship of Bombay, and, on Lord Harris' term of office expiring early in 1895, Lord Sandhurst assumed the reins of government. He arrived in Bombay on the eighteenth of February, 1895, and met with a hearty welcome from all classes of society. Many of those present at the reception remembered His Excellency's father as Commander of the Bombay Forces as well as Commander-in-Chief in India, and doubtless felt that welcoming His Lordship was like renewing the friendship for his father.

The positions occupied by the Viceroy and the Governors of Bombay and Madras are of singular difficulty and responsibility, for whereas the Governors of Canada, the Australian Colonies, and the Cape have Cabinets, founded on the English model, to advise and guide them, the Viceroy and the Governors of Madras and Bombay have to accept the whole of the responsibility for any official changes, or the inauguration of any new policy during their term of office. It is true that there are the Supreme and Presidency Legislative Councils to advise and confer with the Viceroy and Governors, but the latter cannot, if any measure results disastrously, shelter themselves behind their Councils. The Governor is alone responsible for the management of the Presidency over which he presides.

If the proposition be a true one, that government only exists to insure the happiness and contentment of the governed masses, then, indeed, Lord Sandhurst has admirably succeeded in the difficult position he fills, for it is extremely doubtful if, at any time, the people of the Bombay Presidency have been so contented and happy as they are at present.

His Lordship has succeeded—where some of his distinguished predecessors failed—in endearing himself alike to the "subject many and the ruling few." To worthily fill a position which has been held by such men as Sir Robert Abercrombie; the ever-to-be-remembered Mount Stuart Elphinstone; Sir Bartle Frere; the illustrious civil servant, the Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Temple, Bart.; Lord Reay and Lord Harris, is a Herculean labor, and, that His Excellency has succeeded, is the strongest evidence of his ability to grasp and deal with, in a comprehensive manner, the great questions which crop up from time to time affecting the welfare of the Presidency.

His Lordship, in 1881, married the Lady Victoria Spencer, a daughter of Earl Spencer, and, in her he has found an admirable helpmeet in discharging the social duties of Government House. Her ladyship has all those qualities which go to make an admirable "First Lady of the Presidency."

The photographs of their excellencies, which are here reproduced, are by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

His Highness Maharaj Sir Sayaji Rao III., G. C. S. I., Etc., Gaekwar of Baroda.

His Highness Maharaj Sir Sayaji Rao III., G. C. S. I., Etc., Gaekwar of Baroda.

His Highness is the Premier Prince of Western India. He rules over a principality larger in population and yielding a greater revenue than any State in all Hindustan save that of His Highness the Nizam of the Deccan. But it is by his culture and enlightenment, his wisdom and ability, his justice and toleration, and his rectitude and moderation that he stands prominently before us. His endeavors to promote the well-being of his subjects, his efforts to improve their condition, and his attempts to enlarge their minds are now familiar as household words all over India. The history of the Baroda State and the strange combination of circumstances which led Sayaji Rao Gaekwar to the Gadi have been often told, and looking to the space at our disposal we think it wiser to give a short description of what His Highness has done since he has had the management of his State. When he was installed on the Gadi in 1881, His Highness gave expression to the policy which he has since steadily pursued. Replying to the speech of Sir James Fergusson, the then Governor of Bombay, His Highness remarked, *inter alia:*

"Influenced by so many good agencies and favored by so many auspicious circumstances, I shall pursue a simple and solid programme. I shall always feel and manifest sincere and undeviating loyalty to Her Gracious Majesty the Empress of India. Relying on the sympathy of the Imperial Government, I shall always be solicitous for the welfare of my subjects. Whatever good may have been conferred on them from of old will be preserved, and I shall earnestly strive for further steady progress toward the accomplishment of this the foremost object of my ambition. I expect constant and cordial co-operation from all classes. May God help me in the fulfilment of my duties."

A reign so well inaugurated cannot well be fraught with aught but singularly beneficial results. When His Highness was installed on the Gadi, Raja Sir T. Madhav Rao, K. C. S. I., was the Dewan, and, associated with him in the work of administration, were men like Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabuddin and Dewan Bahadur Luxuman Rao Jagunnath. His Highness, keenly appreciative of the services rendered by these gentlemen to his State and his people, allowed them to retain their positions, and advanced them as opportunity offered. Keenly alive to the necessity of having about him people possessing real merit and loyalty, His Highness has always been careful to recruit his service by men of tried ability and zeal. Passing to the administration of the Gaekwar, we find he has steadily pursued a liberal and enlightened policy. Among the most noteworthy features of his rule we may note the following: The Scientific Land Revenue Survey of the State, which has resulted in affording relief to the ryots from the hardships arising out of an irregular and often capricious system of taxation, and in placing the system of revenue on a sound economic basis. The carrying out of this important work was placed in the hand of Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, I. C. S., C. I. E., a very able and energetic officer and at one time tutor to His Highness. The energy and intelligence brought to bear on the various difficulties that presented themselves in connection with the work may be truly characterized as phenomenal, but the result has more than justified the anticipations of His Highness, for now the ryots of Baroda are happier and in a better position than they have ever been before. In connection with the Land Revenue Administration, we may further notice various beneficial measures, such as the sifting and reformation of several complicated land tenures, the abolition, total and partial, of several petty and miscellaneous imposts, the thorough readjustment of custom and transit duties, the remission of long-standing arrears and the introduction of a simple, but efficient system of keeping accounts by which the interests of both the State and of the people are conserved without prejudice to either. The local regulations for securing speedy and efficient administration of civil and criminal justice have been codified, and while the new laws are based for the most part on the British Indian codes, due regard is had to the usages, prejudices, habits and traditions of the people subject to them. In order that the majority of people may easily understand them, the laws and regulations of the State are, for the most part, couched in the vernacular languages. The Sirdar classes have had their claims thoroughly investigated, and several measures have been adopted to relieve them of debt. The Girassias have been won over by gentle and considerate treatment into cheerful submission, and their disputes with the State and with each other have been permanently settled. The educational policy of the Baroda State is the most advanced in India, for His Highness is determined that his subjects shall have the opportunity of acquiring either elementary or higher education. A splendid college has been erected at Baroda teaching up to the highest examinations of the Bombay University, in arts, law and science. Elementary education is making rapid strides in the provinces. In 1888 there were 180 vernacular schools, with an attendance of 17,465 scholars, and these numbers have now been increased to 1293 and 83,282,

respectively. The education of the backward classes, the Dooblas, has been specially attended to by holding out special inducement to them, and opening a boarding-school for their benefit. A scheme for the compulsory education of all boys in the State up to a certain age, and up to a certain standard, is being tried and has been eminently successful. In working out this grand reform His Highness has won undying glory for himself as the mental regenerator of his people. Though fully conscious of the value and importance of literary education and academical training, His Highness is keenly alive to the fact that thorough training in the technical branches of industry can alone enable India to become a great manufacturing country, and a splendid technical institute, otherwise known as the Kala Bhawan, has been erected at Baroda, and liberally endowed, where instruction is imparted in many branches of manufacturing industry, trades, agriculture, art, cookery and music. For the special benefit of the agricultural classes, a gentleman specially trained in Europe has been appointed to promulgate new methods of agriculture, and classes have been opened to train the cultivators in these methods. Liberal encouragement to this ancient and honorable pursuit has been given by offering waste lands for cultivation at low rates, and by granting advances to agriculturists at low interest. Female education has, in Baroda, under the direction of His Highness, received an impetus. In spite of the various difficulties arising from the prejudices of the people in the way of the education of females, there are 62 schools for girls, attended by 6434 pupils. A very large portion of His Highness' surplus revenues has been devoted to public works of beauty and utility. Baroda, the capital of the State, is one of the handsomest cities in Gujarat, and is the third city in point of size. The Lakshmi Villas and Makerpura Palaces, the residences of His Highness, are the grandest buildings of their kind erected in India during the present century. Many useful roads have been made in the States where formerly there were only footpaths or tracks. The city is supplied with water brought from a long distance, under circumstances attended with peculiar difficulties. This work has been carried out during His Highness' administration. Communication between the different parts of the State has been rendered easy and cheap by the construction of a system of light branch railways, and in many cases without the cession of the prerogative of plenary jurisdiction to the Government of India. The sanitation of towns and villages has been vastly improved by the institution of local municipal bodies under the direction and control of special sanitary officers. By this means a spirit of local self-government is being fostered. The medical service has been greatly improved and augmented to afford medical relief to the subjects of the State, and a splendid hospital, named after the Countess of Dufferin, has been erected in the capital. In 1887, His Highness visited Europe, accompanied by the Maharani, and, in England, he was treated with special honors as a guest of Her Majesty the Queen Empress. He had a personal interview with Her Majesty, and the title of G. C. S. I. was conferred on him, Her Majesty personally investing him with the insignia of the exalted order and subsequently presenting His Highness with a portrait of herself, set in diamonds. After spending twelve months abroad His Highness returned to his capital and was received by all classes of his subjects with expressions of unfeigned joy and pleasure. His Highness subsequently visited Europe on three or four occasions, and spent a few months abroad, these trips having been undertaken to recruit his health, which had been somewhat impaired by the close and unremitting attention he has paid to the duties of his administration. By these visits to England and foreign countries His Highness has been considerably benefited, not only in health, but also his sphere of knowledge has been much enlarged. His Highness possesses all the graces and virtues which go to make a good man and a wise and benevolent ruler. While extremely liberal in his views on most of the important subjects of the day, he still retains a firm love for all the forms and customs of his native land which, in his opinion, are beneficial to the people of India. He has not denationalized himself in any way. He is extremely courteous and dignified; ever gentle yet firm; tolerant to criticism and insensible to flattery. His Highness was married in 1880 to a princess of Tanjore, and the union was a very happy one, but to the intense grief of His Highness and people the Maharani died in 1885, leaving a son, Fatehsing, the heir apparent. His Highness the same year married the present Maharani, who was a member of the well-known Ghadgay family. Her Highness is an exceedingly lovely and accomplished lady. His Highness has, by her, three sons and one daughter.

We conclude this short sketch with the earnest prayer that His Highness may long be spared to rule his subjects, as he has hitherto done, with justice and mercy; to be the true and constant ally of the British Government; the liberal patron of education and art and a model for all the princes of India.

His Highness Sir Shahu Chhatrapati, G. C. S. I., Maharajah of Kholapur.

Amongst the princes of Western India His Highness the Maharajah of Kholapur is one of the first. In him is represented the great, and, to use Lord Harris' words, "the immortal Shivaji," the founder of the Mahratta power. Sambhaji, the elder son of Shivaji, was executed by order of the great Mohammedan Emperor Aurangzebe and Sambhaji's son, Shahu, who had been confined in prison, being liberated, established himself in Sattara and, despite the fact that Tarabai, the widow of Rajaram, had assumed, in the name of her son by Rajaram, the administration of Kholapur, Shahu claimed that she was an usurper and that he was entitled to the whole of Shivaji's possessions. After the death of Tarabai's son, Sambhaji, also a son of Rajaram, but by another wife, removed Tarabai from the head of affairs in Kholapur, assumed control and took active steps to resist Shahu's claim. The dissensions between these descendants of Shivaji continued until 1731, when Shahu agreed to recognize Kholapur as a distinct and separate principality; he, however, to be recognized as the head of the house. In 1760, the last of Rajaram's sons died and the direct male line of Shivaji became extinct in Kholapur. The Bhosle family, who were related on the female side, furnished a Rajah of Kholapur known as Shivaji II. Owing to the depredations of pirates on the sea coast of the State, and disputes with neighboring chiefs, the history of Kholapur for the years succeeding the accession of Shivaji II., to the Gadi was very unsettled. The British Government was compelled, in 1765 and 1792, to send expeditions against the State, with the result that the Rajah was compelled to compensate the merchants and trading classes of the State for the losses sustained by them during thirty years of unsettled and perilous times. In 1811, a treaty was entered into between the Kholapur Durbar and the British Government, and during the war between the English and Baji Rao, the last of the Peshwas, the Kholapur Rajah lent loyal and valuable assistance to the English arms and was rewarded by having certain territory restored to him which had been usurped by the Chief of Nipani. Shivaji II. was succeeded by a weak and profligate ruler, and so badly were the affairs of State managed that the English Government was compelled to send expeditions against it in 1822 and 1829. On the Rajah's death, in 1838, a Council of Regency was appointed to conduct the State administration during the minority of the young prince, Shivaji III., but owing to internal dissensions the Council was not a success, and the British Government appointed a servant of their own as Minister of the State. This Minister's efforts were (rightly or wrongly, it is not for us, after this lapse of time, to say which), not appreciated by the subjects, and a general rising, which spread to the adjacent State of Sawantwadi, took place. The British crushed the rebellion and caused all the State forts to be dismantled; the hereditary garrisons to be abolished; the State military force to be disbanded and a local corps to be formed instead. In 1862, a first treaty was entered into between Shivaji III. and the British Government, and it says much for the good faith of both the Kholapur Durbar and the British Government that, despite the thirty-four years which have elapsed since this treaty was signed, it has never been found necessary to even discuss the necessity of another in substitution for it. Shivaji III., having no heir, was allowed the right of adoption, and in 1866, when on his deathbed he exercised the right in favor of Rajaram, a son of his sister. The young Maharajah Rajaram, who gave every promise of being a wise and able ruler, decided, in 1870, to visit England and the Continent of Europe. After an extended tour he, whilst on his return journey to India, was seized with illness and died at Florence, greatly to the regret of the Paramount Power and his own Sirdars and subjects. The widow of the deceased Maharajah adopted a son and successor under the name of Shivaji IV., to her late husband's throne. On the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, when the proclamation was made that Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen had assumed the title of Empress of India, Shivaji IV. was created a Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Owing to mental incapacity having manifested itself in Shivaji IV., and a committee of medical men having pronounced the opinion that His Highness was incapable of ruling and always would be so, it was decided to appoint a Regent and a Council of Regency. Jayasing Rao Abasaheb Ghatge, Chief of Kagal, and a cousin of the unfortunate Shivaji IV., was selected as Regent. Shivaji died in December, 1883, without heirs, and was succeeded by His Highness the present Maharajah, who is a son of the Regent Jayasingrao Abasaheb, Chief of Kagal. His Highness took the title of Shahu Chhatrapati. His Highness was born in 1873 and was, consequently, only ten years old at the time of his accession to the high and important station. The education of His Highness was entrusted to Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald, of the Bombay Political Department, under the Regent's personal supervision. A few months before the Regent's death he decided to send the young Maharajah to the Rajkumar College, at Rajkote, but the climate there not agreeing with the health of His Highness, it was decided to let him complete his education at Dharwar, and, accordingly, he proceeded there, where he, in company of his brother, the Chief of Kagal, and Kumar Bhausinghi, now His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar, were under the tutorship of Mr. S. M. Fraser, I. C. S. Three tours were made by the young princes to various parts of India and Ceylon. All places of interest were visited, and no doubt much good resulted from the tours, for His Highness was thus enabled to study the various types of the people of India and Ceylon, in addition to having the advantage of seeing the various systems of irrigation, cultivation, manufactures and trade pursued in India and Ceylon. Early in 1894, His Highness being then twenty-one years of age, it was decided to entrust the management of his State to him, and on the Second of April, in that year, Lord Harris, the then Governor of Bombay, performed the ceremony of installing His Highness on the Gadi. The installation took place in the magnificent Durbar Hall of the new palace and amongst others present were Mr. Whitworth, Colonel Hunter, Colonel Harris, Mr. Edgerly, I. C. S., Captains Poore and Gabb, all the feudatory chiefs of Kholapur and the Sirdars, and representatives of most of the princes of India. The scene in the Durbar Hall was indeed a magnificent one. The rich and costly dresses of His Highness and his feudatory chiefs, the handsome uniforms of the English and native officials, were dazzling, whilst a further charm was lent to the occasion by the presence in the gallery of a numerous party of richly dressed ladies. His Excellency Lord Harris (than whom England has never sent a worthier representative to preside over the destinies of the Bombay Presidency) said *inter alia*: "Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen, I deem myself fortunate that, during my tenure of office as Governor of

His Highness Sir Shahu Chhatrapati, G. C. S. I., Maharajah of Kholapur.

Bombay, it falls to me to confirm the pledge which the Paramount Power gave to the people of Kholapur when it selected your Highness to succeed to the throne which you and your ancestors have derived from the immortal Shivaji. I can well understand, sir, that after an experience of the misfortunes that have attended your house for thirty years the people of this State have been anxiously, perhaps impatiently, looking forward to the day when the rightful heir should ascend the throne. I congratulate them that the day has arrived and that it is brightened by the fact that their future ruler is a prince of your Highness's high and amiable character. Your Highness has traveled over the length and breadth of India and to the neighboring British colony of Ceylon. You have not been able, as yet, to carry out your father's wishes that you should visit England, though I doubt not you regard that expression with a reverence befitting the solemnity of the occasion and the circumstances under which it found vent; but you have seen for yourself many systems of administration, both in British and native State territory, and it will be for your Highness to decide what your system here is to be. For the moment you have decided—and wisely, I think, in order that no interruption to the orderly performance of public business may occur—not to disestablish the Council, in so far as it is one of advice, or of administration, though, of course, its existence as one of Regency expires when your Highness seats yourself on the Gadi; and though its composition must change itself in so far as the Political Agent, who could not well have a seat on it, is concerned, you propose to retain it for the moment as a Council of advisers until you have decided what form your system shall take. Sir, in this important matter I think you should be untrammeled by that political advice which, under your treaty engagements, you are bound to accept. For friendly advice, if you think you need it, you can turn to many quarters; but your Highness should understand that the responsibility for the selection you may eventually make rests with yourself, and in that selection the most important that can fall to the lot of a ruler, I pray that your Highness may be guided by an influence more potent, more beneficial than any to be met with on this earth. Your Highness, I have dealt with the past and the future, and there only remains for me to deal with the present object of our assembly. It is my pleasing duty to convey to your Highness the congratulations of His Excellency the Viceroy upon the happy occasion, and to announce to your Highness' Sirdars and people that the British Government entrusts, to-day, to their lawful ruler the administration of the Kholapur State, thereby conveying the gracious assurance of the interest which Her Majesty the Queen Empress takes in the perpetuation of native rule. In making that announcement I also express myself confident that your Highness recognizes the solemn nature of the trust which now devolves upon you; of your responsibility to uphold, and have regard for the rights of the Jagirdars and other subjects to your rule; that your Highness recognizes the value of the advice which the Political Agent is by treaty bound to render to you, and that your Highness recognizes the fact that the surest foundation upon which the prosperity of a ruler can rest is the welfare of his people and a just and progressive administration. In leading your Highness to that throne to which your people will in future look for wisdom, sympathy and justice, let me advise you to rule without fear and without favor, and to think only of the right, and may that Almighty Power which guides the destinies of all, both great and humble, so direct your acts that they may earn for you that greatest reward of a wise ruler, and the respect and the affection of a contented people."

His Highness replied to His Excellency in an exceedingly thoughtful speech, in the course of which he said:—

"Your Excellency—I need hardly say that it is with the closest attention that I have listened to the weighty words of advice in which your Excellency has done me the great honor of handing over to my charge the care of my State. In so doing your Excellency has alluded to the chief events of recent minorities, which evidence the rapid progress made in Kholapur during the past thirty years, and it is with sincere gratitude that I acknowledge the obligations under which I lie to the Government of Her Majesty the Queen Empress—obligations both for the care of my State and for the measures taken from my childhood to ensure my own personal welfare. Looking to what has been done in the State, it is not too much to say that the Kholapur of the present is a different place from the Kholapur of the last generation, and having seen something of the greater part of India, I venture to think that few chiefs have succeeded to a better ordered inheritance than I do to-day. For this I tender my thanks to the various Political Agents appointed by Government who have supervised, and to my able Dewan, Khan Bahadur Mehrjibhai Kuvarjee, C. I. E., and the Council who have successfully carried on the administration during my minority. Nor can I on such an occasion pass over in silence the debt that I owe to my lamented father, the late Resident of Kholapur. And, much as I have to thank Government for the watchful eye they have kept upon the progress of this State, not less must I acknowledge the direct and personal interest taken in my own bringing up by the Governors of Bombay, Sir James Fergusson and Lord Reay, and continued so kindly by your Excellency. To this I owe it that, for nearly five years, I have had the great advantage of the guardianship of Mr. Fraser, a friend about whom I will here only say that my brother and myself will owe him a lifelong debt for the able, conscientious and almost fatherly care which he has devoted to preparing us to fill worthily the positions in life that lie before us; that but for his abilities, zeal, conscientious work, and uncommon tact, I should not have been what I am; and that it would not be too much to say that he has taken fatherly care of my brother and myself. With regard to the future, it is with full sincerity that I declare my intention to show loyalty to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and to faithfully abide by the engagements, treaties and sunnuds which regulate my relations to the Paramount Power. Further, as regards my people, while recognizing all that has already been done and the favorable circumstances under which I begin my rule, at the same time I understand fully that, in Government, there is no standing still, that a serious and solemn task lies before me, not only to preserve for my subjects the benefits they already enjoy, but to ensure further steady progress in the promotion of their welfare."

His Highness has nobly carried out the policy of reform and progress enunciated in this speech, and to-day can pride himself on ruling over a State which, as regards the happiness and prosperity of the people, the law and order maintained, the advance of education

and the breaking down of injurious customs and caste distinctions is not exceeded by any portion of the Indian Empire. The State of Kholapur is situated between seventeen degrees, ten minutes, fifteen seconds and fifteen degrees, fifty minutes, twenty seconds north latitude and seventy-four degrees, forty-four minutes, eleven seconds and seventy-three degrees, forty-three minutes, sixteen seconds east longitude. The area is 2853 square miles, including the outlying districts of Rajbag and Katkol in the east and southeast respectively The population of the State, according to the latest census, is 913,131, of whom 822,252 are Hindoos, 50,896 Jains and 38,272 Mohammedans. There are 1079 villages in the State. The gross annual revenue amounts to 34,00,000 rupees. The territory is divided into six Talukas, viz., Karvir, Alta, Shirol, Gad Hinglaz, Bhudergad and Panhalla, and there are also eleven feudatory States, the chiefs of which pay a Nazar to the Kholapur Durbar when a ruler ascends the throne, as well as a small annual contribution. The principal of these States are Vishalgad in the northwest, Bavada in the west, Kagal in the centre and Kapshi and Ichalkaranji in the south. The Kholapur territory is an irregular belt of the Deccan plateau lying along the east of the crest of the Sajhyadri, about sixty-five miles from north to south and eight to fifty from west to east. The general contour of the country is hilly and pleasantly diversified by tracts of brushwood and deep romantic valleys. The hills run east and west, their tops crowned with the historic forts of Bavada, Bhudergad, Panhalla, Rangua and Vishalgad. The chief feature of the Kholapur country is the excellent way in which it is watered by the eight rivers, Krishna, Varna, Panchganga, Doohdganga, Vedganga, Hirangakeshi, Galprabha and the Mulprabha, all of which abound in capital fish. The leading agricultural products are rice, millet, sugar cane, tobacco and cotton. Great deposits of iron ore exist in the State, but, owing to the want of fuel close to the deposits, it is at present impossible to work them with any hope of profit. The manufactures are hardware, coarse cotton and woolen cloth. In the southern portion of the territory the geological formation is sandstone and quartzite, but the general formation is like the rest of the Deccan plateau.

The climate is exceedingly temperate, as a rule, but in April, May and June the hot easterly winds are trying. The capital of the State is Kholapur, situated about 144 miles southeast of Poona and seventy miles from Sattara. The town can boast of many ancient temples and Buddhist remains. Amongst the latter, the most prominent is the temple of Ambabai, built of black stone and most delicately carved on the interior and exterior. This temple, it is said, was built in the twelfth century, the style of architecture being Jain. Many lovely modern buildings attest to the liberality and large-mindedness of His Highness and his lamented father, the late Regent. The Albert Edward Hospital, the Rajaram College, and the new palace of His Highness add greatly to the beauty of the city. His Highness is a firm believer in the maxim that "cleanliness is next to godliness," and any one visiting the city of Kholapur, after experiencing the horrors of Poona City and the capitals of some of the native States, cannot but wish that the autocratic form of rule, as distinguished from the masterly policy of inactivity, which distinguishes some of the local corporations, more widely prevailed in India. It may, with the greatest confidence be said that Kholapur (both the city and cantonments) has the best roads, the cleanest lanes and byways, and is the best laid out city of all the country in the Bombay Presidency, excluding only Baroda. His Highness is a typical Mahratta, of fine stature and commanding presence, and is, indeed, a worthy representative of those Mahratta warriors who, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, made the people of the Bombay Presidency tremble, and whose victorious raids only ceased at the ocean on the east coast of India. To-day, Circular Road, once the celebrated Mahratta Ditch outside Calcutta, bears silent and eloquent testimony to the power of a race which only found its match in the stern and ever-victorious English soldiers.

His Highness, as it is desirable that one of a warrior race should be, is fond of all kinds of athletic and field sports, and has frequently displayed his prowess at Dharwar, Chinchli and Kholapur, where he has won many prizes for his skill in riding, driving and tent-pegging. The most notable ride performed by His Highness was one from Kholapur to Mahableshwar, a distance of 110 miles. This distance was covered in nine hours, including all stoppages. His Highness takes a warm-hearted and liberal interest in the welfare of his subjects and is ever ready to adopt any scheme having for its object the improvement of their condition.

The system of forced supplies which greatly oppressed the ryot, has been abolished. An amalgamation of the different departments of the State service has greatly benefited the State officials, both as regards promotion and increase of salary. The subject of education has received great attention from His Highness, and a committee has been appointed to report to His Highness what changes, in its opinion, are desirable and necessary to further the cause of education. We believe His Highness contemplates establishing an agricultural Bank to lend aid, at a low rate of interest, to the agricultural classes, and to render financial assistance to those who desire to start profitable industries in the State. His Highness is simple and unassuming in manner, and it is only after a time that one learns what excellent qualities of head and heart he possesses. Although His Highness duly ascended the throne in April, 1894, his administration has given such unbounded satisfaction to the British Raj that, in the latter part of 1894, His Highness was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, the decoration being carried out by His Excellency Lord Sandhurst. His Highness was married on the first of April, 1892, to Lakshmibai Saheb, a granddaughter of a sister of His Highness the late Ganpatrao Maharaj, Gaekwar of Baroda, and has issue two daughters. His Highness holds a patent of adoption and is entitled to a salute of nineteen guns.

That His Highness may long be spared to rule his State and subjects is the fervent prayer of all well wishers to India, for, though ever mindful of his undoubted rights and privileges, he is the consistent and loyal friend of the British Government, and it cannot be doubted that it is mainly on the support of the native princes of India that the foundations of the British Empire, in India, rest. His Highness is a wise and a benevolent ruler, a kind and generous friend, a true and virtuous man in every relation of life, and we wish him a long, happy and prosperous reign.

His Highness Maharao Sir Khengarji Bahadoor, G. C. I. E., Rao of Cutch.

His Highness, who is a Jadeja Rajput, is the eldest son of His Highness, the late Sir Prayajalmi, G. C. I. E., and was born in 1866, and succeeded his father in 1876. During the minority of the young Rao, the affairs of his State were administered by a Council of Regency consisting of the Political Agent as President, the Dewan Sahib, a member representing the interest of the Durbar, a Jadeja Rajput and a member of the mercantile community. The young Rao received a liberal education, having for his tutors Messrs. Chotalal Sewakram, Rao Sahib Dalpatram Pranjiwan Khakhar, and subsequently Captain Wray as an English tutor. His Highness was studiously inclined and embraced the educational opportunities afforded him and is consequently to-day one of the most cultured, advanced and enlightened native rulers of India. In 1877 Sir Richard Temple, the then Governor of Bombay, visited Cutch and expressed himself as much gratified at the ease and accuracy with which the Rao could converse in English. His Highness was admitted at the early age of sixteen into the Council of Administration, and on the eleventh of August, 1884, having attained his eighteenth year, was invested with full powers over his State. He was installed on the Gadi on the fourteenth of November, 1884, by Sir James Fergusson, the then Governor of Bombay, in a grand Durbar held at Bhuj, the capital of the State; and in the following year a Durbar was held in order to invest His Highness with the hereditary distinction of Sawai Bahadoor, a title which many years ago was conferred by the Paramount Power on the rulers of Cutch.

His Highness proceeded to England on the occasion of the jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress (1887), to represent the princes of the Bombay Presidency, and to convey from them expressions of loyalty and congratulation. He had the honor of an audience with Her Majesty who, on this occasion, created the Rao a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire. His Highness fully realizes the fact that if the people of India are ever to take their place amongst the leading nations of the world the women must first be educated and raised from the degraded and debased position they now occupy, consequently he takes the keenest interest in the subject of Female Education, and has spent large sums of money in his State in founding and endowing girls' schools, also scholarships for females, the principal ones of which are a scholarship for Cutchi females attending the Grant Medical College, Bombay; the "Cutch Barton" Scholarship for Cutch females attending the training college at Ahmedabad or Rajkot; "Scholarship for female assistant teachers at Bhuj," the "Rao Shri Khengarji Scholarships" and one for girls attending the High School at Poona. He has also established a Sanskrit School or Pathshala at a cost of 25,000 rupees and named it after his mother; he also founded the Fergusson Museum and Library at Bhuj, as a memorial of the Governorship of Sir James Fergusson, at a cost of 32,000 rupees. Scholarships of various amounts have been given by the Rao for deserving though poor students, and a fund from which scholars are sent to England or America owes its inauguration to the liberality of the Rao; scholarships have also been founded for Cutchis attending the Veterinary College at Bombay, the Veterinary School at Poona and the College of Science at the same place; also scholarships open to any citizen of Bombay attending the Ripon Technical School; annual prizes are also given to those qualifying for any professional function in connection with a mill. The scholarships for Cutchis resident in Bombay have been established at a cost of 25,000 rupees. Many standard English works have been translated into Gujarati at the expense of His Highness, who in doing so has a double object, for not only are the master minds of English authors revealed to the people of India who have not acquired a knowledge of English, but literary men are also supported and encouraged. Considerable improvements in public works have been effected during His Highness' reign and the construction of roads, the pier and reclamation works have received special attention; a sum of 6,624,672 rupees has been spent by the Durbar since His Highness' accession to the Gadi. Strenuous efforts have been made in the reclamation of waste lands, and during the past nineteen years 83,890 acres of land of this description have been brought under the plough and ninety new villages have been established in Cutch. The area of the State is 6500 square miles, and the population 558,415, of whom the majority are Hindoos, the Mohammedans numbering 138,492 and the Jains 71,989. A military force of 354 cavalry, 1425 infantry and 164 guns is maintained by the State. His Highness is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO SIR KHENGARJI BAHADUR, G. C. I. E., RAO OF CUTCH.

His Highness the Late Raval Sir Takhtsingji, G. C. S. I., LL.D.,
Maharajah of Bhavnagar.

His Highness the Late Raval Sir Takhtsingji, G. C. S. I., LL. D., Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

Bhavnagar is the most important and the most advanced of the native States of Kathiawar. From a very early date it became friendly with the British authorities. It was the pioneer of civilization and administrative activity in the peninsula and has ever set an admirable example to the neighboring chiefs in the spread of education, in the prosecution of public works, in the development of commerce and in the adoption of measures generally conducive to the welfare of its subjects. His Highness the late Maharaja belonged to the Gohil clan of Rajputs and traces his descent from the great Shalivahan. He was born in 1858, and was but twelve years old when his father, His Highness Jaswatsingji, died. During his minority the State was administered by a regency, composed of a British officer and the Minister, Azan Gaurishanker Oodeshanker, C. S. I. He was one of the first princes who joined the Rajkumar College at Rajkote in 1871, where he studied for about three years, during which time he was distinguished among the pupils for his diligence, his docile and amiable disposition and his ready observance of the rules and regulations of the college. He was a favorite with both his fellow pupils and his teachers. He left college in 1875, and was placed under the care of Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) H. L. Nutt, to be instructed in special subjects relating to the high office he expected to fill. He subsequently undertook a tour in India with his tutor. In 1874 His Highness married four wives, more than one spouse being allowed by custom among the Rajputs. The present ruler of Bhavnagar was born in the following year, and was named Bhavsingji. In 1875 the late Maharaja proceeded to Bombay to pay his respects to the Prince of Wales, and in 1877 he attended the Delhi Imperial Assemblage, where his salute was raised from eleven to fifteen guns. On his return from Delhi, and to commemorate the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of Empress of India, His Highness gave 1,14,000 rupees for building the Kaisar-i-Hind bridge over the Aji River at Rajkote. His Highness was installed on April 5, 1878, the ceremony being performed by the political agent Mr. (now Sir) J. B. Peile, K. C. S. I. One of the first subjects that engaged the attention of His Highness on attaining his majority was the question of railway communication. Bhavnagar was, perhaps, better situated at that time in the matter of communication than most of the other States of Kathiawar. It has an extensive seaboard and the liberal public works policy of the previous few years had provided the district with some excellent roads. At the same time a railway was needed for the development of the resources of the State, and for supplying grain to districts where road and water carriage would be of small service in periods of famine. A railway was needed and when the project came before His Highness for consideration he gave it his cordial support. The flourishing condition of the finances enabled the State to take up the work without difficulty, but the magnitude of the scheme might have induced a less liberal man than the late Maharaja Saheb to shrink from such an undertaking. The nearest available railway station, at that time, was Wadwan, the terminal station of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, one hundred and four miles distant. After due deliberation the schemes for a metre gauge line from Bhavnagar to Wadwan and a branch line from Dhola to Dhoraji were adopted. While approving the offer made by His Highness for the construction of the railway the Government of Bombay observed that, "Whatever the ultimate decision may be, Government need not hesitate to convey to His Highness, the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar, an expression of their cordial appreciation of the public spirited and enlightened manner in which he has furthered this important undertaking." The work of construction was commenced in March, 1879, and was carried on with such commendable vigor that by the eighth of June, 1880, the main line from Bhavnagar to Wadwan was completed and a few months later the branch line from Dhola junction to Dhoraji had been extended. The cost of these lines was nearly ninety-five lacs of rupees. The principal portion of this sum, viz, Rs. 70,98,642 was provided by the Bhavnagar State. In the closing days of 1880 a large and distinguished gathering assembled at the capital to witness the formal opening of the Bhavnagar Gondal State Railway by Sir James Fergusson, then Governor of Bombay. His Excellency in his reply to the address presented by the Maharaja, expressed the pleasure he felt at assisting in the inauguration of an undertaking which did so much honor to His Highness' foresight and public spirit. He expressed his pleasure at having made the acquaintance of His Highness of whom he had heard nothing but good. The festivities extended over several days, terminating with a grand banquet at His Highness' palace, at which one hundred and twenty guests were present. At this gathering Sir James Fergusson proposed the Maharaja Saheb's health, and eulogized the efforts he had made for the improvement of the State.

"To-day," said Sir James Fergusson, "I have come, not to do any work of my own, but to pay a tribute of honor and respect to one who has done so much for his State. You all know better than myself how much His Highness the Thakore Saheb has done for his State and people. He has taken advantage of the opportunities given him to improve and strengthen his mind for the important duties of life, and from the time he assumed the administration of his State he has gladly adopted and heartily promoted the works which he already found begun, and has, by these means, raised himself to the front rank of princes who have distinguished themselves by public usefulness. I do not speak unadvisedly when I say that few within so short a period have done so much really calculated to promote the welfare of those over whom they are placed. It is most gratifying to think that he has so thoroughly realized the duties and responsibilities of his position, and in future years he will have no more pleasing recollection than to know that he has done so much good and contributed so largely to the welfare of others. It is much better than if he had spent his ample fortune for his own enjoyment. I should do wrong if I spoke as if he made a sacrifice of his own enjoyment in thus dealing with his revenues, for I am sure that by promoting the welfare of those around him and seeing a happy and contented people he derives his best and truest enjoyment. I wish most heartily and expect confidently that his liberality and enterprise will not only promote the benefit of his people, but will ensure an ample return for himself."

This hearty commendation of His Highness' public spirit and enterprise was fully endorsed by subsequent speakers, who hailed the completion of the railway as the commencement of a new era of enlightenment and progress for Kathiawar. Shortly after the opening of the railway Her Majesty the Queen Empress conferred upon His Highness the distinction of Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, in public recognition of his great services to the country in carrying out the undertaking.

The founder of the ruling house of Bhavnagar was Seja Kji, who migrating into Saurashtra, the ancient name of Kathiawar, established his sway in the heart of the province and gradually extended it by conquest and finally not only established his own sovereignty, but also gave villages to his sons. Twentieth in descent from this chief was Bhavsingii, who in 1723 founded the present capital of Bhavnagar. Bhavsingii was a well-trained and intelligent representative of the time, and his sagacity was fully exemplified by his choice of a site for the seat of government. During a long reign, extending over sixty years, Bhavsingji devoted his attention to the consolidation of his power in the Kathiawar peninsula and, when he died, in 1764, the trade of the State had grown to large dimensions, the town of Bhavnagar affording a convenient outlet for the products of the district.

Bhavsingji's enlightened policy was imitated by the two succeeding princes, Raval Akerajji and Vakhtsingji, and the State soon became one of the leading powers of the province, whose friendship was assiduously sought by the British merchant princes. The growing development of the principality appears to have cemented this friendship, for, during the reign of the former prince the Bhavnagar forces, on more than one occasion, co-operated with the imperial army in suppressing the piratical bodies which infested the adjacent coasts. This connection was maintained until the British Government secured a more substantial interest in the State by the acquisition of the rights which the Peshwa and the Gaekwar exercised of levying tribute upon the Bhavnagar chiefs. From that time the British Government established intimate relations with the Bhavnagar Darbar. One of the best of the later princes was His Highness Jaswatsingji, the father of the late Maharajah. As has already been mentioned he was a man of sound common sense and consistent loyalty to the paramount power. During the Mutiny he was among the first to offer the British Government all the assistance he could command. His loyalty was rewarded by the bestowal of a Knight Commandership of the Star of India, an honor which he was the first prince in Kathiawar to receive. Though the province over which His Highness Sir Takhtsingji ruled, nominally ranks third in the list of the first-class States. It is the most prosperous State in Kathiawar. The territories are 2860 square miles in extent and have a population now of 4,65,000 souls. The revenue is upward of 40,00,000 rupees (£400,000). In 1894 the trade of Bhavnagar amounted to 21,89,716 rupees. His late Highness devoted a considerable part of the State revenue to education and to public works. From the year 1878 (when His Highness was installed) up to the time of his death, His Highness spent over Rs. 1,25,00,000 (£1,250,000) on public works, exclusive of the large outlay on the railway. Amongst the more prominent buildings erected in Bhavnagar during the regency and since the accession of His Highness to the Gadi, may be mentioned the palaces, courts of justice, high school, Sir Takhtsingji Hospital, clock tower, Samaldas College, Majiraj Marble Chatri, Majiraj Girls' School, the fire paddocks, the excellent stables and barracks for the location of the Imperial service troops, the Takhtsingji Dharamsalla, the guest houses and the Takhteshwar Temple, together with excellent fruit and vegetable markets and other buildings. The city also contains many beautiful parks and gardens. Amongst the recent additions to the educational institutions may be mentioned the establishment of the Samaldas Arts College, at the capital, founded in honor of the memory of the late Minister, Mr. Samaldas Parmanandas, in whom the prince had an able and faithful Dewan, and the British Raj a loyal and consistent friend. The foundation-stone of the institution was laid by Sir James Fergusson during his visit to Kathiawar and the fine building of the college was opened with due ceremony by Lord Reay. The college has been affiliated to the University of Bombay, and graduates every year a number of students. As a token of the affectionate remembrance in which the Maharaja held his *Alma Mater* the Rajkumar College at Rajkote, he presented the handsome sum of 1,00,000 rupees for adding a wing to the building, and also provided funds for a beautiful cricket pavilion. To supply the city with water a large lake, popularly called the Gaga Talao has been constructed with an expense of Rs. 5,58,000. The State has lately been provided with a steam ferry, barges, dredger and other appliances for the improvement of commerce. The prince, during his life, broke through many of the orthodox customs of his people and was recognized as a social reformer. He not only founded girls' schools in his dominions, but sent his daughters to be educated with those of his subjects. The girls' schools in the city of Bhavnagar are under the supervision of an experienced European lady, who is assisted by two other European ladies and a number of female and male teachers. To His Highness is due the credit of making suitable arrangements for teaching English to young ladies. He was one of those princes whose name is always before the public in connection with their liberal assistance to deserving objects. One of his recent gifts was his magnificent donation of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Northbrook Indian Club, established in London for the promotion of social intercourse and friendly feeling between the people of England and India. Another princely gift was of a lac of rupees to a fund started in Bombay for nurses which, at His Highness' request, has been called the Lady Reay Fund for Nurses. This fund, the amount of which is paid into the hands of the Accountant General, is administered by a Board of Trust in Bombay. In 1886 the Queen Empress conferred on His Highness the order of Grand Commander of the Star of India, he being the first and, as yet, the only prince of Kathiawar who has received this distinction, just as his father was the first to be honored with that of K. C. S. I. The administration of Bhavnagar State is mainly conducted on the same lines as that of the British Government, and can boast of all the necessary details of a well-ordered and progressive system of rule, which has elicited commendation from every distinguished European visitor to the capital, as well as from the paramount power. In all his administrative measures the prince was ably and faithfully assisted by the late lamented Minister, Mr. Samaldas Parmanandas and, after his death, by his son, Mr. Vithaldas, the present Minister, whose photo we present later in this volume. In 1887 His Highness, the Maharaja, found that the burden of administering such an important and ever growing State as Bhavnagar was more than one man could fairly be expected to cope with. He therefore devised a scheme by which greater decentralization, combined with increased efficiency, could be effected and divided the duties of the various departments among four councillors, of whom the Dewan is senior, the other members taking their orders direct from him. The limited space at our disposal forbids any attempt on our part to do full justice to the deserts of the late Maharaja, or to enumerate his various benefactions, and it must suffice to observe that this ruler of a "model native State," which is the distinctive epithet applied to Bhavnagar, was one of those princes of whom India and Europe may well be proud. On his last visit to Bhavnagar Lord Harris, in his speech addressing the Maharaja Saheb, said, among other things:

"Therefore, apart from those feelings of private friendship which exist between us, I may justifiably say, as I have already said, I wish your Highness a long life, because I feel, from my official experience, that your Highness' administration is to the distinct advantage of your own subjects and to the distinct support of the Government of India."

In March, 1890, His Royal Highness, the late Duke of Clarence, honored His Highness, the Maharaja Saheb, with a visit to his capital, and also by laying the foundation-stone of the new port of Kathiawar, which is called Albert Victor after the Prince. To His Highness belongs the credit of taking a remarkable step in advance of his brother chiefs by codifying the laws of the State. To the initiation of His Highness is owing the magnificent buildings at Rajkote called the Memorial Institute, the central hall of which has, on His Highness' proposal, been called the Connaught Darbar Hall, to commemorate the visit of their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. On the first of January, 1891, His Excellency, the Viceroy and Governor-General, was pleased to confer on His Highness the title of Maharaja, as a personal distinction, in further recognition of the high esteem of Government, and their appreciation of his excellent administration. It gave His Highness genuine pleasure and satisfaction to be able to fulfill, in 1893, his long cherished desire of paying his personal homage to Her Majesty, the Queen Empress, to whose person and throne His Highness yielded to none in loyalty and devotion; and also in having been able to be present at the ceremony of opening the Imperial Institute, in the inception and growth of which he had taken special interest. As the time of His Highness' departure for Europe drew near the deep feeli[illegible]f loyalty and devotion to His Highness was manifested by his subjects of all castes and [illegible]ed, who took advantage of the opportunity to publicly give some tangible shape to their feelings, and of expressing their sincere sentiments of gratitude for the innumerable acts of kindness and benevolence they had received at His Highness' hands, and also to commemorate His Highness' visit to England. With this object in view, they, by calling a public meeting, raised a fund and passed resolutions to give effect to their desire by erecting a marble statue to His Highness. A deputation waited on His Highness and requested him to accept their offer and to give a sitting to some good artist during his stay in England. His Highness left Bombay on the eighth of April and returned on the second of September, 1893. He fully enjoyed his stay and carried away with him very many happy recollections of the kindly treatment he received from Her Majesty the Queen Empress, the members of the royal family, the members of Her Majesty's Government and other distinguished personages. His Highness was present at the brilliant ceremony of the opening of the Imperial Institute, and attended almost all the public functions such as receptions, garden parties, State balls, etc., and had the pleasure of being elected an honorary member of the United Service Club and the Naval and Military Club. In recognition of his great aid to educational institutions in India the University of Cambridge conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D. His Highness made a present of £200 to the University, which the Council of the Senate utilized in founding a medal to be called the

Bhavnagar Medal. His Highness, who gave liberal donations and prizes to several institutions, was present at the wedding of His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria May of Teck. On his return to Bombay His Highness was gratified to find awaiting him an autograph letter from Her Majesty the Queen Empress, accompanied by a miniature of herself, set in diamonds as a souvenir of his visit. On his return to his capital His Highness received several addresses of welcome from his subjects. He was deeply touched at such a loyal and enthusiastic reception, which was unprecedented in the annals of the State. The loyalty of His Highness was second to none in India. He had, at a cost of over five lacs of rupees, and at an annual cost of nearly two lacs of rupees, formed, for imperial service, a regiment of lancers, three hundred strong, chiefly of his own clan and of which he was honorary colonel. He was the first amongst the chiefs of Kathiawar to offer aid in the cause of the imperial defence. In accepting his offer Government cordially thanked him for his loyal desire to contribute to the cause of t imperial defence. In a speech delivered on the seventeenth of April, 1892, His Excellency, Lord Harris, addressing His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, said *inter alia:*

"But, sir, having witnessed all your Highness has done in various ways there still remains another matter I should like to refer to which excites a warmer and deeper interest in me than any of the others, because I am able on this occasion amongst many who have the advantage of a frequent acquaintance with your Highness to thank you for the patriotic services you have rendered to Her Majesty the Queen Empress by the recruitment of the Imperial Corps of Lancers which I have the honor of inspecting to-day. I am sure that your Highness, who came forward with the true instincts of a Rajput when the idea of the imperial service corps started and offered to establish a transport corps, does not now regret that you did me the honor of taking my advice that it would be better to set up a corps of cavalry in preference to a transport corps. I am sure, sir, you must have been pleased to see to-day the smart appearance the men presented at parade, the very fairly accurate knowledge of the drill they showed despite the short time they have been recruited, and their muscular and generally satisfactory physical appearance which must have struck all onlookers. I am convinced your Highness will agree with me that Captain Forbes is to be warmly complimented on all he has done in the short time he has been here, and it will be equally gratifying to your Highness to hear that Captain Forbes says he has never found men more willing to learn or more anxious to make themselves soldiers than those Rajputs he has had the opportunity of recruiting in your Highness' State. In these circumstances it is a sincere pleasure to me to be able amongst those who rightly regard it an honor to consider themselves your friends to thank you for the public and patriotic services you have rendered Her Majesty the Queen Empress in providing this Imperial Corps of Lancers, etc. I can assure you t view with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction the efforts your Highness is making to establish a thoroughly sound system of administration in your State; to arouse a spirit of patriotism amongst your people and at the same time to show yourself the greatest loyalty possible to Her Majesty the Queen Empress."

His Highness died very suddenly on the twenty-ninth of January, 1896. He will be greatly missed by his many friends in India and in England while the Bhavnagar State mourns the loss of one of the most enlightened and progressive rulers that India has known, "And take him for all in all we shall never look upon his like again." We can ask no more of the present ruler than that he may prove a worthy successor to his father and there is every reason for hoping that the just and equitable rule of the late Maharajah will be continued by the son and that Bhavnagar will continue to be known as a "Model State."

VITHALDAS, DEWAN SAHEB OF BHAVNAGAR.

His Highness Rasulkhanji Nawab Saheb of Junagadh.

His Highness Nawáb Sáheb Rasulkhánji of Junàgadh, Lord of the ancient and historical province of Saurâshtra,* is descended from a line of noble Afghán ancestors whose gallant and devoted service to the Moghal Emperors of Delhi gained them the honorable name of Bábi, which, being interpreted, means "trusted." Generation after generation they made their names illustrious by the heroic deeds they performed while fighting under the banner of their sovereigns in the long-contested conquests of the various provinces of the Empire. Their connection with the throne of Delhi began in the reign of Humáyun, the second Emperor (A. D. 1530-56). An ancestor of His Highness named Bahádurkhán was a lord-in-waiting to the Emperor Sháh Jehán, whose life he on one occasion saved at the risk of his own by a signal act of bravery. The greatest among his immediate descendants were Jaferkhàn, Salàbatkhán and Sherkhàn. The fief of Junàgadh was one of several which the Emperor conferred upon Salàbatkhán,† and it was in the time of this chief that the levy of the Zortalabi tribute ‡ by the Junágadh Princes commenced. Salàbatkhán died in A. D. 1731, leaving three sons. The eldest of these, Sherkhàn, was one of the most valiant defenders of the tottering Empire against the attacks of the Maràthas. His most celebrated exploit was a great victory gained over Piláji Gáekwár, who had invaded and conquered Baroda, and the restoration of that flourishing city and district to the sovereignty of Delhi. In recognition of this great service the Emperor invested him with the title of "Nawáb." He was the first Bábi who had won it. Sherkhàn died in A. D. 1758, and was succeeded on the throne of Junàgadh by his eldest son Mahàbatkhánji. It was in the reign of this prince and his successor that the military and diplomatic genius of the celebrated prime minister, Amarji, secured such large and valuable accessions of territory and wealth to the House of Junàgadh. Nawáb Mahábatkhànji died prematurely in A. D. 1775. He was succeeded by his son Hámadkhánji I., then only thirteen years of age, Diwan Amarji for a time acting as his guardian. Hámadkhánji died in A. D. 1811, and was succeeded by his eldest son Bahádurkhánji II. An agreement was concluded in May, 1816, between the British Government and His Highness, the Nawáb Sáheb, by the third article of which the collection of the Junágadh Zortalabi tribute (previously recovered by force of arms in an annual campaign) was entrusted to the British Government. His Highness further agreed by a subsequent engagement dated February 1, 1821, to give the British Government one quarter of the sum realized "as charges on account of horsemen, footmen, etc.," employed in the work of collection. Bahádurkhánji II. died in A. D. 1840, leaving four sons, of whom the two eldest, Hamidkhánji and Mahábatkhánji, successively enjoyed the sovereignty after him. Hamidkhánji was cut off in his prime, having died in A. D. 1851, aged only twenty-three. His brother, Nawáb Sáheb Mahábatkhánji, K. C. S. I., then ascended the throne. On account of his tender age a council was at first appointed to conduct the Government. Mahábatkhánji was throughout his life guided in the administration of the State by the wise and far-sighted policy of his (happily surviving) Vazìr Madar-ul-Maham Sheikh Muhammad Bahâuddinbhái and the late venerable Diwán Sujna Gokalji Jhálá. His Highness married a sister of the Vazìr Sáheb, named Ladadi Bibi, and the son of this marriage was the late Nawáb Sáheb Bahádurkhánji, who ascended the throne on his father's death in A. D. 1882. He received his education at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, and was made a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire in 1890. He was succeeded by the present Nawáb Sáheb His Highness Rasulkhánji, son of His Highness Mahábatkhánji by another lady. His Highness was born on July 30, 1858, and ascended the Gadi on January 23, 1892. In the same year he made a tour through the principal provinces of India. Having been from his infancy deeply impressed with the truths of religion, he has acquired a thorough knowledge of the sacred Kurán, and is celebrated for his pious and charitable gifts. His anxiety to promote the welfare of his subjects is evinced by the many measures of public utility which he has adopted. He has one son, Prince Sher Zamán Khân, who is being educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot.

* Literally meaning *the good kingdom*, now corrupted into Sorath.

† Opinions, however, differ on this point. Colonel Walker says in his report that Sherkhán took Sorath from Mir Daulat Ali Naib of that place appointed from Delhi. Colonel Jacob holds a similar opinion.

‡ The word "Zortalabi" literally means forcible exaction by an over-lord. This hereditary and ancestral right of the Princes of Sorath is clear proof of their precedence over all the other Chiefs of Kathiawad, which has been acknowledged by Government.

HIS HIGHNESS RASULKHANJI, NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

His Highness Sir Bhagvat Sinhjee, K. C. I. E., M. D., M. R. C. P
F. B. U., LL. D., D. C. L., Thakore Sahib of Gondal.

Her Highness The Rani Sahib of Gondal.

His Highness Sir Bhagvat Sinhjee, K. C. I. E., M. D., M. R. C. P., F. B. U., LL. D., D. C. L., Thakore Sahib of Gondal.

His Highness Sir Bhagvat Sinhjee, K. C. I. E., LL. D., D. C. L., the present ruler of Gondal, is a Jadeja Rajput by descent, and, as such, belongs to the lunar dynasty, tracing its origin to the renowned Krishna. Gondal is a first class Native State, situated very nearly in the centre of the historic province of Sanrashtra, in Western India. After the great destruction which is said to have befallen this race, at Verawal-Patan, about 5300 years ago, the survivors established themselves in Sindh, from whence they migrated into Cutch, and took possession of the country by force of arms. After some time a member of the family settled at Hallar, in Kathiawar, and assumed the name of Jain. The place which he fixed on as his residency is now known by the name of Jam Nagar, the city of Jain. As the members of their family increased, they separated and established independent chiefdoms, such as Gondal, Dhrol, Rajkot, etc. The founder of the Gondal House was Kumbhoji I., who inherited a moiety of his patrimonial estate from his brother Sahebji, Chief of Rajkot, and expanded his possessions considerably by his valor and military powers. The present Thakore Sahib is the twelfth, in descent, from him. The Taluka had to undergo the process of gradual development under the warlike successor to Kumbhoji I., till it achieved, as at present, the rank of one of the foremost States in Kathiawar. The resources of the State were vastly increased by British officers, who were entrusted with its management during the minority of Thakore Sahib Bhagvat Sinhjee.

The Chief was born on the 24th of October, 1865, and was only four years old when his father, Sagramji, died in Bombay. In his boyhood he gave promise of a bright future, being somewhat modest and reticent, and besides was a thoughtful, rather than a playful boy, who evinced considerable aptitude for study. At the age of nine the Prince entered the Rajkumar College, and his college career, extending over a period of nine years, was one of uniform success, characterized alike by ability, industry and good behavior. For a considerable time he was head of the college, and won the annual prizes either for diligence, drawing, or proficiency in English. He had advanced so far beyond his fellow students that, in the words of the principal, "he had to be put in a class by himself." He is a notable product of English education, and well worthy of the praises bestowed on him by the late Mr. Chester Macnaughten, Professor F. G. Selby and Sir William Muir. In order to give a finishing touch to his education he undertook a tour in Europe under the guidance of Major (now Colonel) Hancock. He spent nearly four months in England and Scotland, and then visited Paris, Brussels, Hamburgh, Lucerne, Milan, Venice, Florence, Rome, Naples and Brindisi, returning to India in November, 1883. He published his experiences and impressions in the shape of a regularly kept journal, which is a delightful and interesting record of his experiences in the course of a somewhat hurried trip of six months' duration. The book was favorably noticed by the Indian, English and Continental press for its style and the literary merits and fair and independent observations of its royal author. It is a rare thing in India for a Chief to take to literary work, and this book does no little credit to the youthful Prince. He assumed sole charge of his State on the 25th of August, 1884. His installation speech is regarded by his people as a *Magna Charta*, inasmuch as it puts forth an important declaration of his future policy, and it was so very thoughtful and effective that the Governor in Council publicly complimented him on the matter and tone of it. "Subsequent events have shown," says the *Times of India*, of July 31, 1894, "that the high professions in the speech were real, and that the ends of Government which the young Chief then defined have been kept clearly and practically in view." In the same year he was nominated a Fellow of the Bombay University, an honor to which his literary pursuits fully entitled him. In the early part of 1886, the Thakore Sahib again proceeded to Scotland, with a view to reside for some time at the Edinburgh University. He stayed there over fifteen months, and so distinguished himself as a willing and diligent student of Science that the University thought fit to confer on him the honorary degree of LL. D., a distinction never before bestowed on a native of the Bombay Presidency. He was present in England at the time of the Jubilee festivities in the capacity of a member of the deputation sent to that country by all the chiefs of Kathiawar, and received from the hands of Her Majesty the insignia of Knight Commander of the most eminent order of the Indian Empire. He returned to India in 1887 and addresses of welcome and congratulations were showered on him from all sides, and young and old, rich and poor, all turned out to a man to honor him. The same year the Government of Her Majesty, the Queen-Empress, was pleased to raise Gondal to the rank of a first-class native state, "on account of its importance and advanced administration," and to announce that in future the rulers of Gondal would be entitled to a salute of eleven guns. This afforded no small personal satisfaction to His Highness to have his *regime* recognized as one of the ablest in India. In 1890 His Highness's beloved consort, whose portrait we have the honor to publish, Rani Shri Nand Kuverba of Dharampore, was taken ill, and the doctors strongly advised her to go on a long sea voyage and reside for a time in England under the best medical treatment available there. His Highness set sail in March, with the Rani and children, leaving his Dewan in charge of the State. Her Highness had to be kept under medical treatment for over two years, during which time her health greatly improved. His Highness, the Thakore Sahib, again joined the Edinburgh University, and, with the perseverance of a regular student, qualified himself for and took the degree of M. B. His Highness subsequently had the degree of M. D. of Edinburgh conferred an him for a valuable thesis he contributed to medical science, and earned the diploma of M. R. C. P. in the ordinary course. In June, 1892, the University of Oxford thought fit to confer on His Highness the honorary degree of D. C. L., so that he may well be proud of these rare academic distinctions. The subjects of His Highness voted him a colossal bronze statue, the cost of which is to be defrayed by public subscription. This tribute to a leading prince is unique in the history of the Province. After graduating in Medicine, His Highness, accompanied by his convalescent Rani, returned to India, in the beginning of 1893, via America, Japan, China, Australia and Ceylon. The dauntless Princess is the first of her class and rank who, discarding the *purdah*, has accompanied her lord in circumnavigating the earth. In response to an invitation their Highnesses paid another visit to England on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Imperial Institute. His Highness takes a keen and intelligent interest in his administration and nothing is done without his knowledge. He regularly attends office and carefully looks to the wants of his subjects. He has created the office of travelling doctor with a view to afford medical aid to villagers living where there are no dispensaries. This novel experiment has answered so well that, in the opinion of Lord Harris, His Highness' "example may be copied not only in native States, but also in British territory." The Gondal Infirmary, known as the Bai Sahib Bai Asylum and Orphanage, is also the first and the best institution of its kind in the Province. In this asylum the infirm and disabled, who are unable to earn their livelihood and are destitute, are provided with clothes, board, lodging and medical aid. "The success of this unique institution," says Sir Charles Oliphant, "bears grateful testimony to the benevolence of the founder." His Highness had the wisdom to invest his surplus capital in the construction of a group of railways, which are known as the "Bhavnagar-Gondal," and the "Gondal-Porbunder Railways." He is also a joint proprietor of the branch line known as Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway. Jetalsar is a town belonging to Gondal, and this branch connects His Highness' capital with Rajkot, the agency headquarters, on the one hand, and with the main line on the other. The State owns nearly eighty schools, which are maintained at an annual expenditure of 30,000 rupees. His Highness has spent Rs. 2,50,000 on the education of boys and girls during the past ten years, against Rs. 1,30,000 spent during the ten years of his minority, and his desire and intention is to further increase this sum. His Highness has erected a magnificent building for a Girasia School at a cost of about a lac and a half of rupees for the benefit of the sons of petty landlords who are backward in education. It is to be conducted on the model of one of the great English public schools. His Highness is the only ruler in Kathiawar who regularly publishes his annual report. The telegraph connects his capital with the rest of the world. The State has a well organized police, maintained at a yearly cost of Rs. 1,40,000. His Highness exercises full civil and criminal jurisdiction over his subjects, who number 1,61,036 according to the last census. The area of his State is 1024 square miles, and the revenue about Rs. 12,00,000. His Highness has three sons and two daughters; the heir-apparent, named Bhojraj, is thirteen years old and is studying at Eton; a daughter, Bakunverba, about twelve years old, is prosecuting her studies at Edinburgh, and her brother, now eight years of age, will join her as soon as he is old enough to begin his education. We can only express the fervent hope that Sir Bhagvat Singhjee and his amiable Rani may long be spared to rule over their loyal and happy subjects, and that the example set by them may be fruitful of much good to all India.

His Highness Maharana Shree Sir Jasvatsingji, K. C. I. E., Thakore Saheb of Limbdi.

The royal house of Limbdi takes its origin from Mangoji, the second son of Hurpaldeo, who ruled at Patadi in the beginning of the tenth century.

Maharana Sir Jasvatsingji, K. C. I. E. was born on the twenty-third of May, 1859. His Highness is a typical Rajput with a fine physique. His countenance betokens high breeding, a mild and amiable disposition combined with firmness and virtue. In January, 1862, a mournful event took place in the premature death of Thakore Saheb Fatesingji, the father of the present Thakore Saheb. The young prince was, at that time, only three years old. The British Government assumed the temporary administration in 1867, and appointed an English officer as superintendent for the better government of the State, during the prince's minority. The Thakore Saheb, when old enough, received tuition in the palace in a class composed of some half a dozen boys. The young Maharaja joined the Rajkumar College in February, 1871, where he reached the seventh standard in English, in addition to acquiring a fair knowledge of Sanskrit, Urdu and Persian. His close application to study and his high mental powers not only secured him a seat in the first class, but he was able to attain the first position in the highest class before his college career ended. His affable manners and courteous demeanor won golden opinions from the principal of the college and the British political officers of the day. He was the recipient of many prizes for good conduct, general progress and for physical culture.

The Governor of Bombay, in the administration report for the year 1873-74, was pleased to record that "The young Thakore is the most promising of the princes of the Rajkumar College. He is at the head of the first class, and, if he continues his studies after his marriage, it is hoped that he may be able to pass the matriculation examination." During the Thakore Saheb's minority he was betrothed, according to the hereditary custom of the Rajputs, to Princess Mongheeba, of Bela, and Princess Majirajba, of Roha, and when he married, on the twelfth of May, 1874, the celebration was of a magnificent character. He subsequently married Princess Devkoonverba, of Raj-Pipla, in March, 1879, and Princess Bai Rajba, of Utelia, and on both of these occasions money was lavishly spent, both in hospitality and charity. The Thakore Saheb has had the honor to visit their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, as well as the Earls of Northbrook and Dufferin, the Marquis of Ripon and the Marquis of Lansdowne, and these distinguished personages were highly pleased with his uncommon abilities and his intimate knowledge of English. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was further pleased to present the Thakore Saheb with a silver medal, as a special mark of his appreciation, and to remark at the termination of the visit that "he would not forget the young Maharaja." His Highness sailed from Bombay in April, 1876, in company with Mr. MacNaughten, the principal of the Rajkumar College. Very few princes at this time had ventured to cross the ocean, and the Thakore Saheb was the first Kathiawar chief to visit England. Mr. MacNaughten had the honor of introducing his pupil to H. I. M. the Empress of Germany, Lord and Lady Salisbury and many members of the English aristocracy. During his sojourn in England the young Maharaja visited many places of interest, the principal amongst them being the two Houses of Parliament, the Mint, the British Museum, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Crystal Palace, the East Indian Museum and the University of Cambridge. He also visited various centres of commercial and industrial activity, which widened his sphere of knowledge and developed his intellect to a great extent. He also visited Scotland and the Isle of Skye. On his return from England he associated himself with the Judicial Assistant, under whom he acquired an insight in the intricacies of law and made himself familiar with the procedure of a judicial court. Finding him competent to control the affairs of State, Government entrusted the young Maharaja, at first with limited powers, and subsequently with full jurisdiction over the State. At this time he had not attained his majority. He enlarged the sphere of his knowledge in the Revenue, Judicial, Municipal and Public Works Department, and managed their affairs at the tender age of eighteen with extreme ability. The Thakore Saheb's culture, his intimacy with the most difficult problems that arise between the ruler and the ruled; and his ability to express his views in polished English, attracted the attention of His Excellency, Sir James Fergusson, who offered him a seat in the Local Legislative Council in the following highly complimentary terms:

"10th June, 1884.

"My Dear Friend: A vacancy occurs in the Legislative Council of this Presidency on the 17th instant. It has occurred to me that possibly you may not be averse to accept of a seat. The ordinary tenure is two years. The motive in offering it to you is my sense of your abilities, acquirements and administration, and my desire to mark that sense in a public manner. It would also be personally agreeable to me to be thus associated with you. The meetings of the Legislative Council are not frequent, and it is my habit to study, as far as possible, the convenience of the honorable members in fixing them. I hope, therefore, that you may find it convenient to accept the appointment.

"Your sincere friend,

"(Sd.), JAMES FERGUSSON."

The Maharaja accepted the offer and performed his duties for two years. The Watandars and Matadars bills were introduced in the Council during his tenure of office, and were referred to a Select Committee, of which the Thakore Saheb was a member. He perceived that the measures under consideration encroached upon the long-cherished rights and privileges of the Matadars and Watandars, who had rendered valuable services to previous Governments, and so he dissented from his European colleagues in several important points in the proposed measures. In a separate report he suggested certain modifications and amendments. Before the proposed measures could be disposed of the Council was adjourned, and when it reassembled his term of office had expired, and he was not able to participate in the subsequent debates on these bills.

His Excellency Lord Reay, appreciated the Maharaja's brilliant abilities, as will be seen from the following letter of his Lordship's at the termination of his career as a member of the Council:

"My Dear Friend: Now that your term of office in the Legislative Council has expired, I write to say how sorry I am. Government will be deprived in the future of your services, and I must be permitted to add that, in you Kathiawad had a most worthy representative. The difficulty of making appointments to the Legislative Council is very great, and you will not consider it an idle compliment when I say that it causes me deep regret that the other claims, which I cannot overlook, do not enable me to give this Presidency the continuation of your services in a position so worthily filled by you. I need not say that it will always give me the greatest pleasure to hear your opinion on any matter which concerns the welfare of the Presidency or of Kathiawad. I remain, dear Thakore Saheb,

"Your sincere friend,

"(Sd.), REAY.

"Ganesh Khind, June 21, 1886."

His Highness Maharana Shree Sir Jasvatsingji, K. C. I. E., Thakore of Limbdi.

Two successive governors of Bombay have thus borne testimony to the Maharaja's administrative abilities as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. It is not unreasonably hoped that he may be invited some day to accept a seat in the Supreme Legislative Council and give the benefit of his ability to the Viceroy in Council. On the occasion of the visit of Lord Reay to Limbdi, His Lordship, in response to the cordial welcome accorded to him in the reception room of the Durbar Hall, announced his deep regret at the termination of His Highness' tenure of office as a member of Council and said that he could not turn to anyone for better advice than the Maharaja on questions of land tenure, railways or the abolition of transit duties. Some extracts are here given from the speech delivered by His Lordship on this occasion:

"I was well aware that among the States of Kathiawad this was one which was administered with sagacity and shrewdness, and it was a very fortunate thing for me when I came to Bombay, without any knowledge of the Chiefs of Kathiawad, that you, Thakore Saheb, were the one I had the pleasure of being thrown into frequent intercourse with, and I must say that I regret deeply that the link which united us in the Legislative Council had to be severed. I know that I cannot turn to anyone for better advice, when I want it, than yours, in matters relating to the great province, on every occasion, when I had to settle questions of land tenure, or of railways or that important question of the abolition of transit duties have always found that your opinion was worth having, and it was given with that straightforwardness and shrewdness which characterize your words and writings. Mr. Peile, your friend, when I came to this presidency, spoke to me of you as being, in this province, one of the leading chiefs. His opinion has been quite confirmed by my personal experience."

The Thakore Saheb took part in the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress in 1887, forming one of the deputation of three chiefs sent by all the Kathiawar Chiefs to convey to Her Majesty their expressions of loyalty and to present many princely gifts. Her Majesty was pleased to grant the Maharaja the honor of an audience, in which she kindly enquired after the welfare of the Indian subjects generally, and Kathiawad people particularly, and asked many other questions to which the Maharaja replied with his usual modesty and characteristic ability. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to bestow, with her own hand, upon the Maharaja, the decoration of K. C. I. E., in addition to an autograph photo. of herself. The Maharaja proceeded to Scotland and also to Ireland, and subsequently he went to the United States of America and visited the prominent cities of that country. President Cleveland warmly greeted the Maharaja at the White House in Washington. He paid visits to New York, Boston, Chicago and Niagara, and extended his tour as far as San Francisco. The *New York Herald* gave an account of His Highness as follows:—

"Jasvatsingji is a young man of about twenty-eight years of age, and in his appearance and bearing is a fine representative of the land 'where the East with richest hand showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold.' In manner he is frank and affable, and his conversations shows him to be remarkably fluent and a master of the Queen's English, with no hampering accent that generally mars the speech of those born in a land where English is not the mother tongue."

In an interview with a press representative, His Highess being asked how he enjoyed his sojourn in the New World, replied, "This country is one of the most remarkable in the world in point of material development; I may say, the most remarkable of any age. Its progress is astounding. Commercial activity seems to stamp every city, and industrial expansion seems to mark every town. Difficulties, however great in the way of national progress, seem to vanish before the light of a knowledge that penetrates all recesses, and before a persistent spirit whose purpose knows no check. From one ocean to the other this genius of the New World predominates every heart." On being further questioned whether the republican form of government was suitable to the condition of the people of the United States, he added: "The republican form of government suits the country, but it would not suit us. Every country will have whatever form of government suits it best. Whenever it appears that a republican form of government will best answer in Limbdi, the people of Limbdi will have a republic." On his return home from his second voyage great enthusiasm prevailed among his subjects who presented him with addresses of welcome, and were greatly delighted to have him amongst them once more.

The Maharaja is a liberal supporter and staunch advocate of education. He has founded exhibitions in the local English school and awarded scholarships for deserving but poor youths. His Highness has maintained, in England, some of the sons of the officials of the State, and one is now in the employ of the State, another has just been called to the Bar in England, and will also enter the State service. The Thakore Saheb is firmly convinced that before the regeneration of India can take place the women must be educated, consequently he lends every assistance to this object, and countless millions will one day bless his memory for his work in this connection. With a view to promote irrigation he has constructed canals and embankments, and to ameliorate the condition of the agricultural classes he has wisely introduced in the State villages the system of Vighoti (cash payments) instead of payments in kind. Limbdi boasts of a general committee, composed of twenty-four members, who control and supervise municipal administration under the patronage of His Highness. He understands well the Brij-Bhasha in which eminent poets and authors have composed epic and tragic verses of a pathetic character. Sir Jasvatsinhji is a steadfast votary of the god Shiva, though he equally reveres the other Hindoo divinities and is a well read man in the Hindoo scriptures. He engages himself in divine service, observing the religious duties prescribed by the Shastras. The purity of his life has elicited for him the title of the "Great Januk," who was an ornament in bygone ages and was endowed with great wisdom. Upon the authority of the Vedant Philosophy the Maharaja says that "one may divert the Nile, drink the Pacific Ocean dry, root out from their base the Himalayan Mountains and swallow fire; but more difficult than all these is to control the mind, without which no liberation is possible. He further thinks all desire is ignorance, the destruction of desire is liberation, and this liberation is brought about only by ceasing to desire. The mind is in bondage, owing to the thought, " 'I am not Brahma,' but realizes entire freedom from the conviction 'I am Brahma.' "

The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of nine guns and exercises full civil and criminal jurisdiction over his territories. From a perusal of the foregoing it will readily be understood that the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi is regarded with feelings of the deepest affection, not only by the people of his own State, but also by many others, who justly regard him as one of the wisest, most cultured and humane rulers which it has pleased the Almighty to give India to guide the people toward that fuller and better life which is opening to them.

His Highness Maharana Shri Balsingji, Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan.

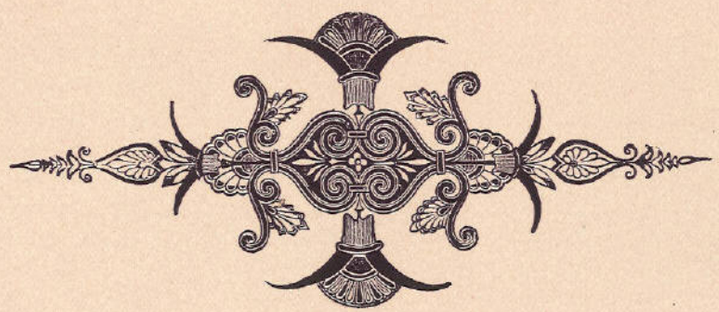
His Highness Maharana Shri Balsingji, Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan.

The present ruler of Wadhwan is Maha Rana Shri Balsingji, the ninth in descent, and eighth ruler, from Rajaji, son of Prithirajji, the founder of the ruling house of Wadhwan in 1630. He was born in 1865, and is the second son of Chandiasingji and grandson of Rajasingji. He was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkote, with his elder brother, Daji Raj Saheb. He studied at the college from 1873 to 1881. Whilst at the college he figured with credit both in the classroom and on the playground. He was always the leader of his fellow-students and was much liked by his principal and the masters. His principal entertained such a high opinion of his abilities and assiduity that he singled him out as one of the first candidates to be sent to England to complete his education. But his elder brother, who was then Thakore Saheb, objected, and the idea was abandoned. Balsingji, while at college was an excellent cricketer, and he also distinguished himself in all other manly sports, whether on foot or on horseback. After leaving college, in 1881, he was entrusted, by his brother, with different offices in the State. Associated with the head of the revenue department and with the head of the police, as superintendent of the State police and of the State gaol, he discharged all these functions efficiently and earned well deserved encomiums both from his brother and the general public. During the latter part of his brother's rule the present Thakore Saheb was implicitly trusted by him and, to give the young prince a greater and wider experience, they went to England and the Continent together, where they stayed for about eight months. Daji Raj Saheb died in May, 1885, leaving no male issue, and, having adopted no heir, he was succeeded by the present Thakore Saheb. For about six months Balsingji was associated with Mr. Ganpatrao Narayen Laud in the administration of the State, but on the twentieth of November, 1885, he was invested with full powers by the then acting political agent, Lieutenant-Colonel Nutt. Immediately on taking up the reins of government the Thakore Saheb devoted himself to the promotion of the prosperity and happiness of the thousands committed to his care. The Daji Raj School was opened in 1888, and is now in a flourishing condition, with 275 boys on its roll. The school has an efficient staff of teachers, three of whom are graduates of the Bombay University. The annual expenditure of this school amounts to nearly 8000 rupees. The Daji Raj water works have also been opened and the people are supplied, at their own doors, with water, on payment of a nominal charge of eight annas a month. A spacious and handsome building for a girls' school in Wadhwan city, and a supply market for the Wadhwan Civil Station have also been constructed. The Thakore Saheb has wisely postponed the opening of a technical institute until the education of his people is further advanced. The revenue branch of the State has also engaged the attention of the Thakore Saheb. Several taxes hitherto paid by the cultivators who have always been the object of his special care and attention, have been remitted. Deeply impressed with the improvident nature of most of the cultivator class he opened a modified State Agricultural Bank to save the poor and ignorant from the clutches of the grasping Bania usurer. This produced excellent results and now there are very few cultivators who are in want of pecuniary assistance. Thus, with the remission of taxes the facilities afforded to borrow on easy terms and the care taken by the Thakore Saheb to warn them against unnecessary expenditure the ryots are now in a flourishing condition. To ensure better administration of the revenue department the Thakore Saheb felt the necessity of a complete and exact land record, and, with this view, he ordered a revenue survey of the whole State. The work was commenced in 1893, and is now nearly complete. Most of the owners of houses in Wadhwan city had no valid title deeds, and selling or mortgaging house property was fraught with inconvenience and difficulty. The tax called "chouth" on private sales of houses and house sites varied from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent of the purchase-money. This was a great hardship both to sellers and buyers of this description of property and private sales were greatly hampered thereby. To remove these difficulties regulations were enacted requiring the owners of houses to produce their title deeds, or establish their claim to their property. They also provided that, in the event of the claim being established, the owner should be given title-deeds on payment of certain fees regulated in proportion to the length of the period of possession. The "chouth" was reduced to six and a quarter per cent of the sale price, on condition that the vendor should produce a title deed before he claimed the reduction. This innovation, like all innovations, however necessary and well meant, was unwelcome to some persons. The ignorant and illiterate not being alive to the benefit these regulations conferred, and misled by interested parties, received them with a great deal of discontent and dissatisfaction. The Thakore Saheb, however, with the firmness of character which he possesses, reasoned with the leaders of the dissatisfied party and eventually succeeded in showing them the wisdom, justice and propriety of the new regulations. The Thakore Saheb next devoted his attention to the system of collecting the State's share of the land produce. The system hitherto in vogue was a complicated one, as besides the State's share several additional levies were made and collected in kind. The poor and ignorant cultivators were at the mercy of the village accountant and the collectors of the State's share, and had to be content with what they left him, as his share. The payment in kind of perquisites, locally called lavajams, to village servants, artisans and beggars from the gross produce was irregular and harassing to the cultivator and was commuted from payment in kind to payment in cash from the State Treasury. The cultivators are required to make three equal shares of their produce and the Durbar selects and takes one of the three as the State's share and the cultivators are allowed to carry home the remaining two-thirds as their share. This new system is looked upon by the cultivators as an everlasting boon conferred on them. Additions to the rent-paying land have been made by a necessary and desirable change in the system of payments to village watchmen (pasaytas). These watchmen were, till 1890, remunerated for their services by grants of land, rent free. On inquiry it was found that there was no fixed quantity of land, which should be so enjoyed. In some cases it was more, and in some cases it was less, in proportion to the service rendered by the pasaytas. It was also found out that, though these pasaytas held these lands merely on service tenure and had no right to burden them with debt, yet they borrowed money on the security of these lands and thus defeated the very object for which the land had been granted them rent free, viz, their maintenance. When these pasaytas had transferred their lands, they were obliged to earn their bread as day laborers, and thus the interest of the public service suffered. Under these circumstances it was thought both expedient and politic to pay the pasaytas in cash instead of by grants of land free of rent as hitherto. At the same time, those who wished to rent the land they possessed, the same as other cultivators, were not dispossessed. When the Thakore Saheb took charge of the State there was apparently a surplus in the treasury, but the debts were very heavy. To his credit, however, be it said, he has not only been able to pay these debts, but to carry out many important public works, and that, not by increasing taxation, but by reducing it. During the late Thakore Saheb's reign the gross income of the State Khata lands was Rs. 4,41,794, and it is now the same in spite of the bad years during the last decade. The charges on this income in the shape of tribute Zostalah and Jumma are annually 44,000 or 45,000 rupees, and the Jevai changes on the same, 33,000 rupees. Therefore there are left over 300,000 rupees to meet the demand of the Thakore Saheb's own civil list, administration charges and extraordinary charges on account of improvements and

casualties. During the present rule the annual expenses of a permanent character have increased by 17,500 rupees, and those of a temporary character by from 15,000 rupees to 20,000 rupees. The Daji Raj High School establishment charges, expenditure on account of municipal improvements; scholarships for poor Girasias; the revenue survey establishment; supervision charges and charges for the education of the princess; are all necessary, but are new items of expenditure, which had not to be met in the late Thakore's time. To meet the most pressing demand of his mercantile and agricultural subjects the Thakore Saheb had also to spend nearly 100,000 rupees in the erection of a cotton ginning factory and a dharamsala—the latter mainly for the use of the cultivators visiting Wadhwan on business. Notwithstanding all these items of expenditure it is a matter of no small congratulation that the financial position of the State is, at present, highly satisfactory, and though charges of profligacy may be brought against other native princes of India, none can be made against the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan. Improvements have been made by the Thakore Saheb in the judicial administration of the State. The greatest of these has been the application of British India acts to the courts of the State. Another improvement effected is the exercise of the powers of the Huzur Court. When the present Thakore Saheb ascended the Gadi some criminal matters and sessions cases were decided in the Huzur Court, and civil matters were entertained. On the face of it, this procedure was highly objectionable, inasmuch as it left persons affected by the decision of the original court without a chance of appealing against such decision. The application of the spirit of the British India acts must necessarily bring elements of reform in its wake. The real merit of reform is to ensure honesty and efficiency. The guiding principal of the Thakore Saheb's reign has been reform, not revolution. Improvements have also been made in the municipal administration of the State. After making inquiries regarding the aptitude and capabilities of the people in the city itself, the Thakore Saheb found that they could not yet be trusted with the duties and responsibilities of local self-government. In order, therefore, to train his subjects in such matters he decided to conduct the municipal business by means of a committee. The members of this committee were selected by the Durbar from the various communities in the city from social circles and is presided over by the Thakore Saheb. A sub-committee was appointed, to conduct the ordinary business, which was presided over by the Chief Karbhari of the State as vice-president. This order of things continued for four years, when the Thakore Saheb thought that the people, having had experience in the management of municipal affairs, some advance should be made toward local self-government as a tentative measure. A committee was, therefore, appointed to draft rules on the lines of the District Municipal Act of 1884. The draft being prepared, it was discussed before the general committee and passed in the beginning of 1892, and since then the municipal administration has been conducted solely by the people as in advanced cities under British rule, with the exception that, while in zilla towns the members of the corporation and the district boards are elected by the people, they are, in Wadhwan, selected by the Durbar. But further than the appointment of the general committee there is practically no interference by the State in the management of municipal affairs. The bestowal of this right on the people is unique, not only in Kathiawad, but throughout the whole of native India, for though there are municipalities in almost all the native States, nowhere is the management of the income and expenditure entrusted to a representative body. In Wadhwan the right of collection and disposal of certain items of revenue, for municipal purposes amounting to 15,000 rupees a year, has been vested by the Thakore Saheb in the corporation. The hitherto narrow roads and streets of the city are being gradually widened and are kept clean and well lighted. There are several fine public buildings in the city which improve its appearance, and are of great use to the general public. There are the Daji Raj High School; the Daji Raj Waterworks; the dharamsala; the Lady Reay Girls' School; the Guest House, and the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory. A fine palace is also in course of construction and is well nigh finished. There are about twenty schools in the Wadhwan State, among which are the Daji Raj High School; the Girls' School at Wadhwan and Nagnesh, and an Anglo-Vernacular School at the last named town. The management of these schools was entrusted to the Educational Department of the Bombay Presidency till 1893, when this branch of the administration was also taken over by the Thakore Saheb. When taking over the control of the schools the Thakore Saheb saw that the junior assistants of the primary schools were poorly paid and inefficient. He therefore remodeled the scale of salaries, and the department is now in a healthy state of progress. The expenditure on this account is 20,000 rupees annually, all of which is paid by the State. The Thakore Saheb has not been neglectful of the needs of his fellow Rajputs, as he has founded four scholarships, each of 250 rupees a year to be awarded to the students of the Thala Rajput race studying in the Talukdari Gerasia schools. He is a great advocate of female education, and, believing that example is better than precept, he has engaged the services of an English lady, at an annual expense of 4000 rupees, to educate his own daughter. The rulers of Wadhwan have always been friendly and loyal to the British Government, and have assisted the agencies in adopting measures for a better administration of the State.

The present Thakore Saheb's grandfather allotted a piece of land to the British Government, near Wadhwan, for establishing a civil station on certain conditions, the chief of which was that he reserved his right of levying Dân on goods leaving the civil station. The present Thakore Saheb has a kind and amiable disposition. As a ruler he is liberal, generous, accessible to rich or poor alike. He gives a ready ear to all complaints, but never relies on *ex parte* statements. He is very fond of sports: hunting, cricket, tennis, etc., but, though he likes recreation, he never fails in his duty of managing the affairs of the State himself and keeping himself informed about every detail of the administration. Though ever ready to listen to the advice of the agency, he is very rightly ever mindful of his rights and privileges.

In conclusion, we doubt not but that the future historian of "India Under the English" will accord to the present Thakore Saheb his proper place in the list of those who, in their day and generation, did all that lay in their power to ameliorate the condition of the people of India, and we wish him a long, happy and prosperous reign.



Kumar Saheb Shri Samatsingji Soorsingji Bahadur of Palitana State, Kathiawar.

The prince was born at Palitana on the fourteenth day of Bhadarwa Shud Samvat, 1921, corresponding with fourth September, 1865, in the Christian era. He belongs to the Gohel clan of Rajputs and is a son of His Highness the late Thakore Saheb Soorsingji Partab Singji whose favorite son he was. Prince Samatsingji received his education from private tutors.

In 1879 the prince married a lady of the Morvi House belonging to the Jadeja clan of Rajputs and the following year a son was born. This child died on the seventeenth of January, 1882.

The prince had the misfortune to lose his mother, who was a daughter of Davaji, Chief of Lakadia, when he was only one year old and was brought up by his stepmother, who was his aunt also as the custom of marriage with a deceased wife's sister prevails amongst the Rajputs. On the twenty-fourth of May, 1884, a second son was born, at Palitana, and this boy is, at present, heir to the prince's property and is also heir presumptive to the Palitana Gadi, for the present, Thakore Sahib, Mansinghi, the elder brother of the prince, has no children, and has failed in his repeated applications to be allowed to adopt an heir, the British Government wisely ruling that, where there are members of a family in a direct line of succession living, one of whom is the heir, there is no necessity for an adoption to be made.

The prince's wife died at Palitana on the ninth of November, 1884. In 1885, the prince, who is a strict monogamist (differing in this respect from almost all his brother Kathiawar princes) married a sister of his deceased wife. The present Ranee was the first Rajput lady to learn English, she having an English governess for some years. His Highness the late Thakore Sahib, Soorsingji Partasingji, died at Poona on the twenty-fourth of November, 1885, mourned and regretted by all classes of society in Western India, especially by his Palitana subjects.

The late Thakore Sahib, during his lifetime, granted in giras appanage, certain villages with valuable mangoe gardens to Prince Samatsingji, and also bestowed upon him large sums of money amounting in the aggregate to many lacs of rupees and this money had been removed from the palace to Prince Samatsingji's own residence, he having left his father's house and taken up his residence in a house of his own.

On the death of the late Thakore Sahib one of those unhappy differences, over financial matters, which often arise and divide families, occurred but was subsequently settled by means of a special commission appointed by the British Government. After the death of his father, the prince went to reside at Pachhgam which he owned, but in March, 1886, he determined to reside in Bombay, and his bungalow on Cumballa Hill is one of the finest in a city of fine bungalows.

On the first of July, 1887, a third son, Joravarsingji, was born to the prince but only lived for a few months. To commemorate the visit to Kathiawar of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who were the first members of the English Royal Family who visited the Province, the prince gave the sum of Rupees 2000 for the purpose of procuring portraits of the Duke and Duchess to be placed in the Rajkumar College, Rajkote. This has been done and the pictures are admitted to be excellent.

A daughter was born in Bombay, April 1, 1890, and was named Kunvri Shri Maji Rajba. Prince Samatsingji has visited almost all the holy and historic cities of India, and has toured in Kathiawar, Gujerat, the Deccan, Rajputana, Central Provinces, North West Provinces and Oudh, Bengal, the Punjab, and Konkan.

The prince is a typical Rajput of commanding person and physique. He is a capital rider and whip, and is fond of all out-door sports, more especially of football and polo, and is an excellent billiard and chess player; an expert pigsticker, and has had special training in cavalry and artillery drill. He abstains, as benefits a high caste Rajput, from wines, spirits and opium. The prince is best known as one of those native chiefs who endeavor to uphold the reputation for regal hospitality which used to characterize the native rulers of India. We believe that there exists in India some societies, or other organizations, for bringing European and native society people together, but we are unable to say what measure of success they have met with, but Prince Samatsingji has undoubtedly succeeded in breaking down the barrier. At his bungalow is to be witnessed the pleasant sight of members of Council, High Court Judges, prominent members of the Civil Service, representative members of the learned professions, and prominent personages in the mercantile world in friendly conversation with native chiefs and princes, native High Court Judges, and all that is best and brightest in Bombay native society. No distinguished traveler from any part of the world ever fails to call on the prince, and whilst one day he may have been entertaining the Maharajah of Mysore, he will be found next day as the host of such men as Mr. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain). Thus are the East and West brought together despite Rudyard Kipling's sneer.

We publish by kind permission of the prince, the following letter received by him from Mark Twain who, writing from Benares, says: "My Dear Kumar Saheb. It would be hard for me to put into words how much my family and I enjoyed our visit to your hospitable house. It was our first glimpse of the home of an Eastern prince and the charm of it, the grace and beauty and dignity of it, realized to us the pictures which we had long ago gathered from books of travel and Oriental tales. We shall not forget that happy experience nor your kind courtesies to us nor those of Her Highness, to my wife and daughter.

"We shall keep always the portrait and the beautiful things you gave us, and as long as we live a glance at them will bring your house and its life and its sumptuous belongings and rich harmonies of colors across the years and oceans and we shall see them again, and how welcome they will be. We make our salutations to your Highness and to the members of your family including, with affectionate regard, that littlest little sprite of a princess."

On the ninth of May, 1895, the princess, Kunvri Shri Keshaba, the only sister of the prince, died in Bombay and the prince is the chief trustee to her large estates. He has caused a handsome marble monument to be erected to her memory at Walkeshwar.

The prince owns some very fine countrybred horses and the Palitana State has long been noted for its famous stud of Kathiawad horses. The prince takes a lively interest in the welfare of his cultivators and is a good master to all in his employ.

As there are no dispensaries in the villages owned by him he causes medicine to be distributed free of cost to all needing it.

When Lady Reay promoted a fancy bazaar, in aid of some charities, the Prince and the late Maharajah of Mysore greatly assisted her in the matter and a large sum of money was realized. When funds were required for the erection of the Matoonga Leper Asylum, the Prince, with Lord Harris and Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., contributed Rs. 1000 each to the fund.

Prince Samatsingji is determined to give his eldest surviving son, Kumar Vijaysinghi, a sound English education and training, and for the past two years H. H. S. Merewether, Esq., B. A. (Oxon) has been his tutor.

The Kumar, who, is now twelve years of age, won a prize in the children's riding competition at the Bombay Horse Show of 1896, and, like his grandfather and father, is very fond of horses.

The prince has one of the finest collections of antique armor and Indian coins, also a very fine library of historical works. He is a fluent linguist, speaking English, Gujerati, Sanscrit, Marathi and Hindi, in addition to a little German. The prince is a firm believer in female education, and is strongly of the opinion that the regeneration of India can only come through the education of the women of the country. It will readily be understood, from a perusal of the foregoing sketch, that Prince Samatsinghi is a great power for good in Western India, and we trust he will long be spared to be the friend of the poor, a delightful companion, and an excellent host.

KUMAR SAHEB SHRI SAMATSINGJI SOORSINGJI BAHADUR OF PALITANA STATE, KATHIAWAR.

Sursinghi, Thakore Saheb of Lathi.

The subject of our memoir, the Thakore Saheb of Lathi, was born on the twenty-sixth of January, 1871, and is descended from Sarungji, the founder of the Lathi house, who was one of the sons of Gohil Sejakji, the common ancestor of the Bhavnagar Palitana and Lathi reigning families. It was under the guidance of Sejakji that the Gohil Rajput's left Marwai and made their first settlement in the land of Murroo. Sejakji left four sons, Ranoj, Sarungji, Siyoji and Visoji, and it is from the second of these that the Thakore Saheb is descended. The eldest Ranaji's descendants rule over Bhavnagar, those of Siyoji over Palitana, whilst as before mentioned those of Sarungji rule over Lathi. Visoji, the youngest son, was the forefather of the Khasia Thakors. Sarungji's sister married the Chuda Samee chieftain of Junagad, who gave to Sarungji the Arthida Choosi near Kundla. Sarungji was succeeded by his son, Jasoji, and he by his son, Noghanji; the latter had two sons, Bhimji and Varsungji. It was Bhimji, the fourth in descent from Sarungji, who withdrew to Lathi from Arthida, when Rai Mandlik, of Junagad conquered and sacked it. Visonji, his younger brother, came in possession of the village of Dhamel, near Damnagar, under Baroda. Bhimji had three sons. The eldest, Arjanji, died childless while fighting near the temple of Shiva in the Chosli village on the north of Mandwa village on the banks of the Kaloobhar River. The second son, Dudoji, fought hard against the Kathres, who reigned supreme at the time in that locality. He weakened their power with great bravery and strengthened his own government to such an extent in their midst that it is said to the present day, "Kathees all around, Lathi in the middle." The third son, Hamirji, died in a battle while protecting the temple of Somia Mahadew against the army of the Mohammedan emperor. Dudoji had six sons. The eldest, Lunsingji, succeeded to the throne, and the others, Govindji Melakji, Sooraji, Jagoji and Harisinhji got the villages at Ansoder, Ignorala, Panch Talawda Bhingrad and Chabhadia, respectively. Lunsingji was succeeded by his only son, Canoji, whose younger brothers, Bhimji and Melakji, had to remain contented with Tajpur and Dhasa. The former village is still under Lathi. Ramaji had three sons, Bhajragji, who came to the Gadi; Kumbhoji, who got the villages of Soona and Somal, now under Palitana, and Roopoji, who was given the village of Padree, near Talaja. Bhojraji had two sons, Lakahaji and Varsobhai. Lakahaji succeeded him, and Vasoobbhai got the village of Hoidad. Lakahaji was succeeded by Vijoji, and Vijoji by Hamirji, who had two sons, Arjanji and Lajibhai. Arjanji came to the throne and Lajibhai got the village of Piprali, which reverted to the Gadi, in payment of debts. Arjanji had eight sons. The eldest, Lakhaji, succeeded him. Saringji got Sanosra, now under Bhavnagar; Vijoji and Maloji got Piprali and eleven other villages, now under Bhavnagar; Bhimji got Hoidad and Rabhai; Govindjee got Amberdi, now under Bhavnagar; Visoji got Golrama, now under Bhavnagar, and the youngest, Viroji, got Rewa, now under Bhavnagar. Lakhaji had four sons, Shanghji, Kumbhoji, Govindji and Lakhoji. The first came to the Gadi. The second obtained Dharooka and eleven other villages now under Bhavnagar. The third obtained Kareda, and the fourth got Limbdi. Of the six sons of Shanghji, Bhojraji succeeded him. Meghrajji got Rungola and five other villages now under Bhavnagar; Maloji got Patnoo and Bhojavadar; Hamirji got Samadhiala; Gajisingji got Khijadia; Soomroji got Vavdi. Bhojrajji had nine sons. Sursingji ascended the Gadi. Raidhanji obtained Jalalpur and Mandwa, now under Bhavnagar; Vakoji got Goghardhar, which is still under Lathi, but has no population; Mawsingji got Lakhawad, now under Bhavnagar; Togoji got Gangawad now under Bhavnagar; Hagbahi died without issue; Godbhai got Vaingadhree; Rupsingji got Hadmataloo, and the last, Gopalji, got Aninoo and Dhruphania. Sursingji was succeeded by his eldest son, Sunghi, alias Jiji Bawa. His two

H. H. Sursinghi Thakore Saheb of Lathi.

brothers, Vanoji and Najibhai, got Godhali and Chabhadia and Samadhiala, respectively. Sunghji had eight sons. Bhojrajji, the eldest, died issueless. The second, Lakhoji, ascended the Gadi; the third and the fourth, Depalji and Meghrajji, died without any issue; the fifth Bhaooji, became the owner of Vavdi village; the sixth, Mavoji, got Dharwala; the seventh, Virobhai, got Goodhooloo, and the youngest, Dosabhai, obtained Khijadia. Of the five sons of Lakhoji, the eldest, Sursingji, came to the throne. The second, Dajibhai, obtained the village of Rajpipla, which reverted to the Gadi when he died without issue. The third, Hanoobhai, got Limbda and died childless. The fourth, Ajobhai, got Ingorala, whose descendants are still living in Limbda. The fifth, Fatehsingji, got Kapardi and died childless. Sursingji was succeeded by his only son, Jijibawa, who died leaving two sons, Lakhaji and Pathoobhai. Lakhaji, the heir-apparent, died during the lifetime of his father, and his brother, Pathoobhai, died leaving behind him his son, Jaswatsingji, who is still living in Lathi. Jijibawa was succeeded by Lakhaji's son, Amarsingji alias Dajiraj. Dajiraj having died after a reign of seven years, without any issue, his brother, Takhatsingji, came to the throne, but died, leaving two sons, Sursinhji alias Bapoobha and Vajesinhji. Sursinhji, on the death of his father, Taksatsingji succeeded to the Gadi on the fourth of November, 1878, but, of course, during his minority the affairs of the State were administered by the British Government. After reeiving a careful home training, he was sent to the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, where he completed his college career. During the Thakore Saheb's residence in the college he endeared himself not only to his fellow-students by his amiable disposition and rectitude of life, but also to the principal and professors by his ready submission to the college discipline and his assiduity in the pursuit of knowledeg. After completing his course in college, where he was awarded a gold medal for his marked ability, the Thakore Saheb went on a tour through India, and by this means added to his already extensive knowledge of the manners and customs of his fellow-countrymen. In 1895, Government saw fit to entrust him with the management of his State, and he was installed on his ancestral Gadi in a Grand Durbar, by Captain H. D. Merewether, the then Assistant Political Agent in charge of Gohilwad Prant. This Durbar was largely attended by the young Thakore Saheb's brother princes. The subject of our sketch has made considerable improvements to his State, and there are now one English, one vernacular and a girls' school; a charitable dispensary in charge of a diplomaed medical officer, and a public library; there is also a cotton ginning factory, giving employment to many persons, as well as various public buildings of utility, and the roads of the State have been much improved under the advanced public works policy of the young chief, who is assisted in his progressive measures by his energetic and able Kharbhari, Mr. Krishnalal Girdharlal. Lathi State is forty-two square miles in area, and is divided into fourteen villages, with a population of 8000 people, and has an annual revenue of 1,50,000 rupees. Its chief products are bajree, joowari, gram, wheat, sugar-cane and various kinds of pulse. The Bhavnagar Porebunder group of railways runs through Lathi, where there is a fine railway station. The Thakore Saheb enjoys all the powers of a fourth-class chief that is, he has criminal jurisdiction up to the extent of sentencing a criminal to three years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5000, and a civil jurisdiction of any amount up to Rs. 10,000. The chief has endeared himself to all classes of his subjects by his exemplary life, his high sense of duty and by the way he tempers justice with mercy. He affords another striking example of the admirable system of education and training pursued at the Rajkumar College. We trust that the Thakore Saheb may long rule over his subjects, and his reign cannot fail to be a happy one, should he continue to act in the way he has inaugurated his rule.

Madar-Ul-Maham Sheikh Muhammad Baha-Ud-Dinbhai, C. I. E., Vazir of Junagadh.

Madár-ul-Mahám Sheikh Muhammad Baháuddin Valad Háshambhái, C. I. E., Vazír of Junágadh, is descended from a line of distinguished ancestors of the Suni faith, and closely connected by family ties with the ruling princes of Junágadh. Born in the year 1835 A. D., at Junágadh, this scion of the Sheikhs possesses, in a remarkable degree, all the admirable qualities attributed to that dynasty by its native historians--sagacity, sobriety of judgment, princely liberality, force of character combined with personal courage. He was the youngest of three brothers, and had a sister named Ladadi Bibi, who was married to the late

BAHA-UD-DINBHAI HASAMBHAI, C. I. E., VAZIR SAHIB OF JUNAGADH.

Nawáb Sáheb Máhábatkhánji, K. C. S. I., father of the present Nawáb Sáheb Rasulkhánji. Having from his early infancy received at the court of His Highness a fair Oriental education, specially that taught by the Gospel of Islam to the faithful, Baháuddinbhái entered the service of the State of Junágadh at the early age of twenty-one, his first appointment being that of commandant of the Lál Risálá or Body Guard—a post to which his courage and prowess conspicuously entitled him. But he was soon to take a leading share, not only in the military affairs of the State, but also in its general politics. The Nawáb Sáheb

Máhábatkhánji felt himself humiliated by the galling tutelage of his imperious mother. It was through the courageous efforts of Baháuddinbhái that, in 1861, he secured freedom and power. The authority of the Nawáb Sáheb having thus been firmly established, Baháuddinbhái rapidly rose in place, influence and fame. In grateful recognition of his services Nawáb Sáheb Máhábatkhánji made him Vazír, and conferred on him a grant in perpetuity of the extensive villages of Agatrái and Bhayál, together with the honors of a State palanquin and torch-bearer. As a revenue officer the Vazír Sáheb was not less energetic and successful. In the matter of land settlement he displayed all the ability which, in British India, brings the services of a zealous and indefatigable collector to the notice of his Government. The settlement was accomplished by him with consummate tact and judgment, so that it at once increased the State revenue, and gratified the landholders. In 1862–63 he pursued and captured the ferocious outlaw Jangi Makráni and his gang, who were the terror of the country side. In thanking him for this service, Lieutenant H. T. Hebbert, then Acting Assistant Political Agent, observed in his letter of April 20, 1863: "This circumstance does not only call forth our commendations, but will without doubt greatly please Government. We cannot find sufficient words to express our gratitude in the matter." Similarly, in 1864, when Junágadh was again vexed by the depredations and atrocities committed by another notorious bandit named Jaslá, the Vazír Sáheb, at great personal risk, and with all the courage and dash of youth, again hunted down and seized the offender. Jaslá was tried, and blown away from a cannon, and Junágadh breathed more freely; while the young Vazír gained fresh laurels by this conspicuous act of gallantry. Another political officer, Lieutenant L. Russell, in his letter of January 26, 1865, expressed his thanks to the Vazír in almost the same terms for the arrest of some confederates of the Wàgher rebels. For these distinguished services the Vazír was also highly eulogized by the political agent of the time, Colonel Keatinge. The encouragement given by the Vazír to educational and philanthropic institutions was duly appreciated by the next political agent, Colonel Anderson. In 1880, the political agent, Colonel Watson, recognized Baháuddinbhái's exertions in stimulating and aiding indigenous and foreign antiquarian researches. In the same year the Vazír evinced his usual generosity by helping the families of those who had shed their blood for the British Government in the Afghan war. In 1884 the Vazír's loyalty was put to a severe test by the introduction of a most sweeping and radical change in the department of Land Revenue, viz., the abolition of the Izara or farming system, which had existed from time immemorial, and in which he, personally, was to a large extent interested. Once, however, he was convinced of the desirability of this reform, the Vazír spontaneously gave up his lucrative farms, and by this act of self sacrifice enabled the Diwan, Mr. Haridàs, to accomplish what two years before would have been deemed an impossibility. In 1886, to commemorate the many virtues of his brother-in-law, the late lamented Nawáb Sáheb Máhábatkhánji, K. C. S. I., the Vazír established a Madressa (college) for the education of Mahomedan students born in the State. With the same laudable object he also placed a sum of Rs. 30,000 at the disposal of the Bombay University, to found a fellowship in connection with the Gujarat College. This handsome gift was suitably acknowledged at the convocation of 1889 by the Chancellor, Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, who spoke of it as follows: "The desire to advance the cause of Mahomedan education is represented by the wisely directed liberality of Báháuddin Vazír Sáheb, of Junágadh, who has placed the sum of Rs. 30,000 at the disposal of the university for the foundation of a scholarship in memory of Sir Máhábatkhán Bábi, the late Nawáb of Junágadh, to be awarded preferentially to Mahomedan graduates of the university. We may congratulate the Vazír Sáheb on the fact that the number of Mahomedan students taking distinguished positions on the lists of this university gives promise that his munificent gift will not remain inoperative." The Vazír has, moreover, founded other scholarships to enable promising students of his community to finish their education in Europe. The remarkable statesmanship displayed by the Vazír during his long tenure of office has been appreciated to the full, not only by the people of the province, but by high political officers. With reference to the peaceable settlement he effected with the turbulent and troublesome Maiyás, the political agent stated in his report to Government: "The amicable settlement with the Maiyás was brought about by the activity of Mr. Haridás, and by the cordial help he received at the hands of Vazír Sáheb Baháuddinbhái. * * * They deserve credit for so successfully conducting the most difficult work of the State administration." The financial prosperity of the State resulting from the wise economy of the Vazír enabled him to carry out the wishes of His Highness, the Nawáb Sáheb, in the construction, from funds in hand, of a railway through the State, costing nearly forty lákhs of Rupees (£400,000). The Vazír also rendered the most valuable assistance to Colonel Humfrey (the present Inspector General of Police) when that officer was engaged in hunting down the desperate outlaws who so disturbed the peace of Kathiawar from 1885–89. In his note dated September 14, 1889, to the address of Mr. Haridás, the Dewán, Colonel Humfrey wrote: * * * Will you be kind enough to convey to Vazír Báháuddinbhái my warm thanks for the service that he and Jamádár Sulemán have done? I shall have very much pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government that this is only one more instance of the cordial support that I all along received from His Highness' administration." On the occasion of the installation of the present Nawáb Sáheb His Highness Rasulkhánji, in June, 1892, the political agent, Sir Charles Ollivant, spoke in the following eulogistic terms of the Vazír. He said, addressing His Highness: "You are to be congratulated on having at your side one who has proved a faithful friend to your father and brother, and who, from the day that thirty years ago, he boldly rescued the former from the toils of base intriguers, and sought the protection of the Agency, has, with great force of character, continued to influence not less powerfully than unpretentiously the policy of the State. * * * The names of Baháuddin and Haridás will mark the Junágadh administration of this century, as the name of Amarji did that of the last." For the alleviation of the sufferings of lepers the Vazír has, with characteristic generosity and sympathy, built an asylum for these unfortunate outcasts of society. The foundation stone of it was laid in A. D. 1890 by His Royal Highness, the late lamented Prince Albert Victor, and the building is accordingly named the Prince Victor Leper Asylum. The Vazír has also contributed largely to the construction of dharmsháláš (rest-houses), school-houses and hospitals. He has also at his own expense repaired the road running to the top of the sacred hill of Dátár, in the vicinity of Junágadh. The new road was opened by the late Governor of Bombay, Lord Harris, during his last visit to Junágadh in A. D. 1894. At a rough estimate the Vazír's charities amount to nearly three lakhs of rupees (£30,000). As a mark of her appreciation of these, his great public services, Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen Empress, was pleased, in 1893, to confer upon him the dignity of a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, the insignia of which were presented to him by Lord Harris in Rájkot. Thus, by his wise and enlightened policy, by continuous improvement within the State, by the maintenance of cordial relations between the rulers and the ruled, as well as between the State and the Paramount Power, by public beneficence and domestic charity, in short, by the zealous and conscientious discharge of every public and private duty for an uninterrupted period of thirty-two years, Vazír Shaikh Muhammad Báháuddinbhái has rendered his name immortal in the annals of the Junágadh State.

DURBAR SHRI BAVAWALA, SAHEB OF VADIA.

Durbar Shri Bavawala, Saheb of Vadia.

Durbar Shri Bavawala, Chief of Vadi State in Kathiawar, is a chief of the fifth class, and was born on the nineteenth day of August, 1874. His father died on the twenty-fourth of February, 1875, at the age of seventy, when the present chief was but six months old. The estate was, therefore, put under the British Government on the first of April, 1875. When it was placed under British management it was a sixth class state and the revenues were estimated at 50,000 rupees per annum, which were subsequently increased to Rs. 80,000, and the status of the taluka was raised to the fifth class. The present revenues are calculated at 1,50,000 rupees per annum, the increase being chiefly due to the amalgamation of the estate of one Ramwalla, who died heirless, Durbar Saheb Bavawala being the nearest relative and heir to the estate. The Chief prosecuted his studies at Vadia till 1882, when he was sent to the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, where he received his English education under the care of the late Mr. Macnaughten, who was then principal of the college. When in college he visited Bombay, Matheran and the Nilgiri Hills during the vacations. He left Rajkot on the nineteenth of December, 1893, and completed his tour five months later, returning to Rajkot on the nineteenth of May, 1894, from which place he proceeded to his capital. He was associated with the State manager, Mr. Maneklal Gokaldas, in the administrative work for some eleven months, and obtained a good and practical insight into the affairs of the state. He made a tour of Europe in company with Mr. C. W. Waddington, M. A. (Oxon), the vice-principal of the Rajkumar College, who acted as his guide and companion. They left Bombay by the P. and O. S. S. "Caledonia" on the fourth of May, 1895, and returned to Bombay on the twenty-second of November, 1895, and the Durbar Saheb reaching his capital on the second December, 1895. During this period of seven months he visited England, Scotland and a few places in France, and thus added to the knowledge and experience which he had already gained during his travels in India. He was placed in sole charge of his State with the powers of a fifth class chief, on the twelfth of December, 1895, by Mr. L. P. Walsh, C. I. E., assistant political agent in charge of Sorath Prant, who performed the ceremony of installing him on his ancestral Gadi at a Grand Durbar held at Vadia, and which was attended amongst others by the following: Mr. C. W. Waddington, M. A. (Oxon), vice-principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot; Miss Waddington; the Thakore Saheb of Lathi; H. H. the Raj Saheb of Vankaner; Kumars Shri Natvarsinghji Bhaoutsinghji and Doongarsinhji of Dhrangadhra; Kumars Shri Narsinhsinhji and Digvesinhji of Rajpipla; Kumar Shri Vajubha of Lathi; Kumar Shri Malu Vala of Jetpur; Mr. Sarrabhai Mughanbhai of Ahmedabad, and Mr. John Houston of Sydney, Australia. In reply to the speech made by Mr. Walsh on this occasion the newly installed prince said:

"Mr. Walsh, Ladies and Gentlemen:—Words fail me when I rise to thank you for the kind trouble you have taken in coming here on the occasion of my installation on my ancestral Gadi. I can assure you that to-day is one of great rejoicing to me, but, in the midst of my joy, I am not unmindful of the duties and responsibilities which devolve on me from this moment. I shall, I know full well, at first require guidance in piloting my little state barge safely, and I have, Mr. Walsh, listened to your speech with the closest attention. I thank you for your good advice, which I assure you I will be ever mindful of, for, sir, if I need advice, at one time more than another, it is at the present juncture—a transition period in my life. I have now passed the first stage—the stage of pupilage—and thanks to my guardians, the British Government, I have thoroughly enjoyed this period of my life, and I shall ever, sir, recall it to mind with feelings of extreme pleasure. I should be indeed ungrateful did I not acknowledge my deep obligation to my kind and admirable preceptor, Mr. Macnaughten (whose absence to-day I deplore), and also to Mr. Waddington, for the paternal care they have taken of me during my long residence at the Rajkumar College. I am also indebted to Mr. Waddington for his help and assistance during my recent visit to England and the Continent. I to-day enter upon the second stage of my career—I mean my family life. Yes, I am blessed to-day with a family of eleven thousand souls. As head of this family it behooves me to look after the peace, happiness and security of every member of it. By virtue of my position it is my duty to preserve order and harmony amongst the members and to ever strive for the moral and material advancement of them all. This, sir, is by no means an easy task for one who desires to perform it faithfully and conscientiously. I do not know how far I shall succeed, for "'tis not in mortals to command success,' but I shall pray God to light my path and direct my efforts aright. I earnestly hope that the representatives of the British Government will vouchsafe to me sound and practical advice whenever it will be my honored privilege to seek it. My chief ambition is to deserve the genuine blessings of my people, and at the same time win the confidence of the Paramount Power. Once more I beg to tender my warmest thanks to you, Mr. Walsh, and through you to the Political Agent and to Government, for placing me in sole charge of my State, which I am happy to find in so flourishing a condition. I greatly deplore the absence of our popular Prant Officer, Captain Hyde-Cates, who has always been more than good to me and my State. I, sir, desire to thank Government for giving me the services of Mr. Dossabhoy Nusserwanjee, whom I have appointed my Kharbari, and whose loyal assistance and co-operation I fully rely on. It now only remains for me, ladies and gentlemen, to thank you for gracing this occasion with your presence."

The prince received a large number of presents from his brother princes and friends, and the day closed with a magnificent display of fireworks. He has since stood at the helm of the ship of state and we trust he may long be spared to rule over his subjects.

SHRIMANT PIRAJARAO, ALIAS BAPUSAHEB GHATGE SARJERAO VAJARAT MAAB, CHIEF OF KAGAL (SENIOR).

Shrimant Pirajarao, alias Bapusaheb Ghatge Sarjerao Vajarat Maab, Chief of Kagal (Senior).

The Chief of Kagal, senior, rules over one of the feudatory States of Kholapur, in the Southern Mahratta country, and has a territory with an area of 111 square miles; a population of 42,000 souls, and a revenue of 1,65,426 rupees. The State is divided into forty villages, partly Konkan and partly Desh, so that the abundance of rain in one part of the territory makes up for the want of it in the other, and, in addition to this, most of the villages have the advantage of being drained by the rivers Lud Ganga and Panch Ganga. The people of the State are comfortably off and great extremes of wealth and poverty are fortunately unknown. The capital of the State is Kagal, situated twelve miles to the south of Kholapur, and is bisected by the main trunk road from Poona to Belgaum. The town is pretty and well kept, with a population of 6000, and, in addition to other public institutions, it boasts a F. G. A. V. School; a Girls' School, and two dispensaries—one English and the other native. The town depends for its excellent water supply on a tank built by the State, at a cost of 125,000 rupees. The climate of the Kagal State is a healthy and salubrious one. The chief is descended from an ancient and illustrious Mahratta family, Ghatge—formerly Hudas—being the surname of the chief's ancestors, who acquired great eminence during the ascendancy of the Bijapur kingdom. The family went from Jeypur to the Deccan, with many other families, toward the close of the fourteenth century, to escape from the ferocity of the human monster, Tamerlane of Persia, who played great havoc throughout Rajputana in 1398. Ramraj, the first common ancestor of the Ghatge family, is said to have rung a bell hung from the ceiling of a wall in the first story of the King of Bedar's palace by turning a somersault from the ground floor, and hitting the bell with his feet; hence the name Ghatge, which means "winner of the bell." The title Sarjerao was conferred by an emperor of Bijapur on one of the Chief's ancestors who, in fair fight, defeated and slew Dudha Sarjerao, a Rajput leader sent by Aurangzib to overthrow the Bijapur dynasty. Bhanji, the Chief of Kagal's ancestor, as before stated, slew this adversary and wrested the Sarja, head ornament or crest, from his turban and carried it to the king, who was so pleased with the exploit that he presented the crest to Bhanji, and gave him the title of Sarjerao. Vajrat Maab, i. e., "possessing the abilities of a Vazir or Minister," was a title conferred by Shivaji III., of Kholapur, on Hindurao Ghatge, so well and favorably known throughout India as one of Scindhias's Ministers, and the grandfather of the present Chief of Kagal, for distinguished services rendered in the war between the State of Kholapur and the Desai of Nipani. The Chief of Kagal was born on the third of January, 1876, and is the second son of Jayasingrao Abasaheb, the late Chief of Kagal and Regent of Kholapur, by his first wife, the sister of the present Raja of Mudhol. Yeshavntrao Balasaheb, the elder brother of the Chief, was adopted by the Kholapur Durbar and now reigns over the Kholapur State as His Highness Shahu Chatrapati Maharaj. When Bapu Saheb was five years of age a native tutor was appointed who, up to 1884, gave him elementary instructions. Mr. Fitzgerald then acted as tutor, and in 1885 the young Chief was sent by his father to the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, with his native tutor and he continued a student in the college until 1889. In March, 1888, Bapu Saheb had the grievous misfortune to lose his father, and as his mother had died when he was only eighteen months old, the Kholapur Durbar and the British Government became joint guardians of his person and property. In May, 1889, Mr. S. M. Fraser, I. C. S., was appointed tutor and guardian to His Highness the Maharaja of Kholapur and to Bapu Saheb, and on leaving the Rajkumar College, Bapu Saheb proceeded to Dharwar, which had been chosen as their place of residence. Bapu Saheb continued to reside here until February, 1893, and, to complete his studies, three tours in India and Ceylon were made. It is hardly necessary to state that these tours were productive of much good to the young chief, for by their means his knowledge of men and things was vastly improved, and his necessary association with strangers whilst touring did much to give him that charm of manner and brilliancy of conversation which he possesses in a marked degree. Mr. Fraser very wisely gave his charges an opportunity of studying the principles of law and political and social economy, and in order that they might become conversant with the procedure in the courts of law they were often taken to the chief judges and other courts. On the second of April, 1894, His Highness the Chatrapati Maharaja of Kholapur was installed on the Gadi, and consequently the guardianship of Mr. Fraser came to an end, but Bapu Saheb continued to study law, and owing to the favorable report of Mr. Fraser to Government, the Maharaja of Kholapur invested Bapu Saheb with powers of administration over the Kagal State on the tenth of August, 1894, the young chief then being only eighteen years of age. The chief is an athlete; a good shot; a capital tennis player, and a crack hand at polo, in which he specially shines. Like all the Mahratta warrior class he is a fine horseman, and does not know what fatigue in the saddle means. Only recently he rode from Kholapur to Mahableshwar, a distance of 110 miles, in nine hours, including stoppages. He has also ridden from Mahableshwar to Wathar, forty miles, in four hours, and, on the same day was on foot after blackbuck from 11 a. m. till 4 p. m. The chief has started an agricultural bank to relieve his subjects from the hateful oppression of the Marwaree, and is giving much attention to the cause of primary education in his State. Bapu Saheb is beloved by his subjects, for they recognize in him a perfect type of the old Mahratta warrior prince—brave and courageous, truth-loving, moral, upright and just—one whose only fear is "that he might do something wrong." The following reference to him by His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, at the Chinchli horse and cattle show. His lordship said, when speaking at the banquet table: "I am sorry, on this occasion, that I must give expression to a regret because of the absence of His Highness' brother, the Chief of Kagal, an absence all of us who know him regard with sincere regret (applause); and I earnestly hope that the anxiety (his wife's illness) he is now experiencing may speedily be allayed" (applause). This shows the opinion held by Lord Sandhurst, and it is only right to say that this opinion is common to all Europeans who have come in contact with the young chief. In March, 1893, the chief married a young lady of the Bhosle family from Savantvadi.

As he has only been ruling his State for eighteen months, it is possibly too soon to say much of nis success, or otherwise, as a ruler. Suffice it to say that, having had a liberal education and being exceedingly attentive to his duties, always open to conviction where the arguments adduced are fair and reasonable, and possessing a large amount of ability and intelligence, combined with excellent judgment, we have no hesitation in predicting for him a prosperous reign, and for his subjects happiness and contentment.

SHRIMANT DATTAJIRAO, ALIAS BALASAHEB GHATAGHE SARJARRAO.
CHIEF OF KAGAL (JUNIOR).

Shrimant Dattajirao alias Balasaheb Ghataghe Sarjarrao, Chief of Kagal (junior).

THE junior Kagal Jahagir consists of six villages, and a Deshmukhi-Watan with an annual income of 35,000 rupees. Its area is nearly eighteen square miles, and the population, according to the census of 1891, was 6400. The climate is dry and healthy, and the soil fertile. The Chief, being one of the "Treaty Jahagirdas," and having been, till recently, a minor, the estate is under the joint control and supervision of the Kolhapur Darbar and the British Government. Shrimant Dattajirao alias Balasaheb Ghataghe Sarjarrao is descended from the elder branch of the same illustrious Maratha family to which Shrimant Pirajirao alias Bapusaheb Ghatghe Vâzarat Mââb belongs. The surname Ghâtaghe and the family title Sarjârrâo have an historic origin. Kâmarâj, one of the ancestors of the Chief, is said to have rung the bell hung in an upper story of the Bijapoor emperor's palace, by taking a somersault from the ground floor, and hence he was surnamed Ghataghe, winner of the bell. Bhanji, a descendant of Kamraj, being in the service of the Adil Shahi Kingdom of Bijapoor, once encountered and defeated Dudha Sarjarrao, a Rajput prince, and having seized his horse wrested from him the sarja (crest) and carried it to the emperor, who, being highly pleased with his exploit, bestowed the same crest on him as a mark of respect; from that time the family has held the title Sarjirrao. Balasaheb was born on the seventh of July, 1874. In 1879, when he was only five years old, his mother died, and in less than three years his father passed away, and the little Chief was left to the care of his stepbrother, H. H. Jayasingrao Abasaheb, the late distinguished Regent of Kolhapur. He was brought up and educated with his nephews, H. H. Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur and Shrimant Pirajirao Bapusaheb, the Chief of Kagal Senior. In 1886 he accompanied them to Rajkote, where he passed three years in the Rajkumar College under the parental care and supervision of the late Mr. Macnaghten, the then principal of the college. In 1889 the princes were removed to Dharwar and Mr. S. M. Fraser, an able civilian, was appointed their tutor and guardian. But soon after his arrival in Dharwar, Balasaheb was removed to Kolhapur in order to satisfy his ardent desire to prosecute his studies in a public school. Accordingly he entered the Rajaram High School Kolhapur and studied there up to matriculation. Having finished his high school course, he for some time attended the English lectures in the college; he also read law and learned the general principles of administration. He is now twenty-two years of age, and the question of his investiture is under consideration. He was married to a daughter of the Ghorpade family of Datwad in 1891, but unfortunately she died of consumption in 1895, and he recently married into the Dhagaber family of Baroda. The Chief is naturally of a weak constitution, but his physical development was specially attended to by everybody concerned in bringing him up. Were it not for this, he would not have been able to join his nephews in all their manly games and sports. He, however, takes more readily to occupations of a peaceful nature. His quiet disposition, steady habits and modest deportment leave a lasting and favorable impression on the minds of all who come in contact with him.

THE CHIEF OF JAMKHANDI.

The Chief of Jamkhandi.

SHRIMANT RAO GOPEL, alias Appa Saheb Patwardhan, the ruling chief of Jamkhandi, is a great grandson of the celebrated Parsharam Bhau Saheb Patwardhan, who was a very distinguished Mahratta general. He was born on the seventh of November, 1833, and received his early education at Jamkhandi, under a tutor appointed by Government. He understands English, Marathi, Canarese and Hindustani. On attaining his majority, on the fifteenth of January, 1853, he was invested with full powers to administer the affairs of his State. He is a Treaty Chief, and has the power of making laws for his own subjects. He is a Fellow of the Bombay University. During his administration, trade, education, and public works have received marked encouragement, and all transit duties which interrupted free trade have been abolished. Schools have been opened in all parts of his territory for the education of his subjects, and roads have been constructed to facilitate communication, while Dharamsalas and temples have been built for the accommodation of travelers. Tanks have been excavated and wells sunk for the convenience of his subjects, while dispensaries have been set up at the principal stations to give medical relief to his people. Courts have been established to administer justice, and a police force has been organized for the protection of life and property. The chief is generous and kind-hearted by nature, and has proved an intelligent and enlightened ruler. He has great experience, prudence and foresight, and is distinguished for his love of justice and morality, while his activity and energy are admirable and his piety and acts of charity widely known throughout Western India. He has administered the affairs of his State for the last forty-three years, and is yet in the thorough enjoyment of all the faculties with which the Creator endowed him. Jamkhandi State is 555 square miles in extent, and has a population of 102,162 souls, while its gross revenue is about Rs. 4,75,000.

The State pays Rs. 20,840-10-0 annually to the British Government in commutation of service.

The land has been surveyed and assessed. The River Krishna runs between the two talukas of Jamkhandi and Bidri, and about thirty villages of the above-named talukas are thoroughly irrigated by the river. The soil in the State is generally fertile. At Jamkhandi there is a high school, where a nominal fee of one anna per month is charged, but where poor and deserving students are fed, gratis, by the State. Besides this school there are thirty-four Marathi and Canarese schools for boys, three for girls, one Hindustani school and one Anglo-Vernacular school. The chief languages spoken in the State are Marathi and Canarese. The State has six municipalities, four post-offices, one printing press, five reading-rooms, three charitable dispensaries and one hospital at Jamkhandi, known as the "Prince of Wales Hospital" and where out-patients are treated gratis.

The town of Jamkhandi is supplied with good drinking water from a tank half a mile distant. The chief industries of the State are dyeing and weaving, and the principal products are cotton, wheat, grain and jowari, while the staple article of food is jowari. The climate is dry and healthy, and modern progress is making such headway that Jamkhandi may be considered one of the progressive States of the Southern Maratha country.

His Highness Narayenrao Bahasaheb Ghorepadi, Chief of Ichalkaranji.

His Highness Narayenrao Bahasaheb Ghorepadi (Chief of Ichalkaranji.)

His Highness of Ichalkaranji represents an old line of Brahmin Chiefs. The capital of his State, Ichalkaranji, is a pretty town bearing the same name, standing in latitude 16° 41′ north, and longitude 74° 1′ east. The area of the State is 201 square miles, divided into two divisions, the Ichalkaranji and Ajaru. The soil is mostly very fertile, the exception being a part of the country stretching to the Ghauts bordering on the Konkan, which is rugged and jungly. The territory is watered by the rivers Panchganga, the Chitri, and the Hiranyakeshi. The town of Ichalkaranji is on the banks of the Panchganga, about eighteen miles west of Miraj, and half a mile north of the river. The town of Ajara is prettily situated a little to the northwest of the meeting of the Chitri, and the Hiranyakeshi, on a spur of the Sahyadries, about twenty miles east of the main crest. The climate of Ichalkaranji is dry and healthy, and that of Ajara is very cool and pleasant during the hot seasons, but unhealthy in the rainy season. The average rainfall at Ichalkaranji is 30.97 inches, and at Ajara 90.93 inches.

The Ramlinga at Shibpoor, a village about a mile and a half south of Nipani—the great emporium of grain-traffic in the Southern Maratha Country—is a temple dedicated to the god Shiva, and in a deep ravine on the Hiranyakeshi, with a fine pool and double waterfall, is the small temple called Ramkrishna, also dedicated to the god Shiva, about a mile and a half north of the town of India. The falls drop about twenty-five feet, and add much to the beauty of the whole scenery.

The population of the State is about 70,000, that of the Ichalkaranji town alone being about 12,000. There are seventeen schools, attended by about 1200 boys, and maintained by the State at an annual expense of about Rs. 6,200. The little State is very thickly populated, the average being 342 per square mile, the population being mostly agricultural. The revenue of the State is about Rs. 235,000. The principal agricultural products of the Ichalkaranji district are jawari, wheat, tobacco, cotton, ground-nut, gram and sugar-cane; those of the Ajara district, rice and nachani, the former being famous all over the Deccan and known by the name of "jiragay."

The family of the Ghorepadis of Ichalkaranji was the first Kokanasther Brahmin family that migrated from Konkan over the Ghauts, and they played some important parts in the history of the Deccan. The original surname of the family was Joshi, but it was changed to Ghorepadi as a token of respect for the family of the Senapati Ghorepadis of Kapshi. The Joshi family in ancient times resided in Warode in the Ratnagherry district, but they seem to have changed their residence to Whapan under the sway of the Sawants of Wadi. They eventually acquired the Kalkurni Vatan of the place. Mahadeopant is the remotest ancestor to whom the pedigree of the family can be traced. He died about the middle of the seventeenth century, leaving behind him a young widow, Gangabai, and a son named Naruyen, about seven or eight years old, who was destined in the course of events to take part in the preservation of the Maratha empire. After the death of Mahadeopant, his widow and son, who were reduced to the wants of daily life, found it expedient to leave Mhapan for up-country to find some means of support. About the year 1660, they arrived at Bahiriwadi, the then place of residence of Sanlaji Ghorpadi, a Maratha Chief, who gained so much celebrity after the death of great Shivaji. Their condition moved Santaji, who asked them to remain with him. This they did, and the son soon distinguished himself in the field under Santaji. On account of his various acts of bravery during the struggle which was then in progress with the Mogul forces, he became the first favorite of the gallant Senapati, who ever afterwards styled him his son Naro, whose surname was Joshi, assumed the surname of his patron Ghorepadi, and obtained sundry villages from him. From such an humble origin Naro attained to such eminence that the first Peshawa Balaji Vishwanath offered his daughter Anunbai in marriage to Naro's son Venkatrao. In consequence of this new connection Maharajah Shahu Chatripati of Satara granted the whole of the Mahal of Ajara in Inam to Anunbai. Naro's devotion to the Senapati's family remained unabated to the end of his life. Under Santaji Naro had conferred on him the ensigncy of the golden streamer and the grand Nowbat of the Maratha army. Naro's son Venkatrao added a further increase of honor and possessions by his distinguished conduct in the field in the cause of the Maharaja Chatrapati of Satara. At the time of the protracted siege of Bassein Chimnaji Appa, the Peshawa's brother, had already begun to give up all hopes of reducing the fort,

but Venkatrao, who at the time was quietly enjoying his possessions, hit upon a plan of creating a diversion in the Portuguese army by invading the Portuguese possessions. The task was entrusted to Venkatrao himself. He led two invasions and succeeded in cutting off all supplies to the Portuguese army in the Fort of Bassein. The result was the ultimate surrender of the fort to the Maratha army.

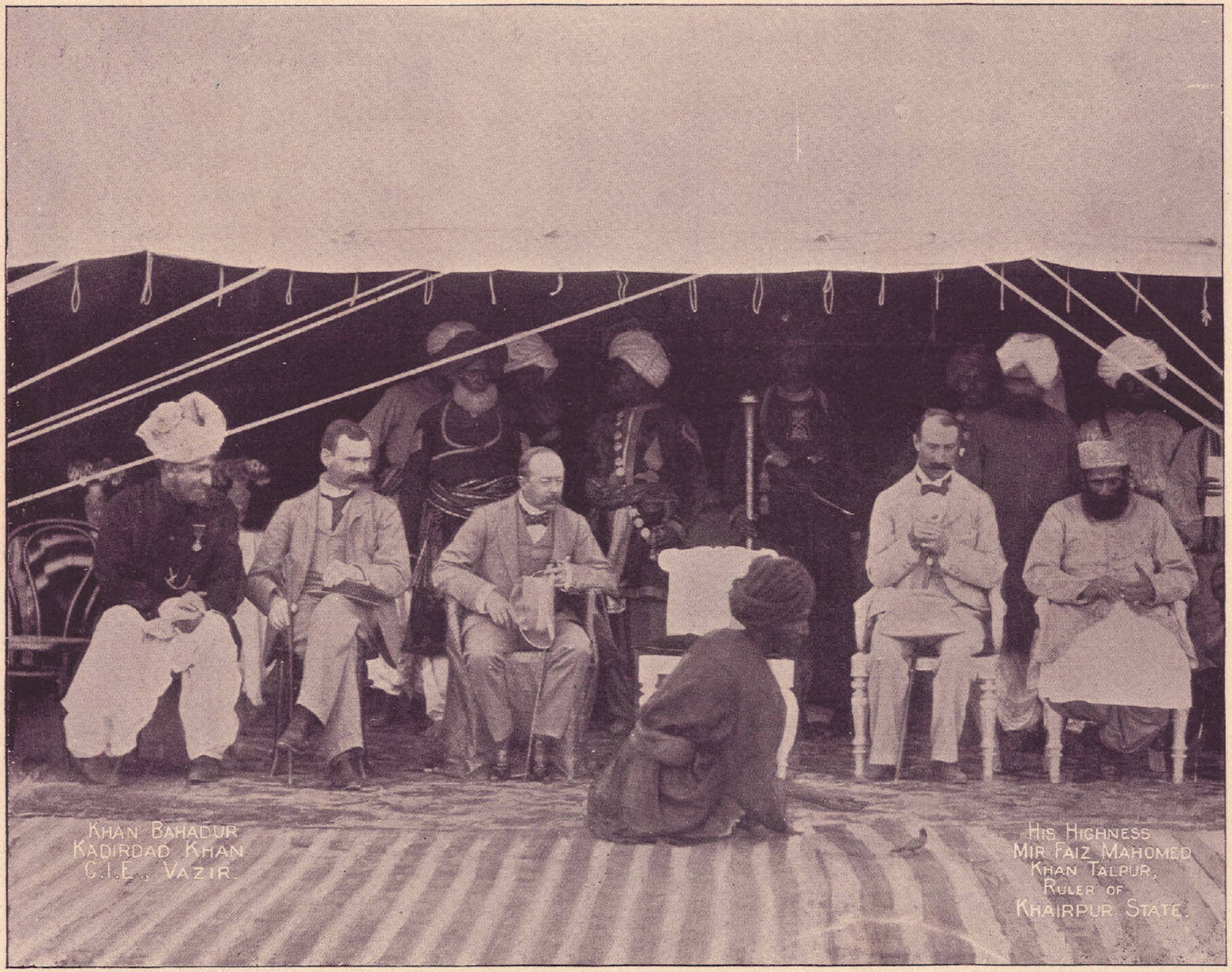
Venkatrao died soon afterwards, that is, in 1739, and was succeeded by Narayenrao. Narayenrao was taken to Poona and was put in command of a division in the Peshawa army. Narayenrao accompanied the Peshawa forces against the Nawab of Sawnur. This won for him the Subhaship of Dharwar. Narayenrao died in 1770, and was succeeded by his son Venkatrao, who remained almost inactive during the great changes that were working toward the downfall of the Peshawas.

Subsequent history deals with the continual petty warfares between Kolhapoor and the Peshawas, inroads upon the State of Ichalkaranji, being part of the former's harassment, but Kohlapoor was ultimately forced to sign a treaty and guarantee against any further molestations on its part of the Ichalkaranji possessions. About the end of the eighteenth century, the Peshawa for the first time began to treat the Chiefs of Ichalkaranji as a feudatory of their own. A son who had been adopted by a dowager, Ramabai, was named Narayenrao Bahasaheb, and when he was adopted the closing scene of the Peshawa sovereignty was just opened. Their downfall soon afterward occurred, and, with it, the cause of Ichalkaranji suffered very heavily. With the downfall the suzerainty over Ichalkaranji was vested in the East India Company, and if it were disowned by them it must be believed to have reverted to the Maharaja Chhatrapati of Satara. It will be remembered that the tenure of this Sanstahn is distinct from those of the other Chiefs in the Southern Maratha Country, for all the villages included in the Sansthan are free from the incidence of service, which determines the tenures of the other Jahargirdars. Looking to the present status of the Ichalkaranji State, a subordinate State of Kolhapoor, one might naturally expect that the grant is made by the Kolhapoor Maharajah; but of the villages which are comprised in the State at present only one is received from the Kolhapoor Maharajah. The main bulk, as has been pointed out, is received from the Maharajah Chhatrapati of Satara, a few from the Deshmukhs and Desais of the several districts, and some two villages from the Peshawa. The enfeebled condition of the Satara Maharaja left the Chiefs of Ichalkaranji quite independent of the sovereign jurisdiction of any other State. It was only during the time of Venkatrao II., grandson of Venkatrao I., that the Peshawas, owing to his maladministration, found it necessary to extend their supervision over this State. Thus from a comparatively independent state, Ichalkaranji began to be reckoned as one under the suzerainty of the Peshawa.

The above will clearly show the high position which the Chief of Ichalkaranji enjoyed during the time of the Peshawa, and even for some time after. In 1835, the British Government found it necessary to determine the status of the Ichalkaranji State, and going into the past history of the Jahagir decided that the Chief stands in exactly the same relation as the Patwardhan Chiefs do, and extended their protection to him. In 1838, Kolhapoor renewed its attempts to bring about the subordination of Ichalkaranji. Again, in 1847, they opened the question, and the British Government decided it against Ichalkaranji, and the Chief was obliged to accept Kolhapoor sovereignty. But he accepted it only on condition that Kolhapoor was not to be allowed to interfere with the administration of the State, and that all correspondence between the two States was to be held through the political officers of the British Government. To Ichalkaranji the loss of British suzerainty was not a small loss, for it had to accept the suzerainty of one with whom it had been at arms for nearly a century. The then Chief, Pabasaheb, died in 1852, without leaving any issue. The dowager lady was allowed to adopt, but the adopted son died soon afterwards, *i. e.*, in 1854. In 1864, she was allowed to adopt a second time. This was the adoption of Govindrao Abasaheb. He was an educated and enlightened man, but died two years after he resumed charge of his State. An adoption to him was allowed, and the adopted son, Narayenrao Bahasaheb, the present Chief, succeeded to the directorship of the State on the tenth of August, 1876.

Bahasaheb, whose amiable disposition and literary attainments have won for him the highest esteem of both the European and native communities, was born on the twelfth of February, 1871, in the village of Kurkumbe, in the Sholapore district, and is therefore now twenty-six years of age. He was adopted when he was but about five years old, being chosen from amongst ten young boys, selected by the dowager, by Colonel F. Schneider, who was then the Political Agent for Kolhapore and the Southern Mahratta Country; his sprightliness and pleasant features having in a great measure determined the Agent's selection. By intelligence and steady application he soon raised himself above the ordinary level, for, besides his ordinary studies at Kolhapore, whither he was sent to be educated, he appears to have embraced every opportunity of acquiring that knowledge which would fit him for the duties of his position. He was a fellow-sudent with His Highness, the Raja of Akalkote and His Highness the Chief of Vishalgad, amongst others, and on account of the inconvenience and undesirability of the Sirdars having to acquire a knowledge of certain subjects, which, it was considered, would be useless to them in their particular sphere of life, a separate class was formed, and this enabled Bahasaheb to devote a great portion of his time to really useful subjects. The personal companionship of the superintendents out of school hours had, naturally, a beneficial and salubrious effect upon the young Chief's mind, creating in him a taste for literature, amongst other things, which has remained unabated to the present time. In 1879, His Highness joined the first standard in the Rajaram High School, and in 1880, and also five years later, and again the following years, the Principal, Mr. C. H. Candy, reported very favorably of the development of his mind and the consequent progress made in his education. The Educational Inspector was also struck with the young Chief's advancement especially in the subject of history. In 1889 Bahasaheb passed the Matriculation Examination, gaining an Alfred Scholarship, the stipends of which however he passed on to a student lower down in the list, contenting himself with the honorary distinction. He learnt no classical language, so he could not go through the regular course of University Examination. After remaining at Rajaram College for about a year, during which time he attended lectures on English History and Logic, he went to the Elphinstone College in Bombay, where he studied all the subjects for the second B. A. (classics excepted) and passed the Law Entrance Examination and as far as the LL. B. He frequently attended the High Court Judicature, Bombay, in order to watch the hearings, with a view to still further mental and legal advancement, and the experience thus gained enabled him to discern legal technicalities which have been of great use to him since. When in Bombay, he had the additional advantage of associating with people of light and leading of all denominations, and this, naturally, had no small share in moulding his character. His Highness is of a very social and sociable nature, and fond of club life and its congenial associations. He is also devoted to traveling, and has already accomplished in India a good deal of this useful brand of education. He advocates steady reform, and is a man of refined morals, and the purity of his own home commands the general respect of his subjects, to whom he has in many ways endeared himself. His Highness, some years since associated his name with the movement for the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst, himself presenting an address on the subject to H. R. H., the Duke of Connaught, but to which, however, although it met with the approval of Lord Reay and others, the Supreme Government did not, as is known, see their way clear to give immediate effect. He is also interested in devising means for the employment of the younger sons of Sirdars in the Civil Service, and with a view to the Sirdars being able to discuss their inconveniences with the Government, he organized an association of the Deccan Sirdars. Altogether, he evinces a general spirit of advancement, and a desire for the propagation of science, literature, etc. In March, 1886, His Highness, then fifteen years of age, married, by choice, the daughter of Mr. Mahim Moreshwar Parajape, a pleader at Ahmednagar, whose education also enables her to devote her time to literary pursuits, and the young Chief and his wife are very happy in their domestic life.

The accompanying reproduction of His Highness' photograph shows the enlightened young Chief as he appears at the present day.


KHAN BAHADUR
KADIRDAD KHAN
C.I.E., VAZIR.
HIS HIGHNESS
MIR FAIZ MAHOMED
KHAN TALPUR,
RULER OF
KHAIRPUR STATE.

His Highness Mir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur.

His Highness Mir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur succeeded to the Gadi at the age of fifty-nine on the demise of his father, and became ruler of the State. He was installed on the eighth of April, 1894, since when His Highness has proved himself a most liberal-minded and successful ruler. Under the old regime, everything was done for the ruler and for his favorites, and nothing for the subjects. His Highness was the first to act otherwise and inaugurate many needed reforms in the State. He follows the advice of his Vazir, who has the good of his master and the people of the State at heart. Cultivators were at one time strictly prohibited from killing the wild pigs that frequently damaged or destroyed their crop; but the present ruler issued a proclamation, immediately after his installation, authorizing his subjects to destroy all destructive animals found trespassing in their fields, villages, or near their houses. He opened a civil hospital as well as four dispensaries for the benefit of his subjects, all of which were measures in the right direction, and an earnest of more reforms to follow all in good time. He caused to be opened eighty-six schools, and a much-needed technical school. These eighty-seven schools are attended by 2432 boys and 147 girls.

He raised a small infantry regiment, which has been properly drilled, and now they are a credit to the State. He erected public buildings, dug new canals, and suppressed crime to a very great extent, and did all he could to develop the resources of the State and make his subjects happy and contented.

Khan Bahadur Kadirdad, C. I. E.

Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, C. I. E., Vazir to His Highness the Amir of Khairpur State, is a Mohammedan gentleman belonging to the Kakar clan of the Afghans, whose ancestors lived in Zohab Valley. His great-grandfather went to Kandhar, where he settled and engaged in trade, and his son and grandson followed after him in the same line. The father of Mr. Kadirdad was born in Kandhar. When he was eight years old his father removed his family to Shikarpur in the beginning of the winter, intending to return before the heat of the summer set in. Mr. Kadirdad's father, who was a successful trader, was able to sell the merchandise which he had brought from Afghanistan immediately on his arrival at Shikarpur. He, therefore, preferring not to be idle, purchased some precious stones and proceeded to Delhi, he being then about forty-three years of age, but he was robbed and killed by robbers on the way to Delhi. As the father had left no money or property, except a few hundred rupees, Mr. Kadirdad's position was at once changed from that of the son of a wealthy merchant to that of a poor orphan. His maternal uncle, however, lent a helping hand and assisted in supporting him and his widowed mother.

Mr. Kadirdad had a wise and prudent mother, who paid so much attention to his education that at the early age of fifteen he completed the full course of Persian education and, after due deliberation, he decided to enter the service. His first appointment was a Record Keeper on eight rupees per mensem, but his good character, perseverance and industry stood him in good stead, so that, in the course of six years, he passed through all the subordinate grades and secured the appointment of Mukhtiarkar. After serving for nine years in that capacity he was made Deputy Collector, which post he filled with much credit for eighteen years, and finally, by dint of industry, he rose to the senior grade in the province. In consideration of his faithful and brilliant services as a public officer, her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress was pleased to confer a title of C. I. E. on him in 1892. He was appointed Vazir to His Highness the Amir of Khairpur in April, 1894, on a salary of one thousand rupees per mensem. This salary was raised to fifteen hundred rupees a month in the December following, and he still retains the post.

By his good character, honesty and perseverance he has won the confidence of his master the Amir, as well as of all classes in the State. Mr. Kadirdad is fifty-one years of age, and has spent thirty-six years of his life in the service.

H. H. Mir Mahomed Husain Ali Khan Talpur, C. S. I.

H. H. Mir Mahomed Husain Ali Khan Talpur, C. S. I.

The following, by Sirkar Faizasar Meer Sahib Meer Mahomed Nasir Khan, gives an account of the conquest of Sind from the standpoint of a son of the deposed Ameer. We give it very nearly as translated from the Sindi. "We are not descended from the Baluchis, who are described by Shah-Namah and other historians as wandering tribes of robbers, who belonged to Kutch, but from the Arabs of Arabia. The Baluches originally belonged to Hulb. This proves our origin, and from thousands of poems repeated by Baluches in their tongue, it can be ascertained that, when it was reported that Hazrat Imam Husain left for Kurbulla, all of his well-wishers and followers left with him, but before they reached that place Hazrat Imam Husain was slain. Yazid, who was the king at that time, ordered all those who had assisted Hazrat Imam Husain to be captured and their lands and properties confiscated. The Baluchis, being afraid of this cruel order, fled and settled at Kaich Mekran. In the reign of Abdul Mulk, son of Mardan, an army was prepared to conquer Sind, and Mahomed-bin-Kassim was put in command. Mir Mahomed-bin-Harron was the head of the tribe. His age, at that time, was 110 years, still he was ordered to accompany Mahomed-bin-Kassim to Sind, but on the way he died, at Las-Bello, and his grave is still to be seen there. It is said that he had fifty sons, of whom only three came to Sind, all others being left at Kaich-Mekran. When the Kaloras rose to power in Sind they introduced the feudal system and classes of lords and followers were created. The Sirdars also joined them in this new system. The Baluchis joined, not because they were of the same origin, as Mahommedans do not consider any tribe, excepting Syeds, who are descended from their Prophet, to be of high origin. Many Syeds who are uneducated became disciples of other religions. In short Mir Bujar Khan, Sahdor Khan, the latter of whom was called "Jatti-Sati," *i. e.*, the righteous, died in the time of Mian Nasir Mahomed. Mir Shahedad Khan was a man of intellect, ability and good fortune. He always remained in the company of Noor Mahomed Khan Kalora, and was held to be a man of high reputation, and he had great influence at Court. With a few Sirdars he attacked a fort in which thieves had taken shelter and which the King was unable to capture, but their leader, knowing him at once surrendered, and, on the promise of liberty, delivered over the keys of the fort to the King as directed by the Mir Sahib. He then, according to the promise of the Mir Sahib, returned all the lands he had conquered. On account of the services rendered, the Mir Sahib gave him the taluka of Shah-dad-pur and its revenue, to which he would have been rightful heir if the Government had not included it in Sind and taken it from him. In the time of Mian Gulam-Shah, Mir Shahdad Khan passed his time surrounded by great pomp, for the Kaloras knew very well that their power depended solely on Shahdad Khan. The title "Mir" was not granted by a king, but by Ameer Khoomro, who was the son of Abdul-Matlab. My ancestors were always called Ameers, as they were descended from Khoomro and they always remained heads of the tribe. Then came Mahomed Sir Faraz Khan, of whom it was said that he was fit to be a God's minister, but still he was a coward. It is a fact that those who are wise are rarely brave, but at present the English possess both these qualities. In short Mahomed Sir Faraz Khan, treacherously killed Mir Bahram Khan who was successor to Shahdad Khan. He also killed a son of Mir Shahdad Khan who was my great grandfather. He thought to strengthen his rule thereby, but wisdom is hopeless before the Divine Will, and all his plans failed, and he was taken prisoner by his uncle Gulam Nabi Khan. Afterwards Mian Abdul Nabi Khan, with the assistance of Mir Bujar Khan, usurped the throne of his brother, Gulam Nabi-Khan, but the Kaloras were so cruel and tyrannical that they did not regard human life more than that of a goat or a lamb. It will be seen from their history that whoever rose to power generally beheaded a number of powerful and honorable persons. Mian Abdul Nabi proved ungrateful to Mir Buraj Khan and, being unable to kill him, sought assistance

from the Raja of Jodhpur, to whom he gave Umarkote and the adjoining lands and, with his assistance, accompanied his designs. The Raja sent his ambassadors who declared that they had come to form alliance with the King, but in reality it was to murder the Ameer, whom they treacherously assassinated. Abdul Nabi Khan Kalora did not care about the Ameers, and killed Mir Fateh Khan Malkani and Mir Abdula. He invited them in a feast where he openly declared that he, himself, had come to feast with them, and on the ensuing day he slaughtered them. This was no new thing, but a common habit of the Kaloras. They never kept their word. Mian Mahomed Sir Faraz Khan once gave security to my grandfather, which I have still in my possession, but eight days afterwards he killed my relative. My other relatives then came to know that the Kaloras did not behave like lords to their followers, but were very oppressive. My great grandfather therefore opposed Mian Abdul Nabi. At the time of his first open opposition, when asked by the people, he said, it would be better for him to die as a warrior in the battlefield than to be murdered in cold blood by the Kaloras. My ancestors had no intention of conquering the land, for they knew that they could neither match the Kaloras, nor protect themselves against their tyranny. The tribe did not like to suffer wrongs any longer, and, believing success to be in God's hands, they took up arms, but were unsuccessful in every battle. At last Mian Gulam Nabi Kalora, feeling helpless, sought assistance from the rulers of Kabul. Ahmedshah and Tamurshah came to oppose the Ameer, but all in vain. The Afghans had to retreat and were compelled to surrender, and beg for pardon. Some imagine that the Ameers had to pay tribute to the Afghans, but this is wrong, still my relations used to buy them off.

"Once a European gentleman asked me if we had to pay any tribute to the Afghans. I replied 'If the Afghans had been powerful enough to exact tribute from us, we could not have conquered the rich district of Shikarpur from them.' Sarkar Ali Muttali Mir Fateh Ally Khan passed ten years at war, and ruled with great pomp over Sind for twenty-one years. After his death, his brother succeeded him, and rose to such power that he conquered Bhawalpur and Ahmedpur from Dadpata, and imprisoned his father in the fort of Sind for eleven months. He then annexed Kote, Subzul and many other places, till his annual revenue amounted to one lakh of rupees a year. He returned Taj-Bakshi to Mahomed Sadik Khan Kalora and released his son from prison and gave him a Khilat, or robe of honor. He made a treaty with Mahomed Sadik Khan, who promised to pay him 12,000 Rupees a year. The paper on which this treaty was drawn was with my father when he went on a tour to Calcutta, but now it is with some one else. Physically he was very strong. Once a lion, which had killed nine men, jumped upon the turban of Mir Sahib, but, having thrown his rifle on the ground, he gave the lion a blow on the head with his sword. The lion raised his paw and the nails of the paw were cut off. I have been shown these nails by my father. The sword was with my nephew, Mir Abdul Hoosain Khan, and I took it from him, and thinking it to be magical, I still have it. After Mir Gulam Ally Khan, Sarkar Azmahdar; Ally Mootali; Mir Karam-Ali-Khan, my grandfather, and Sarkar Jahandar Mir Moorad Ali Khan ruled conjointly. They captured Umarkote, which had been given away by Mian Gulam Nabi Kalora to the Raja of Jodhpur. The Raja opposed them, but after a terrible fight he had to withdraw from the field.

"I was born in the reign of my grandfather, Mir Morad-Ali-Khan, in 1825 (Hijri 1240) and up to 1250 (Hijri) I remained with my grandfather, Meer Murad-Ali-Khan, and used to hunt with him. In the time of my father, Colonel Pattingern, the then Political Agent, was succeeded by Mr. Outram. Mr. Outram went to Bombay and Sir Charles Napier was appointed Political Agent for Sind, and resided at Sukkar instead of Hyderabad. He drew up a treaty, the conditions of which were very severe, and it was sent to Hyderabad with Mr. Stanley. The conditions were cruel, and the Ameers knew that if they signed it they would lose all their power, and if they refused, they would subject themselves to Sir Charles Napier's fury. At last they sent Vakils to Napier, at Sukkar, fully instructed to accept all that Government demanded. Sir Charles Napier did not settle the matter, but asked them to return to Hyderabad to Colonel Outram who had returned from Bombay. We could not make out what he meant, but he said that he would also send Rustam's case to Mr. Outram for trial. But this was a mere put off, for he could have decided Rustam's case at Sukkar and then sent for Mr. Outram, who openly declared that Government had sent him to make peace with the Ameers. The representatives returned from Sukkar and Mir Rustam Khan also came to Hyderabad. Mr. Outram came with six or seven other European gentlemen to my father's bungalow when other Meers of Hyderabad and Kharepur were present; and the treaty was signed and sealed, but Rustam's case was not decided. Mr. Outram took the treaty with him, a copy of which he must have sent to Napier, but Napier soon arrived with a large force and ammunition at Hyderabad. Mr. Outram was asked why Napier had come with such a large force when the treaty had been signed. He replied that if Napier intended to come, he could come with his staff only, as it would be dangerous to the Meers, should he bring an army with him. One night when Mir Saheb was at a feast an European gentleman, who was sent by Mr. Outram, came and stood outside the door. He said he was going to check Napier's progress and asked Mir Sahib to accompany him. The Mir Sahib at once left the feast, but the men of the Ameer, who accompanied the European gentleman, came back and said that Napier was coming with his army. When the Ameer Saheb found that Napier could not be checked, he entrusted the royal fort to me, and went personally to Napier. It was reported that Hayatkhan Babra had been captured with his men, by Sir Charles Napier on the way. The Baluches were grieved over Rustam's case and were quite certain that Napier would behave in the same way with every one. They therefore made an attack on Outram's Bungalow. Although they were wrong in doing so, still a man of right conscience would judge that, if Napier had not captured Hayatkhan, the Baluches would not have been so much agitated and would not have attacked Colonel Outram, who was then the English Ambassador. Notwithstanding all this, the Ameer Sahib wished for peace and gave up his intention of fighting. He remained for three or four days hoping that Napier would come and make peace with him, but after that both sides prepared for war.

"The Ameer Sahib saw two European horsemen coming, and thought they would bring a message of peace, so he ordered his people not to fire at them, but they had come merely as spies, and when they went back to their camp the firing commenced. Those who were destined to die, met their death, and when the Baluches were unable to face the English, they fled, and Mir Sahib was left only with the following: Mir Rustam Khan; Mir Allah-Bux, the youngest son of Mir Rustam; Mahomed Hoosain Shah-Vani; Mirza Khoosroo Akhoond Habib-Allah; Mahomed Bin-Iahir and Alli-As-Gar, who was of Persian origin, but was brought up in India. I saw shots in the carriage saddle and clothes of the Mir Sahib as well as a hole as big as a saucer in the Ameer Sahib's coat. When I asked the Ameer Sahib about it he replied that his coat was torn, but a side of the coat had turned dark. I gave that coat afterward to a Syed. Mir Sahib was standing very near and the people, who were beside him, were nearly all killed. Mir Sahib then went to the fort of Hyderabad, where he passed the night. In the morning he went to Sir Charles Napier, who told him to go back and await the Governor-General's reply, which he expected within forty days. The Amir Sahib had no intention of fighting and waited for two or three days when Sir Charles Napier came in his camp and pitched his tent in Mir Sahib's garden. Sir Charles Napier then desired the Ameer Sahib to show him the fort, and asked him to give them a man to point out places of interest. He ordered his regiments to guard them and not to admit military men to the town. Mir Sahib gave them a man who showed them the whole fort. In the month of April my brother and myself, under a guard of

400 Turkish horsemen, were taken to Mir Saheb, and, in the morning, we were put on board a steamer, and arrived at Bombay after seven days. Mir Sahib was given a lodging in the Bungalow of the Governor at Valkeshwar. At that time Sir George Arthur was the Governor of Bombay, and he was a very good man and showered many favors upon us. Then, owing to heavy rain, Mir Sahib was removed to Poona and then to Samur, where he was given Baji Rao's old palace to live in. We remained for one year there and after that we were invited by Lord Ellenborough, to Calcutta. By the time we reached Calcutta, Lord Harrings had been appointed in the place of Lord Ellenborough. A year after this Mir Saheb departed this life, though he had no apparent disease, and on the very day of his death he went for a walk, and, even up to the last he had a rosary in his hand. Lord Hardings was succeeded by Lord Dalhousie, who permitted us to return to Sind, but as we were deprived of all our freedom like a bird deprived of its wings, we gave up our intention of returning to our native place, as we thought it better to pass our days abroad than to come and lead a miserable life in Sind, where our ancestors had ruled. But Mir Husain Ali Khan, my uncle's younger son, was invited, by his mother, to Sind. I was displeased to come back as, of all the Ameers, I was the only one left, but I was forced to come. I hunted for full eleven years in the jungle of the Sunderbans. It is such a horrible jungle that no one dares to enter it during the day time, on account of the lions, but I, being very fond of hunting, used to go there, even at night. I killed about eight hundred cheetahs and twenty-four forest lions and three rhinocerosés. I remained for a year in Sind and then went to Bombay, where Sir Bartle Frere was Governor. I had never seen such a good man before, and I think I shall not see such a man in future. I remained for two years in the vicinity of Poona, where I killed about sixty cobras. After that I returned to Sind where I still hunt deer and ghuds (wild deer). I have killed deer with horns fifty inches long. I killed a long horned ghud which was the largest ever killed by any one. Now, under the patronage of the Government, I am contented with my luck, and pass my days very happily. I thank God, who has kept me in such a high position, and pray for the longevity and progress of the Government. But, when I remember my past, my relations, friends, cousins and brothers, I feel very dejected and dislike everything that comes before me. Although I did not rule over people, yet I ruled over my fathers, who were real kings. Now I conclude this history with a few words of the Mir Sahib's, which deserve to be written in golden letters. When he was asked if the English conquered Sind from him, he replied 'I was a well-wisher of the English and was a friend of theirs. I submitted myself wholly to the intentions and wishes of the Government. I crushed all my wishes in a way that no dependent king would have done. No one had the power to snatch away the country from my hands, but He snatched it from me, even He who had bestowed it upon me, *i. e.*, the Divine Will must be carried out. Indeed, what can I do before the Creator's will as the word of God is approved of.' I copied the above from the Mir Saheb's book.

"The Meers were always addressed by their titles, and nobody ever dared to call them by their actual names. Mir Futteh Ally Khan was called by the title of Sirdar Alli Muttallee. His brother, Mir Gulam Alikhan, by the same title. Meer Sahib Karmally Khan was called by the title of Sirkar Azmatdar. Meer Mahomed Nasir Khan was called by the name of Sarkare Faiz Asar. Meer Murad-Ali Khan was called Sarkare-Jehandar, and I was called Sirkar Rukedhar."

Nawab Saheb, Mir Nurudin Husen Khan Bahadur, Nawab Saheb of Baroda.

THE Nawab's family claims descent from Husein, the son of Ali. They left Arabia for Herat in the year 1500, and a century later they migrated to India, under Syed Abdulla. The fifth in descent was Mir Nurudin Husein Khan, the founder of the family in India. Employed in the Court of Delhi, he early displayed political tact and statesmanlike abilities, for which he was dignified with the title of the Nawab Bahadur. His fame accompanied him on his visit to Surat when, in 1700, he was employed by the British to settle political differences with the surrounding native courts. Having made himself conspicuous in several connections, he was deputed, in 1789, along with an European officer, as Native Agent, to the Peshwa's Court at Poona, where he successfully appeased a grave disagreement, which threatened open war. His services were eminently successful in cementing British relations with the Courts of the Nizam, Scindia and Holkar, as well as of Baroda, Nagpur and Sachin. For settling satisfactorily a question of territorial jurisdiction between Sachin and Baroda the Nawab made him a perpetual gift of Puna, a village in the Surat Collectorate. Again, when in the time of Anand Rao Gaekwad, the Courts of Poona and Baroda were in imminent danger of breaking out into open war, the Nawab's tact and prudence averted the catastrophe. For this he was rewarded by the Gaekwad with a gift of the villages of Haldra and Perub, in the vicinity of Surat. The British Government, as a mark of honor, had a full-size portrait of him painted in oil, which is still to be seen in the Residency at Baroda. They also made him a faithful promise to "protect his family forever." He died, leaving seven sons, the fourth of whom, Kamaludin Huseinkhan, commenced his career as a Military Commandant at Nagpur and subsequently joined the service of Govind Rao Gaekwad, who gave him the three villages of Vasi, Suvia and Krodhra, for valuable services. In 1812, a mutiny broke out in the Gaekwad garrison which Kamaludin, in alliance with a British force, suppressed. His tact and bravery on this occasion were recognized in the official correspondence of the Bombay Government. In 1812, Kamaludin led an army against Jamnagar in Kathiawar. The Gaekwad made him a further gift of the large villages of Kapadvange and Bhaley. These were subsequently exchanged with the Bombay Government at their desire, in lieu of the vast district of Savali, twelve miles from Baroda. The British Government on their part, in return for his endeavors to sustain the friendly alliance of the Gaekwad, made him a gift of the village of Abhooai. Kamaludin died, leaving three sons, the eldest of whom succeeded to his name and rank. Shortly after his death he was succeeded by his brother, Mir Hisamudin, who died, in 1854, leaving four sons, Kamaludin Khan being the

H. H. Saheb Mir Nurudin Husen Khan Bahadur, of Baroda.

eldest, and the predecessor of the present Nawab Saheb, Mir Nurudin Husein Khan Bahadur, the subject of our sketch. His Highness, the late Newab Kamaludin Khan, was born on the twelfth of March, 1852, in Baroda. He belonged to the Suni sect, among Mahommedans. During his minority his uncle usurped the rights of his father's command, as well as his property, but Kamaludin regained them, through British Agency, when he became of age. In January, 1876, he was appointed by the British, Subha or Commander of the Baroda Contingent of 3000 troops, over whom he also exercised civil and criminal jurisdiction. He received from Baroda Rs. 36,000 per annum, including his salary and allowance for palanquin elephant, etc., and another sum of Rs. 1000, as Nawab. He owned thirty villages, beside extensive landed property in several cities of Gujarat. He had been made independent of the jurisdiction of the Baroda Court, in pursuance of the oral promise originally made to his ancestor, Nurudin. A document, made in October 1830, makes this promise distinct to one of his predecessors, Mir Amirudin, who appears to have been illegally constrained by the Gaekwad of that time. The document says, "The verbal promise which the British have passed for the protection of the Nawab's family will be strictly observed. The present conduct of the Gaekwad toward the Nawab compels the Government to take him under their protection." Kamaludin was exempt from personal appearance in the British Court, and for his faithful services rendered to the British in the critical time when Malhar Rao Gaekwar was dethroned, he was also rewarded with a medal. He built and opened a public dhurmshalla in Baroda, where food is supplied to the indigent poor.

The Nawab died in Baroda on the twelfth of March, 1885. His brother, Nurudin Husenkhan Bahadur succeeded to the post of Sur Subha and all the titles and honors claimed by the late Nawab Saheb.

The present Nawab Saheb, Mir Nurudin Husenkhan Bahadur, is of a jovial, affable and zealous disposition. He is thoroughly well versed in both the Persian and the Urdu languages, besides which he possesses a fair knowledge of the Gujarati and Mahrathi languages. He married a noble lady of high family named Pyari Begum Saheb. His Highness, the Nawab Saheb, Mir Nurudin Khan, is blessed with three sons and four daughters. The eldest son is called Mir Mehudin Khan, the second is Mir Nasirudin, and the third Mir Nasirudin Husein Khan.

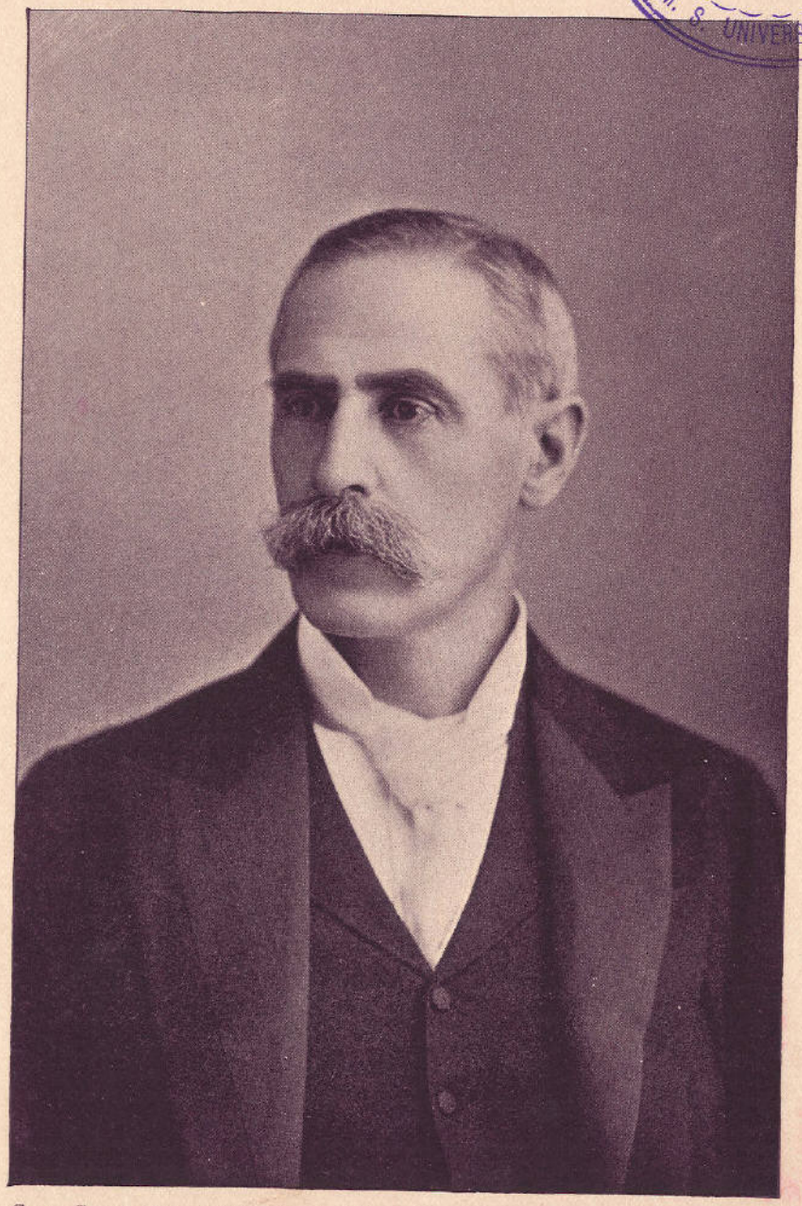
His Highness Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah.

Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah (Aga Khan) is descended in a direct line from Ali, who married Fatima, the daughter of the Prophet Mahomed. He claims, through the marriage of Hussein, the son of Ali, with a daughter of the pre-Mahomedan rulers of Persia, a connection with the early Persian Kings whose pedigree can be traced far away into ancient history. When Richard of England was engaged in the Crusades, the Aga's forefathers had been ruling in Egypt a hundred years and had spread the territories of the Fatimite Calephite to the shores of the Atlantic. On the overthrow of their Sovereignty they made their way eastward into Persia, where they resided as country gentlemen and were held in the highest esteem by their followers as "the living and ever present Imams." For a long time after this settlement in Persia little mention is made of the family in history. It is true they are reported as the terrible assassins of Alamut, but a study of the history of the time will show that Hussan Bin Saba, though an Imami-Ismaeli, or follower of the Imam represented by the head of the family, acted on his own responsibility in carrying out his designs of ambition and revenge. The grandfather of the first Aga Khan who settled in Bombay was Governor-General of Kerman, a large and important province of Persia. His eyes were put out by order of Aga Mahomed Khan, the first ruler of the present reigning dynasty in Persia. His son was offered the governorship of Mehelat, a post far inferior to the vice-royalty held by his father, but one that had to be accepted, as the offer was a command that could but be complied with. There Khalilulla, the great-grandfather of the present Aga, was born. Whilst sojourning at Yezd he was murdered by a riotous mob. Fateh Ali Shah, then King of Persia, knowing the danger likely to arise from the attack on a person of such standing in the social and religious world, immediately punished the instigator of the outrage, adopted Hussein-Al-Husseini and gave him one of his daughters in marriage. On the death of Fateh Ali Shah, the succession of Mahomed Shah was disputed, and Hussein-Al-Husseini was ordered to subdue the rebellion in Kerman; a task he carried out so successfully that the post of Governor-General of the province, one of the highest appointments in the Kingdom, was given to him. The Prime Minister was no friend of his and drove him, before long, into open rebellion. It was a fight for life and more readily undertaken as the great priests of Persia, tired of the rule of what they considered a foreign family, were ambitious to attain more power under a priestly ruler who was the direct descendant of the Imams. They promised to instigate the populace to join Hussein-Al-Husseini, who has been known since his arrival in India by the name of Aga Khan, a pet name given him by members of his household, and which clung to him through life, and came down to his son and grandson and will probably continue to be transmitted to the first-born for generations to come. The promises of the priests were not fulfilled and Aga Khan was driven across the frontier. He made his way through Afghanistan into India, and joined Napier in Sinde and was held in great esteem by that famous commander, who paid him £2000 a year for his services and spoke of him as a good and brave soldier and a wise politician. Later on Aga Khan settled in Bombay where the "chief of the assassins, terrible only in name," spent his leisure time in hunting and horse-racing, to both of which he was passionately addicted. He was greatly reverenced and loved by the Khojas, his Indian followers, and in a short time he was in receipt of an immense income. The Government of India accorded him the title of Highness, which has since been borne in India by three generations of the family. He died in 1881 at the advanced age of eighty-four. He was succeeded in the Imamate by his eldest son, H. H. Aga Ali Shah (also called Aga Khan) who died in 1885. The present Aga Khan (H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah) was born at Karachi on the second of November, 1877. With the family's ingrained love of sport he keeps an excellent racing stable with which he has been particularly successful. With the usual instructions in Arabic and Persian he has received a good English education, so that, besides being the recognized leader of society amongst the Persian colony in Bombay, and a well-known figure in the gatherings of natives of India, he is frequently seen in the best English society.

HIS HIGHNESS AGA SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH (AGA KHAN).

Sir Charles Frederick Farran, Kt., Chief Justice of Bombay

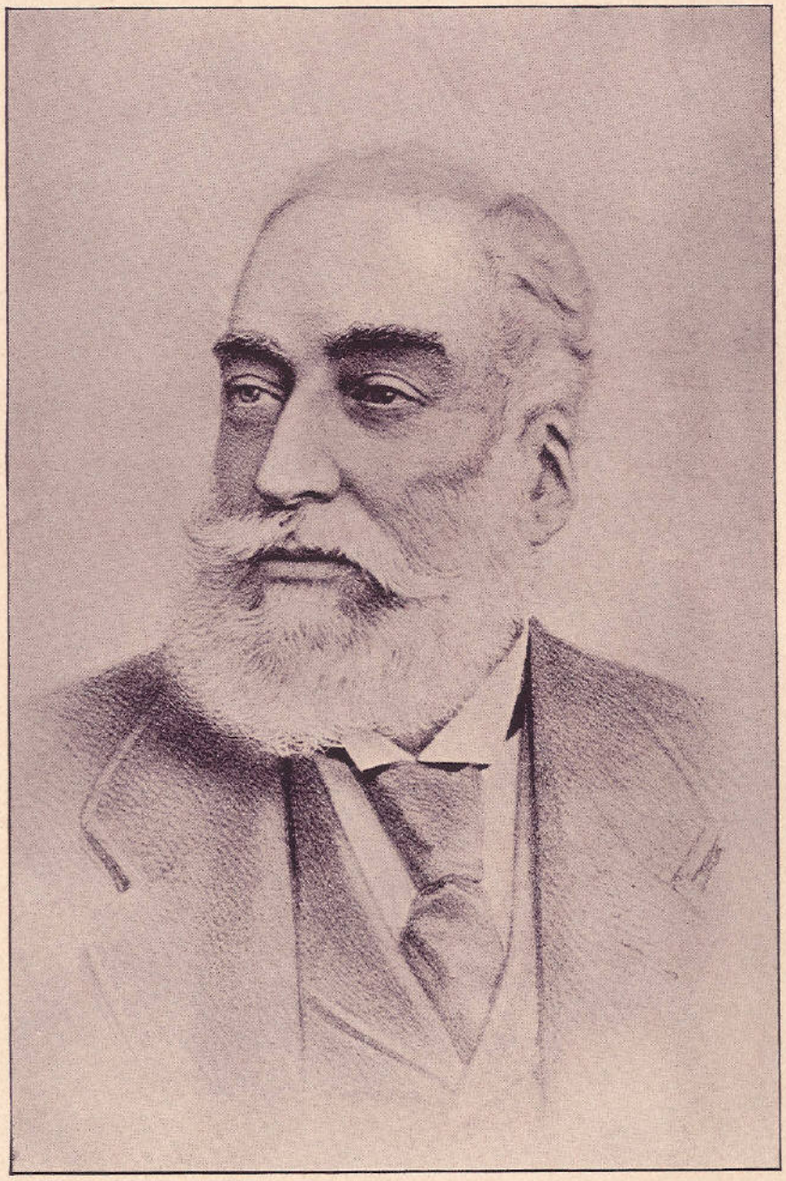
Sir Charles Frederick Farran, the Chief Justice of Bombay, is the third son of the late George Farran, Esquire, of Belcamps Park, in the County of Dublin. His mother is the daughter of the late George Chomley, Esquire, of the same county. He was educated privately, at the school kept in North Great George's Street, Dublin, by Dr. John Lardner Burk, LL. D. In 1856, he matriculated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his B. A. degree in classics, in 1860. About the same time he was entered as a student at the Middle Temple, where he obtained the "Studentship" in November, 1864, and in the same month he was called to the Bar. He joined the Midland Circuit and gained his first experience at the Birmingham Criminal Sessions. He reported, in the Exchequer, for the *Weekly Reporter*, of which journal the present judicial member of the Viceroy's Council, Sir Alexander Miller, was then joint editor. Toward the end of 1866, he came to Bombay to practice at the Bar. The High Court was then presided over by Chief Justice Sir Richard Couch, who was succeeded by the late Sir Michael Westropp. On the retirement of the latter Sir Charles Sargent—the distinguished predecessor of the subject of this memoir—became Chief Justice. Sir Charles has thus practiced before three of our most able Indian Chief Justices. When he came to Bombay the Bar was exceptionally able, and he had to bide his time before he attracted any particular notice. In 1867, however, he was appointed Acting Reporter to the High Court—a post which he held until 1872. During this period he also held the offices of Government Professor of Law and Perry Professor of Jurisprudence. In October, 1874, after some time spent in England, he married Ethel Kate, second daughter of Thomas Simmons, Esquire, of Liverpool. Sir Charles gradually obtained a large share of practice, and was engaged in most of the important cases that came before the High Court. In 1875, he was counsel for the plaintiff in what is known as the Canara Land Settlement case. He addressed the Court (Sir Michael Westropp, C. J., and Sir Raymond West) for four days in opening the case for Vankatrao Bapuhi, who had brought a suit against the Government of Bombay. The latter was represented in court by Sir Andrew Scoble, then Advocate-General. Sir Charles, on the first of May, 1880, became Clerk of the Crown, and four years later he was appointed to officiate as Advocate-General, but in December, 1885, he reverted to the office of Clerk of the Crown. In May, 1886, he was chosen to act as a judge of the High Court during the absence of Mr. Justice Bayley, on leave; and in November of that year he was appointed, a second time, to act as Advocate-General. About a fortnight later he was appointed an additional Judge of the High Court for a year, with a view to clear off the heavy list of cases then in arrear. He ceased to be in Government employment in November, 1887, and resumed his practice at the Bar. After nearly two years' absence in England he was, in April, 1890, appointed a judge of the High Court, in succession to Mr. Justice (now Sir John) Scott, who had accepted the post of Judicial Adviser to the Egyptian Government. Sir Charles enjoyed a year's furlough from November, 1892, to November, 1893, when he resumed his duties as a judge of the High Court. On the retirement of Sir Charles Sargent, he was promoted, in 1895, to the high office of Chief Justice of Bombay. The honor of knighthood was conferred upon him on January 1, 1896.



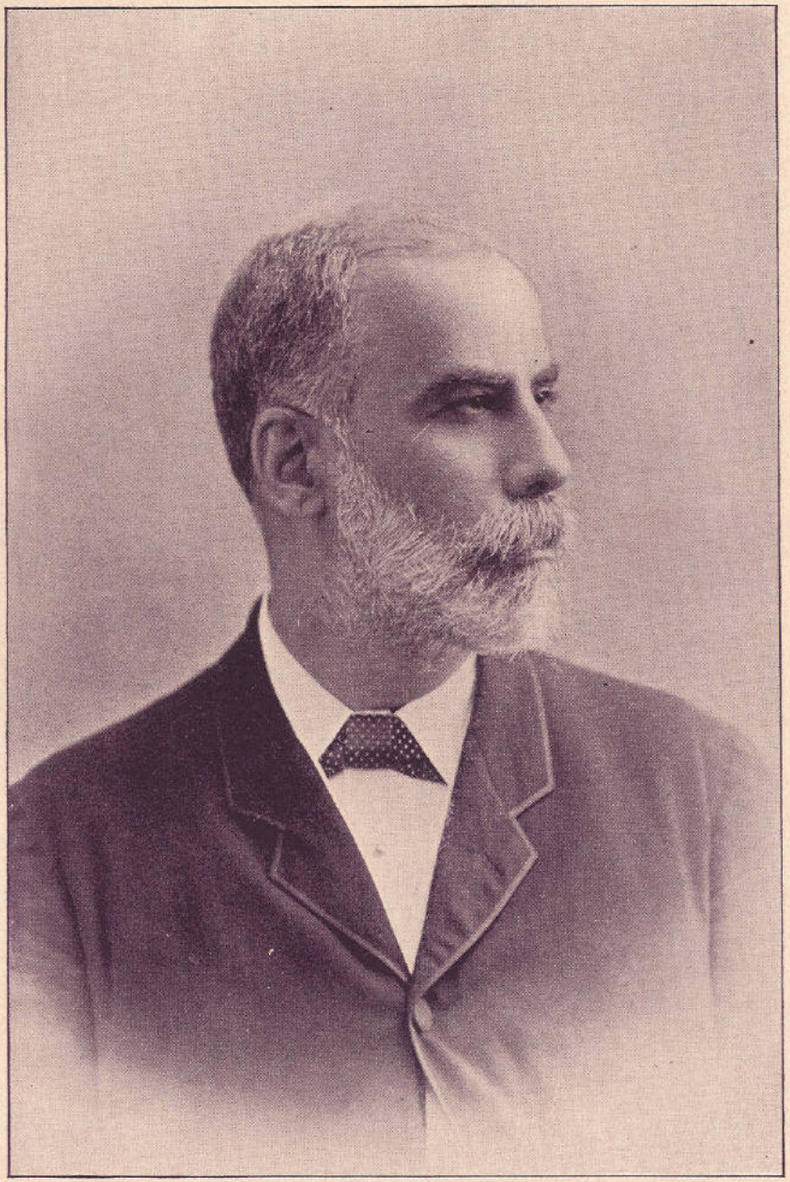
SIR CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, KT., CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

The Sassoon Family.

THE founder of the Sassoon Family was David Sassoon, Esquire. He came to India from the Persian Gulf about the year 1826, and commenced business as a merchant in Bombay, in the same year, under the name and style of David Sassoon & Co. In a few years, by dint of assiduity and business ability, his firm became one of the largest not only in Bombay, but in the East. He was noted for his charitable disposition and for the princely donations made by him at various times. The European General Hospital at Poona; the synagogues and schools at Bombay and Poona; the reformatory and the "Sassoon Mechanics Institute" at Bombay, are sufficient evidence of Mr. Sassoon's large-heartedness and desire to relieve suffering and distress and promote religion and education. He died in 1865, and his eldest son, the late Sir Albert Sassoon, Bart, C. I. E., whose portrait we present herewith, became the head of the firm. Sir Albert resided in London, and was honored by the personal acquaintance of the heir apparent and other members of the royal family. Sir Albert gave to Bombay a magnificent equestrian statue of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; an organ to the town hall, said to be the finest in Bombay, as well as large donations toward the building of the Elphinstone School and the Sailors' Home. His son, Mr. Edward Sassoon, is married to a daughter of Baron Gustav de Rothschild, of Paris. For a number of years the chief of the Bombay firm of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. was Mr. Solomon David Sassoon, a younger brother of Sir Albert. He was an extremely popular and most unassuming man who took a deep interest in the welfare of Bombay. He was a member of the Port Trust; a director of the Bank of Bombay, and was twice nominated to a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council. On his lamented death, two years ago, his position as partner and chief of the Bombay firm was taken up by his widow, Mrs. S. D. Sassoon, who is an able and energetic business woman. In addition to the arduous duties connected with the management of the affairs of David Sassoon & Co., this worthy lady has shown herself ever ready and willing to devote her time and money to deeds of charity or to any cause having for its object the amelioration of the condition of the masses of India. The members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club kindly did her the special honor of giving her the entree of the club, the same as in her husband's lifetime, and she thus enjoys the privilege of being the only lady who can visit the club in her own right.



THE LATE SIR ALBERT SASSOON, BART., C. S. I.



THE LATE S. D. SASSOON, ESQ.

MRS. S. D. SASSOON.

The Late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, First Parsee Baronet.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., Third and Present Baronet.

The Late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., First Parsee Baronet.

The first Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was born at Bombay, on the 15th July, 1783, and his parents, it appears, were originally residents of Navsari, a town near Surat, in the Bombay Presidency. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy did not have the educational advantages which the young men of India possess to-day, and he appears to have had only a very slight acquaintance with the English language.

When but sixteen years of age he lost both his parents, during the same year, and was left to fight his way in the world alone. Shortly afterwards he went to Calcutta to seek employment, having only 120 rupees in his possession. After a sojourn in Calcutta of about twelve months he returned to Bombay, and, with the very small sum of 180 rupees, began trading with Bengal and China. Success crowned his efforts, and he was soon able to command the sum of £3500, which he borrowed from his friends.

With this capital at his command he entered into trading ventures with China, and made a number of journeys to that country. When returning from China on his fourth visit, the ship in which he sailed was attacked and captured by a French man-of-war, and Mr. Jamsetjee was taken, as a prisoner of war, to the Cape of Good Hope, which was then a Dutch possession. After some months at this place, owing to the kindness of the British Consul and some English ladies, he obtained a passage to Calcutta. After suffering many hardships and privations on the voyage he arrived safely, and from Calcutta he proceeded to Bombay, where he was received with heartfelt joy by his relatives and friends, who had long since given him up for lost. Despite his discouraging experience, Mr. Jamsetjee made a fifth voyage to China, and on his return in 1807 he settled down permanently in Bombay, and shortly afterwards, in conjunction with Motichand Amiechand, Mahomed Hossein Rogay and Captain Robb, he purchased a large ship, and the speculation appears to have been very profitable. The partnership thus commenced was continued for many years.

The history of the commercial life of Mr. Jamsetjee from this period onward is one of uninterrupted prosperity. In the year 1822, on the occasion of the marriage of his eldest son, he paid the debts of a number of persons who had been imprisoned for debt, and obtained their release. This was the first occasion in which Mr. Jamsetjee came prominently before the public, but from this time until the close of his long life, it is safe to say that there was no particular movement in India with which he was not intimately associated.

It would be impossible, in the limited space at our disposal, to give a detailed account of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's benefactions to the people of India, but we may be pardoned for referring to a few of the principal ones. A visitor to Bombay will notice on the tramcars and carriages plying for hire, the mystic sign, "J. J. Hospital." Upon inquiry he ascertains that the J. J. Hospital is the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, which takes its name from the fact that the subject of our sketch contributed no less a sum than £16,500 towards its erection and maintenance.

The hospital is open to all natives of India, irrespective of class, race, or creed. It will remain forever as a monument of the large-heartedness, humanity, and kindness of the first of the great Peabodys of the East. For the benefit of his own race, the Parsees, Sir Jamsetjee gave no less a sum than £113,380, and his total gifts to charities, educational and other objects, amounted to the vast sum of £234,272.

In the year 1842, Mr. Jamsetjee had the honor of Knighthood conferred on him, and he was the recipient of many congratulatory addresses from the English and native population. On the 15th December, 1843, Sir Jamsetjee was presented, by her Majesty the Queen, with a gold medal, as a mark of her Majesty's appreciation of his unceasing efforts to relieve the suffering and distressed people of India.

At a public meeting held in Bombay in 1857, which was presided over by Lord Elphinstone, the then Governor of Bombay, it was decided that a statue of Sir Jamsetjee, to be paid for by the public of India, should be placed in the Town Hall. The statue was obtained from England, and now occupies a prominent position in the Town Hall. Sir Jamsetjee was created a Baronet in 1858, and was the first person, not an Englishman, to receive that high distinction.

Sir Jamsetjee died on the 24th April, 1859, mourned and regretted by all classes of the community. Government offered to give him a military funeral, but owing to the Parsee tenets, this honor was declined. The day of his funeral was observed as a day of mourning by the people of Bombay, and all the leading banks and business houses were closed. Sir Jamsetjee left a widow, three sons, and a daughter to inherit a private fortune amounting to nearly a million sterling, as well as the far more glorious honor of his illustrious name.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., Third Baronet.

Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, or, as he is now known, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, is the eldest son of the second Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and was born at Bombay in March 1851. Sir Jamsetjee did not attend any of the great public schools of India, but was educated privately by the late Mr. W. H. Hamilton, who was specially brought out from England to act as tutor to him. After matriculating at the Bombay University, Sir Jamsetjee entered the Elphinstone College, but, after some few months spent there, his father decided to remove him in order that he might acquire a knowledge of the workings of the various charitable and educational institutions founded by the first Sir Jamsetjee, of which the holder of the Baronetcy is always one of the prominent trustees.

The second Baronet died in 1877 and the subject of our sketch, when he inherited the title and estates, dropped his own name and assumed that of the founder of the family, the first Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, according to the terms of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Baronetcy Settlement Act.

Sir Jamsetjee is the recognized head of the Parsee community, and it is not too much to say that he is absolutely the leader of native society in Western India.

Sir Jamsetjee was elected to the position of head of the Parsees at a public meeting held on the twenty-ninth of July, 1877, at the Allbless Baugh. In 1878 he was nominated to a seat in the Legislative Council of Bombay, and he occupied this position for five years with credit to himself and benefit to the people of India. During Sir James Fergusson's tenure of office as Governor of Bombay, Sir Jamsetjee was created a C. S. I., on the recommendation of Sir James Fergusson.

Sir Jamsetjee is a member of the Bombay Municipality and is also one of the Bombay Port Trustees. Sir Jamsetjee is the President of the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds, amounting to nearly Rs. 40,000,000, and is also chairman of the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution, as well as a Fellow and one of the Auditors of the Bombay University. As his country seat is at Poona, he naturally takes a very lively interest in the welfare of that place, and is Chairman of the Poona Suburban Municipality. Sir Jamsetjee is a great lover of horses, and invariably his four-in-hand and other teams have taken the first prizes at the Western India horse shows.

Sir Jamsetjee is extremely courteous to everyone, and, like his father, is a perfect type of a high class polished gentleman. He is beloved by his own community, and respected by all persons, English and native, in Western India.

Sir Jamsetjee married Bai Jeebai, the daughter of Shapoorjee Dhunjibhoy, Esq., and has two daughters living, the eldest of whom is married to Jeejeebhoy F. D. Patel, Esq., the heir to the Baronetcy of his grandfather, Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

Sir Jamsetjee's only son, a lad aged sixteen, died at Poona, in July, 1893, greatly to the regret of his family and the community at large.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, BART.

LADY SAKERBAI DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.

Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.

The founder of the well-known Petit family removed from Surat to Bombay, where he commenced business as an agent to the French vessels which frequented the port. He was short of stature, and for this reason the French captains called him "petit," and this sobriquet, after the Parsee custom, was adopted as the family surname. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Bart., was the first child of the late Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit and of Bai Humabai, eldest daughter of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Moogana. He was born on June 30, 1823, and is now seventy-three years of age. In briefly sketching Sir Dinshaw's career, we shall depend on an interesting biography which appeared some time since in Guzeratee, and which we are assured is accurate as to facts and dates. At the early age of nine years young Dinshaw was sent to a school kept by a retired sergeant named Sykes. The Parsees were at that time just beginning to find honorable and profitable careers in commerce, and the education they most desired for their children, and, perhaps the only education open to them, was entirely commercial. On leaving Sykes's school young Dinshaw spent a time at a finishing school kept by Messrs. Mainwaring & Corbet, but his school days were over at seventeen. In the year 1840, he began the struggle of life as a clerk on Rs. 15/ a month in the house of Messrs. Diron, Richmond & Co., where his father not only held the post of managing clerk, but was permitted to trade on his own account, through the firm, with England and China. Mr. Richmond was one of the most enterprising and prominent Bombay merchants of the time. His firm held much the same position as that afterwards attained by Messrs. Nicol & Co. Young Dinshaw could not possibly have been under better instructors, while Mr. Manockjee, his father, was able to look carefully after his commercial training. He worked his way rapidly upward and in a short time his pay was increased to Rs. 100/ a month, and he was given, according to the custom of the times, the privilege of doing a little trade on his own account, but under the auspices of the firm. Mr. Richmond severed his connection with the old firm, and started in business as Richmond & Co. He took his enterprising assistant with him to manage the business of obtaining consignments, collecting indents, and forwarding them to Messrs. George Rennie & Co., his agents in England. In 1852, Mr. Richmond retired from business, and his English agents, then known as Messrs. Rennie & Clover, of Liverpool, started a Bombay house of their own under their old English title of Messrs. George Rennie & Co. Sir Dinshaw was entrusted with the management of their general business, and his father became their broker. Shortly after this, Mr. Manockjee became broker also to Messrs. Sillar & Co., and Mr. Dinshaw also undertook the management of their business. His younger brother, Nusserwanjee, had become the manager of Messrs. Dirom & Co., from which Mr. Richmond had withdrawn. The father and the two sons were all keen men of business, and as their interests lay in the same direction, and they were virtually working together, they decided to strengthen their position by going into partnership, under the name of Messrs. Manockjee Nusserwanjee, Sons & Co. The two brothers looked after their father's business in these three firms for the rest of his life, and for five years after his death, which occurred on the twenty-first May, 1859. But in 1864, they separated by mutual consent and shared between them the original fortune of twenty-four lacs of rupees left by their father, and the very large additions made to it by their united thrift and energy. From that time Sir Dinshaw was identified with the cotton industry in Bombay, of which he was the pioneer. Long before he separated from his brother he had devoted himself with rare tact and ability to an experiment which has done more than anything else for the prosperity of Bombay. Before, however, we describe the part he took in giving Bombay a new industry, we must allude to the marvelous prosperity that came to Western India from the blockade of the American cotton ports. The local commodity rose to fabulous prices, and Sir Dinshaw's knowledge and forethought enabled him to add immensely to his fortune. Many merchants, both European and native, were intoxicated with the flood of wealth that appeared to flow into Bombay. Sir Dinshaw was one of the few cool-headed men who did not get fluttered, but confined himself to his legitimate business. When General Grant deprived Lee of his sword he not only crushed the Southern Confederacy, but ruined half Bombay as well. Nearly every business house in the city tottered and very many collapsed altogether. Ruin stared the merchants of the city in the face, and few, besides Sir Dinshaw, escaped Scot free. During the crisis, however, he sacrificed nearly thirty lakhs of rupees in trying to save the credit of his friends, who were not so wise as himself. We must now notice the cotton industry which Sir Dinshaw had been instrumental in building up. The first cotton mill started in Bombay was founded by Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, but it spun yarn only. Sir Dinshaw at once saw his opportunity. In 1855 he induced his father, Mr. Manockjee, to erect a similar mill, but with additional machinery for weaving cloth. The efficient manner in which the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mill, as it was called, was worked, induced other capitalists to follow suit, and laid the foundation of what has now become the most important industry in Western India. In all other industries introduced into India from Europe, the pioneers have invariably been Englishmen, and the capital has been found at home. The cotton manufacturing industry is, on the contrary, entirely native, and in the main Parsee. The profits made by the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mill were so large that the year after his father died Sir Dinshaw prepared to erect another mill, and admitted his brother, Mr. Nusserwanjee, and Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, as partners in the concern, which was to have been called the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Mill. A number of other influential men were, however, anxious to have a share in the speculation and eventually the mill was converted into a joint-stock concern in the name of the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company, with a capital of Rs. 25,00,000 divided into 2500 shares of Rs. 1000 each. The company was subsequently reorganized under the name of Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, by which name it is still known. The capital of the company is, at present, Rs. 36,00.000. The good return which the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company yielded its shareholders proved Sir Dinshaw's wisdom in investing his money in the development of local industry. He extended his operations in this line until he became the chief shareholder in the following mills, and their agent:

	Spindles.	Looms.
The Manockjee Petit Mill,	61,248	1180
" Dinshaw Petit Mill,	51,720	800
" Mazagon Mill,	30,096	360
" Victoria Mill,	19,414	. .
" Framjee Petit Mill,	34,284	500
" Gordon Mills, now known as Bomanjee Petit Mills,	21,400	800

By investing a large share of his fortune in the rising industry which he virtually inaugurated, Sir Dinshaw not only got a princely return for his money, but he has been the means of affording employment to some ten or eleven thousand people.

He followed the industry up in all its branches, and in the Manockjee Petit Mill he introduced the manufacture of hosiery, damask and other fancy goods, as well as of sewing thread. It is mainly due to Sir Dinshaw's enterprise that Bombay has earned the title of the "Manchester of the East." He has also opened a factory at Mahim, where yarns are dyed Turkey-red, green, yellow and other colors equal to any produced in England. Owing to his vast experience in commercial and financial matters, Sir Dinshaw's services have always been in great public request. He was a director of the Bank of Bombay and of the Bombay Fire Insurance Company. He is a trustee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee

Punchayet Fund, a member of the Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Fund Committee, a leading member of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute and the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution. He is, of course, a Justice of the Peace and a Fellow of the University of Bombay. In November, 1886, the Government of Lord Reay conferred upon him the Shrievalty of Bombay, and during the jubilee rejoicings Her Majesty was pleased to mark her gracious recognition of his long career of public usefulness by creating him a knight. In 1886, Sir Dinshaw was nominated a member of the Supreme Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India, and in May, 1890, Her Majesty the Queen was further pleased to bestow a baronetcy on him. As in the case of many great manufacturers and merchant princes at home, there is a benevolent as well as a business side to Sir Dinshaw's character. He has necessarily a considerable amount of patronage, and this is carefully awarded for the most part to those who have seen better days. He keeps a register in his office, in which he enters the names of all who apply to him for assistance, together with their special qualifications, and when their turn comes they are given employment. He supplies regular pensions to many who suffered in the Share Mania, and he is always zealous and munificent where the Zoroastrian religion is concerned. Needy students find a ready patron in him, and he has done much to support vernacular literature by taking, for distribution among his employes, large numbers of copies of any works of real merit. We are informed, on information that may be accepted as trustworthy, that he gives away yearly between Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000 where it will do the most good. The list of his charities, which is a very formidable one, shows the magnificent total of twenty-three lacs of rupees, the mute eloquence of which points to the large-hearted generosity of the man, and puts to shame the millionaires of other lands who hoard their wealth, instead of doing good with it in their lifetime. If the rich men of America and England would but follow Sir Dinshaw's example, extreme poverty would be banished from among deserving poor people, and human suffering would be reduced to a minimum. Europeans and natives vie with each other in doing honor to Sir Dinshaw, the "Grand Old Man" of the Parsees, who is loved by his personal friends and employes, and highly esteemed by not only Bombay, but all India.

Lady Sakerbai Dinshaw Manockjee Petit.

The memory of this well-known lady will long remain green on account of her manifold virtues, more especially on account of the benevolence she bestowed on the poor and the needy. She was born on the twenty-seventh of January, 1827, and inherited pure Iranian blood. Lady Sakerbai was married on the twenty-seventh of February, 1837 (corresponding with the first day of the sixth month in the Yezdezerdi year 1206), when only ten years old, to Mr. (now Sir) Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, her senior by four years. This early marriage was in accordance with the then prevailing custom of the Parsees, and, as is well known, proved eminently happy and fortunate, the worthy pair having lived in conjugal bliss for upwards of half a century. It is a notable coincidence that their golden wedding was synchronous with the jubilee of Her Majesty on the sixteenth of February, 1887, when all India rejoiced in hearty demonstrations of loyalty to the throne, and on which day the honor of knighthood was conferred on Sir Dinshaw. Lady Sakerbai's shrewd common sense made her eminently useful to her husband, who sought after and acted on her valuable advice. Her faith in her religion was steadfast, and her piety and devotion were unmistakable, leading her to an active part in all religious undertakings and in deeds of charity. Every year, as regularly as Sir Dinshaw's birthday came round, she used, in company with her daughters, to visit the various fire-temples of Bombay and elsewhere, and present each of them in turn with a complete set of censers costing 400 rupees, some forty sets having thus been offered in the local and up-country fire-temples during her lifetime. The Zoroastrians of Persia, as belonging to the land of her mother's birth, came in for a large share of her charities, and by monetary assistance in other ways she evinced a keen interest in the amelioration of their condition. "The Sakerbai's Hospital for Animals," among many other useful institutions, is a standing monument of her never-failing desire to use her large resources to the best possible advantage, and it is not difficult to trace her guiding hand in Sir Dinshaw's large-hearted and princely charities, amounting to the close of her valuable life, to 18,00,000 rupees. But largely as the public institutions founded by the worthy pair claimed her attention and fostering care, she was also ever alive to the piteous call of the needy and indigent, and numerous are the private families that have been benefited by her gifts of money and clothes. Unostentatious and singularly free from the vanity and pride which riches too often beget, she gave a ready ear to the tale of woe from whichever quarter it came, and the poorest and humblest always found in her a patient listener, ready to sympathize and assist. Her husband's constant companion, she accompanied him to Calcutta on the two occasions on which he went over to take his seat in the Viceregal Council. Her last journey from home was to Udwada, whither she went to take part in an undertaking suited to her religious frame of mind, namely, the foundation ceremony of a new building for religious purposes, which was about to be erected at Sir Dinshaw's expense on a spacious plot of ground adjacent to the ancient fire-temple of that place. The ceremony, however, had to be abandoned, owing to her indisposition and consequent speedy return to Bombay, where, on the fifth of March, 1890, she breathed her last. The profound sorrow caused by her death was not confined to the large circle of her relatives, but spread far and wide, and was shared not only by the entire Parsee community, but large numbers of people of other nationalities, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil. To the poor families supported by the deceased lady's charity her loss was a calamity—letters and messages of condolence to the bereaved family poured in from all parts of the country. Lord Reay, the then Governor of Bombay; Lord Landsdowne, the Viceroy, and the Duke of Connaught, also expressed their sympathy. The blow was a sad one to Sir Dinshaw Petit, and the joy consequent on his elevation to a baronetcy a fortnight later was largely tinged with the melancholy reflections that the companion of his earlier and his riper years, and the constant sharer of his joys and sorrows was not living to hear of the crowning incident in her husband's successful career.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER, KT., C. S. I.

SIR JEHANGHIER COWASJEE JEHANGHIER, KT.

Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, Kt., C. S. I.

The late Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier was born in Bombay on May 24, 1824, in a house in Cowasjee Patel street which had belonged to his maternal grandfather, the great merchant, Dadysett.

Sir Cowasjee's ancestors came from Nowsaree to Bombay in the eighteenth century and they practically were the founders of the trade between India and China which laid the foundations of the prosperity of the Parsee community.

Sir Cowasjee acquired a slight knowledge of English at a school kept by Sergeant Sykes. At this time the Parsees were almost exclusively devoted to commercial pursuits and, consequently, the only object of education was to fit them for a business career. Fortunately for the future Knight his mother, Meherbai, was a lady of much force of character and possessed of a large amount of common sense and a wide knowledge of the world.

When fifteen years of age, Sir Cowasjee entered the employ of Messrs. Duncan Gibb & Co., as a godown keeper and, after acquiring some experience in that employ, he transferred his service to Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co., and after some years in that employ to Messrs. Gray & Co. We cannot do better than quote from the well known and able work on the life of Sir Cowasjee by his son and heir, the present Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier: "The probationary period of his commercial career lasted from his fifteenth to his twenty-fifth year and, in 1837, he was appointed guarantee broker to two European firms."

At the time of the opening of China to trade which followed the war of 1840 and the treaty of Nankin, the Parsees were the principal shipowners and shipbuilders of Bombay, and for the next twenty years they retained in their hands what was practically a monopoly of the China trade with Western India.

The introduction of steam vessels raised up formidable competitors in the shape of English capitalists, and Parsee enterprise was diverted in the direction of the great cotton industry upon which now mainly rests the prosperity of the Bombay Presidency. It is impossible to give a full account of Sir Cowasjee's business life and we feel certain that our readers would prefer that we should give a short history of his public life.

The first public position held by Sir Cowasjee was that of a Justice of the Peace, an office which, in all the great cities of the empire, is one of influence and responsibility. Shortly after this dignity being conferred upon him, he became a member of the Board of Conservancy and, in 1860, he was appointed Commissioner of Income Tax and discharged the difficult duties of the office alike to the satisfaction of Government and the public.

Sir Cowasjee was next offered a seat on the Bombay Legislature Council, but before his appointment was confirmed he was struck down by the grave malady which confined him to his house for the remainder of his life and thus effectually prevented him taking any active part in public life. In spite of this fact he continued to control his vast business affairs and it appeared to increase his desire to benefit his fellow men.

In May, 1871, he was created a companion of the Star of India, and in June, 1872, he was created Knight Bachelor. In response to an address of congratulation on his being knighted, Sir Cowasjee said "that he prayed that so long as the name of Readymoney may exist it shall always be found associated with loyalty and philanthropy."

As a philanthropist, Sir Cowasjee first came before the public of England by presenting the sum of £200 to the London Fever Hospital, in honor of the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his dangerous illness.

To give a detailed account of Sir Cowasjee's donations to various objects would occupy more space than is at our disposal, but we may mention: The Cowasjee Jehanghier Civil Hospital at Surat; the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier University Hall, toward which Sir Cowasjee contributed Rs. 100,000; the Poona Engineering College; the Strangers' Home Friend Society; Cowasjee Jehanghier Eye Hospital (this latter institution cost the donor Rs. 112,000); the Cowasjee Jehanghier Building of the Elphinstone College (Rs. 200,000); the Financial Association of India and China (Rs. 200,000); and the Lunatic Asylum and Garden in Hyderabad Sind. In addition to the foregoing, Sir Cowasjee endowed many other institutions and dispensaries and the amount given away by him in his lifetime and known to the public, exceeded the vast sum of Rs. 14,00,000, or, in sterling, over £150,000. Sir Cowasjee, in addition to the foregoing vast sum, gave large sums of which the public knew nothing. It may safely be said that no deserving poor person ever applied to him in vain for assistance or relief.

Sir Cowasjee died in July, 1878, having been confined to his house for fourteen years with rheumatic gout.

Of him it may be said that he was one of the first natives of India who realized that the possessor of great wealth is, after all, only a trustee of it for his fellow men, and he was one of the first of those native gentlemen whose names will go down to remote posterity as a liberal catholic-minded and benevolent citizen of the great city of Bombay.

Sir Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier, Kt.

Sir Jehanghier was born at Bombay in 1852 and is the grandson of Mr. Heerjee Jehanghier Readymoney, the eldest brother of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, Kt. C. I. E. This gentleman, having no children, adopted the subject of our sketch and, on the death of first Sir Cowasjee, in 1878, left the bulk of his property to Sir Jehanghier.

Sir J. C. Jehanghier was educated at the Bombay Proprietary High School and subsequently at the Elphinstone College. He visited England and the Continent for the first time in 1884 and again in 1888, 1893 and 1895, and on the occasion of his last visit had the honor of being created a Knight Bachelor of the United Kingdom. He had the honor of receiving the order of Knighthood direct from Her Majesty's hands. Amongst others knighted on the same day were such distinguished men as Sir Henry Irving, Sir Walter Besant and Sir William Howard Russell, the great war correspondent. On Sir Jehanghier's return to Bombay, toward the end of 1895, he and his charming wife received a most cordial welcome from all classes of English and native society. He was entertained at a banquet over which Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., presided, and which was attended by Sir Charles Farran, Kt., Chief Justice of Bombay, the Honorable H. M. Birdwood, I. C. S., and all the Puisne Judges of the High Court; Dr. Pollen, Collector of Bombay, and other leading personages of the city.

Sir Jehanghier, on this occasion, in replying to the toast of his health which had been proposed by the Chairman, said:

"Gentlemen, you must not expect me to make a speech for I am neither a lawyer nor a politician, yet I yield to none in my loyalty to the British Crown, for I thoroughly appreciate the blessings which we enjoy under British rule and I have very strong faith in the sense of justice of the British Government and the British Nation."

During Sir Jehanghier's visit to England he donated the sum of Rs. 2,00,000 for the erection of the Readymoney wing of the Imperial Institute and had the honor of being present at the opening, by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Herschell, who, in his speech on the occasion, alluded to Mr. Jehanghier's magnificent gift.

The *London Daily News* of June 3, 1895, in its report of the opening ceremony says: "All eyes were turned on the beautiful picturesque figure of an Indian lady who accompanied Lady Herschell. The stranger wore a garment of pale green gauze thickly sprinkled with gold ornaments, forming headcovering, shawl and skirt. Her bodice of light blue silk, with a flower pattern of darker blue could only be seen now and then under the gauze. The large diamond ear-rings, costly bracelets, and great diamond brooches that she wore filled the other ladies with admiration. She was an Eastern beauty of the highest type. Some whispered that she was an Indian princess. They were mistaken, but she was a person of some importance, for her husband, Mr. J. Cowasjee Jehanghier of Bombay, had given the £10,500 by means of which the new hall had been built and the conference room decorated."

Sir Jehanghier married the lady referred to in 1876. She is the daughter of the late Ardashier Hormusji Wadia, Esq., of Lowjee Castle, Bombay, and has issue one son and two daughters.

The Late Sir Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Kt., C. S. I.

Sir Mungaldas was the head of the Kapol Bania Caste of Bombay and local representative of the Hindu community in all public matters and the first Hindu of Bombay to be knighted by Her Majesty the Queen. His ancestors arrived in Bombay some fifty years after the English took possession of the island. They came from Ghogla, a village in the Island of Div in Kathiawar, and the family acquired vast wealth as the city prospered. Sir Mungaldas' grandfather is still remembered in local traditions, as a distinguished Bombay Sett, and his father, Sett Nathoobhoy Ramdas, left a fortune in landed estates and houses. Sir Mungaldas was born on October 15, 1832. He studied English at Mr. Mainwaring's school, after which he engaged a private tutor and took lessons during his leisure hours. At the age of eighteen he received his paternal estates from his guardians, and managed them so well that he became one of the largest land-owners in Bombay before his death. He abstained from speculating in shares and cotton, and built up his fortune by good management. He soon became known as a Hindu reformer of an entirely new school at the time. When but twenty years of age he assisted in establishing the Hindu Girls' School in Bombay, founded under the patronage of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society. He became a member of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and of the Geographical Society. He was a Justice of the Peace, and a commissioner of income tax. In 1863, he founded a Traveling Fellowship for Hindu Graduates in the University of Bombay. He founded a charitable dispensary at Kalyan, and built a separate ward for helpless Hindu women in the David Sassoon Infirm Asylum at Poona. In 1866, he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, and re-elected three times in succession—a very unusual honor. He was compelled to resign, owing to bad health, in 1874. Government recognized his services in the following words, in a letter to Sir Mungaldas: "Government cannot allow your prolonged connection with the Legislative Council to come to a close without expressing the strong sense it entertains of the attention to business and devotion to the interests of the public by which your career has been strongly marked." In 1867, he revived the Bombay Association, which was then in a dormant state, and was appointed president of that political body. On the first of May, 1872, His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, at that time Governor of Bombay, presented Sir Mungaldas with the insignia of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India at Government House, Parell. In presenting the insignia, His Excellency spoke as follows:

"Mr. Mungaldas—When I received Her Majesty's commission to recommend to her such gentlemen as I thought were deserving of the honor of becoming Companions of the Order of the Star of India, it was with the greatest satisfaction that I submitted your name to Her Majesty, and that I learned that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to accept it. The independence of character displayed by you and the eagerness to serve your fellow-citizens in every manner had proved you to be worthy of this honor, and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I present the insignia, and I hope you will be long spared to wear them."

The *Illustrated London News* published a portrait of Sir Mungaldas in 1875, and the Prince of Wales presented him with a silver medal as a token of His Highness' visit to India. Sir Mungaldas gave large sums to public charity in his lifetime, and if we add the amount spent to perpetuate his memory since his death, we have a grand total of Rs. 4,80,657.

THE LATE SIR MUNGALDAS NATHUBHOY, KT., C. S. I.

The Parsee High Priest of Bombay, the Punjab and Aden.

Dastur Dr. Jamaspji Minocherji Jamaspasa, M.A., Ph.D. (Tubin), D.C.L. (Oxon). is the son of Dastur Minocherji Edalji, and was born at Bombay in the year 1829. He received the early portion of his education in a Vernacular School, and afterward became a scholar in the Robert Money School. His instructions, in the tenets of the Zoroastrian religion and its literature, were imparted by his father and grandfather. At the age of twenty-one he began the study of the Pehlvi language, and later on he took up Persian, under a learned Iranian Parsee, and a Moghul Munshi. He began life as a religious teacher in the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution. A class for imparting religious instruction was opened under him, in connection with the Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Cama's Charitable Vernacular School; in both of which institutions he continued to teach until his father's death, which occurred in 1861. In the Uthamna, or third day's ceremony after that sad event, the priestly community presented the Dastoor with an address and a shawl, and appointed him Dastur, or High Priest, in place of his deceased relative. This office he has ever filled in the most creditable manner possible, and he has labored zealously and untiringly in spreading a knowledge of the Zoroastrian religion among his co-religionists. He has published a number of books of importance, which prove him to be as proficient in the knowledge of literature and religion of his people as his illustrious ancestors were. In 1886 he published a translation of the Kennary Pehlvi Inscription, from a transcript on plaster of Paris taken by the late Dr. Bhau Daji. His Pehlvi Dictionary has attracted considerable attention among the Savants of Europe. Four parts of it have already been published, and it will be completed in five or six parts. The compilation of this work has been a most intricate and difficult task, but, with the indefatigable zeal and untiring energy that are characteristic of the Dastur, he has, thus far, overcome all difficulties, and hopes, some day, to present the result of his labors in a complete form to the public.

In 1881 his translation of the Saddar-i-Behr-i-Tawil, in Guzerati, was published. This work is peculiarly useful to the students of the Zoroastrian religion and its literature, as it contains copious notes explaining the terms and usages peculiar to that religion. There was a great demand among the Parsees for a corrected and enlarged edition of the Khordeh-Avesta, or Book of Common Prayer, and in 1873 the Dastur supplied this want. He is the author of several poems in the Pehlvi language. He presented an address, in Pehlvi Verse, to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his visit to Bombay in 1875, and another in the Avesta language to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870. Since the publication of the first part of his Pehlvi Dictionary, he has come in contact with many well-known European scholars and Orientalists. He was honored by an invitation to the Congress of Orientalists in Europe, and he sent his valuable essay, entitled "Mazda-Ahura-Mazda and Ahura," to the Congress held at Leyden in 1883.

On account of his proficiency in the Pehlvi literature the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Tübingen conferred upon him in 1884 the honorary degrees of M.A. and Ph D As he is the only one of the Parsee community, who possesses these degrees, his co-religionists, naturally, are gratified to see him enjoy honors. He is a member of several learned societies, and president of several religious associations. In 1886 he was elected a member of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; in 1876 he was nominated by the Bombay Government a Fellow of the University, and in 1883 he was made a member of the German Oriental Society. In 1889 he was elected an honorary member of the American Oriental Society and in the same year the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degrees of D. C. L.

DASTUR DR. JAMASPJI MINOCHERJI JAMASPASA, M. A., PH.D. (TÜBIN), D. D. L. (OXON).

The Parsee High Priest of the Deccan.

Shams-Ul-Ulma Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dastoor Hoshang Jamasp, Ph. D., High Priest of the Parsees in the Deccan, is the sixth son of Dastoor Jamasp and Buchiaijee, and was born at Naosari on the twenty-sixth of April, 1833. He studied under his learned father, and at the age of thirteen had made creditable progress in the study of the Zend-Avasta Pehlvi and Persian languages. Having qualified for the priesthood, he joined that noble profession, in which his forefathers had acquired no ordinary amount of distinction and fame. After his father's death in 1846, he went to Hyderabad (Deccan) with his elder brother, who had succeeded his father as the High Priest of the Deccan, and there pursued his spiritual and secular studies under the tuition of his brother, and distinguished Mohammedan Moulvis. During the eight or nine years spent in Hyderabad he mastered the Zend, Pehlvi, Pazend, Arabic, Persian and Urdu languages, and, returning to Poona when about twenty-one years of age, he devoted himself to the study of Sanskrit and Maharatti under some of the most renowned pundits of Poona. At the same time he acquired an intimate knowledge of English. He commenced the study of Latin, German and Hebrew, and has made himself familiar with twelve different languages, not to mention Guzeratti, which he speaks and writes fluently. He has received distinctions from the Government of India, the Emperor of Austria and the Philosophical Faculty of Vienna. His linguistic attainments were highly spoken of by Dr. Haug, who, in his preface to the Zend-Pehlvi Glossary testified to the Dastoor's acquirements in the following complimentary terms: "Dastoor Hoshangjee, a young Parsee scholar of great ability, who possesses an excellent knowledge of several languages, principally of Pehlvi and Persian, and of their whole traditional literature, is the younger brother of Dastoor Nosherwanjee Jamaspjee, the High Priest of the Parsees in the Deccan." The Dastoor visited the Berars where he was appointed assistant Inam Commissioner, which post he filled till the department was abolished. He refused an appointment in the Police Department and returned to Poona just before the Mutiny. During that troublesome period his knowledge of Persian and Urdu was of great assistance to Government in discovering and interpreting treasonable correspondence, and though his life was often threatened, he heeded not personal danger. In 1859 Dastoor Hoshang was selected for the distinguished office of High Priest of the Parsees in Malwa. He took up his headquarters at Mhow, and, for five years, worked with zeal in discharge of his ecclesiastical duties. In 1864-65 the Dastoor was appointed to edit, annotate, translate and publish old manuscript works in Zend, Pazend and Pehlvi on the Zoroastrian religion. In this capacity his labor has been of the highest importance to Zend and Pehlvi literature, as he has been able to place before the savants of Europe works which had hitherto been inaccessible to them. His published works, namely, the "Zend Pehlvi Glossary," the "Book of Ardaviraf," the "Glossary to the Book of Ardaviraf," the "Pehlvi-Pazend Glossary" and "Shikund Gumani," have won a wide reputation in learned circles, and philosophical knowledge, critical acumen and scientific method displayed in them have elicited much admiration. Besides these works the Dastoor has prepared, compiled and collected editions of the "Vendidad," Zend and Pehlvi with Glossary and Notes," "Yesna, Zend and Pehlvi with Glossary and Notes," and "Khordeh Avasta." He has also compiled a complete glossary of Pazend words occurring in extant Pazend prayers. In 1874 Government appointed the Dastoor an assistant professor of Oriental languages, in addition to his duties as an editor and commentator of the old Zoroastrian Scriptures, and in 1884 raised him to the status of a Persian professor in the Deccan College. In 1884 the Parsee community elected him to succeed his eldest brother as the High Priest of the Deccan and Malwa. From 1877 to 1884 the Dastoor was examiner in Persian to the University of Bombay, and during the same period he held a seat in the Poona Municipality. The Dastoor's acknowledged proficiency in Oriental learning has induced several European scholars and savants to seek interviews with him with the object of deriving information on important points connected with the Parsee theology, tradition, ceremonials and customs. In 1865 he was appointed a Fellow of the University of Bombay, and the Government offered to make him a Justice of the Peace, provided he fixed his residence in Bombay. On the establishment of the Parsee Matrimonial Court he was selected as a delegate, which office he still holds. When the Government of India, in 1878, conferred on him the title of Khan Bahadur he received addresses of congratulation from the Parsee community of Poona, Mhow, Neemuch, Indore, Hyderabad, Berar and the central provinces, as well as valuable presents in the shape of shawls, a valuable gold watch and a handsome silver tea-set. In 1884 Dastoor Hoshang was created a first-class Sirdar, and was presented with a dress of honor by the agent for Sirdars in the annual birthday Durbar. In 1886, His Imperial Majesty Francis Joseph I., of Austria, was pleased to confer upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He was made a Shams-Ul-Ulma by the Government of India—a title created at his suggestion, for the Parsees, to commemorate the jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, and on his retirement, Government issued the following resolution: "The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to inform Shams-Ul-Ulma Sardar Khan Bahadur Hoshangji Jamasp Dastoor that the Governor in Council appreciates the loss which the educational service has suffered from his retirement from the Deccan College, and the valuable services rendered by him to scholarship during his connection with the Deccan College." The Dastoor has three sons. The eldest, Asa, is in the Nizam's service, while the second, Khan Bahadur Firoze, is a Master of Arts, and is Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; and Meher, the youngest, is a Bachelor of Arts and Executive Officer of Poona.

SHAMS-UL-ULMA SIRDAR KHAN BAHADUR DASTOOR HOSHANG JAMASP, PH.D.

Dustoor Bymunjee Jamaspjee, C. I. E.

The subject of these memoirs comes from a noble family who settled in Western India. The founder was Dustoor Jamasp Asa, of Naosari, a thriving town of Guzerat. His ancestors were known for their proficiency in religious lore, one distinguished member being specially recognized by the Emperor of Delhi. Mr. Bymunjee was born in Naosari on the eighth of February, 1825. He was the third son of Dustoor Jamasp, High Priest of the Parsees in the Deccan, under whose tuition Mr. Bymunjee qualified himself for the same profession, and as officiating High Priest, won the esteem of all. But nature had meant him for other duties, and he joined the British service. The administration of Berar had just been taken over by the British from the Nizam, and Mr. Bymunjee was appointed a Teshildar in 1853. Before long, by his sterling worth and intelligence he rose to successive responsible appointments and finally officiated as Deputy Commissioner, an honor then for the first time conferred on a native. The changes effected under British rule in misgoverned Berar were largely due to the example of Mr. Bymunjee, who commanded the sympathy of the native population so thoroughly that he was instrumental in carrying out the policy of the newly-established rule. Riots between Hindus and Mohamedans are a source of anxiety to Government, and Mr. Bymunjee often distinguished himself by quelling feuds between these communities by his wonderful command over the affections of the rioters, who had implicit faith in him. He also won laurels in 1857 during the mutiny. When grave apprehensions were entertained in Berar, and many were suspected of treachery, Mr. Bymunjee, then in charge of Elichpur, worked heart and soul for his masters, and, at the risk of his life, procured intelligence of the movements of the insurgents. When Tantia Topee threatened an attack, 1858, Mr. Bymunjee gave the alarm and assisted Major Hare and Captain Davies by dissuading the people from joining the rebels. When the British struggled desperately with the Rohillas, at Chichamha, in 1859, it was Mr. Bymunjee's presence of mind and fertility of resources that turned the tide. The men were exhausted and the issue depended on an adequate supply of provisions. Mr. Bymunjee, with remarkable coolness, heeded not the enemy's fire, but procured abundant supplies. When Col. Hoseason's horse was shot under him, Mr. Bymunjee showed great self-possession in promptly carrying him to a place of safety. He also assisted in removing Captain McKinon, who had been mortally wounded, from the field. The same intrepidity was displayed in the capture of the rebels, in recognition of which exceptional services Mr. Bymunjee was decorated with a C. I. E. His quasi military duties did not prevent Mr. Bymunjee from attending to his civic duties. He established marts, constructed roads, erected rest-houses, improved old methods of cultivation, and thus materially contributed to the agricultural and commercial prosperity of Berar. To him is due the advancement of the cotton trade, as shown by the testimony of the Cotton Commissioner. In the great famine in 1877, he adopted such energetic measures that his aid was highly spoken of by Government. He retired in 1882, and, in consequence of the proofs of his loyal attachment to British interests, Government increased his pension by 1000 rupees yearly. He was also appreciated by the public, as is shown by the spontaneous demonstrations held in his honor. Not only the commissioned officers, but the commissioner himself, joined in a demonstration, and presented Mr. Bymunjee with a valuable casket. The people remember to this day their benefactor "Bhaisahab," the affectionate name by which Mr. Bymunjee is known.

DUSTOOR BYMUNJEE JAMASPJEE, C. I. E.

Dustoor Eduljee Byramjee.

Mr. Eduljee Byramjee Dustoor was a scion of the highly-respected and influential Dustoor family of Poona. His uncle, Dustoor Nosherwanjee Jamaspjee, the High Priest of the Parsees in the Deccan and Malwa, was accorded the title of Khan Bahadur, by the British Government, for his distinguished services during the Mutiny. He also enjoyed the rank of a first-class Sirdar in the Deccan. Mr. Eduljee's father, Dustoor Byramjee Jamaspjee, C. I. E., is a retired officer of Berar, where he was an Assistant Commissioner, and where he was universally esteemed as an able and popular Government Official. Mr. Eduljee was born in Poona on the fourth of March, 1854. After a thorough sacerdotal training under his uncle, Dustoor Nosherwanjee, and having qualified for the priestly profession, by having obtained the Navar and Maratab degree in Navsari, the headquarters of the Parsee priesthood in Guzerat, he commenced his early secular studies in the Akola High School, and subsequently finished his education in the Proprietary School, Bombay. He joined the public services in Berar, on the first of July, 1876, as an attaché to the Resident at Hyderabad (Deccan), to which post he was appointed by the Government of India on the recommendation of the then Resident, Sir Richard Meade. Having passed the Lower and Higher Standard Departmental Examinations he entered government service, as a third-class Assistant Commissioner in 1886, and by degrees he rose to the highest rank to which he could aspire. From 1889 to 1875 he was an Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad. He was the first Parsee to obtain this appointment, and in addition to the important duties connected with this office, he discharged the functions of a District Judge and Superintendent of Jails. He was appointed Deputy Commissioner on the fourteenth of October, 1895, and transferred to Berar as Joint Session Judge. After being appointed Deputy Commissioner of the second class on the nineteenth of March, he took charge of the Akola District as Deputy Commissioner on the first of May, 1896, but a premature and sudden death put an end to his successful career on the twenty-eighth of May, 1896. At the time of his death arrangements had been completed for the loan of his services to the Government of H. H. the Nizam, under which government Mr. Eduljee would have occupied a very high and important post. Mr. Eduljee was an able and energetic officer, thoroughly conscientious in the discharge of his duties. He won golden opinions, both from his official superiors and the general public, by the efficient manner in which he performed his duties and by the amiability of his disposition. His judicial experience was considerable, and his judgments were always regarded as sound and carefully thought out. In social intercourse he was so affable and unassuming that he had acquired a wide popularity with all with whom he came in contact, and it was owing to this popularity from the time he entered the Berar Commission till his death, that he was a member of the European Clubs at Akola and Amraoti and the Parsee Club and Buzum-e-Behram of Hyderabad and Poona. On his transfer from the post of Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad he received quite an ovation from the public. A large evening party was held at the Sultan Bagh in his honor, in which Hindus, Mohammedans, Europeans, and Parsees all cordially joined, and several dinners and entertainments were given to him by his numerous friends and admirers. The Secunderabad and Hyderabad railway stations were crowded on his departure, and he was liberally loaded with garlands and bouquets of flowers. The marks of respect shown on this occasion were surpassed by those exhibited when the mournful news of his death was announced. There was a wide-spread feeling of sorrow and regret wherever the deceased was known, and telegrams and letters of condolence came pouring in upon his aged father, each expressing a high opinion of the good qualities of head and heart possessed by Mr. Eduljee. Among those who offered their sympathy to the bereaved family were the Resident at Hyderabad, the Prime Minister to H. H. the Nizam, Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.; Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., and other dignitaries and high officials of State. The funeral, which took place at Akola, was attended by upward of five thousand people, officials and non-officials of all castes and creeds. All public offices and the shops in that town were closed for the day, and the Cantonment's [illegible]agistrate's Court at Secunderabad was closed when intimation of the sad event was receive[illegible]. The friends and admirers of the deceased in Secunderabad and Hyderabad held a meeti[illegible] perpetuate his memory, and a large sum of money has already been subscribed for the purpose. Mr. Eduljee leaves behind him a young widow, who is a daughter of the late Dustoor Ruttonjee Jamaspjee, a distinguished officer, who had served in Berar and under H. H. the Nizam's government. He also leaves two sons and four daughters, the eldest son being only about fourteen years of age.

DUSTOOR EDULJEE BYRAMJEE.

JAGMOHANDAS VANDRAVANDIS BHAISETT, ESQUIRE, J. P.

Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett, Esquire, J. P.

Mr. Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett, is a leading citizen of Bombay, a banker and merchant, and the Seth, or Headman, in all social matters, of the Dasa Parvad Banias of Bombay. He is also a Justice of the Peace and councillor of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He was born in 1867, and is, therefore, still a young man, and we hope, with many years of public usefulness before him. Mr. Bhaisett's great great great grandfather came from Cambay and settled in Bombay about one hundred and sixty years ago. He amassed a large fortune by trading with Mocha, Jeddah and Aden, and was the first to be appointed to the highly respected office of Seth, or Headman, of his community, which office has since become hereditary in the family. Mr. Vandravandas, Mr. Bhaisett's father, was a Justice of the Peace and a grand juror of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay. He was an enterprising and shrewd merchant, who traded chiefly in opium, and amassed great wealth. Mr. Bhaisett was born on the twenty-seventh day of April, 1867, when his father was 52 years of age. His mother died eighteen months after his birth, and his father followed her in as many more months, leaving him an orphan at the tender age of three years. He was brought up by the executors and trustees of his father's will, and was sent to school in 1872, where he remained till he passed the matriculation examination of the Bombay University in 1884. The only interruption to his studies was caused in 1879, when, at the age of twelve, in fulfilment of a family vow, he was taken on a pilgrimage to the leading shrines and holy places in Upper India. To his observing young mind this tour, apart from its religious aspect, opened a large field for the observation of nature, art and men. Mr. Bhaisett was greatly impressed by what he saw during his travels, and the trip laid the foundation of his cultivated habits and created in him a thirst for knowledge. After passing his examinations, he did not, like the majority of Bania youths, go into trade or business, but continued his studies at the Elphinstone and St. Xavier's Colleges. Early in 1888 he attained his majority, and the cares of his estate compelled him to give up his collegiate career. He assumed charge of his father's estate, and the headmanship of his community. His caste-members marked the occasion by presenting him with an address and a shawl, and he opened a charity fund for educating the poor boys, and maintaining the destitute widows of his community. Early the next year, after fitting himself by studying political and public questions, he entered public life on election to a seat on the Bombay Municipal Corporation as a representative of the rate-payers of his ward. His nomination was proposed by a no less distinguished personage than the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy Knight, C. S. I., who took a personal interest in his welfare and greatly influenced the formation of his character. The end of the year witnessed the fifth meeting at Bombay, of the Indian National Congress. The Bombay meeting of 1889 was presided over by Sir William Wedderburn, M. P., and Mr Bhaisett took a prominent part in the organization of the Bombay gathering, and was a member of its reception committee. He had also attended a previous meeting of the Congress and went to Nagpore, Allahabad and Madras for three of its subsequent sittings. Early the next year he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and subsequently a special juror. The Government of Bombay had, for some time, contemplated a measure for introducing village sanitation in the rural parts of the Presidency, with a view to improve the village surroundings and secure the benefits of an uncontaminated water supply. Mr. Bhaisett, who had studied this important question, submitted a representation to the authorities that such legislation was desirable, but that it should be of permissive character, and that Government should grant funds for the purpose, in order that no further burden of special taxation might fall upon the ryots. Later in the year, an unfortunate event afforded him an occasion of remembering Cambay, his old ancestral home. Agrarian disturbances had broken out there, chiefly owing to oppression and harassing taxation, and were put down by British troops. Mr. Bhaisett immediately called a meeting in Bombay for the relief of these Cambay sufferers. A committee was appointed, and a memorial was submitted to Government, over his signature, as chairman of the meeting, and he personally went to Cambay to help the needy and to acquaint himself with the causes of the disturbances and the extent of the sufferings. As the Government of Bombay would not publish the papers, Mr. Bhaisett arranged for their publication through the House of Commons. With the kind co-operation of Mr. Burt, M. P., a Cambay Parliamentary Blue-book was issued, and the reports and documents published showed deplorable maladministration. Several of the sufferers had fallen into the clutches of the law, and had been sentenced to long terms of punishment. Mr. Bhaisett knew that they were neither felons nor habitual criminals and decided to try and secure their release. At his request Mr Burt, M. P., submitted a petition to the Secretary of State for India, and the poor convicts were released and restored to their homes. Mr. Bhaisett's civic work in the corporation soon occupied much of his attention. The municipal authorities had proposed certain building by-laws with the object of putting down "jerry" building and other unsubstantial structures, but the proposed laws were found to be very stringent, and the rate-payers of Bombay submitted a memorial to the corporation on the matter. Mr. Bhaisett took up the question, consulted engineers and experts at his own cost, and with their professional help and the co-operation of his friends in the corporation, important amendments were made, and the bye-laws, before being passed, were shorn of much of their original harshness. His efforts in this important question found a fitting recognition at the hands of his constituents, who, at the general triennial election of 1892, returned him at the head of the poll in his ward, with the largest number of votes recorded for any candidate in the city. In this year two questions of social importance occupied public attention and Mr. Bhaisett took a prominent part in the discussion of both of them. One was known as the Age of Consent bill, which was a measure proposed by the Government of India to put down early consummation of marriages. There was great opposition to the bill, as it was thought to be but the thin end of the wedge to undermine the religious and social customs of the people. Many advanced thinkers knew that the object of the bill was humane, and that, unless Government put down the evil by legislation, there was little chance of Hindu society acting in the matter. Mr. Bhaisett, with his advanced views on social questions, sided with the minority, who held a meeting in Bombay in favor of the bill, which was finally passed by the Government of India. The other measure was a proposal for constituting a Mahajan or representative assembly of the different Bania castes in Bombay. There are about sixty of these castes, each having its own rules and regulations in respect of caste questions. There was an old Mahajan supposed to govern these different castes, but it had grown effete and had no representative basis. It was generally felt that the time had arrived to constitute a proper representative assembly capable of dealing with questions affecting social matters Mr. Bhaisett heartily assisted in the movement, and a general meeting of delegates from the various Bania castes was held. Mr. Bhaisett was elected president of the meeting, and, though the question was not finally decided there, it has advanced a stage, and it is expected that, after a few years, such a representative assembly or Mahajan of the Bania community will be *au fait accompli*. In August, 1895, Mr. Bhaisett performed, at his residence, a Vedic religious ceremonial called the Ati-Rudra sacrifice. This is a Vedic ceremony of great antiquarian interest, but it is seldom performed on account of the expense. It is celebrated in honor of the Vedic deity Rudra, whom Hindus held in high respect. The sacrifice lasted for eight days, during which Vedic Mantras were recited by about eighty Brahmins versed in Vedic hymns. Hundreds of worshipers daily attended the ceremony, and Dr. James Campbell, C. I. E., the Collector of Bombay, was one of the distinguished visitors. In 1893, Mr. Bhaisett set out on a second tour through Upper India, where he visited almost all the leading cities and centres of art, and added greatly to his knowledge of the country. In June, 1894, the Court Circular honored him by publishing a sketch of his life, accompanied by his portrait. In 1895, Mr. Bhaisett was once more at the municipal elections returned at the head of the poll. Later in the year he went on a tour through the southern Mahratta country. In addition to his native banking firm Mr. Bhaisett has an import house dealing with Great Britain and the Continent. He is modest and shy in disposition, and has inherited the genial, amiable and charitable disposition of his family. He subscribes liberally to local charities. Several years ago he offered Rs. 2000 for establishing a charitable dispensary for women and children in his ward, but owing to the question of a further amount for endowment, the matter did not assume a practical shape He has a taste for art and music, and is fond of home reading, having a large and select library of his own. He is a member of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, as well as of the Bombay Art, Natural History and Anthropological Societies. Our portrait is from an excellent photograph of Mr. Bhaisett by Bhedwar.

The Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, Barrister-at-Law, Indian Civil Service, M. A., LL. D., C. S. I.

The name of Birdwood is one of the best known and respected in Western India. The subject of our sketch is the son of the late General Christopher Birdwood and of Lydia, eldest daughter of the late Reverend Joseph Taylor of the London Missionary Society's Mission at Belgaum. He was born at Belgaum on the twenty-ninth of May, 1837. Four of General Birdwood's sons entered the Indian Service, and Sir George C. M. Birdwood, Kt., C. S. I., K. C. I. E., M. D., was knighted in recognition of various important public services rendered in Bombay, and his successful efforts to promote a wider knowledge, in England, of the industrial arts of India. Mr. H. M. Birdwood was educated at the Plymouth New Grammar School, at Mount Radford School, Exeter, and at Edinburgh and Cambridge Universities. He matriculated at Edinburgh in November, 1851, and attended lectures in the Faculty of Arts for three years. During the same period he attended the late Professor Balfour's lectures on botany. He was Gold Medallist in the late Professor Kelland's second class in mathematics in 1852-53, and divided the gold medal in the highest class in 1853-54. In October 1854, he entered St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and graduated as twenty-third wrangler in the mathematical tripos in 1858. He also, in this year, was placed in the second class in the natural science tripos. He subsequently took the degrees of M. A. and LL. M. In 1889 he took the degree of LL. D., and was called to the Bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn. He became a Fellow of his college on the Perne Foundation in June 1858, and in the same month was successful in the open competition for the Indian Civil Service, being eighteenth on the list, and at the final examination, held before the close of the year, Mr. Birdwood was placed eleventh, and was appointed to the Bengal Presidency, but subsequently, on application, he was transferred to the Bombay Civil Service. In 1859, Mr. Birdwood went to Thana as Assistant Collector, and was subsequently transferred to Broach, Surat and Ahmedabad respectively, in a similar capacity.

Mr. Birdwood's long connection with the educational institutions of the Bombay Presidency dates from 1859. He was appointed Examiner in Mathematics for the Senior Scholarships Examinations of the Elphinstone College in that year, and also Examiner at the first examination held by the University, and he acted in this capacity on several occasions until 1869. In 1863, Mr. Birdwood was appointed a Fellow of the University, and has repeatedly held office as a Syndic. In 1868, he was elected Dean of the Faculty of Arts, in succession to the late Rev. Dr. John Wilson, and he again held the same office in 1880 and in 1888. In 1891 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor, and presided, as such, in 1891 and 1892 at the annual convocation of the Senate for conferring degrees. Mr. Birdwood also rendered service to the University by carrying through the Senate the bill proposed by Sir Raymond West for amending the constitution of the University. The bill, it is believed, was submitted to Government with a view to its adoption by the Legislature, but it has not yet become law.

In 1863, Mr. Birdwood was appointed Under Secretary to Government in the judicial, political and educational departments, and Secretary to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, and in 1866 he was appointed, by Sir Bartle Frere's government, to be first Political Assistant in Kathiawar, and under the Political Agent, Colonel Keatinge, V. C., he helped to introduce into that province many needed reforms. On his leaving Kathiawar the chiefs of the Jhaiawar Prant founded a library at Wadhwan and named it after him. In 1867, Mr. Birdwood returned to Bombay as Acting Registrar of the High Court, and in 1871 he went to Ratnagiri as judge, and continued in that post until 1873, when he went to Surat, where, as at Ratnagiri, he was called upon to

THE HON. MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE, M. A., LL. D., C. S. I.

adjudicate in many cases in which the working of the Revenue Survey Department was called into question. In a suit brought by the Khot of the village of Kolbundre against the Government, which was defended vigorously, Mr. Birdwood found for the plaintiff, and set aside the Survey Settlement introduced into that village. An appeal was filed against the decision in the High Court but was not prosecuted. Inquiries were, however, made into the working of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Act of 1865, with the result that, in 1880, a new act was passed with a view to a final settlement of several difficult matters connected with the Khoti tenure in the Ratnagiri district. In 1880, whilst Judge of Thana, Mr. Birdwood was entrusted, by Government, with the task of enquiring into a charge of murder, brought against Chundra Sanji, a son of the chief of Chota Oodeypore.

His decision, that Chundra Sanji was not proved to be guilty of murder, or of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, was upheld by the Bombay Government, and subsequently by the Viceroy in Council, who, in agreeing with the Bombay Government in adopting Mr. Birdwood's decision, further acknowledged the "tact, ability and impartiality" shown by him in conducting the investigation. In January, 1881, Mr. Birdwood acted, for a few weeks, as judge of the Bombay High Court, and on the twentieth of February, in the same year, he was appointed Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sadar Court of Sind. He devoted some of his spare time at Karachee to the improvement of the public gardens and also joined the volunteer movement, serving for some time in the ranks of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, in which he subsequently obtained a commission as lieutenant, which he resigned on leaving Karachee for Bombay. In May 1883, and in March and June 1884, Mr. Birdwood again acted as a judge of the High Court, and in January 1885, he was permanently appointed to that position, and continued to hold it until April 1892, when he became a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, and this position he still retains. He has for many years been a member of the Natural History Society of Bombay, and has been Chairman of the Committee of the Botanical Section and has contributed to the Society's journal catalogues of the flora of Matheran and Mahableshwar. Mr. Birdwood edited Volumes IV and V of the series of "Acts and Regulations in Force in the Bombay Presidency," commonly known as "West Code," and joined Mr. Justice Parsons in editing Volumes VI to XI of the same series. He was also a member of the Advisory Committee for disputed spellings and pronunciations, whose assistance was invited by the editors of the Standard Dictionary of the English Language, recently published by Messrs. Funk and Wagnalls of New York. In 1892 Mr. Birdwood was created a Companion of the Order of the Star of India. He married, in January 1861, Marian Edith Sidonie, eldest daughter of the late Surgeon-Major Elijah George Halhed Impey, of the Bombay Medical Service, and at one time Postmaster-General of the Bombay Presidency. Three of Mr. Birdwood's sons are serving in the Indian army. His daughter is married to Captain R. C. O. Stuart, R. A., who is also serving in India.

RAO BAHADUR VISHNU MORESHWAR BHIDE, OF POONA.

Budruddin Abdulla Koor, Esquire, J. P.

Mr. Budruddin was born in Bombay on the twenty-fifth March, 1865, and is the son of Mr. Abdulla Allysaheb Koor, who is well known for his large investments in landed property. Mr. Budruddin is a Sunnee Mohammedan, and belongs to a highly respectable family, which came to India from Arabia centuries ago. We may add that fully ninety-five per cent of the Mohammedans of India are Sunnees. Mr. Budruddin's grandfather belonged to the army medical service and served under General Macnaughten in the Afghan war of 1839-40. He was educated at the Elphinstone High School, and after matriculating he completed his education at the Elphinstone College. He is familiar with the English, Persian, Arabic and several vernacular languages. In March, 1892, Mr. Budruddin was elected to a seat in the Municipal Corporation for Bhuleshwar Ward and still retains his seat, having been re-elected in 1895. Mr. Budruddin was also, in 1892, created a Justice of the Peace for the town and island of Bombay by Lord Harris's government when he received several addresses of congratulation. Amongst these was one from the members of the Oriental Progress Union, and the following passage from this address will show how Mr. Budruddin is esteemed by the people of Bombay: "The honor thus conferred upon you simultaneously by the electors of Bombay, and His Excellency the Governor, has been fully deserved by you, and it is a fitting recognition of the public sevices rendered by you, on behalf of the rate-payers of this city on various occasions, and we need hardly assure you on this occasion, that your election has given the highest gratification, not only to the Mohammedan community to which you belong, but also to many other communities who entertain a very high regard for you, and look upon you as one in whose hands they can put their interest with safety." This address is signed by Mr. D. R. Tata and Mr. Manmohandas Dayaldas—a Parsee and Hindu respectively. Mr. Budruddin is a very active corporator and takes great interest in all questions relating to the sanitation of Bombay. He is a member and auditor of the Anjuman-i-Islam Society, which is the leading Mohammedan body of Bombay; a director of several provident funds; a life-member of the Sayan Prasarak Mandila Society; a member of Council of the Presidency Association and honorary secretary to several Mohammedan schools. He has taken special interest in the annual conference of Moulvies, of India, which movement has for its object the social, religious and educational regeneration of India.

Mr. Budruddin takes a deep interest in the cause of the propagation of Islamism, and when Alexander Russell Webb, late American Consul at Manilla, Phillipine Islands, having embraced the faith of the Prophet, visited India with a view to securing aid for the work he proposed carrying on in the United States of America, having for its end the propagation of Mohammedan doctrines; Mr. Budruddin took the matter in hand and, with the aid of friends, remitted about 40,000 rupees to Mr. Webb. A journal issued by the American Society, known as the Moslem World, appears to be a very well edited paper. Mr. Webb is carrying on the work in the United States, as Mr. Quilliam, an English convert, carries it on England. Mr. Budruddin has delivered many lectures on religious, social, educational and literary subjects to various bodies in Bombay. During the Hindu and Mohammedan riots of 1893, Mr. Budruddin did much to quiet the mob and bring about a better understanding between the two great sections of the people of Bombay, and on the conclusion of the riots, he received addresses of thanks from the leaders of the various communities and also from the Kazi or leading Mohammedan Priest of Bombay, for his services in this connection. In one of these addresses the quotation from the Persian poet, Sadi, "reverence is commanded by wisdom not by years," was used, referring to Mr. Budruddin's adolescence. When His Highness the Shah Zada Nasrullah Khan, son of the Amir of Afghanistan, visited Bombay, en route to England, Mr. Budruddin was deputeed by many leading Mohammedans of Bombay to present

BUDRUDDIN ABDULLA KOOR, ESQUIRE, J. P.

an address of welcome to the prince, and he was honored by the present of a valuable Cashmere shawl from the Shah Zada. Mr. Budruddin takes a lively interest in the subject of primary education and he has done much to assist the cause. He has traveled extensively in India having visited most of the historic places, both Mohammedan and Hindu. Mr. Budruddin takes a keen interest in the Mecca Pilgrimage question and, after the convention of the interested powers which met in Paris had drawn up regulations for the control of pilgrims, Mr. Budruddin was entrusted by several of the leading Mohammedan societies of Bombay with the task of preparing memorials for presentation to His Excellency the Viceroy praying that the Government of India should not adopt the regulations in the form suggested by the convention. The memorials were duly prepared and presented, with the result that many of the obnoxious regulations were withdrawn. One of the regulations, however, passed by the Government of India relating to quarantine of pilgrims at Kamaran, appear to be radically bad from the reports of Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Weir, health officer of the port of Bombay, and Captains Hughes and Hardcastle, both commanders of pilgrim ships. Instead of minimizing the risk of disease when the pilgrims reach Jedda, there can be no doubt that the enforced delay of ten days at an unhealthy station like Kamaran, where the drinking water is bad, has an injurious effect on the general health of a shipload of people. Mr. Budruddin was called by Lord Brassey, the president of the Opium Commissioners, to give evidence before that body and, in answer to a question of the president, he expressed the opinion, that "the abuse of alcohol was a thousand times more harmful than the abuse of opium." The Commissioners' report on the whole opium question is well known, and was a great blow to the English fanatics who are always seeking to interfere in Indian matters which they do not and cannot possibly understand. The position taken up by the Earl of Roseberry, when Prime Minister of England, on the Armenian question, caused great anxiety to Mohammedan population of India, for, the Sultan of Turkey, being Khalif, or head of the Islamites, any action of England against Turkey would have been regarded, by Mohammedans, as a serious blow to their faith. Mr. Budruddin, by virtue of his commanding position in Bombay, was called upon by his co-religionists to express their views on the question and he attended many meetings, not only in Bombay, but also in many of the leading Mohammedan centres of India, and, by his calmness and moderation, he did much to lull the storm and strife in Mohammedan minds. Mr. Budruddin, in a letter to the "Times of India" of April 17, 1895, expressed his views on the whole question, and the predictions then made by him have been verified by subsequent events. The following passage which we quote from this letter, appears to us to put a very different aspect on the Armenian question to that held by the people in England, who are too often content to take the rabid statements made at Exeter Hall meetings as gospel:

"Sir:—It has been destined by Providence that for the last thirteen centuries Mohammedans have been the guardians of the holy places both of Christendom and Islam. The present Sultan is simply a successor to this continuous guardianship, and, apart from his civil and secular authority over the Ottoman Empire, he is also the Khalif or the head of the Mohammedan Church of the whole world. From millions of mosques throughout the world prayers are offered on Fridays and other national holidays by Mohammedan congregations for him and him alone. His position, therefore, as the head of the whole Islamic brotherhood in the four corners of the globe is simply unique, and it is therefore natural that any attack on his personal dignity is most keenly felt by the Mohammedan nations.

"For the past five centuries England has always been in harmony and alliance with Turkey, and the sudden departure from that policy by the present ministry naturally caused surprise and disappointment among the Indian Mohammedans. During the last two months public meetings of Mohammedans have been held at Calcutta, Delhi, Lahore, and other centres of Mohammedan populations, where some of the views put forth by me in this letter were expressed with great force, and all these meetings ended by recording their unreserved confidence in the impartial and tolerant administration of the present Sultan The general enthusiasm disclosed at these meetings and the strong opinions held by the masses have convinced me that the present ministry, in giving a death-blow to the wise policy of Lord Beaconsfield, has committed an egregious blunder, for there can be little doubt that, by cutting asunder the old bond of friendship and love between England and Turkey the British power is being undermined and England's prestige is being lowered in Asia and Africa. Judging by the aggrandizing policy of Russia in the past and her continuous aggressions in all directions of the Asiatic continent, Indian Mohammedans refuse to believe in the solidarity of the so-called Anglo-Russian alliance, notwithstanding all the demarcations on the Indian borderland. There is only one solution of this intricate problem, and that is an Anglo-Turco-Perso-Afghan alliance. To such an alliance will be naturally drawn the powers who have commenced to feel the colossal strength of Russia. It is indeed a pitiable sight that English statesmen are being so easily checkmated by those of Russia. Is it not clear, that, by the conquest of Armenia, Russia can easily take hold of the Euphrates delta and be able to maintain a fleet in the Arabian Sea? But why, the Russian Bear can afford to wait till the Trans-Siberian Railway is completed, and English statesmen are lulled into chimerical security for the safety of the Indian Empire by sweet words and perhaps sweeter promises. Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan, forced into a state of neutrality, will serve as a defensive wall rather for Russia, which can absorb them at leisure after she has dealt a blow to the British lion. The game is indeed deeply laid, and the Armenian question will never be solved without recourse to a continental war. But unfortunately England is so confident of her own success in the coming struggle that she cares for no allies, whether old or new, but is satisfied with Russia, whose present attitude has so far fascinated her that she puts implicit and blind confidence in her pledges.

"There has been a general revolution in Turkey during the past two decades ever since the present Sultan ascended the throne. In the restoration of financial credit, in the establishment of innumerable educational institutions, in the revival of letters, in opening out arteries of roads and railways throughout his vast empire, and by organizing a strong military force of about fifteen hundred thousand soldiers, Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan may indeed be styled a savior and a regenerator of his country. In fact, as Admiral Wood said the other day, Turkey was never so strong as she is to-day during the last two centuries. From such a sagacious, humane and civilized ruler oppression and cruelty should not even be suspected. I have not the least doubt that the Anglo-Saxon race, with its usual common sense and foresight, will feel the nature of the impending danger and raise its strong voice against the mistaken and the dangerous foreign policy of the present ministry. The Turkish Empire is the only field left open now for the profitable consumption of British goods in large quantities, and apart from political disadvantages, if the Porte shuts its door against the importation of English goods by prohibitive duties, English industry will really feel a strong shock in these days of hard competition. The strong voice of the sixty millions of Indian Mohammedans must certainly have considerable weight against the two millions of Armenians whose connections with England are far fetched and who will never be expected to present their breasts to the bullets of England's foes in times of danger. The English democracy, sir, is being misled on this point, and I am afraid that, if the question is not represented in its proper light, serious consequences must necessarily follow on account of the wrong impression produced on their minds."

Mr. Budruddin is one of the directors of the Indian Rhea Fibre Company, Limited, which has been formed with the capital of 60,000,000 rupees to acquire certain patent rights and to manufacture products from rhea fibre. The manufacture into print goods, etc., of this fibre seriously threatens the prosperity of the cotton industry in India. Early in 1892 the Bombay Government decided to throw on the rate-payers of Bombay the whole cost of the maintenance of the city and suburban police force. The sum required in 1892 for this purpose was 416,000 rupees and the rate-payers were naturally very much concerned. A public meeting to protest against the action of Government was held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on thirtieth April, 1892, and was attended, amongst others, by Mr. (now the Honorable Mr. Justice) Budruddin Tyabjee, who presided; Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart, Messrs. P. M. Mehta, Dinshaw Vacha and the late Sorabjee Sapoorjee Bengalee, C. I. E. The resolutions of protest submitted were spoken on by many of the leading citizens of Bombay, and Mr. Budruddin was called upon to support the second and main resolution, which he did in a judicious and vigorous speech. The speech was much appreciated and did much to bring about the compromise subsequently arrived at between the Government and the rate-payers.

Mr. Budruddin has an amiable disposition and it is needless to say that he has endeared himself alike to prince and peasant, as he has the honor to number amongst his friends several of the native princes. We fervently hope that Mr. Budruddin may long be spared to lead the Mohammedan community in causes which have for their object the progress and advancement of the people of India.

Rao Bahadur Balvant Narayana Joshi, B. A., LL. B., Chief Judge of the Kholapur State.

The subject of our sketch was born at Kholapur, on March 15, 1854. He belongs to a respectable family of Konkanastha Brahmins, hailing from Poona. His father was an able officer of the Kholapur State, having served as Munsiff, Mamledar and Karbhari of Kagal. Mr. Joshi was the fifth and only surviving son of his parents. He was put to school while only four years old at Kholapur, and passed his matriculation examination when eighteen years of age. He succeeded in winning one of the two Alfred scholarships which were instituted by the Kholapur Durbar to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to India.

He joined the Deccan College at Poona and passed the B. A. examination in 1873, and was admitted to the degree in 1875. He then took law for his profession, and studied at the Government Law School in Bombay, taking his LL. B. degree in 1880. While studying for the law degree, he was brought into contact with Jayasingrao Abasaheb Ghatage, the late lamented Chief of Kagal and the Regent of Kholapur, and was appointed his tutor. Two congenial minds were thus brought together, and the foundation of a friendship laid which lasted till the untimely death of Abasaheb.

After taking his law degree, Mr. Joshi began practicing as a pleader in Kholapur, where he made his mark among the legal practitioners of the day.

In 1880 he was offered the sub-judge's place at Sanganner, in the Ratnagiri district, but declined it on account of circumstances connected with his family. He was appointed Public Prosecutor in the Kholapur State, and in this capacity he earned the good opinion of the State authorities, and was appointed District Magistrate and Assistant Judge of Kholapur, in 1882.

The ability and the zeal with which he conducted the duties of this post soon secured the favor of those in authority, and he was twice appointed to act as Chief Judge of the Kholapur State. He was confirmed in the appointment in 1884, and became a member of the Council of Regency of which Abasaheb was the president. While acting as District Magistrate and Assistant Judge, he assisted the late Rao Bahadur Y. M. Kelker in compiling the Gazette of the Kholapur State, and his services in this respect were duly acknowledged by the Government of Bombay.

Since his appointment as Chief Judge he has retained that post, and has secured the good opinions of the successive Political Agents, and the esteem of the Bar, which includes several law graduates of the Bombay University. Besides carrying on the ordinary duties of his post, Mr. Joshi, in conjunction with some of the Karbharies of the neighboring Southern Mahratta States, prepared a code of laws for Kholapur and the Southern Mahratta country, for which he received the thanks of the late Colonel Wodehouse, Political Agent of Kholapur and the Southern Mahratta country. Mr. Lee-Warner, for some time Political Agent of Kholapur and the Southern Mahratta country, and president of the Council of Administration, Kholapur, and secretary to the Government of Bombay, had a very high opinion of Mr. Joshi's abilities, which he recorded in the following terms: "Mr. B. N. Joshi is a man of conspicuous ability."

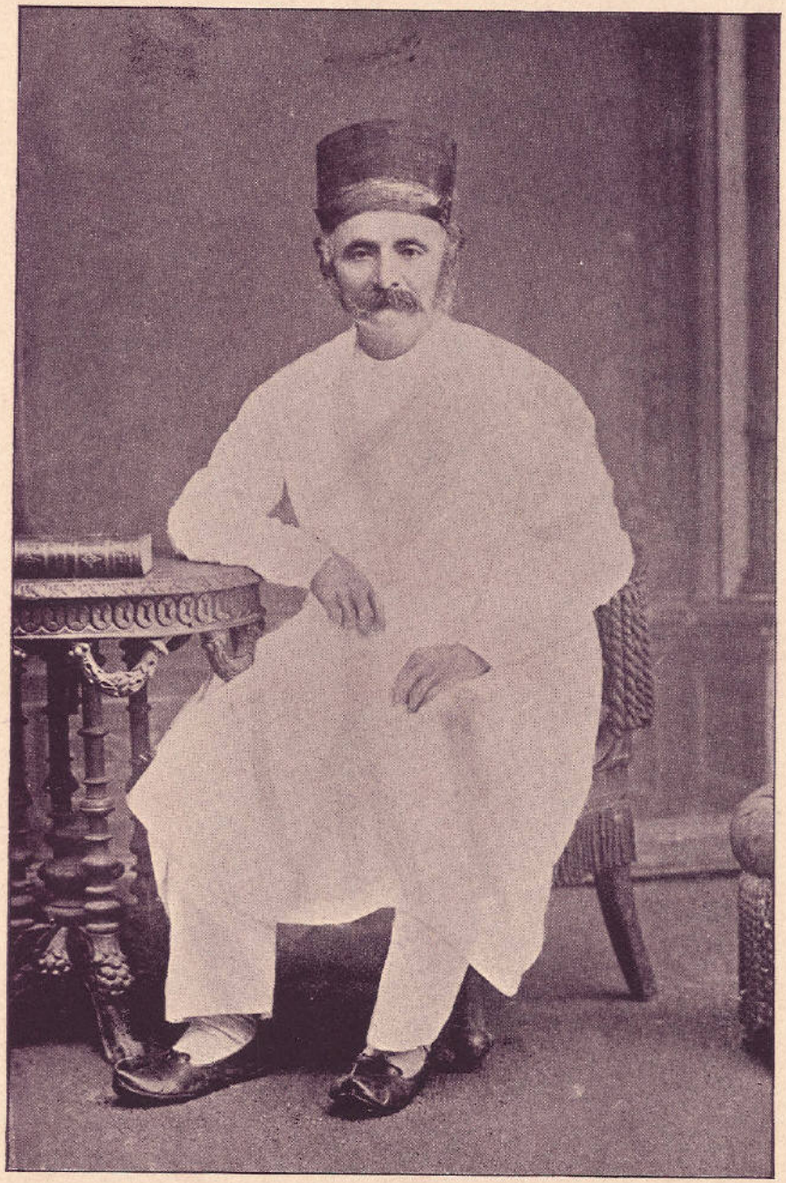
RAO BAHADUR BALVANT NARAYANA JOSHI, B. A., LL. B.

The Late Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy was the youngest and only surviving son of the late Mr. Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, and was born at Bombay on the sixteenth of June, 1822, and was educated in a private school kept by Mr. W. B. Mainwaring. After completing his studies Mr. Byramjee entered the office of his father's firm, Messrs. Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Sons & Co. In 1854 this firm discontinued business, and Mr. Byramjee commenced business on his own account, at the same time acting as broker to the firms of Messrs. G. C. King & Co.; Killick, Nixon & Co., and Robinson & Co. Mr. Byramjee was one of the directors of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company; he subsequently took the initiative in starting the Royal Spinning and Weaving Mill. He was a director on the boards of several of the leading joint stock companies. Mr. Byramjee was one of the first Fellows of the Bombay University; a member of the Municipal Corporation, and a life member of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. In August, 1868, he was appointed to a seat on the Bombay Legislative Council, and during the two years (the usual term of office) he showed such tact, judgment and common sense that on the completion of this term he was reappointed for a further period of two years. Amongst the legislative measures, in the discussion of which Mr. Byramjee took an active part, were the "Cotton Frauds Act," an "Act for Levying Town Duty on Grain," the "City Survey Act" and the "Toll Fees Act." In 1872 Mr. Byramjee made a trust settlement of landed property, government paper and railway stock for the benefit of his family. The value of the trust now is 30,00,000 rupees. The most noteworthy institution founded by Mr. Byramjee is the "Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution." Mr. Byramjee vested in trustees the sum of 3,68,000 rupees represented by four per cent government value of the nominal value of 3,50,000 rupees by a trust deed. Subsequently donations were received, principally one of 26,000 rupees, from the trustees of the Hon. Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement. By a conversion of two lacs of the four per cent government paper into five per cent municipal bonds the income of the funds has been increased to 4,00,000 rupees. The institution has thirteen classes, divided into three divisions, viz., the Vernacular, the Anglo-Vernacular and the High School. The school is free to poor children of the Parsee community. The education imparted in this school is the same as that prescribed by Government, with the addition of several subjects, such as Drawing, Bookkeeping, Commercial Correspondence, Phonography, French, etc. The school is at present temporarily located in a fine building opposite the Marine Line Station, and is furnished and fitted up with every regard to the comfort and health of the teachers and scholars. It is the intention of the trustees to shortly proceed with the erection of a new school building. The trustees of the school are Messrs. Rustonjee N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, chairman; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I.; Khan Bahadoo M. C. Merzban, C. I. E.; Khan Bahadoor Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, B. A., and Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, managing trustee. The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Tanna High School also owes its origin to the subject of our sketch. The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Poona Medical School is another evidence of the wisdom and far-reaching charity of the deceased gentleman, for, seeing the great want of qualified native medical practitioners in India, he donated a bungalow worth 30,000 rupees as a residence for pupils, and a further sum of 10,000 rupees as an endowment for the school, which is located in the grounds of the Sassoon Hospital, at Poona. The Right Hon. Sir Richard Temple opened the school, and in his speech on the occasion warmly eulogized the munificence of Mr. Byramjee. The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Ahmedabad Medical School was endowed by Mr. Byramjee with a sum of 20,000 rupees, and is conducted on very similar lines to the Poona School. Mr. Byramjee was created a C. S. I. in 1875, and was one of the leading Bombay representatives invited by the Government of India to attend the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi when the assumption by the Queen of the title Empress of India was proclaimed. Lord Lytton, the then Viceroy, presented to Mr. Byramjee the Imperial Assemblage Commemoration Medal.

Mr. Byramjee died on September 12, 1890, leaving one son, one grandson, three daughters and twelve great-grandchildren. The funeral was attended by many hundreds of persons, representative of every class and creed in India. At the Oothumna, or third day ceremonies, the family of the deceased gentleman made large donations to various charities. It is to men of the class of the late Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy that the Parsees of India owe their present distinguished position.

THE LATE HON. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, C. S. I.



THE LATE BOMANJEE DHUNJIBHOY, ESQUIRE.

DHUNJIBHOY BOMANJEE, ESQUIRE.

The Late Bomanjee Dhunjibhoy, Esquire.

The late Bomanjee Dhunjibhoy was a son of Dhunjibhoy Manockjee Bomanjee, and was born in 1838, at Soomari, a village near Surat. When nine years of age Mr. Bomanjee came to Bombay, and at the age of eleven he began life as a carpenter's boy in the Government dockyard, on a monthly wage of eight annas. Whilst employed in the dockyard young Bomanjee managed to avail himself of the education then available in Bombay for members of the Parsee community. Mr. Bomanjee's next employment was in those docks which are now known as the British India Steam Navigation Company's Docks, and where his uncle was head foreman. His pay was one rupee per day, but this soon increased to three rupees per day. Mr. Bomanjee, when fifteen years of age, married a distant cousin, and shortly after he began business on his own account as a contractor for repairing vessels. An opportunity occurred of securing a small contract, and, as Mr. Bomanjee had no money with which to carry out the contract, he pledged the jewelry and ornaments of his wife, and with the money thus obtained he completed the contract and realized a substantial profit. Things flourished with Mr. Bomanjee henceforth, and very soon, when shipmasters and the agents for the large liners recognized the care and attention devoted to his work by Mr. Bomanjee, his services were in great request. When only twenty-nine years of age he became the contractor to the British India Steam Navigation Company for docking and undocking, shoring and repairing all the ships of the company coming to its dock at Mazagaon. This contract was for a period of five years only, but so satisfactory was Mr. Bomanjee's work that at the expiration of five years the contract was renewed, and, at the time of his death, in 1891, Mr. Bomanjee still held the contract, and his son Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanjee secured the contract after his father's death, and still holds it. It may be interesting to some of our readers to know that in 1867, when Mr. Bomanjee first did business with the British India Steam Navigation Company, the company owned only two steamers, whereas now the fleet numbers more than one hundred vessels. Other contracts which Mr. Bomanjee had with this company were: (1) For the supply of labor, skilled and unskilled, required at the company's dockyard; (2) for the supply of all stores and materials required by the company; (3) the loading and unloading of all coal required for the use of the Company's ships leaving Bombay. Mr. Bomanjee was also contractor to the Government of Bombay for the discharging of all coal coming into Bombay for the use of Government. The commanders of foreign war vessels coming into Bombay for repairs invariably entrusted the work to Mr. Bomanjee, and, in his time, he had contracts for the repairs to, and refitting of, German, French, Russian, Portuguese and Brazilian ships of war. In 1891, the Merewether Dry Dock, the largest in Bombay, was opened under the management of the Bombay Port Trust, and tenders were called for by this body for shoring and unshoring all vessels entering the dock, and out of several tenderers Mr. Bomanjee was the successful one. The dock was opened on the third of March, 1891, but Mr. Bomanjee was not destined to live to carry out his contract. On the third of April, 1891, Mr. Bomanjee passed away at the age of fifty-three, leaving one son Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanjee, and four daughters surviving him. The career of Mr. Bomanjee Dhunjibhoy affords a striking instance of what can be accomplished by persons gifted with shrewdness, and the capacity of being able to concentrate on their business every thought and energy. Beginning life as a poorly educated carpenter's boy at the age of eleven, Mr. Bomanjee acquired a large fortune by means of which he did much to relieve suffering and distress, whilst by his business abilities he added materially to the avancement of Bombay.

Dhunjibhoy Bomanjee, Esquire.

Mr. Dhunjibhoy is the only surviving son of the late Bomanjee Dhunjibhoy, Esq., and was born at Bombay in March, 1863. He was educated at the Fort High School, Bombay. On leaving school he toured through India, visiting most of the great historic cities. After having seen the most important features of his native land, Mr. Dhunjibhoy visited England and the United States of America, and it is unnecessary to say that these tours have been of the greatest good to him, for he was, by their means, enabled to study the manners and customs of the people of his own land, and then compare them with those of the people of the West. Mr. Dhunjibhoy, whilst touring England and America, was careful to study the methods pursued in the large seaports with regard to docking and repairing of vessels. On his return, in 1884, from Europe, Mr. Dhunjibhoy entered his father's office as cashier, and subsequently took charge of the contracts for loading and unloading coal. In the Jubilee year, Mr. Dhunjibhoy again visited England and spent some months there. During this trip Mr. Dhunjibhoy went to Scotland, and also visited most of the important cities on the Continent. On his return Mr. Dhunjibhoy acted as a general superintendent of his father's business. We might mention that Mr. Dhunjibhoy's father reposed the greatest confidence in his business capability, and for some years before Mr. Bomanjee's death the sole control of the financial portion of the business was entrusted to the subject of our sketch. After his father's death, in 1891, the duty of carrying out the contracts already entered into and the general conduct of the business fell on Mr. Dhunjibhoy, and he has not only retained the business of his father, but has considerably added to it. In addition to being contractor to the British India Steam Navigation Company Mr. Dhunjibhoy has also large contracts with the Shepherd Line, the Clan Line, the Rubattino Line, the Austrian-Lloyd Line, and the proprietors of Merewether Dry Dock. In addition to this business Mr. Dhunjibhoy has taken up many other branches of trade and is the largest purchaser of old ships in Bombay. Mr. Dhunjibhoy is one of the largest employers of labor in the Western Presidency. He never has less than seven hundred men at work for him, and on some days the number is as great as three thousand. Mr. Dhunjibhoy has all his father's business ability, and with this added to an excellent English and vernacular education, it is no wonder that he is justly regarded as one of Bombay's leading and representative men.

BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT, ESQUIRE, J. P., AND FAMILY.

Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Esquire, J. P.

The subject of our sketch was born in 1859. In 1872 he married Bai Goolbai, daughter of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and has three sons and two daughters, all of whom appear in the family group which we publish. Bomanjee was educated at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, where he graduated and passed his preliminary examination in arts. He would have prosecuted his studies further, but the death of his eldest brother, Mr. Cowasjee, made it necessary for him to join his father's office and assist in the management of the cotton spinning concerns managed by the firm, viz., the Manockjee Petit and Dinshaw Petit, the Bomanjee Petit, the Mazagon, the Victoria and the Framjee Petit Mills, besides the other business of his father's firm. Mr. Bomanjee possesses a thorough knowledge of the working of the spinning and weaving mills, and this knowledge has entitled him to a seat on the board of directors of several joint stock companies. He is a director of the Bank of Bombay and has a seat on the board of directors of the following companies: The Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Company; the Ripon Planting Company; the Western India Spinning and Weaving Company; the Jubilee Manufacturing Company; the Textile Manufacturing Company; the Bombay Dyeing Company; the Hyderabad Spinning and Weaving Company, and several other companies under the agency of Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons & Co. He is a member of the Mill Owners' Association and of the Royal Asiatic Society. Some time ago a Cotton Exchange Association was started in Bombay under the auspices of leading European merchants. The sphere of business of this association was solely confined to the furtherance of the interests of the European merchants, excluding native merchants altogether from taking part in the business of the association, and this estrangement caused a feeling of dissatisfaction among the native cotton merchants, who are very strong in Bombay. To remove this ill-feeling another cotton exchange was established, with a powerful board presided over by Mr. Bomanjee, who, from the first, took a lively interest in the exchanges. Mr. Bomanjee, notwithstanding the labor and time devoted to commercial matters, takes a lively interest in education, and does much to promote it. He is a member of the boards of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute; the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution; the Committee for the Amelioration of Distressed Persians, and the Sir Dinshaw Petit Gymnasium. Mr. Bomanjee frequently takes a holiday among the hills, but in 1891 he made an extended tour, during which he visited Europe and America, where he devoted his time to seeing and studying the manners and customs of the people. Mr. Bomanjee gives freely to deserving objects, and in this he follows the example of Sir Dinshaw, his father. He has contributed no less a sum than 1,15,000 rupees to the establishment of libraries, schools and hospitals, and for a building for housing poor Parsees, the foundation-stone of which was recently laid by Lady Sandhurst.

THE LATE COWASJEE DINSHAW PETIT, ESQ.

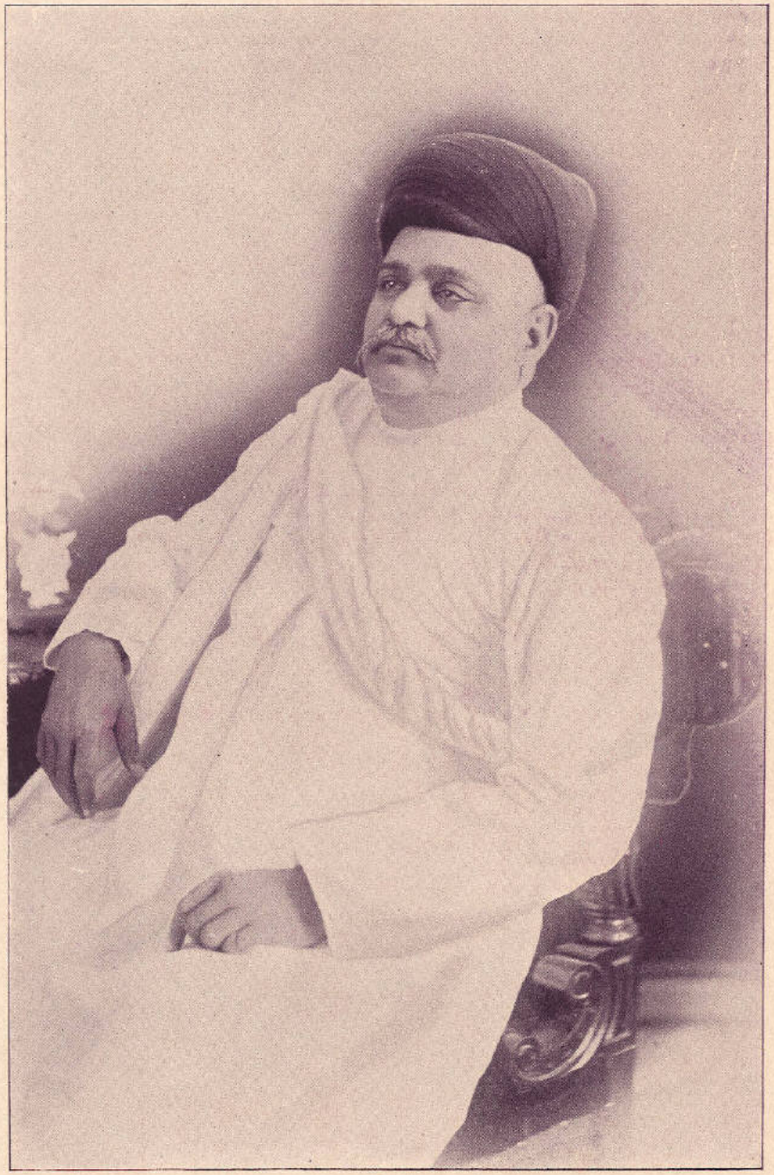
The Hon Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, I. C. S., Etc.

MR. JUSTICE CANDY is the second son of Major Thomas Candy, C. S. I., late of the Bombay army, and was born on the fifteenth April, 1845. He was educated at Cheltenham College. After having successfully passed the competitive Indian Civil Service examination he joined the service on the ninth November, 1865, and was posted to the Bombay Presidency. His official life in India has been spent in different service capacities in nearly every district of the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Candy was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in January, 1880, and acted as Judicial Commissioner in the Province of Sindh during 1883 to 1886. He was appointed a judge of the Bombay High Court in January, 1889, and still fills the position with satisfaction alike to the public and the legal profession.

THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE E. T. CANDY, I. C. S., ETC.

Chunilal Sarabhai, Esq.

Mr. Chunilal Sarabhai, who was born at Ahmedabad in the year 1844, belongs to an eminent branch of the "Hazarat" family of the Wadnagara Nagar Caste. Mr. Sarabhai's ancestors were employed in Gujarat by the Emperor of Delhi, and became so noted for their high sense of duty and the impartiality and fearlessness of their administration, that the illustrious name of "Hazarat" was conferred on the family, and one member attained the high and honorable position of Dewan of Gujarat. Mr. Chunilal, after completing his Gujarati education, commenced his English studies in the English school at Ahmedabad, and on leaving school joined Government service, where his first employment was in the Kathiawar Political Agent's office. Subsequently he was made the Shirasatdar of the Political Agent at Kathiawar, and as such had the inestimable advantage of serving under such able men as Sir J. B. Peile, General Keating, V. C., and J. W. Wily, Esq. By virtue of his position as Shraistadra, Mr. Chunilal acted as public prosecutor of the Sessions Court in the Kathiawar Agency. Dewan Bahadoor Manibhai Jashbhai, then Dewan of Cutch, recognized the ability displayed by Mr. Chunilal, and appointed him his personal assistant. During Mr. Chunilal's Cutch appointment two commissions were appointed to settle the Cutch-Morvi dispute, and he acted as agent and law adviser for Cutch, and though the Morvi State was represented by barristers-at-law Mr. Chunilal conducted his case so ably that the Commissioners decided in his favor and His Highness the Maharaja of Cutch heartily congratulated him on his success. Owing to a change in the system of Government of Cutch Mr. Chunilal reverted to his old appointment in the Kathiawar Agency, and the then Political Agent for Kathiawar, Colonel Barton, formed a very high opinion of Mr. Chunilal's powers and appointed him manager of the Chuda State. By careful management, and a wise and liberal policy, he soon released the State from debt, and he was thus the means of its being handed over again to the Thakore Saheb. His next appointment was as Deputy Assistant at Sorath, and he did such good work in this capacity that it was proposed to make him Kharbari, but on the post of Administrator of the State of Vankaner becoming vacant, through the acceptance of the Dewanship of Idar, by Mr. Haridas Veharidas, Government appointed Mr. Chunilal to the vacant position. He introduced a system of irrigation by damming streams and causing them to overflow their banks. This scheme met with some opposition at first, but the agriculturists soon learned to appreciate its advantages. New villages were settled, new wells excavated, public roads improved and the income of the State rose from one and a half lacs to two and a half lacs of rupees during Mr. Chunilal's rule at Venkanar. He next accepted a valuable appointment in Junagadh, the premier State of Kathiawar. After two years spent in Junagadh he accepted the Dewanship of Idar, having been recommended for the position by Mr. Haridas, Dewan of Junagadh. After serving faithfully in his new position for some time, Mr. Chunilal, in compliance with a promise made to His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, left Idar to accept the Dewanship of Palitana and there fulfilled the duties of a difficult position with admirable tact, wisdom and judgment, and greatly assisted the Thakore Saheb in many disputes with the Bhayats of the State. On the retirement, in 1894, of Mr. Haridas Veharidas from the Dewanship of Junagadh, Mr. Chunilal accepted the post and held it for some time, subsequently retiring to enjoy a well deserved pension. Mr. Chunilal possesses the highest qualities which go to make statesmen and successful administrators of native States, for, whilst ever mindful of the privileges and duties of the rulers, he is careful of the interests of the subjects, and by his liberal and advanced policy of administration has done much to improve the material position and comfort of the people, and it is thus unnecessary to add that in all the States where he has served he has endeared himself to all classes of the community.



CHUNILAL SARABHAI, ESQ.

Cowasjee Dinshaw, Esq., C. I. E.

Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw belongs to that race of people who were driven, by oppression and tyranny, from their native land, Persia, and found an asylum in India, and whose descendants to-day occupy a foremost position in every large city of Western India.

Mr. Dinshaw was born in Bombay in 1828, and is, consequently, 68 years of age. After completing his education, he, at the age of 18, went to Aden and joined the firm of which he is now the senior partner. Mr. Dinshaw, by hard work combined with indomitable pluck, ability and energy, has succeeded in building up one of the greatest business houses of the East.

Mr. Dinshaw, however, despite his active business life, has found time to devote to movements having for their object the advancement and welfare of the people of Aden and Bombay, and his name is to be found on the managing bodies of many charitable institutions.

When His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Aden in 1875, on his way to India, the Governor of Aden entrusted the whole of the arrangements connected with the reception and entertainment of H. R. H., to Mr. Cowasjee.

During a recent visit to England, Mr. Cowasjee was present at a Court function where the Prince of Wales also was, and His Royal Highness at once recognized Mr. Cowasjee, and said he recalled with pleasure the visit of twenty years ago to Aden.

In 1894, Mr. Cowasjee had the honor of having a Companionship of the order of the Indian Empire conferred upon him, and the duty of investing him with the insignia of the order was entrusted to General Jopp, C. B., the Resident at Aden. The ceremony was performed at a Durbar held on the twenty-second of December, 1894, at the Residency. General Jopp in his speech on the occasion said, *interalia*, "I am sure it must be a matter of great satisfaction and rejoicing to all present that in distributing the Birthday honors this year, Her Most Gracious Majesty has not forgotten her loyal subjects residing in Aden, and I feel certain you will all agree with me that a more worthy and fitting representative of Aden could not have been selected for the honor conferred upon him.

"Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw has done much for the general benefit of Aden and its community which is so well known to almost all present that it will only be necessary for me to recount a few of his good services and benevolent acts.

"Mr. Cowasjee rendered many and most useful services to Government during the Abyssinian campaign, for which he received the thanks of Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir William Merewether, the late Admiral Tryon, General Sir Edward Russell and other distinguished officers."

Aden is indebted to Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw for the first private water condenser and ice machine imported.

He also, as one of the firm of Luke Thomas & Co., opened the first private coaling depot at the Hedjuff.

Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw started two small coasting steamers which ply between Aden, Perim and the Somali coast, carrying the Government mails and ensuring a regular supply of live stock for the use of the garrison and other residents of Aden.

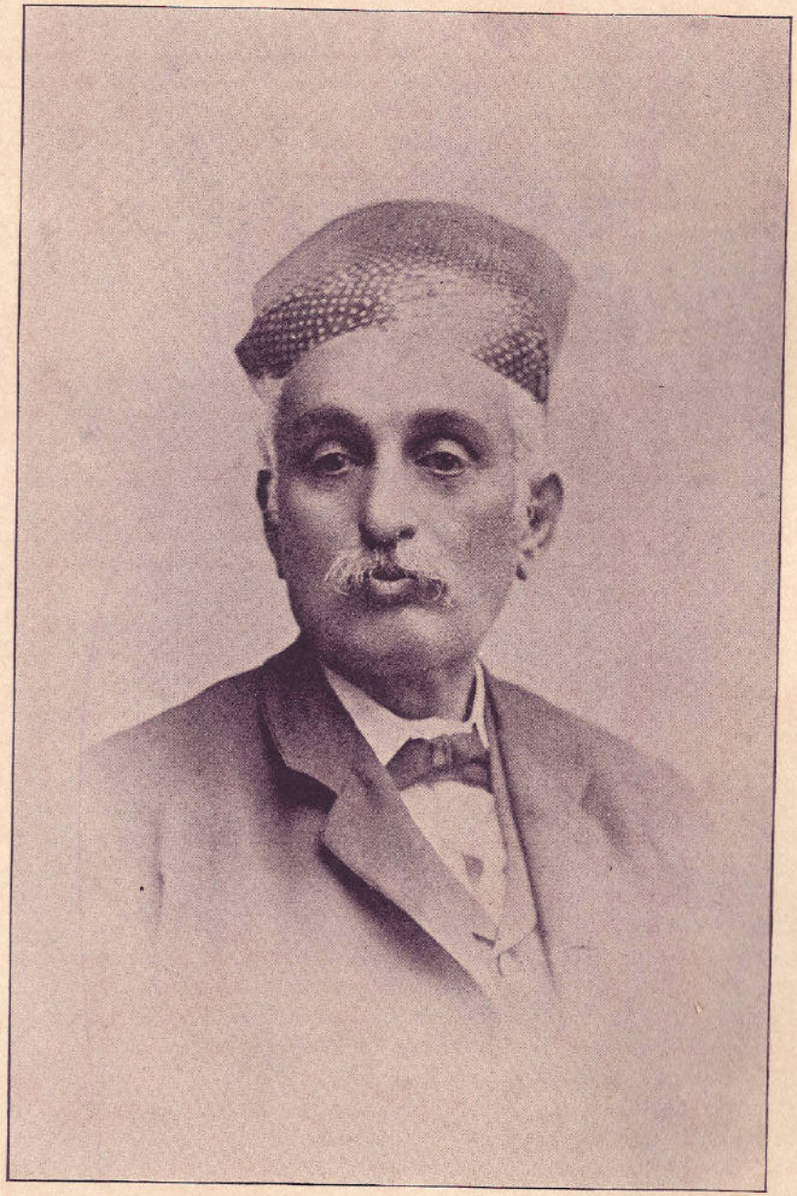
A few of Mr. Cowasjee's benevolences have been the donation of a Fire Temple and a Tower of Silence to the Parsees of Aden.

The most noteworthy of all his gifts was the construction of a large tank for the use of indigent persons, and, in a territory where rain falls only at intervals of years, it will readily be conceived what an inestimable boon to poor persons a tank where water can be obtained free.

Want of space precludes our giving a detailed account of all Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw's charitable gifts. Sufficient is it to say that they are numerous and varied, and are characterized by the fact that the gifts have been made quite irrespective of race or creed.

Mr. Cowasjee is Consular-Representative at Aden for several foreign powers, and it is unnecessary to say that, consistent with his loyalty to the English Government, he duly watches the interests of the Powers he represents.

We conclude by expressing the hope that the Parsees of India will continue to produce men of the stamp of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw.



COWASJEE DINSHAW, ESQ., C. I. E.

Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Esquire, J. P.

Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim enjoys a high and responsible position in Khoja Community, the members of which are, principally, engaged in trade with distant parts of the world, such as Burma, China, Japan, Australia, Austria, America, Zanzibar, Persian Gulf and Natal. Mr. Currimbhoy's forefathers were natives of Bhuj in Cutch, but about fifty years ago they removed to Cutch Mandvie, then an important seat of trade. Mr. Currimbhoy's father, Mr. Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney, was a leading merchant in Mandvie and carried on an extensive business with Zanzibar and Bombay. He also owned a number of ships and, as Bombay became an important emporium of trade, he established his business there. Mr. Currimbhoy was born at Cutch Mandvie in the year 1840, and came to Bombay with his father, at the age of three years. When his father died, he left three sons, of whom Mr. Currimbhoy, the youngest, was but sixteen years of age. From his infancy he displayed his father's business talent. He established, apart from his brothers, large firms at Hong Kong and Shanghai, under the name of his late father, Mr. Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney. Fortune smiled upon his efforts, and he decided to open another branch at Calcutta in his own name, and as the sphere of his business widened, he, in 1895, opened a firm in Japan, as well as a number of agencies in different places. He erected a cotton mill in Bombay and, after having realized a handsome profit, he disposed of it, and obtained the agency of the new Prince of Wales Mills Company, Limited, now known as the Hong Kong Mills Company, Limited. He held this agency for three years. In 1888 he built a new mill which he still carries on in his own name. It has 38,000 spindles, and is one of the best managed mills in Bombay. He has another mill in course of erection, which will be known as the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Company, Limited. In 1883 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace—an honor he still enjoys. He is a director of the David Mills, the Standard Mills and the South British Fire Insurance Company. He is a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Natural History Society, the Social Union and Mulji Jivaraj Library and Vice-President of the Anjuman-i-Islam Society. He joined the Masonic Craft, and was initiated in "Lodge Islam," and subsequently he joined "Lodge Rising Star of Western India." In addition to his interest in Free Masonry he takes an energetic part in many public movements and is in close touch with several charitable institutions, such as the Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit Native Dispensary, the Medical Aid for Women of India Fund, the Khoja Nirashrit, the Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Benevolent Fund and the Madrasa-Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay. He has, with his usual benevolence and liberality, given a lac of rupees for founding an orphanage for members of his own community. Mr. Currimbhoy, on this occasion, received congratulatory addresses from public bodies, also from the Khojas of Bombay, Cutch, Karachee, Calcutta, the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, his Masonic lodge and the Social Union, as well as from distant parts of Gujarat and the Bombay Presidency. These addresses all referred, in the highest terms, to Mr. Currimbhoy's munificence. He has also established a school for girls known as the Ebrahimbhoy's Girls' School at Mandvie, in the name of his father, and the people of Mandvie have been much benefited thereby, as nearly two hundred girls enjoy the advantages this institution offers. There have been few public movements in the city with which Mr. Currimbhoy's name has not been associated, or to which he has not contributed his time or his money. He thoroughly investigates cases of distress brought to his notice, and never "casts his pearls before swine." He is not given to sounding his own praises, consequently he is not so well known as some men who make more noise in the world, but who are no more deserving of honor than Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, J. P. of Bombay.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, ESQ., J. P.

THE LATE MR. DAMODHAR THACKERSEY MOOLJEE.

The Late Mr. Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee and His Son, Mr. Vithaldas.

To none more than her captains of industry and merchant princes does Bombay owe her present greatness and promise of brighter future still; and amongst the manufacturers and traders of Bombay, none holds a more prominent place than the Bhatia community. The late Mr. Damodhar Thackersey was a Bhatia gentleman of first rank; and he was a worthy representative of those who have, by their industry and enterprise and by their public spirit and benevolence, raised Bombay, from the village she was a century ago, to the proud distinction of being, in trade and population, the first city in India, and second only to London in the British Empire.

Born on the 14th of April, 1847, at Varwala, in Kathiwar, Mr. Damodhar Thackersey accompanied his father to Bombay, where he received his education at the G. T. Seminary, a school founded by an eminent member of his community, the late Mr. Gokuldas Tejpal. At the early age of fourteen he joined his father's firm, and showed such a talent for business, that, in a year, he was made its treasurer. Two years later he became its salesman, and was entrusted with the entire management of the firm in 1864, when his father had some business, which kept him out of Bombay for a long time. He then showed that he had become an expert in all the lore of the profession. During all this time, Mr. Damodhar remained a student at home, perfecting his knowledge of English and increasing his stock of general information, without which he would not have been able to add to the laurels of a successful merchant and manufacturer, those of a trusted social and political leader of the public. He completed his education by an extensive tour round India in 1865; and on his return, began that career of industry and enterprise, which made him one of the richest men in Bombay.

From 1866, Mr. Damodhar Thackersey began to hold an active intercourse with the European export and import houses of Bombay, and became prosperous enough to build, at a cost of twelve lakhs of rupees, in conjunction with another Bhatia merchant, a new cloth market, called the New Piece Goods Bazar Company, Limited, which met a long-felt want of the cloth merchants of Bombay. In 1870 he became the guarantee broker of Mr. Solomon Betsch. His other partners falling off next year, he, with his brothers, began to trade as originally in the name of his father, Thackersey Mooljee's firm. He then directed his energies to the rising cotton manufacturing industry, which has made Bombay the Manchester of the East. In 1874, he formed a company, and built on the Byculla flats the Hindustan S. & W. Mills Company, Ld. He managed the affairs of this company very well, and yet found time to work as the guarantee broker of Messrs. Gaddam & Company, who are now known as Messrs. Gaddam, Bythel & Company. In 1879, he severed his connection with this firm, and successfully launched the Thackersey Mooljee S. & W. Mill, which was afterward amalgamated with the Hindustan Mills. In 1880, he bought, on his own account, the Manchester and Bombay Mill, which had been mortgaged to him the year previous, but sold it without any profit to a new company which he formed. The mill was then improved and extended by the addition of looms, and started with vigor, after an interesting and enthusiastic opening ceremony, with the new name of the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited. This mill is situated at Chinchpoogli. In 1882, Mr. Damodhar started the Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited, which mill is situated on Ripon Road. In 1892, he bought the Hong Kong Mills at Chinchpoogli, and thus became connected, as owner or predominant shareholder, with four different mills. These were big concerns for a single man to manage and superintend. They represented, as will be seen from appendix A, given at the end of this sketch, a capital of over forty lakhs of rupees. They contained a lakh and a quarter of spindles and twenty-six hundred looms, consumed, per year, twenty thousand khandies of cotton and gave employment to five thousand hands. But such was the tact and business capacity of Mr. Damodhar Thackersey that his mills are known to be amongst the best managed and most thriving concerns in Bombay; and their stability is such that they can defy the usual vicissitudes of trade, and even such suicidal Government measures as the closure of the mints to the free coinage of silver, and the 5 per cent excise recently imposed upon India's own manufactures.

Deeply interested as he was in the future of the rising cotton industry of India, Mr. Damodhar Thackersey was one of the most active members of the Mill Owners' Association of Bombay. His suggestions were always valuable; but nothing showed his foresight better than the heart and soul with which he worked for an organized effort to seek and secure new markets for the productions of Indian mills. The association took some steps in the matter, but its action was half-hearted and perfunctory. Nothing daunted, Mr. Damodhar Thackersey took the matter in his own hands, and sent agents to distant lands, such as Egypt and Turkey, on behalf of his own mills, to study the wants of the people and promote in every possible way the consumption of Indian manufactures.

Another very important question, and one which reflected great credit upon his good sense and foresight, which he had taken up, was that of the evil practice that had grown up of marking false measurements on piece goods of Indian manufacture. There was no legal methods of checking the evil, and an extensive trade was done in pieces, systematically stamped as being some 20 per cent more than the actual length. This unscrupulousness increased with the increase in competition, as new mills sprang up into existence. The result was that the consuming public suffered as much as the honest manufacturer and trader. Mr. Damodhar Thackersey strove hard to set the Mill Owners' Association to work in the matter, and voluntarily adopt measures dealing effectively with the evil. In this he failed; but his efforts had awakened the Government; and he had the satisfaction of seeing the question he had sagaciously mooted, finally settled by the merchandise marks Act of 1889, which makes it a penal offence to falsely label or stamp goods, of home or foreign manufacture, as regards origin or measurement, nature or quality.

Mr. Damodhar Thackersey's public life was, however, far from being devoted to mercantile questions alone. Appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1876 he was, from 1884, down to his death, an active member of the Municipal Corporation, watching with care the interests of the rate-payers and the common people. He was a steady supporter of the National Congress and an influential member of the Bombay Presidency Association. There was not in his time a single movement for the public good in which Mr. Damodhar Thackersey did not play a conspicuous part. In addition, he was connected, as a member, with the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and with the National Association, as a life-member with the Moolji Jairajbhai Library, the *Arya-su-dharmodaya sabha* and the Gujjerath Vernacular Society, and with the Cow Protection Society, as its treasurer. His name is specially associated with the movement, unhappily still unsuccessful, for the prevention of one of Bombay's, nay of India's, crying grievances—the adulteration of ghee Ghee is an important article of diet in India and its wholesomeness is demanded, no less on hygienic grounds, than on those of the religious prejudices of the people. The Hindus and Parsees do not eat beef, the cow being a sacred animal to them. The Mahommedans abhor nothing more than pigs. And yet it is an injurious and impure mixture with the fat of cows and pigs, that is openly sold as pure ghee in the Indian markets. The mixture is so skillfully and scientifically prepared that it defies detection even by a wary and fastidious purchaser. Mere adulteration as such is not punishable under any law in force in India. It is only when the seller knowingly sells an article of diet, which is positively injurious to the health, that he can be brought under the clutches of law. But these are matters difficult to prove; and every one in Bombay has now come to believe that adequate legislation is absolutely necessary to cope with the growing evil. No one has contributed more to the formation of this unanimity in public opinion than Mr. Damodhar Thackersey. He was one of the first to take up this question, and it was with characteristic energy and disinterestedness that he worked, collecting all the information necessary to prove the existence and the enormity of the evil, bringing to a focus the opinion of the public on the point, and then setting in motion the legislative machinery of the Government. He first procured samples of ghee, sold at various shops and had them analyzed by experts. A considerable number were found to contain more than fifty per cent of fat, whilst some were found to contain nothing but fat and oil. He discovered two practical methods to test the purity of ghee. He found that when it is mixed with fat it swells only when it is boiled and then produces a white foam on the surface. Pure ghee, moreover, was found to require much less heat to liquefy than fat, and whilst it will easily melt in the mouth, the adulterated mixture will always stick to the tongue and the palate. Armed with these simple tests, Mr. Damodhar Thackersey satisfied himself that the evil of adulterating ghee with fat was not confined to the Bombay market only, but that a large quantity of the vicious mixture was exported to Rangoon and other distant parts. He was good enough to apprise the people of these places of the deception practiced upon them. His next step was to organize an agitation in the matter among the public. A public meeting of the leading men of all communities was held on the twenty-first of January, 1893, at his residence at Mahalaxmi, to discuss the question. He was, of course, the principal speaker there, and, at his suggestion, it was resolved to petition the Government,

praying for adequate legislation to put an end to the evil. The petition was prepared under the superintendence and at the expense of Mr. Damodhar Thackersey. Over 50,000 signatures of men representing all professions and creeds and all grades of life were obtained by agents specially employed by him for the purpose and the monster petition was then presented to Government. Unhappily Mr. Damodhar Thackersey did not live to read the favorable answer given to it. But his labors have not been in vain. The Government of Bombay has been fully awakened to the gravity of the question. It is well understood that it has, after consulting the corporation of Bombay, finally settled a draft bill on the subject and sent it for approval to the Government of India. The success of Mr. Damodhar Thackersey's earnest labors, is therefore now, only a question of time. Merchant as he was, Mr. Damodhar Thackersey was a very staunch friend of education. Many a student remembers with gratitude the timely help he gave to them in books, money, or board and lodging. He was fond of organizing, in Kathiawad the land of his birth, merry fêtes and gatherings of school boys, to whom he would distribute books, clothes, and sweets. He has made permanent donations to various schools in and near Khambalia and Dwarka. He was a constant and liberal patron of men of letters and many grateful authors have dedicated their works to him. He established at his cost reading rooms and libraries at Khambhalia, Varvala and Shree-Beta-Sankhodwar and regularly helped many others.

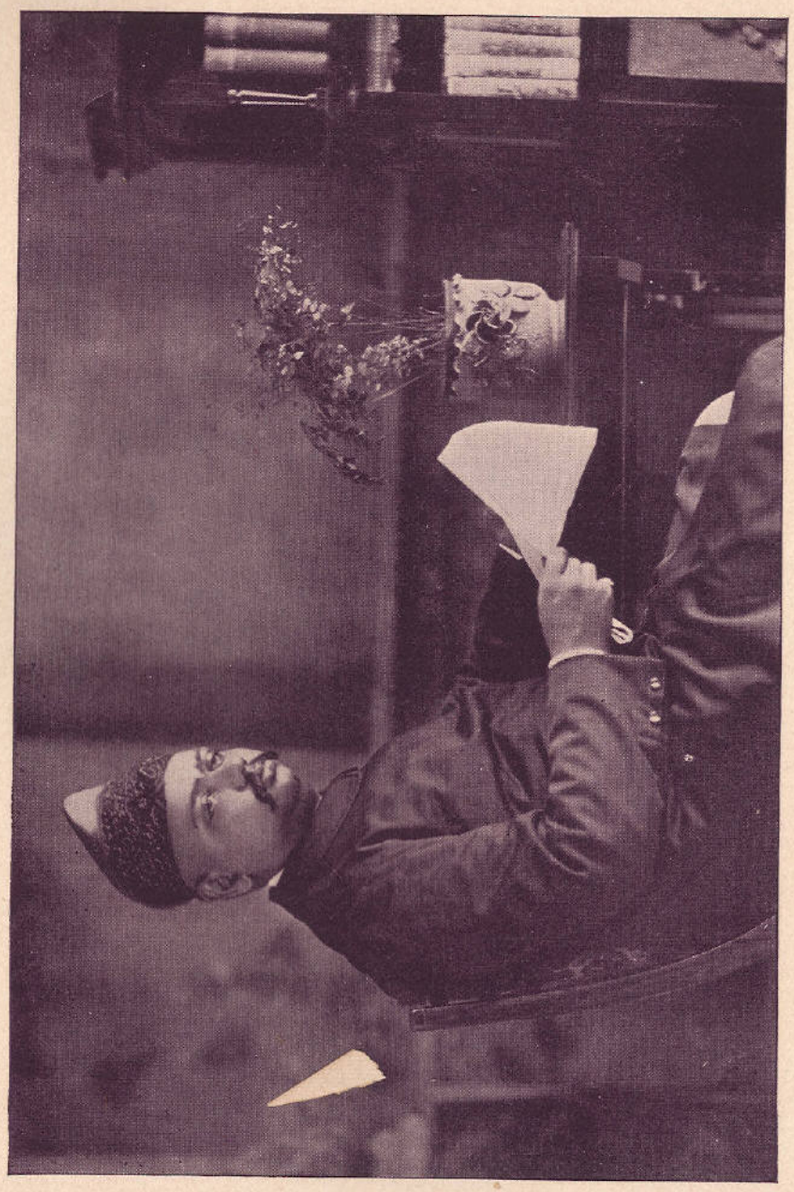
Unobtrusive, but true and ever-flowing charity, was, in fact, the most attractive trait in his character. He built many resting places for travelers in his native land and elsewhere; and in some of them alms are always given to the poor. At other places he built tanks and wells and otherwise provided for the conveniences and comforts of the people. His purse was ever ready to help the sufferers whenever any calamity, such as a flood, or a fire, or an epidemic visited his country. Gujrath and Kathiawad naturally attracted his attention most in the matter, but real distress in other places never failed to rouse his sympathy. More characteristic than his liberality on such occasions was the zeal with which he personally labored to alleviate human misery. Thus, when a virulent fever epidemic broke out in 1892, in Gujrath and Kathiawad, he kept on a regular active correspondence with the people of the affected districts, and sent valuable help in the form of medicines required, together with printed directions for their use, specially adapted to the understanding of the people to be relieved. And this was by no means a single instance. In every sense of the word he was a true philanthropist. The extent of his charities will appear from a list of the principal ones, we have given in appendix B. It should, however, be noted that they are charities of more or less a public nature. It would, of course, be impossible to give an estimate of what may, for distinction's sake, be called private charities to individuals. He was always a friend of the poor and distressed. No one in need went to him for help and returned disappointed. And no one's business did he undertake, in the discharge of which he did not show the same steadfast perseverence, zeal and industry, which marked his career as a successful man of business or a trusted leader of the public. Sweet was he in temper, always, and his gravity and piety were in perfect keeping with his patriotism and public spirit. Exceedingly rich as he was, his dress and habits were simple and vanity never touched his soul. He was always easy of approach and was courteous and affable to rich and poor alike. Needless to say, he was very popular and influential with all classes of people. He had a hold on the rulers and the ruled, not only in Bombay, but in Gujerath and Kathiawad too. The chiefs of Kathiawad knew him well and paid him particular respect. With many of them his relations were those of greatest intimacy. He was thus able to do an amount of good which mere leaders of the public cannot hope to accomplish. His power was well seen during, and after, the lamentable Hindu Mahommedan riots that disturbed the peace of the usually quiet Bombay, in 1893. He took various measures to assist Government in restoring order and in reinspiring confidence in the city. By means of printed handbills and personal exhortations, and by his hold on the merchants in his extensive market and on the trading classes in general, he materially helped the restoration of the cordial and amicable relations that had previously subsisted between the two communities in Bombay. It was in activities of all kinds that his life was spent. His own private business was enough to tax to the full the mental and physical powers of any man. Combined with the public duties, which he never forsook to the last, it brought on an early break up of a constitution not naturally over strong. In 1893 he was seized with a fever which brought him on October 21, 1893, to a premature grave at the early age of forty-seven. Needless to say his death was universally mourned. His funeral was attended by over five thousand persons of all castes and creeds and all the papers of Bombay and the most important ones of other parts of India, agreed in considering his death as a great national loss. No one could die with greater calmness or resignation. Such is the death of those who, like Mr. Damodhar Thackersey, have not a deed to repent of and who, recognizing the responsibilities of talents and wealth, have employed them, like him, for the good of their fellow-beings. Mr. Damodhar Thackersey leaves behind him two sons and a daughter. The eldest son, Mr. Vithaldas, was born on the first of December, 1873, at Bombay. He was educated in one of the best High Schools of Bombay, and, after winning several prizes, passed his matriculation examination in his seventeenth year. He was then sent to college. The father had the satisfaction of seeing his son as well up in literary attainments and culture, as in the practical business of his mills and trade. With foresight enough, Mr. Damodhar Thackersey had trained up his son, from an early age in all the lore necessary for the inheritor of his wealth and name. He saw Mr. Vithaldas develop all the capacity and talent needed, but died too soon to enjoy their fruit. The mantle of the father has well fallen on the son; for Mr. Vithaldas has already shown that he has fully inherited the business talents, as well as the zeal, benevolence, patriotism and charity of his father. May he fully fill the void caused in society of Bombay by the premature death of his lamented father.

APPENDIX A.—*The mills owned and managed by Mr. Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee's firm.*

NAME OF THE MILL.	Paid-up capital.	Number of shares.	Number of spindles.	Number of looms.	The cotton consumed every year in Khandies. 784 lbs.	Number of mill hands.
	Rupees.					
I. The Hindustani S. & W. Co.'s Mills	12,00,000	1,200	35,630	701	5,200	1,400
II. The Western India S. & Manufacturing Co.'s Mills	12,00,000	1,200	32,400	598	6,300	1,400
III. The Indian Manufacturing Co.'s Mills	9,00,000	900	28,268	800	4,600	1,150
IV. The Hong-Kong S. & Manufacturing Co.'s Mills	7,50,000	750	28,024	520	4,000	1,000
Total	40,50,000	4,050	1,24,322	2,619	20,100	4,950

APPENDIX B.—*The charities (public) given in the name of Mr. Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee or his firm.*

		Rupees.
1.	For a free board and rest house at Varwala	60,000
2.	For building "the Thackersey Mooljee *Dharamsala*" (rest-house) and the "Devidasa-*pustaka-sala* (library) at Varwala	15,000
3.	For the "Ghellabhai *pustaka-sala* (library) at Beta-Shankhodwara	5,000
4.	For free fodder and drink for cows and other dumb animals at Varwala	10,000
5.	For tanks and wells	5,225
6.	For "the Velibai Charitable Dispensary" at Nassick, in memory of the wife of Mr. Damodhar Thackersey's brother, Mr. Narayendas	25,000
7.	For a rest house at Wadhwan Camp, in Kathiawar, in memory of Mr. Damodhar's mother, Sakharbai	40,000
8.	For scholarship to students in girl-schools at Khambalia, Dwarka, Beta and Bombay	2,280
9.	For printing, every fourth year, and distributing as prizes to students or men of letters, the work called "Pramana-saha stri" (a thousand sacred precepts), by Mr. Damodhar's brother, the late Mr. Pravagji	10,000
10.	For the Ripon Technical School	1,000
11.	For the celebration of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Jubilee	1,000
12.	For various public memorials	9,000
13.	For help to poor scholars and others	3,450
14.	For encouraging authors and educational gatherings	1,500
15.	For the Bhatia's Bhagirathi tank	3,100
16.	For permanent drinking conveniences at the schools in Khambalia, Dwarka, and the vicinity	4,000
17.	For a well, a fountain for animals and a small rest house, at Bhangol-Bajana, in memory of Mr. Damodhar's daughter Gangabai	4,000
18.	For a shade, a well and a fountain for animals, midway on the road between Jodhpur and Vadi	2,000
19.	For duly performing the obsequies with proper charities of the late Mr. Damodhar's father, Mr. Thackersey Moolji, he being a pious and religious man, who had never transgressed the precepts of his religion and never forgotten God and the next world. The sum was set aside by Mr. Thackersey in his lifetime on the advice of his religious preceptors *Go-swamishri*, Dewaki Nandanacharya and Pandit shri Gattulalji, and spent by his sons, as directed	30,000
20.	For the celebrated rest house and library called "Dharma-wada," at Khambalia, built in order to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Damodhar's father-in-law, Mr. Dharmsi, who died without a son, and left his property of Rs.40,000 to him	25,000
21.	For permanent free board at the above-mentioned rest house	20,000
22.	For maintaining the above rest house and library	10,000
23.	For obsequies, etc., for Mr. Damodhar's above-mentioned father-in-law	5,000
24.	Set apart by Mr. Damodhar by will for being spent after his death on wells, tanks, rest houses, education, help to poor Bhatias, etc.	75,000
25.	For the Congress movement	601
26.	For various dispensaries	1,450
27.	For temples and cow-protection	2,920
28.	For alleviating distress caus[illegible]y fire, epidemic, accidents, etc., at Surat, Ahmedabad and in Kashmir Dekkan, etc.	3,690
29.	Other private charities [illegible]cluded in the above list	20,000
		4,25,217



VITHALDAS DAMODHAR THACKERSEY, ESQ.

Rao Sahib Dalpatram Pranjivan Khakhar, J. P.

The Rao Sahib, whose photograph we present, is a Hindu Brahma-Kshatriya by caste, and was born on the first of November, 1835, in the Portuguese settlement of Div, in the family residence of his maternal grandfather, who traded largely with Mozambique. He removed to Damaun, also a Portuguese settlement, where his ancestors had migrated from Junar about two hundred and fifty years ago, and where they had acquired considerable influence through their enterprise and ability. The Rao Sahib, whilst young, had the misfortune to lose his mother and was brought up by his grandmother, Putlibai, an educated and refined lady of deep religious convictions. He received an education in Gujarati and Mahratti under his father, as well as religious instruction in Sanskrit. He was sent to learn Portuguese in a Government school, where he acquired a good knowledge of the language. Being desirous of prosecuting his studies further, he came to Bombay and joined the Elphinstone School in 1851, and entered the Elphinstone College in 1856, after passing the examination held by the Government examiners. He secured the second of the two Clare Scholarships, with a diploma which he received from the hands of Lord Elphinstone, the then Governor of Bombay. In 1857, he carried off the scholarship on the Sir Edward West Foundation, and in 1858, he was made a first normal scholar, and passed the jurisprudence examination. In 1859, the Rao Sahib joined the teaching staff of the Elphinstone School, and in 1860 married Deokarbai, the daughter of Meghji Jadowji, an eminent physician of Bhavnagar. After passing the registered teacher's examination he accepted the head mastership of the Goculdas Teizpal Government School, which owes much to his connection with it; for Mr. Coke, Educational Inspector, writes, in 1864: "He has brought up the school to a much higher standard.than any of a similar grade in the department." Mr. (now Honorable) J. Nugent, reports, in 1866: "All the boys read English remarkably well, and many of them possess a fair knowledge of the language. In arithmetic they did somewhat better than the average run of boys in Government schools. The head master, Mr. Dalpatram, is a remarkably intelligent man and knows English extremely well." During this time he was the secretary of the Budhiuardhak Society and editor of its magazine. In 1868, he was appointed tutor and guardian to His Highness the late Thakore Sahib of Rajkote. On his leaving for Rajkote the members of the society and other leading reformers gave him a dinner-party, and presented him with an address and a present of books of his choice for his service in the cause of reform. The young Thakore Sahib, of Rajkote, made such progress under him that on the occasion of the first meeting of the Kathiawar chiefs at Rajkote he was the only one able to converse in English with Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, the then Governor of Bombay, who congratulated Mr. Dalpatram for the accuracy of pronunciation and general knowledge of his royal pupil. Colonel Anderson, Political Agent, and Mr. Macnaghton, Principal of the Rajkumar College, stated in their annual reports of 1870-71, respectively, "The well-merited encomiums of Captain Lloyd on the value of the services of Mr. Dalpatram I can fully endorse, and in bringing them prominently to notice, trust Government will be pleased to record its approbation." He (the Thakore Sahib of Rajkote) holds his position in the first class by his knowledge of English, a knowledge which reflects great credit on his former tutor, Mr. Dalpatram. In 1871, Mr. Dalpatram was promoted by Mr. (now the Right Honorable Sir) J. B. Peile, C. I. E., to the position of Educational Inspector of Cutch, and head master of the Alfred High School Bhuj, Cutch. He filled these positions until 1873, when he accepted the position of tutor to the present Rao of Cutch, still retaining the Inspectorship, and to him was also entrusted the education of Bai Rajba, now the Dowager Rani of Bikaner. In the same year the Rao Sahib was congratulated by His Grace the Duke of Argyle, K. G., etc., the then Secretary of State for India for his services to education in Cutch. There is no doubt that much of the success which has attended the Rao of Cutch is due to the careful education and training received at an early age from Mr. Dalpatram. Reports of the several political agents and British Educational Inspectors show conclusively the good work done by Mr. Dalpatram. Colonel Goodfellow says, in October, 1874: "I find he (the Rao of Cutch) has made considerable progress in English. There are few boys of his age who could have made such progress as he has done." Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector, reports: "His Highness the young Rao of Cutch has been somewhat interrupted during the year, but a comparison of the results obtained by him this year with those shown by Dr. Buhler, indicate that he has made good progress in English

RAO SAHIB DALPATRAM PRANJIVAN, KHAKHAR, J. P.

and other subjects. I was much pleased with his general intelligence and think Mr. Dalpatram deserves credit for the way in which he has conducted his education." Colonel Parr, after speaking of the indebtedness of education in Cutch to him, writes, in September, 1876: "Mr. Dalpatram's careful and painstaking instruction of the young Rao and of his sister, Princess Bai Rajba, is also deserving of special praise." Dr. Buhler, in 1877, says: "As he (the Rao) is able to converse on common topics, I was much pleased with his intelligence and brightness, which showed that his mind had been developed very considerably since I saw him in 1874." Colonel W. C. Parr, Political Agent, writes on the fourteenth of September, 1876, "I consider Mr. Dalpatram Khakhar, head of the Educational Depatment in Cutch, an efficient officer, being both able and energetic, and I think the education in Cutch owes a great deal to him. Mr. Dalpatram's careful and painstaking instruction of the young Rao and of his sister Princess Bai Rajba, is also deserving of special praise."

Mrs. Frances E. Chase Parr, writes: "As, since her betrothal, the Princess Bai Rajba cannot be examined by the Government Inspector, I have much pleasure in saying that, from the opportunities I have had of ascertaining her knowledge of English, I consider that she has been extremely well taught, and is very well advanced for a girl of her age, and that she does her tutor, Mr. Dalpatram, great credit."

On the Rao's installation to the Gadi he read, in English, the reply to the address of the Political Agent in the Durbar. When Sir Richard Temple, the then Governor of Bombay, visited Cutch in 1877 the Rao, who had just passed out of Mr. Dalpatram's hands, read in English his reply to the Governor's speech in full Durbar and was complimented on his general progress and the accuracy and ease with which he could converse in English. In addition to the duties of inspector and tutor, the Rao Sahib made an archæological and architectural survey of Cutch, and submitted a report which the Government of Bombay published as Selection No. 151, New Series. He also contributed to the *Gazetteer* of Cutch, and his valuable services in connection with these works were acknowledged by Government in the form of three Government resolutions. In 1877, Mr. Dalpatram acted as a member of the Famine Relief Committee, and in 1880 he acted jointly with the Assistant Political Agent as the working member of the Census Committee. In 1883, the residents of Tera founded a library in his name. In 1884, he organized and carried to a successful conclusion the Cutch Art Exhibition, which subsequently formed the nucleus of the Sir James Fergusson Museum. In 1886, he retired from Government service on a pension, and in recognition of his distinguished services he was honored by a Khilat from the Rao of Cutch, presented in Durbar, and the British Government conferred on him, on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee, the title of Rao Sahib, as a personal distinction. He is a Justice of the Peace for the town and Island of Bombay; a member of the Royal Asiatic Society; a member of the Managing Committee of the Goculdas Teizpal Charities, and a trustee of their funds amounting to 20,00,000 rupees; a life member of the Gujarat Vernacular Society of Ahmedabad; and of the Dnyan Prassarak Mandali of Bombay; a Managing Director and Chairman of the Fort Press Company, Limited; Chairman of the Indian Marriage and Death Benefit Fund, Limited, and he is the Shet, or head, of all the seven sections of his caste. He is the author of several works, amongst others a Gujarati translation of the "Sharkunbala" play; a "Geography of Cutch;" "Archæological Survey of Cutch," and a "Life of Shet Vurjivandas Madowdas" of Bombay. Mr. Dalpatram has, despite his busy life, found time to promote the cause of native art, and has sent to various exhibitions articles of rare workmanship, and obtained prizes, medals and certificates. The reader will see that Mr. Dalpatram has given satisfaction to his principals, and it could not well have been otherwise, as he has always displayed intelligence, ability, zeal and tact in the discharge of his duties. The Rao Sahib has issue, a daughter, Tulja Gavri, born in 1873, and a son, Maganlal, born on the eleventh of November, 1870, who was educated at the Elphinstone and St. Xavier's Colleges, where he gained the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship for the best English scholar amongst the Kathiawaris. He married, in 1887, Mahalakshmi, daughter of the late Mr. Shivashanker Govindram, Pleader of the High Court, and at one time acting Presidency Magistrate. He is secretary to the Fort Press Company, Limited. Mr. Maganlal is an accomplished scholar, being the author of a work entitled "Jagadu Charita," and gives promise of a bright and distinguished future.

Sardar Davar Edalji Khurshedji Modi.

The Davar, or head of the Parsee community of Surat, belongs to an illustrious family. One of his ancestors, according to traditions prevailing in the community, as well as in the family, accompanied the small band of political emigrants to India as their leader, when their last Persian emperor, Yezdezird, was vanquished by the Mohammedans, more than 1200 years ago. M. Anquetil du Perron, the celebrated French traveler and savant, whose researches into the Parsee religion and history are well known, speaks of the family in the following terms:

"The Davar, the chief of the Parsees, under the empire of the Mohammedans or the Hindoos, is only a feeble shadow of these ancient priestly kings." It is the oldest Parsee family in India, and has, for centuries, held the office of Davar under adequate Purwanas. The word Davar signifies in Persian temporal and spiritual judge, and the office of Davar, or Datobar, is referred to in the oldest extant religious books of the Parsees. (See Yezashna, chapters IX, XIX and XLIX, and Vendidad, chapter XVI.) The authority and position of the Davar in Surat were always acknowledged by the Nawabs, and have always been recognized and respected by the British Government. The latest recognition of the title of Davar vesting hereditarily in the head of the family, was made by a Sanad conferred on the then Davar, Khan Bahadoor Rustomjee Khurshedjee Modi, under the sign manual of the Governor, Lord Harris, by the authority of the Government of India, and in pursuance of Government Resolution No. 3349, dated the second of June, 1885. It was announced in the official list of hereditary titles in the Bombay Presidency, as made in consideration of hereditary position and rank among the Parsee community of Surat, and valuable services to Government. A Purwana addressed by His Highness Hyderkoolee Khan, Nawab of Surat, in the time of Badshah Gazee Mohammed Farukseer, in 1710-11 A. D., "Modee Bhimjee Kuvarjee, the Davar of the caste of Parsees," constitutes one of many instances of the valuable services rendered by the family to the Parsee community. On that occasion the Davar procured the exemption of the Parsees from undue and oppressive imposts, and rescued them from a variety of other hardships and disabilities. As an instance of services rendered in more modern times may be cited the valuable aid given, single-handed, by the late Davar Rustomjee in procuring the exemption of the entire community in British India from the application of an oppressive section of the Administrator General's act, under which the property of every deceased Parsee became liable to attachment and vexatious interference by the civil authorities immediately on the occurrence of his death. Davar Rustomjee received appreciative addresses from the community in grateful recognition of this service. In the early days of British power in Surat, when the Government was struggling into existence, the factory of the English was brought into great straits by their rivals, the Portuguese and the Mohammedans, cutting off their supplies, and it was the ancestor of the present Davar who rescued them from the difficult position by contriving to supply them secretly with provisions. In revenge, the Sidi, commandant of the Castle of Surat, mortally wounded two of the Modis' nephews, and this and other circumstances led, in the beginning of the year 1779, to a renewal of the intention to obtain the castle and the fleet for the East India Company, as is chronicled in a minute recorded by the Honorable Jonathan Duncan, Governor of Bombay, on the thirteenth of August, 1798.

In former times, the Davar possessed very large judiciary powers in civil, matrimonial and religious matters. On the advent of British rule and the establishment of British courts, and the progress of legislation, the Davar's jurisdiction was necessarily curtailed by degrees. When legislation, with regard to matrimony and inheritance among the Parsees was proposed in 1865 by the Parsee Law Commission, of which the late Davar Rustomjee was a representative member, section 28 of the bill enacted, as a special concession or privilege in favor of the Davar's family, that in the town and district of Surat the office of President of the Parsee Panchayat shall be hereditary in this family. Ultimately, however, the Select Committee recommended the abolition of Panchayat altogether, and the special provision fell through in consequence. The present Davar's grandfather, Davar Dosabhai Cowasjee, was granted a Sanad in 1805, confirming him in his office. He died suddenly, and was succeeded in the following year by his son, Davar Khursedjee. On the death of Davar Khursedjee, on the twenty-eighth of June, 1827, his eldest son, Davar Rustomji, succeeded to the office, and received khillats from the agent to the Governor, and from the titular Nawab of Surat. Davar Rustomjee was born on the twelfth of February, 1803. He received the title of Khan Bahadoor, and a certificate of honor testifying to conspicuous loyalty to the crown, on the occasion of the proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty as Empress of India, on January 1, 1877. He died on the first of April, 1894, and was succeeded by his brother, the present Davar Edalji, who was born on the eighth of January, 1816. This succession was duly recognized, according to custom, at the Uthumna ceremony, on the third day after Davar Rustomjee's death, by the presentation of shawls on behalf of the laity and clergy. It was further marked by the Davar's elevation, by Government, to the high rank of a first-class Sirdar of the Deccan, a distinction enjoyed by no other member of the community in the whole of Gujarat. This gave great gratification to the community, as evinced by congratulatory addresses from Surat and all the other principal towns of Gujarat. Another coveted distinction which the present Davar possesses, and which his late brother also had, is that of exemption from personal attendance in the civil courts of the country. This is the only Parsee family which possesses this unique honor.

SARDAR DAVAR EDALJI KHURSHEDJI MODI.

Sardar Davar Edalji has five sons, as follows: Kaikhusroo, a B. A. of the Bombay University and a large Zemindar, born November 7, 1841; Bomanjee, an M. A., and a deputy collector, born July 30; Cawashaw, an undergraduate and a land-holder, born April 9, 1848, who has two sons, Temoorus, born July 27, 1887, and Hormusdiar, born on the eighth of November, 1890; Burzorjee, an M. A. and LL. B., a Fellow of the Bombay University, and Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Surat, born October 24, 1850, and having a son, Shariyarjee, born on the tenth of May, 1893; and Jehangirshaw, a B. A. and LL B., and Subordinate Judge, born October 12, 1853.

D. J. De Monte, Esq., J. P.

Amongst the members of the native Christian community of Bombay the subject of our sketch deservedly occupies a foremost position. Mr. De Monte or Dinnoo Patel, to give his more generally known designation, was born at Bandora, near Bombay, on the eleventh of February, 1833, of highly respectable parents. His father occupied a high and respectable position under Government. Mr. De Monte was educated at the Elphinstone School, which in those days numbered amongst its professors such eminent alumni as Messrs. Harkness, Green and Dadabhoy Naoroji. At this time there was no good Catholic College or teaching institution in Bombay. After completing his school career Mr. De Monte joined Government service, and his first post was in the Secretariat, but soon afterward he decided to abandon Government service and joined the, then well known, mercantile house of Messrs. McKendo, Rogers & Co. After some time spent in commercial pursuits Mr. De Monte, for good and sufficient reasons, decided to rejoin the Secretariat and secured the position of a superintendent in the Military Department. From his early manhood Mr. De Monte evinced a lively interest in any matter touching the welfare of the town in which he was born and where he has continued to reside ever since. He was elected a member of the District Local Board on its establishment, and this position he still holds.

It is, however, in connection with Mr. De Monte's work in the Bandora Municipality that he is best known. He was one of the first Commissioners appointed by Government in 1876, under Act VI of 1873, and for fourteen years, uninterruptedly, he has acted on the Managing Committee. In June, 1885, Mr. De Monte was elected chairman of the Bandora Municipality and also of the Managing Committee. The popular opinion of Mr. De Monte will best be shown by mentioning that at two different municipal elections he not only polled the highest number of votes recorded, but also every elector who voted recorded a vote in his favor. Mr. De Monte's qualities of head and heart admirably filled him for the positions he occupied. Combining with firmness and rectitude a courteous and conciliatory disposition, it is no wonder that when, in 1890, failing health compelled him to sever his connection with municipal work, the news of his retirement was received with feelings of sorrow and regret by all classes of Bandora society. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. De Monte severed his immediate connection with Bandora municipal work with a sorrowing heart. At a general meeting of the Bandora Commissioners, held on the fourteenth of March, 1890, a resolution thanking Mr. De Monte for his fourteen years valuable services was unanimously carried, and on the third of May, 1890, a resolution was issued by Government, General Department, as follows:

"The Governor in Council has perused with much satisfaction the testimony borne by the Municipal Commissioners of Bandora, the Collector of Thanna and the Commissioner N. D., to the value of the important services rendered by Mr. D. J. De Monte as member and chairman of the Bandora Municipality for the past fourteen years, and regrets that the state of that gentleman's health should have compelled him to sever his connection with the municipality."

A copy of this resolution was directed to be forwarded to the president of the Bandora Municipality for his information. Several of the leading English and native newspapers of the Presidency spoke in a highly eulogistic manner of Mr. De Monte's services and one of them said as follows: "We hope that Mr. De Monte's useful career is not yet over, but that he will long be spared to confer further benefits on the people of Bandora, who love him."

In 1892-93 Mr. De Monte, in conjunction with the late Mr. C. E. Kane, acted as one of the arbitrators in the famous Powali case. Mr. De Monte is a Justice of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay, this position having been conferred on him by the Government of Bombay in recognition of his many distinguished services. Mr. De Monte has been for several years the President of the Bandora Conference, in connection with the well-known institutions of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. He is a life-member and Honorary Secretary of the Trombay Allbless Leper Home. Mr. De Monte has established a reading room and library, and has also built and maintains a school at Bandora. Mr. De Monte has three brothers—one of whom is a cleric and Chancellor of the Poona diocese; another is a Justice of the Peace; and the third is a graduate of the Bombay University. Mr. De Monte has two sons, both of whom have been educated in Europe. The elder is a popular medical practitioner in Bandora; a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and Bandora; a Fellow of the Bombay University, and a Justice of the Peace. The youngest son is a cleric and has passed the examinations for the Doctorates of Divinity and Canon Law at Rome.

D. J. De Monte, Esq., J. P.

Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, Esquire, J. P.

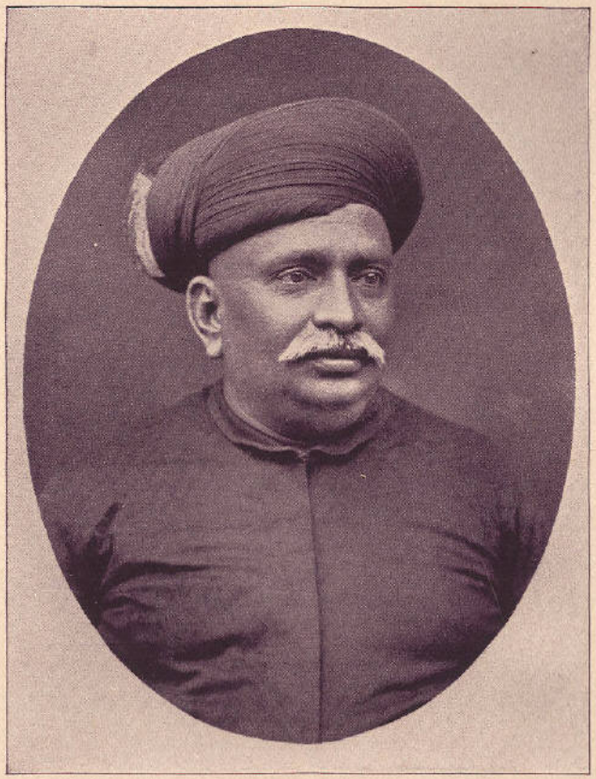
Amongst those persons who, by their disinterested labors and unwavering loyalty to the cause of reform have deserved well of the people of India, few stand out more prominently than Dinshaw Edulji Wacha. Mr. Wacha was born at Bombay on the second of August, 1844, and began his school life when five years old at the first Anglo-Vernacular school which, thanks to the beneficence of the late Mr. Dhunjibhoy M. Cama, had been established and which, for a long time, was known as the Ayrton School. In 1855, Mr. Wacha entered the Elphinstone Institution and, after a successful career there, joined the Elphinstone College in 1858, one year before the first university entrance examination was held, and, shortly after his entrance he gained a junior scholarship. Mr. Wacha's general ability and "pleasing, gentlemanly deportment," to use the words of Sir Alexander Grant, the distinguished Professor of History and Philosophy in the college, endeared him to the professors and his fellow-students alike. Mr. Wacha intended to graduate, but before he could complete the university course, his father found it necessary to take him away from the college in order that he might be of assistance in the business then carried on by his father at Aden. Mr. Wacha has, since the age of thirty, been associated with the mill industry, and is one of the leading and most active members of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association. His speeches, letters and papers on industrial affairs afford ample testimony to the great interest he takes in the work. His business abilities and undoubted knowledge of the trade of India and the statistics bearing on it, have rendered him one of the foremost authorities in India on all commercial and financial matters. But it is Mr. Wacha's public life we would treat of rather than his business career, for Bombay, above most of the large commercial centres of the world, abounds in successful business men; but alas, with a few notable exceptions, there are few of these men who are prepared to sacrifice their time and money to aid the cause of reform and progress. For the past twenty years Mr. Wacha has been a prolific contributor to the Indian press. Very early in his life he fell under the influence of the late Mr. R. Knight, the Bayard of Indian journalism, who was, at one time, editor of the *Times of India*, and it is to the writings of this gentleman, especially on the land revenue, imperial finance, the Inam Commission and the opium question, that Mr. Wacha attributes his first desire to associate himself with public life. Mr. Wacha's press contributions are noted for the grasp of economic principles displayed, fairness to adversaries and the logical and lucid conclusions arrived at. Mr. Wacha's connection with the Municipal Corporation dates from 1888, when he was elected to a seat by the rate-payers of Fort Ward and this seat he still holds. Within six months of his election Mr. Wacha made his mark in the Corporation, and to-day he is justly considered one of its most prominent members. In debating power and knowledge of the various Municipal Acts he is second only to the Hon. P. M. Mehta, C. I. E., and Dr. Blaney, C. I. E. Mr. Wacha is noted for his undeviating opposition to all expenditure of the municipal funds which, in his opinion, is not warranted either by public requirements or the condition of the finances and thus forms a valuable check on ill-considered or unwarranted proposals. It is much to be regretted that men like Mr. Wacha cannot have a controlling voice in imperial questions where the expenditure of crores of rupees is involved. He recently reviewed, in a series of letters to the *Times of India*, the financial history of the Bombay municipality for the last fifteen years, and this review is admitted on all sides to be an exceedingly exhaustive and masterly one. Mr. Wacha is best known for his political work in connection with the Bombay Presidency Association, of which he is one of the honorary secretaries, having the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta and N. G. Chandravarkar, Esq., as his confreres. This association, during its existence of twelve years, has done, and is still doing, much good in voicing the legitimate wants and aspirations of the people of Western India. The annual reports of this body, which is composed of the most influential and representative native gentlemen of the Presidency, show the good work being done by Mr. Wacha and his colleagues. Mr. Wacha has been one of the staunchest and most consistent supporters of the National Congress from its foundation in 1885, and he continues to take the liveliest interest in the welfare of this great movement. He has acted as one of the secretaries to the local Standing Congress Committee, and so ably has he discharged his duties in connection with the movement that at the eleventh annual meeting of the Congress held at Poona, in December, 1895, he was unanimously elected as Honorable Joint General Secretary, having as his co-secretary Mr. A. O. Hume, who is deservedly known as the father of the Congress. This gentleman carries on the work of the Congress in England. Mr. Wacha has invariably been one of the speakers of each Congress, his special subjects having been imperial finance and military expenditure, and in addition to his utterances on these questions he has also spoken on the questions of the closing of the mint and the cotton duties. All Mr. Wacha's speeches bear evidence of close study and a vast knowledge of official and other literature bearing on the subject he is speaking on. It is notorious that a bureaucratic government, such as that of India, which is composed of officials who regard any change suggested by persons outside their own exclusive circle with feelings almost akin to horror, is only to be influenced by a free and intelligent criticism of its actions, and the Congress, by affording an opportunity for this criticism to be made, does a great deal of good. Mr. Wacha was the first to expose the fallacy of regarding exchange as the principal factor in the chronic embarrassment of the Indian finances. The facts and figures with which he controverted it have been corroborated by, not only two such distinguished ex-financial members of the viceregal council as Sir Auckland Colvin and Sir David Barbour, but by many other shining lights on financial matters. The argument used against the Congress, that the delegates do not represent the whole of the people of India, seems to us to be most absurd, for it might, with equal force, be urged that, because the barons, who wrung the Magna Charta from King John, did not represent every section of the people of England, they were not justified in demanding a recognition of their rights. Those who regard the Congress movement unfavorably should recollect that, as Froude says, "Great national movements can only be properly understood by the people whose disposition they represent."

As an offshoot of the Congress movement there have sprung up in the various presidencies and provinces of India institutions known as provincial conferences, and, as the Congress deals with all broad imperial questions, so these conferences deal with provincial matters. Nine of these conferences have already been held. The eighth, which was held at Belgaum in May, 1895, was presided over by Mr. Wacha, and his presidential address greatly added to his reputation. Next to the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta there is no one so conspicuous on the political platform of Western India as Mr. Wacha. His speaking is ready, weighty and perspicuous. A man of unsullied character and of unblemished life, both public and private, Mr. Wacha has, by his single-mindedness of purpose for the welfare and advancement of his native land and his fellow-countrymen, endeared himself to all classes of the community, and whenever the history of the first century of the Bombay Presidency under active English rule comes to be written, the name of Dinshaw Edulji Wacha will occupy a foremost and an honorable position.

DINSHAW EDULJEE WACHA, ESQUIRE, J. P.

Mr. Haridas Viharidas Desai, Eldest Son of Ráo Bahádur Desái Viháridàs Ajubhài of Nariàd.

The family claims descent from the Kshatriya dynasty which reigned over the Punjàb in the time of Alexander the Great. It subsequently migrated to Mathurá, Jeypore, Ujjain (where one of its members is said to have been appointed Diwán) Adálaj, Somnáth Pattan, Singsur, Anhilvára Pattan, Mehmadábád, and finally Nariád, where they arrived in A. D. 1429. Nárandás, the tenth in ascent from Mr. Haridás, was summoned to the Court of the Mogul Emperor Aurangzeb, and received from him the title of Desai, with a rich Sirpáo (head-dress of honor), and a Pálkhi. Vághjibhái, fourth in descent from Nárandás, rendered valuable services both to the Peshwá and to the Gáekwar; he also played an important part in



HARIDAS VIHARIDAS DESAI, ESQ.

the reconciliation effected between these powers after the battle of Adas in 1775. For this he received in inám (or feudal grant) the village of Bilodrá, which the family enjoyed up to 1816, and a Pálkhi. Prabhudás, the grandson of Vághjibhái, largely assisted Colonel Walker, the first British resident in Gujarat, in drawing up the treaties made by the British Government with the Mehwàsi Thákurs—the robber chieftains of the Máhikánthá and Rewákánthá districts. In 1806 he received the grant of a Pálkhi in inàm from the British Government. Desài Prabhudás' grandson was Desái Viháridás Ajubhai, who rendered important services to the British Government at the time of the Indian Mutiny of 1857. He was subsequently nominated a member of the commission appointed by Government to settle

the famous Kothiakhád boundary dispute, over which much blood had been spilt. He was member of the Vatan (Hereditary Office) Commission and an Honorary Second Class Magistrate. In 1877 he was invited by Government to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, where he received the title of Ráo Bahádur. He left five sons (1) Mr. Haridás, (2) Mr. Mangaldás, (3) Sardár Ráo Bahádur Behechardàs, (4) Mr. Purushottamdás, and (5) Mr. Gopaldas. Of these, the eldest, Mr. Haridás, was born on July 29, 1840, and was educated at Ahmedàbád and Nariád. In 1864 he was appointed member of the Local Fund Committee of Mehmedábád. In 1865-66 he undertook a journey to Madrás and Trichinopoly, in order to study the tobacco industry there, and apply the knowledge so gained in manufacturing for the Indian and European markets the well-known "Charotar" tobacco of Gujárat. In 1867 he was appointed Municipal Commissioner at Nariád, and in 1870 Nyáyadhish at Bhávnagar, in Káthiáwár, during the joint administration of that State by Mr. E. H. Percival, C. S., and the well-known statesman, Mr. Gaurishankar Ojhá. In this, his first really important post, he gave entire satisfaction by his great ability, his high integrity, and his high sense of justice. In 1876 he was entrusted by Government with the administration of the Wadhwán State during the minority of the late Thákur Sáheb Dàji Ráj, Mr. (now Sir) J. B. Peile being then political agent in Káthiàwàd. In 1881, when the Thákur Sáheb himself assumed the reins of Government, Mr. Haridás was appointed by Government administrator of the Wánkaner State. In 1882 he was appointed Diwán of the Idar State (Máhikánthá), and in September 1883, His Highness, the Nawáb Sáheb, of Junágadh, selected him as his Diwán. His administration of more than a decade in Junágadh was marked by the most important reforms in every department of the State. One of the greatest works he carried out was the construction of a railway joining the capital town, Junágadh, with Veráwal, the principal port, and connecting both with the great railway system of India. From the praise bestowed on him by successive political agents of Kàthiáwàd in their annual reports it is evident that they fully appreciated the ability and integrity with which he discharged his responsible duties. He was held in the highest esteem by his own master, the Nawáb Sáheb, and the respect the British Government had for him may be judged from the fact that, while on one year's leave from Junágadh, he was appointed by Her Majesty, the Queen, to be a member of the Royal Opium Commission. On the completion of the work of the Commission he rejoined his post at Junágadh, but retired soon after, intending to pass the remaining years of his life in the contemplation of God. He had hardly, however, begun to enjoy his well-earned repose, when he was suddenly cut off in his prime. After a short illness he peacefully expired at his native place, Nariád, on June 17, 1895. During his long career of twenty-five years in Káthiáwád he came in contact with many native Princes, and many officers and gentlemen, both European and native. These, and indeed all who ever knew him, admired his talents, respected his character, and revere his memory.

Sardár Ráo Bahádur Behechardàs Viháridás Desái.

Sardár Ráo Bahádur Behechardàs Viháridás Desái, third son of Ráo Bahádur Desái Viháridás Ajubhai, of Nariád, was born at that place on February 20, 1844. He was educated at Ahmedábád and Nariád. In 1867 he was appointed member of the Local Board of Anand, and subsequently became member and President of the Nariád Municipality. He was the prime mover of the Agricultural Committee established at Nariád in 1878, and took a leading part in the different agricultural exhibitions held there since 1883. He opened a factory at Nariád for manufacturing cigars and cigarettes for the European and the Indian markets, from the well-known "Charotar" tobacco of Gujárat. The keen interest that he evinced in the development of the agricultural resources of his native province was properly appreciated by Government, who first appointed him Honorary Magistrate, and then, in 1887, bestowed upon him the title of Ráo Bahádur. In 1888 he was elected to the honorable post of Member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, and in the same year the title of "Sardár" was conferred upon him by the Viceroy. In 1895, after the untimely death of his lamented elder brother, Mr. Haridás, the late Prime Minister of Junágadh, Mr. Behechardàs was chosen by

SARDÁR RÁO BAHÁDUR BEHECHÀRDAS VIHÁRIDÁS DESÁI.

His Highness, the Nawáb Sáheb, for the same high appointment, which he still holds. It is sufficient to say that he conducts the arduous duties of his position to the entire satisfaction alike of Prince and people, and is universally considered (what he himself would regard as the praise to be most desired) a worthy successor of his beloved and revered brother. Of the remaining three brothers, Desái Mangaldás Viháridas was for a long time in hereditary Government Service in the Kaira District, and also served as Assistant Revenue Commissioner in Cutch. His delicate health obliged him fourteen years ago to retire from the service. His son, Desái Girdhardás Mangaldás, is now Kárbhàri of the Bajáná State. Desái Purushottamdás Viháridás is vice-president of the Nariád Municipality, and Desái Gopàldás Viháridás is Assistant Revenue Commissioner at Bhávnagar.

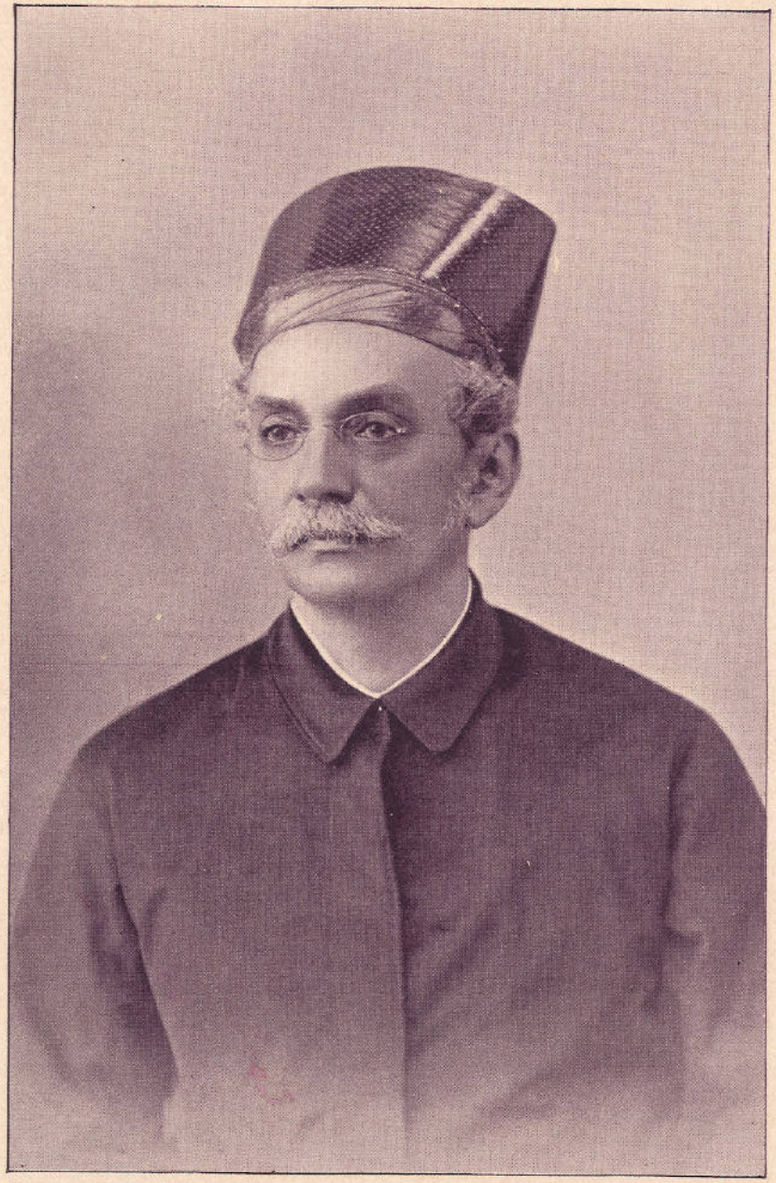
Dolatrama Kirparama Pandya, Esquire, Dewan of Lunawada.

Mr. Dolatram was born at Nadiad in 1856. His father was a highly respectable merchant and a gentleman of considerable ability and resource who took great pains with the education of his sons. Mr. Dolatram, who showed signs of great natural ability, was educated at the Nadiad High School, and then at the Elphinstone College, where he was one of the favorite pupils of Dr. Wordsworth. Owing to the premature death of his father, Mr. Dolatram was compelled to leave the college to undertake the responsible and multifarious duties of a landlord and a merchant at an age when theorizing and dreaming of the future is more attractive than the dry-as-dust and prosaic matters of everyday life. Shortly after his entrance into a new sphere of life, Mr. Dolatram donated to Nadiad a building called "The Kirparan Hall," to be used as a lecture hall and library, in memory of his father. The thoughtful and liberal gift was greatly appreciated by the people of Nadiad who had suffered for many years from the want of such a building, and in addition the memory of an admirable man was worthily perpetuated. Mr. Dolatram was appointed a member of the Nadiad City Municipality, and during his membership he worked with such earnestness and zeal as to elicit honorable mention from the late Dr. Hewlett, the late Mr. Cooke and Government. But Mr. Dolatram's energies were not limited to the narrow circle of a local municipal corporation and his desire to give the benefit of his educational advantages to his fellow-countrymen led him to the realms of literature. "Indrajit Vadh," an epic poem in the Sanscrit classical style and the first of its kind in the modern Gujarati literature, and "Kusumavali," a novel, written on the model of Sanscrit prose fiction, stand forth prominently as works worthy to be read and studied. His criticisms in the "Budhiprakash," and his edition of the life of Swaminarayan, called "Bhaktachinta-Mani," will well repay perusal. No less an authority than Mr. Shepherd, the late Commissioner Northern Division, has testified that Mr. Dolatram did credit to his education. Mr. Shepherd does not stand alone in his high estimation of Mr. Dolatram's abilities, but officers like Messrs. R. M. Kennedy and J. W. Weir and the late Mr. Cooke, also entertained a high opinion of his talents. Mr. Dolatram was appointed by Government an Honorary Second-class Magistrate, and the voters of Nadiad elected him as their representative to the Municipality. The Municipal Commissioners elected him as their representative in the Taluka Local Board and that Board, in its turn, elected him as their representative for the District Board. Mr. Dolatram's honesty of purpose and disinterested devotion to public duties, it will be seen, earned for him the confidence of Government as well as of the rural and the urban population of his native district. These traits of character stood Mr. Dolatram in good stead when he was called upon to undertake the responsible duties of the Dewan of Lunawada State in the Rewakantha Agency. In this capacity he has the entire confidence of His Highness the Maharajah of Lunawada, the Political Agency, and the subjects of the State. At the beginning of his new career, Mr. Dolatram was confronted with an intricate boundary question which had been pending for more than twenty years. He won the case for his State and secured the high opinion of Major Bignell, who testified to his honesty and ability and said that "it was not often that he had met one who acted so fairly and straightforwardly as Mr. Dolatram." Mr. H. T. Ommaney also entertained a high opinion of him and fully recognized his faithfulness and devotion. Dr. Pollen, who succeeded Mr. Ommaney as the Political Agent of the Rewakantha Agency also thought it proper to speak of Mr. Dolatram as "the able and far-seeing Dewan who deserved credit for his energy and faithful service and who was proving his fitness for a wider sphere of usefulness." Mr. Dolatram's truthfulness and trustworthiness were also acknowledged by this officer. Administration reports and public utterances of Government officials, including Mr. Reid, bear witness in unmistakable terms to the high reputation which Mr. Dolatram enjoys as Dewan of Lunawada. It is not alone in the circle of Government officials that Mr. Dolatram has secured high appreciation of his character. The chiefs with whom he has come in contact are also keenly alive to Mr. Dolatram's good qualities, and have invariably shown their good-will toward, and confidence in, him. As far back as 1891, His Highness the late Maharajah of Rutlam, Sir Ranjitsinghji, offered Mr. Dolatram the vacant place of Dewan to his State, and tempting though the offer was, Mr. Dolatram refused to accept it on the ground of some important State business at Lunawada, which he did not care to leave unfinished. He thus proved his loyalty to his employer by the sacrifice which he made, and has thus earned for himself the respectful consideration of every high-minded man in the community. In 1893, Mr. Dolatram was asked to accept the Dewanship of Dungarpur by His Highness Maha Ravalji Shri Udayasinhaji, but this offer was also refused by Mr. Dolatram on equally high-minded considerations. The reforms initiated and carried out by Mr. Dolatram in the Lunawada State have been so beneficent that the subjects of Lunawada, in public meeting assembled, testified their confidence and love for him. The Commissioner, Mr. Reid, and the Political Agent, Dr. Pollen, were present on this occasion. In municipal matters his introduction of the system of voluntary subscriptions in the place of new taxations has been successful, equally as regards the revenues of the Municipality and the satisfaction of the people, and a shrewd observer like Dr. Pollen has expressed a wish and a hope that the same system could be initiated in other States with equal profit. Mr. Dolatram is descended from a noble family, and is the worthy son of a worthy father, whose public spirit has been acknowledged and whose genuine worth has been testified to by the Hon. Lionel Ashburner. Mr. Dolatram belongs to the rising and progressive men of India, combining, with honesty of purpose and nobility of character, a catholic, broad-minded desire for the advancement of the people of his native land. (92)

DOLATRAMA KIRPARAMA PANDYA, ESQUIRE, DEWAN OF LUNAWADA.

Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee, President of the Poona Municipality.

Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee is the head of a well-known Parsee family of great repute at Poona. He inherits, in a marked degree, the ability and industry of his grandfather, who founded the family at Poona over seventy-five years ago, and also that of his father, the late Sirdar Khan Bahadur Pudumjee Pestonjee. The qualities so inherited, having been developed by a sound English education, have made his name well known throughout the length and breadth of the Indian Empire. He was born at Poona on the twenty-fourth of December, 1836, and studied at the Poona College, where he was a favorite pupil of Sir Edwin Arnold, K. C. I. E. He passed with credit the junior and senior examinations, comprising studies equal to the present B. A., and M. A. tests. Mr. Dorabjee is also an eminent linguist, being thoroughly conversant with English, Mahrathi, Guzarati, Persian and Hindustani. Some of his leisure hours have also been devoted to the study of French. The "careful and scholastic style" of his English papers was remarked, even at college, and his present command of that language is admirable. His knowledge of Mahrathi has frequently been a matter of admiration. He has also acquired proficiency in mathematics and natural science. Mr. Dorabjee became proficient in photography at a time when the art was in its infancy in India. He obtained a silver cup and an album from the Amateur Photographic Society of London and two medals at Indian exhibitions for his photographs. He owns a large and valuable collection of negatives which "exhibited decided artistic ability" and would do credit to any master of the art. He is a capable billiard player, having won a prize cue at a tournament in Bombay. He is widely known as the one time "champion shot" of India, having won his spurs in 1877 by gaining the championship gold medal of the Western India Rifle Association, and as its honorary secretary since 1881, he has succeeded in improving its position materially. He won the Governor's Cup in 1879, and also the Viceroy's Cup in 1882, when he made the hitherto unequalled score of 147 out of a possible 150 at 800, 900 and 1000 yards, thus establishing his reputation as the champion rifle shot of India. He has won nine cups and twelve medals, including one from the National Rifle Association of the United Kingdom. The invention and successful use by him of an anemometer bear witness to his thorough grasp of the principles of rifle shooting. He has paid homage to the Muses and has put his knowledge of the science of music to practical use by constructing organ rollers, which have been much admired by all who have seen or heard them. Mr. Dorabjee is well known for his simplicity and suavity of manner and exemplary character. He started and is the moving spirit in several industries in and about Poona. He was the first to introduce a paper mill into Western India; he established a bank, an ice factory and a cotton mill. In all these works he has brought to bear those characteristics which are the sure passports to success. He has devoted all his energy to the improvement and advancement of his birthplace. For eleven consecutive years from 1874 he was Municipal Commissioner, during which time he exhibited remarkable independence and ability, saving the public from heavy taxation on several occasions. Though appointed by Government he had the people's interests ever at heart. When, in 1884, the great and good Lord Ripon conferred upon India the boon of local municipal self-government, Mr. Dorabjee's services for the public cause were rewarded by his being elected Chairman of the Managing Committee. In 1886 he was elected President of the Poona Municipality by the Municipal Commissioners of the city—who are mainly Hindoos—to the exclusion of other candidates of their own community; which speaks volumes in favor of his integrity and popularity. He had the rare distinction of being re-elected President and of holding that honorable position since that date, during which time he has directed the steps of the infant municipality with rare ability and discretion and saved it from coming to grief through hasty or ill-considered actions. On the departure of Lord Ripon, Mr. Dorabjee was the only Parsee from the Mofussil who had the honor of presenting the departing ruler with an address. This he did on behalf of all the municipalities of the Poona district. In 1895, Mr. Dorabjee obtained from Government the honor of a seat in the Legislative Council of the Bombay Presidency. His selection was hailed by the press with a chorus of approbation, and as a member of that body he has shown energy and independence. Government rewarded his long public services by creating him a first-class Sirdar of the Deccan in 1894, and by conferring on him, in 1895, the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction.



SIRDAR KHAN BAHADUR, DORABJEE PUDUMJEE.

Dwarkadas Vussonji, Esquire.

The subject of this sketch was one of those quiet, resolute and practical men to whom Bombay owes so much of its wealth and commercial prosperity. Mr. Dwarkadas Vassonji began life with an abundance of wealth and at the very threshold of his career found himself in the position of an important employer of labor and placed over large numbers of his fellow-men with power to make or mar the happiness, not only of himself, but of those over whose fortunes he was called upon to watch. Mr. Dwarkadas, during a comparatively short but well spent life, steadily maintained his position as one of the richest men in Bombay and discharged the obligations of his station with a dignity that made his name much respected in different parts of the Western Presidency and more especially in the capital. As an illustration of the maxim *noblesse oblige*, Mr. Dwarkadas deserves a place in "Representative Men of the Bombay Presidency." Mr. Dwarkadas was born in 1853, and was only ten years of age when the position of head of the wealthy and enterprising native firm of Messrs. Jivraj Baloo & Company, a rich and highly respected Bhatia house in Bombay, devolved upon him. The firm claims to be nearly a century old, and is one of the most substantial in Bombay. During Mr. Dwarkadas' minority the affairs of the firm were well and wisely guided by his maternal uncle, the late Mr. Goculdas Teizpal, with the advice of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. Under such able management the firm prospered and when Mr. Dwarkadas took the helm he found himself in possession of a business of large proportions with great possibilities of development. Mr. Dwarkadas' life was devoted to the consolidation and extension of the firm's business. The years of constant and unwearied attention coupled with his natural and acquired business ability which he devoted to the firm's affairs, were of immense benefit to the business and made an enormous addition to Mr. Dwarkadas' fortune. In 1865, the firm of Jivraj Baloo & Co. safely passed through a critical time, for the sudden close of the American war and the consequent fall of the cotton market resulted in losses, in consequence of which many less fortunate native firms than Jivraj Baloo & Co. succumbed. After the events of that year the firm turned their attention to the promotion of the mill industry. In 1871, Mr. Dwarkadas started the Jivraj Baloo Mills, situated at Tardeo. The marked success which attended this enterprise emboldened him, in 1874, to erect another mill which he named after Khatao Makanji, who was one of the most energetic partners of the firm of Jivraj Baloo & Co. Thus, during Mr. Dwarkadas' regime the mill business, commenced in 1865, received an extension which, at that time, was not contemplated even by the most sanguine of the friends and constituents of the firm. While thus the commercial and industrial interests lay nearest to Mr. Dwarkadas' heart, he had other interests as well, which, if not so engrossing, were none the less real to him. He remained all his life a quiet but unflinching, consistent and courageous social reformer. Mr. Dwarkadas was, indeed, very far in advance of his community (the Bhatias) in his views on social questions. He was one of the very few men in his community who set their faces against the inquisitions and corrupt practices of their priesthood (the Valla Ocharya priests who claim to be incarnations of the God Vishnoo). In female education among the Hindus Mr. Dwarkadas took a deep interest, to which he gave practical expression by establishing and maintaining the Jivraj Baloo Girls' School at his own expense. Mr. Dwarkadas was a great lover of art in all its forms and his immense wealth enabled him to freely satisfy his tastes in this direction. The imposing and palatial residence on the Napean Sea Face, which is known to the residents of Bombay as the "Dariar Mehill," or the Sea Palace, cost Mr. Dwarkadas five lacs of rupees for its erection only. He adorned this beautiful mansion with the choicest treasures of art and curios and his tastes led him to form a museum of which the unique collection of gems, including the famous Saney diamond, is the most characteristic feature. This palatial building, with its varied treasures of natural and artificial beauty, is now in possession of Mr. Dwarkadas' second son, Mr. Naranji, who is doing much to maintain his father's reputation for benevolent and useful citizenship. Mr. Dwarkadas was a man of large heart and very broad sympathies. The stream of his charity flowed copiously and in manifold channels, and when, on the fifteenth of November, 1880, he died, at the early age of forty-five, not only the mercantile community, but also the wider circle of the public of Bombay mourned the loss of this noble-hearted millionaire who, for years, had been a power for good to those in whose midst he lived and worked.

DWARKADAS VUSSONJI, ESQUIRE.

THE LATE FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, ESQ.

MRS. FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT.

The Late Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq.

On August 8, 1895, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, the eldest son of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., passed away at Malabar Hill, Bombay. During his illness public prayers were offered in the fire-temples of Bombay, Gujerat and the Deccan, and had he been spared, it is safe to say that Sir Dinshaw would have given away lacs of rupees in charity, but Providence ruled otherwise. The blow was a heavy one to the bereaved wife and family and to Sir Dinshaw. Mr. Framjee had endeared himself to all who knew him, so much so that five hundred of the leading members of the Parsee community paid a visit of condolence to Sir Dinshaw, and twenty thousand mill hands lined the Nepean Sea road as the funeral passed. He was heir to the colossal fortune of the Petits, as well as the baronetcy, but he would have been popular had he been a poor man and heir to no title. He was modest to a fault. He expressed himself in few words, and his benevolence was well known, though he sought to do good in secret, and never allowed his private charities to be talked about where he could prevent it. No needy man, to whatever caste or creed he belonged, ever applied to him for aid in vain. Though he had not received the benefits of higher education, he appreciated its advantages and never failed to encourage and extend a helping hand to those who worked for its advancement. He was an ardent advocate of female education and devoted a great deal of his time to it, although he had to transact the extensive business of his father's firm. He was a hard worker, and with the exception of two long holidays enjoyed by him on tour to Europe and America, he was always to be found at his desk. He was conscientious in the discharge of his duties, and literally died in harness, for he regularly attended his office until he was well nigh incapacitated by an attack of fever. When Sir Dinshaw retired from active life, about four years ago, he left the management and the agency of his six mills, and his immense landed and other properties, to the care of Mr. Framjee and his younger brother, Mr. Bomanjee, and Mr. Framjee had, besides, to look after the two or three mills and other extensive properties of his late uncle and father-in-law, Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit. Mr. Framjee had a thorough practical knowledge of the working of the spinning and weaving mills, which he, by his almost daily attendance at the mills, had acquired, and which he considerably enhanced by his visits to Europe, America, China and Japan, where he personally inspected the several manufactories and marked the difference between the working of the mills in Bombay, and in other parts of the world. Mr. Framjee has given the benefit of his experience in two Gujerati works in which he described his visits to different countries and in which he has ably and most clearly dealt with the question of the future of the mill industry in India, and its relation to similar industries in other parts of the world. The two works, which were published for private circulation, and of which some thousands of copies were distributed among his friends and acquaintances, clearly indicated that, while Mr. Framjee was enjoying his well-earned holiday in Europe and other parts of the world, he was not unmindful of the large interests entrusted to his care, and that he devoted a great deal of time to seeing and studying the latest improvements, which he introduced on his return, thereby benefiting his own firm and the shareholders of the mills. The two books, which are masterly productions of their kind, will forever remain a monument of Mr. Framjee's ability and zeal for the improvement and furtherance of an industry which has so largely benefited India in general and Bombay in particular. As a practical man of business Mr. Framjee's services as a member of the Port Trust and a director of the Bank of Bombay have been much appreciated. He lent the aid of his name and influence to the Parsee Death Benefit Association by accepting the post of chairman of that body, and took a keen interest in the business of the association, which is now placed on a satisfactory footing. As chairman of the Parsee Girls' Schools Association and as a member of the committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution and the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, he rendered valuable assistance to the cause of education, and among his various engagements he did not omit the meetings of those bodies. Religious institutions also claimed his services, which he freely gave, and there is no public institution in Bombay which has not received the benefit of his advice and benevolence. Mr. Framjee took a keen interest in Freemasonry. He held a high office in the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, and the Provincial Grand Lodge. He occupied the chair of Lodge "Rising Star of Western India," the first native lodge in India, and Lodge "Eastern Star." When Lodge "Rising Star" celebrated its jubilee about three years ago, Mr. Framjee was Master, and he spared neither money nor trouble to make the occasion a great success. He, on different occasions, gave large sums of money to the various lodges, and enriched their charity funds. Mr. Framjee built houses for the occupation of poor families of his community, and it was only a few months before his regretted death that His Excellency Lord Sandhurst laid the foundation-stone of another such building near Grant Road, Bombay. In all, his charities toward the establishment of libraries, schools and other works of utility amount to upward of two lacs of rupees (Rs. 2,00,000).

Seth Goverdhandas Goculdas Teizpal, J. P.

The subject of our sketch is a scion of a great Bhattia family, who by their industry and shrewdness in business built up a large fortune. The family originally came from Cutch and has since been engaged in trade and manufacturing. Mr. Goverdhandas was born on the eleventh day of Chaitra Vadi of Samvat, 1923, the day being considered holy by the Hindoos. His natural father, Seth Dwarkadas Vasonjee, for he is the adopted son of the late Seth Goculdas Teizpal, whose name he now bears, was noted for his business abilities and generosity. He was a leading Sethia of his caste. The late Seth Goculdas Teizpal, J. P., having had no male child born to him, had, by his will, directed that the young son of Mr. Dwarkadas Vasonjee should be adopted by his widow. The late Seth Goculdas Teizpal, by his own exertions, amassed a fortune in trade and in the cotton business. He was very large-hearted and of a kind and humane disposition. He was also a reformer and advocate of female education. He was one of the first to appreciate the advantages of Western education, and, with these views, he established two Anglo-Vernacular schools for the diffusion of primary education amongst his countrymen. The breadth of his views is best illustrated by the various charities endowed by him, which include hospitals, schools, temples, dharamsallas, tanks and wells. But the best known of these are the Seth Goculdas Teizpal Hospital and a boarding-school, where poor students are enabled to acquire, free of charge, the benefits of higher education, the Sanskrit Pathshalla and the Goculdas Teizpal High School in Bombay. The funds of the various charities amount to nearly twenty lacs of rupees, and Mr. Goverdhandas has worthily upheld the illustrious name of his adopted father. After the death of Seth Goculdas Teizpal, on the eighth day of Kartik Vadi of Samvat, 1924, his widow, Shamavahoo, who is also known for her unassuming piety and benefactions, adopted Mr. Goverdhandas according to her husband's directions. Though orthodox herself, she has brought up her son as a reformer; a lover of education and a staunch supporter of the true Hindoo religion. His thread ceremony was performed on the thirteenth day of May, 1878, and he was married on the twenty-sixth of June, 1883. Mr. Goverdhandas is a prominent member of native society in Bombay, and a Justice of the Peace. He is well known for his liberal support to local institutions, educational as well as social. He was, for four years, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, being chosen by the rate-payers of the Mandvi and Fort Wards. He distinguished himself while a member of the Corporation by his firm and unwavering support of the rate-payers' interest. His public spirit was shown by his successful opposition, at his own expense, to the illegal levy of the Halal-Khore Tax. His charitable disposition has been evinced in the foundation of various works of charity. He built a well costing 30,000 rupees at Jasalmere in Marwad, where the scarcity of water is particularly felt; a dharamsalla and a tank at Muttra, and a dharamsalla at Allahabad, at the aggregate cost of 1,75,000 rupees. The Goculdas Teizpal High School in Bombay, established in the name of his worthy father, was brought into existence mainly through his influence. His most important acts of charity are, however, done in private. These, and other beneficent efforts for the amelioration of the condition of his countrymen, stamp him as a public spirited and philanthropic gentleman, whose future career will be followed with interest by his fellow-citizens throughout Western India.

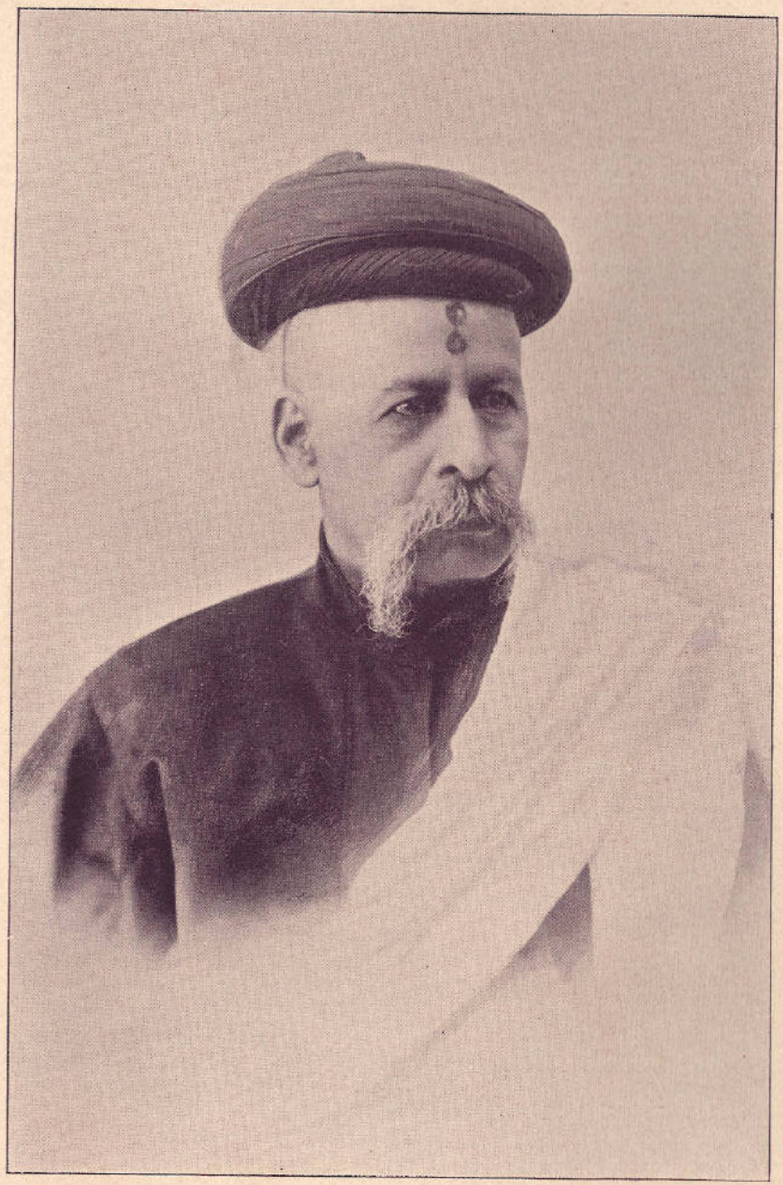
SETH GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEIZPAL, J. P.

Rao Bahadur Gunesh Govind Gokhale.

The ancestors of Rao Bahadur Gunesh Govind Gokhale were natives of Someshwar in the Ratnagiri district. His great-grandfather went to Poona during the reign of Peshwa Madhavrao I., and subsequently settled at Garada, a village near Poona. Mr. Gunesh is fifty-four years old, having been born at Garada in 1842. He began his English education in 1859, and, upon completing his scholastic life, he went to Kathiawad in 1863 as a Boundary Surveyor under the Political Agency. After filling various positions he was made assistant to the Agency Engineer in 1867, and, on Government taking charge of the administration of Gondal State, after the death, in 1870, of the late Thakore Saheb, Mr. Gunesh was appointed State Engineer. While in the Gondal service Mr. Gunesh found ample opportunities to display his talents. He designed and constructed several important engineering works, and established his reputation as a successful civil engineer. Scarcely a year passed in which the Administrators of the State, and the Political Agents did not make high mention of Mr. Gunesh and his work in their annual administration reports to Government. One year in particular the Political Agent condemned the management of all other departments of the State excepting only that of the Public Works Department managed by Mr. Gunesh. The Political Agent wrote to Government as follows:—

"It is with great pleasure that I have from this unsatisfactory state of things to notice the progress made in the Public Works Department of the State. The substantial work detailed in paragraphs 26 and 27 of the Assistant's report were carried out rapidly and economically, and reflect great credit on the skill, industry and honesty of the State Engineer, Mr. Gunesh Govind, who has always deservedly possessed the confidence of all parties. The State is fortunate in possessing the services of a native officer of such high personal character, as it is due to him, mainly, that the ample resources of the State have been so efficiently invested in extensive works of public utility."

In some of the Government resolutions on the Political Agent's reports, Mr. Gunesh and his work have been very favorably noticed by Government. Mr. Gunesh's works were inspected by five successive governors of Bombay, and on each occasion highly commended; and in the speeches delivered during their Excellencies visits to the State, they made conspicuous mention of Mr. Gunesh and his work. Sir Richard Temple, whilst Governor of Bombay, went specially to inspect "Peile Bridge" over the Bhader near Dhorajee, which is the most important of Mr. Gunesh's works. After minute inspection His Excellency expressed himself agreeably surprised to find that such an important work had been carried out so ably by a native. His Excellency said, "I never saw such important work carried out so successfully by a native engineer without assistance or advice from Europeans." During the time in which Mr. Gunesh was in the Gondal State service, he received various offers from different States, amongst others from Rewa, Palanpur Agency, Bhawnagar, Kathiawad Agency Engineers, Junagadh, Bhuj Kholapur, Baroda and Indore, but in almost every instance the Administrators of Gondal and the Political Agents in Kathiawad would not allow him to accept the offers and leave Gondal, as it was well known it would be impossible to replace him. These offers of employment show that Mr. Gunesh's reputation as a successful engineer was well known outside of Kathiawad. Mr. Gunesh was president of the Gondal Municipality for thirteen years, and, as such, made himself very popular with all classes. At his suggestion an infirmary was started in Gondal by His Highness the Thakore Saheb, and Mr. Gunesh, during his sojourn there, took great interest in its management. He is interested in agri-horticultural matters and is responsible for an excellent botanical garden in Gondal. He also started an experimental farm and an agricultural class at Gondal, which were conducted under his supervision. Mr. Gunesh is the author of several books on gardening and agriculture. These books are in the Gujarati and Marathi languages, and are considered standard works. The Government of India has marked its sense of appreciation of Mr. Gunesh's services to Gondal during the time the State was under British administration, by conferring on him the title of Rao Bahadur, as a personal distinction and Sanad of the Rao Bahadurship was presented by Sir James Fergusson, Bart., the then Governor of Bombay, in a Durbar, together with a rich dress of honor during His Excellency's visit to Gondal in 1884. Owing to failing health Rao Bahadur Gunesh retired from the Gondal service in June, 1890, and in appreciation of the excellent services rendered by him to the State, His Highness the Thakore Saheb, as a special case, bestowed on him a befitting pension. Before leaving Gondal, the Gondal people gave him a series of entertainments and presented congratulatory addresses. After resigning the Gondal service the Rao Bahadur settled in Poona. Shortly after his arrival in Poona, he was nominated a Municipal Commissioner for the City of Poona, and he took great interest in municipal matters for about five years. He was also appointed an honorary magistrate, and has been thanked by the Government on several occasions for the satisfactory work he has done as a magistrate. He was lately appointed a member of the District Local Board of Poona. He owns lands near Poona and spends his leisure hours in improving the same. Thus he passed his time most happily, making himself useful to the public and Government alike. Rao Bahadur Gunesh was not trained in any engineering school or college. After receiving only a scanty English education he went to Kathiawad as an unskilled officer and returned, bearing the love and gratitude of the people amongst whom he worked for twenty-seven years, and at the same time having won the regard and esteem of the Paramount Power. It may truly be said that the Bombay Presidency has produced but few men of more sterling worth than Rao Bahadur Gunesh Govind Gokhale.



RAO BAHADUR GUNESH GOVIND GOKHALE.

Hurkisondas Narotamdas, Esq., J. P.

Mr. Hurkisondas was born at Bombay on the thirteenth of November, 1849, and is the eldest son of the late Mr. Narotamdas Madowdas, a well known and highly respected banker. Mr. Hurkisondas belongs to the Kapola Bania Caste, which numbers amongst its members many persons of great wealth and influence in Western India. Mr. Hurkisondas was educated at the Elphinstone High School, and, on leaving this institution, received private tuition from a well known tutor for some considerable time. He subsequently joined the banking business of his father which he still carries on. He was elected a member of the Municipal Corporation in 1878, and, having been re-elected from time to time, he still retains his seat. He has been a member of the Standing Works Committee of the Corporation for some years. Both these positions Mr. Hurkisondas fills in an admirable manner for, while opposed to extravagant expenditure and waste of the ratepayers' money, he, on the other hand, does not indulge in factious opposition to all reasonable expenditure as, unfortunately, some members of the Corporation are wont to do. Mr. Hurkisondas is Chairman of the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Mills; a director of the Colaba Land Mills Company, Limited; a director of several joint stock companies, and a partner in the Kaiser-i-Hind Hindu Spinning Mills. He contemplates establishing a new company which will be known as the Globe Manufacturing Company, of which he will be the managing agent. With an experience of the cotton mill industry extending over thirty years the subject of our sketch can well claim that few men in Bombay are his superiors on this important subject. Mr. Hurkisondas, despite his active commercial life, has found time to lend all the power which his wealth, ability and position give him to further any movements having for their object the welfare of the people, or the honor and credit of his native city. He, in conjunction with Mr. George Kettridge and the late lamented Mr. Sorabjee Sapoorjee Bengalee, C. I. E., started the movement for providing medical aid for the women of India. Mr. Hurkisondas, realizing how great was the need, exerted himself in collecting large sums of money for the cause and the amount he so collected he largely supplemented from his own funds. Lady Reay threw herself, heart and soul, into this work, and, if her ladyship had done nothing else (which is far from being the case) during her husband's tenure of office as Governor of Bombay, her name would remain engraven forever on the hearts and minds of the women of India. Mr. Hurkisondas greatly appreciated the good done by Lady Reay, and, on her departure from Bombay, he, by way of perpetuating her memory, gave a handsome donation of 6000 rupees to the Bombay University of which 4000 rupees was to found a scholarship in Lady Reay's name, and the remaining 2000 rupees for a gold medal to be presented every year to the female graduate who passed with the highest number of marks in the medical examination. This medal also bears her ladyship's name.

Mr. Hurkisondas had the misfortune to lose his daughter, Bai Jivkorbai, some time ago, and he, in memory of her, gave a sum of 2000 rupees for the purpose of building, under the auspices of Dr. Pichey Phipson (who was brought out from England by the Society for Providing Medical Aid for the Women of India) a cottage at Nasik for the use of convalescent women and children. After the late disastrous fires at Surat and Ichapore, Mr. Hurkisondas worked hard collecting subscriptions and with these and contributions from his own purse did much to relieve the suffering and distress. Mr. Hurkisondas, in conjunction with Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee and the late Mr. V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., started the Lord Ripon Memorial Fund movement which gave to Bombay the Ripon Textile School. Mr. Hurkisondas is one of the directors of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, having been appointed to this position by the Committee of the Ripon Memorial Fund. He was secretary to the movement for collecting funds to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Frank Souter and the late Hon. V. N. Mandlik, and the memorial funds of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Telang and Mr. Sorabjee Sapoorjee Bengalee, C. I. E., are not a little indebted to Mr. Hurkisondas who, with subscription and the aid of his experience did much to build up the funds. Some seven years ago Mr. Hurkisondas, on behalf of his family, placed himself in communication with the government of Lord Reay, and offered one hundred thousand rupees for the purpose of constructing a hospital for women and children. The hospital was intended to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Narotamdas Madowdas, father of Mr. Hurkisondas, but, as no land was available for such a purpose at the time, the project fell through; but Mr. Hurkisondas who had placed the one hundred thousand rupees in the Government treasury preferred that the money should remain there, so that with accumulated interest, it might, at some future time, be available for the erection of a hospital or other building of public utility. During Lord Harris' regime Mr. Hurkisondas communicated with Government and expressed the wish on behalf of his aged mother, Bai Putlibai, and his younger brother, Bhugvandas, and himself, that this money should be used for the erection of a new lunatic asylum, as such a building was urgently needed. Government decided to accept the offer, and a committee was appointed to report on the most suitable site in or around Bombay for such a purpose. The committee reported in favor of a site at Naupada, close to Thanna, and the report was adopted and the work proceeded with. The foundation-stone was laid by Lord Harris who, in his speech on the occasion, referred to the feelings which had prompted the family of the late Mr. Narotamdas Madowdas to make the princely gift. The asylum will bear the name of Mr. Hurkisondas's father, the late Mr. Narotamdas Madowdas. Shortly before the death of Mr. Hurkisondas's mother, Bai Putlibai, she, at his request, set apart a sum of 30,000 rupees, the interest of which is to be used in securing additional comforts and aid for the high caste Hindu inmates of the asylum. Mr. Hurkisondas is secretary of the Matunga Leper Asylum, and it is to him and Mr. H. A. Acworth, C. I. E., the late Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, that the thanks of the people of Bombay are due for this magnificent asylum, as it was erected owing to the zeal and energy displayed by these two gentlemen in collecting subscriptions for the building, etc.

Mr. Hurkisondas is a member of the Board of Control of the David Sassoon Reformatory and also a trustee of the Government Funds of the Grant Medical College, his co-trustees being Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, C. I. E., and the Hon. Fazelbhoy Visram, C. I. E.; he is a Fellow of the Bombay University and a member of the Board of Accounts of the same institution. On the occasion of the jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Bombay, to form a committee for the purpose of collecting subscriptions, in order that the auspicious event might be properly celebrated, and Mr. Hurkisondas was one of the honorary secretaries of the committee, a large sum of money was raised, which was duly spent in illuminations, feasts to the children of Bombay, and general rejoicing. Mr. Hurkisondas acted as secretary to the committee appointed to take steps to give a befitting reception to His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence on his visit to Bombay. During the riots in 1893, Mr. Hurkisondas worked hard to quell the rioting and bring about a better understanding among the people. The late Mr. Narotamdas Madowdas, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. Vurjivandas Madowdas, gave a sum of 250,000 rupees for the Madowbaugh. Fuller particulars of this donation will be found in the sketch of the life of Mr. Vurjivandas Madowdas in this volume. Mr. Hurkisondas married in 1864, and again in 1883, and has issue, three daughters. He is justly regarded as one of Bombay's most philanthropic and patriotic citizens, and his advice is sought and valued by not only the members of his own community, but by many others who are not of his own caste, race or creed.

HURKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS, ESQ., J. P.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, I. C. S.

Mr. Jardine, who is now senior judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, and also Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, belongs to the Dumfriesshire family of the Jardines of Closeburn. There were four brothers, who, after passing through the University, came to India. Two of them died early, William, as a judge of the High Court Allahabad, and Robert, as a member of the Bengal Civil Service. James, after a long career of the Bombay Bar, was made Queen's Counsel, and returned to practice in England; John, the subject of this memoir, was the third son. On the eve of his going up to Cambridge, in 1863, he found that he had passed by open competition into the Indian Civil Service. He went to Christ College, where he chiefly studied law and Oriental languages, and took the Chancellor's gold medal for a poem on the Discovery of the Sources of the Nile. After passing another Indian examination he was ordered to India as a civilian on the Bombay establishment. He arrived at Bombay on the thirtieth of October, 1864, and at once went up-country and applied himself to the study of the native languages and the work of the magistracy, being appointed to that office before he came of age. As Assistant Collector and Superintendent of Revenue Survey in North Canara, he introduced a settlement of the Forest Commons appendant to the betel-nut gardens. After other appointments in the Revenue and Judicial Branches he was chosen in June, 1869, to be Secretary to the Legislative Council and Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay. After two years in these positions he went as political assistant to Wadhwan Camp in Kathiawad, and subsequently a new place was created for him as Judidcial Assistant among the native States in Kathiawar. In 1872 Chief Justice Sir Michael R. W. Westropp recalled him to Bombay as Registrar of the Bombay High Court, and the Trustees of the Civil Service Fund made him their secretary. When Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda was tried by a commission for attempting to poison the British Residency, Colonel Phayre, Mr. Jardine was selected by Lord Northbrook to be secretary of the trial. We find him next serving in divers districts as judge till 1877, when Lord Lytton called him to Calcutta and Simla as Deputy Secretary to the Legislative Department, and secretary in regard to a treaty with Portuguese India. He left these appointments to serve under Sir Richard Temple as Secretary to the Bombay Government. His next appointment was Judicial Commissioner of Burma with the powers of a High Court Judge. On the first of January, 1879, Mr. Jardine took his first furlough to Europe, where he married. The Burma appointment lasted till 1885. During Mr. Jardine's Burma régime Sir Charles Bernard devised a scheme to place the control of education on a broader basis, by creating a board on which the missionary body and the native element might be represented. The Marquis of Ripon took a keen interest in the matter. Mr. Jardine was asked to be president; and for some time the meetings were held at his house after refreshments provided by Mrs. Jardine were partaken of. At length the Government provided them with a hall which the Board used as a common room and then as a library—the first free library in the Indian Empire. The learned Orientalist Bishop, Paul Bigaudet, was long the vice-president, and a short time before he died he expressed the hope that the board which is incorporated under the title of Educational Syndicate might soon be changed into a university at Rangoon for all India beyond the Ganges. During this period Mr. Jardine published some institutes of Buddhist law, including translation from the Pali of the manuscripts of the famous Manu Shaster found in Burma, as also a reprint with notes of Father Sangermanos' description of the Burman Empire a century ago. He became president of a reformatory for young criminals and manager of a model farm attached thereto, where, following the example of the United States, experiments were tried in growing new varieties of wheat, tobacco, etc., and the use of deep-cutting ploughs. On returning from another furlough Mr. Jardine was induced by Lord Reay, then Governor of Bombay, to accept the position of Chief Secretary to the Foreign and Educational Departments, which he left on the seventeenth of November, 1885, to ascend the Bench of the High Court. For some years he has presided over what may be called the Queen's Bench Division and delivered many judgments on constitutional questions and the criminal law. He was Vacation Judge at the time of the Crawford Commission, and took occasion to protest against the act of Lord Reay and his Council, whereby certain native judges who had publicly confessed that they got their offices by bribery were promised that they should be retained in office. Mr. Justice Jardine drew attention to the impeachment and removal of Lord Chancellor the Earl of Macclesfield and urged that it is a breach of the Great Charter and of a statute of Edward the Sixth, if a person who procures a judicial office by bribery is allowed to keep it. Lord Reay refused to act on these views; but after some debates in Parliament, in which Lord Herschell and Mr. Bradlaugh spoke, the Secretary of State sent orders to Lord Reay to dismiss the corrupt officials. In June, 1895, the Government of Lord Sandhurst appointed Mr. Justice Jardine to act as Chief Justice; and in September the learned judge was nominated Vice-Chancellor of the University, in the affairs of which he has for about thirty-nine years taken part as examiner, syndic and dean of arts and of laws. He is also president of the Royal Asiatic Society, and of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Familiar with the native languages, Hindustani, Marathi, Gujerathi and Canarese he has long been fond of mixing in the assemblies of the people and attending their marriages and feasts; he also cultivates the society of the French, Italians and Germans in Bombay. In educational matters he is often seen in the chair at school prizegivings, but since his elevation to the Supreme Bench he has not been known to utter any political opinions, or to take any public part in controversial matters. He is a believer in trial by jury; and once gave a reading on that subject before the East India Association in London under the auspices of Lord Hobhouse. He there compared the juries of England with the Panchayets of India, and entered on their history and merits. Mr. Justice Jardine is the Judge-Ordinary of the Chief Matrimonial Court of the Parsees, where he sits with a jury of eleven selected from the great Parsee families. Mr. Jardine was born in 1844, and married in 1880 the daughter of J. Hogg, Esquire, and has issue three sons.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE JARDINE, I. C. S.

JEEJEEBHOY FRAMJEE PETIT, ESQ., J. P.

MRS. JEEJEEBHOY FRAMJEE PETIT.

The late Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, Esq.

Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy was born in 1785 and died at his residence in Rampart Row, Bombay, on the twelfth of May, 1849, aged sixty-three years. He was a Parsee banker, merchant, agent and broker and had been in business upward of forty years during which period he was connected with a number of European mercantile houses. A few years before his death he retired from the firm of Messrs. Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, Sons & Co. but his sons carried on the business under his advice and guided by his experience. Mr. Dadabhoy was one of the most active among the native capitalists in the establishment of three banks in Bombay and he served as director respectively in the Oriental and Commercial Banks. To him and the first Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., the inhabitants of Western India are indebted for the introduction of steam navigation for commercial and passenger traffic, the steamer "Sir James Rivett Carnac," the first of the Bombay steamers, having been built by them. Mr. Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy managed the steamship company so judiciously that in the course of six years it paid in profits a sum nearly equal to the amount invested. He was a large shareholder in the railway companies, the cotton screw companies, the steam navigation company, the Colaba Land and Cotton Companies, most of the Bombay marine and life assurance companies, the Bengal India General Steam Navigation Company and several Calcutta insurance companies. His capital was likewise employed in making advances on coffee, sugar, cocoanut and other estates on the Malabar coast, also in Ceylon and in the Island of Bencoolen. Mr. Jeejeebhoy was for nearly twenty years a member of the Parsee Punchayet. The position frequently imposed important duties on him for the general benefit of the Parsee community. He was frequently called upon to arbitrate and settle matters in dispute between members of his community, as well as family quarrels, and his decisions invariably gained for him the esteem and respect of all those who submitted their disputes to him for settlement. In a word, he used his high position to heal dissensions, soothe animosity and put an end to misunderstanding and strife. In matters of charity his purse was always at the disposal of the poor of his community. His name is likewise to be found in almost all the lists of public subscriptions and private charities, both European and native. He responded to every call in support of native education and subscribed largely to the several public and private institutions. At the time of his death forty-two schools in various parts of the Bombay Presidency were wholly supported by his bounty. A temple costing 50,000 rupees was built entirely at Mr. Dadabhoy's expense, and he contributed the cost of a number of tanks to supply water to the poor of Bombay. He left a widow, four sons, three daughters, twenty-one grandchildren and six great-grandchildren, to whom he bequeathed a large fortune. When the news of Mr. Dadabhoy's death became known the crowd was so great at his house that the vast apartments were filled, and benches had to be placed in the street along and opposite the house for the accommodation of the visitors. The Parsee priests gathered in great numbers and prayers were repeated through the night. It was estimated that upward of 4000 persons were present at the funeral. The procession was a large one, the followers walking two-by-two according to the custom of their race. The sons of the deceased gentleman caused about 2000 rupees to be distributed in small sums to the poor, as well as 2000 pieces of mulls and lappets. On the third day, usually the grand ceremonial day, at half-past one, the friends and acquaintances commenced assembling, and by three o'clock upward of 3000 Parsees were present. The sacred fire was brought from the temple, and the religious service was performed. After the ceremony the Secretary to the Parsee Punchayet announced to those present that by his will Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy had left a sum of 2,01,300 rupees to be invested in Government securities in the name of eight trustees, and the interest to be divided among the charities for the relief of the suffering poor of his community. Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, the eldest son present, likewise announced that the family had raised a subscription of 12,859 rupees, which they intended adding to the above-named charitable fund. The reception lasted till seven o'clock, when prayers were resumed and continued till late at night. On the following day, the usual custom of feeding poor Parsees was gone through, and more than two thousand five hundred persons partook of the repast. There were also charitable distributions in the towns of Surat and Broach where Parsees resided. Mr. Jeejeebhoy was the founder of the family of which at present Mr. Rustomji N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy is the recognized head.

THE LATE JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY, ESQ.

Dewan Bahadoor Luxuman Jagunnath.

Mr. Luxuman Jagunnath was born on August 15, 1835, and is a Chandrasani Kayasht Prabhu by caste. He was educated at the Poona College, and, on leaving there he entered Government service as a clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Police, Poona, and in the newly created department of the Inam Commission. He, shortly after, secured a post as Accountant to the Karachi Municipality. From there he joined the Collector's office as Deputy Accountant, and subsequently became Accountant on the Harbor Works Establishment. In 1862, he was appointed Mukhtiakar, which position he filled faithfully and efficiently, and on his promotion to the Hyderabad Taluka, Colonel Ross in a report wrote as follows: "Although he (Luxuman Jagunnath) previously had no experience whatever of most of the duties of a magistrate and revenue officer, he speedily made himself so far acquainted with them both, as to enable him to discharge his various duties entirely to my satisfaction, and to the welfare of his Taluka. His thorough knowledge of English, and the lucid manner in which he is able to convey his meaning by letter greatly facilitate all matters which pass through his hands. I have great pleasure in expressing my general high opinion of him." From Mukhtiakar he was promoted to be Dufterdar to the Collector of Karachi, and in this post he remained for four and a half years, and the opinion formed of him by the Collector, Colonel Lambert, will be seen from the following letter written by the Collector to the Commissioner of Sind: "I have so often expressed my high appreciation of Mr. Luxuman Jagunnath's services in this Collectorate that I can only repeat here what I have said on former occasions. He brought the accounts into order and reduced the outstanding balances to one-half the first year, and to less than a quarter the second year, and to trifling sums during the succeeding years of his administration. His steady industry, combined with his undoubtedly great ability, enabled him to effect improvements in everything which came under his view, and the assistance he rendered me was invaluable. He is the best native public servant I have ever had under me." Colonel Sir W. L. Merewether, Commissioner of Sind, made the following minute shortly before Mr. Luxuman Jagunnath left Sind: "Lieutenant-Colonel Lambert only does justice to Mr. Luxuman Jagunnath's ability and good services, which must be invaluable to Government wherever they may be employed." In 1869, he was appointed Huzur Deputy Collector at Sholapur, and the same year he went up for the Departmental Higher Standard Examination, which he passed with credit, coming out first among the successful candidates. In Sholapur he did such an amount of useful work that it attracted the attention of the Collector, Mr. Bosanquet, who, in his official capacity, made the following minute: "To say that Mr. Luxuman Jagunnath performed all his duties satisfactorily is to speak very inadequately of all the services he rendered me, whether as an Officer of Accounts, a Magistrate or Chairman of the Municipality; he was a paragon of a public servant of the highest class. His energy was indomitable, and his judgment, temper and tact were perfect. Performing his duties with unswerving fidelity, he gained the good will of all. His departure, I believe, was the subject of universal regret." From Sholapur, Mr. Luxuman Jagunnath was transferred to the Belgaum Collectorate. In 1874, he was selected by Government to fill the responsible post of Assistant Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division, a position then very seldom conferred upon a native of India. About this time, reforms were urgently needed in the Baroda State, and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was invited to form an Administration, consisting of educated natives of ability and standing. Mr. Luxuman Jagunnath, on being asked to join this body, consented to do so. His first position in Baroda was as Soobah in charge of the Naosari District, with powers in the Revenue Department equal to those of a Collector, and in judicial matters, to those of a District Judge. About this time the alleged attempt to poison the British Resident, Colonel Phayre, which culminated in Mulhar Rao Gaekwar being removed from the Gadi, occurred, and Sir Richard Meade temporarily assumed charge of the Government. This new order of things imposed duties on Mr. Luxuman Jagunnath requiring no inconsiderable amount of tact and judgment. He was, however, well fitted by his previous training for the difficult position he was placed in. He has always, wherever his duties have called him, made himself popular with the officials of the paramount power, and also with the people. We may cite, as an instance of his popularity, that on his transfer from Naosari, the inhabitants of that place raised a subscription for a memorial garden and town hall in his honor. In 1881, His Highness, Sayaji Rao Gaekwar, ascended the Gadi of Baroda, and in 1886 he selected Mr. Luxuman Jagunnath in succession to Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahbuddin, C. I. E., as Dewan, which position he retained till 1890, when he retired on a well-earned pension, both from the British and the Gaekwar's Governments. During the period of Mr. Luxuman Jagunnath's administration, His Highness the Gaekwar visited England and the Continent, leaving the State in the charge of Mr. Luxuman Jagunnath, and the way he administered the affairs of State will be gathered from the following letter, dated December 29, 1887, and addressed to His Highness the Gaekwar, by J. H. Berkeley, Esquire, Agent for the Governor-General at Baroda:

"My Dear Friend. I make over charge to Sir Oliver St. John to-morrow, and leave Baroda on the 31st inst. The work of the administration here has gone on perfectly smooth since you left. My interference or advice has seldom been needed. In your Dewan you have an excellent and loyal servant who never loses sight of your interest. The members of the Council and all the chief officers are able and hard-working men; and you may well feel proud of the condition of your State." Mr. Luxuman Jagunnath belongs to that distinguished group of native statesmen, having for its head the first Sir Salar Jung, and comprising, amongst others,

DEWAN BAHADOOR LUXUMAN JAGUNNATH.

such men as the late Sir T. Madhav Rao, the late Sir Dinkar Rao of Gwalior, Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahbuddin and Dewan Bahadoor Manibhai Jashbhai. The English race may justly feel proud that their system of ruling a vast country like India has produced men of the Luxuman Jagunnath type—men who, whilst ever mindful of the dignities and responsibilities of their high station, contrive to endear themselves alike to the "subject many and the dominant few."

DIWAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI JASBHAI.

Diwan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai.

The Diwan Bahadur was, till very recently, the well-known Diwan, or Prime Minister of Baroda, which next to Hyderabad, is the largest native State in India. He was born at Nadiad, in Gujarat, in May, 1844, and is a Nagar Brahmin by caste. He received his education at the Ahmedabad High School and the Gujarat Provincial College. In 1862, Sir Theodore Hope, the then Collector of Ahmedabad, selected Mr. Manibhai for Government employ, he having come out first in a competitive examination. Mr. Manibhai studied law in the law class attached to the Gujarat Provincial College, and passed the Subordinate Judges' examination in 1868. He served the British Government in the Educational, Revenue, Judicial and Political Departments in Gujarat; was head manager of a commercial concern in Bombay; Judicial Counsellor Junagadh State, Naib Diwan and Huzur, head of almost all departments in the Baroda State; Diwan of Cutch for seven years, and Diwan of Baroda for five years. In 1875, when Native Assistant Resident of Baroda, Mr. Manibhai received the thanks of the Government of India and of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, with the title of Rao Bahadur, "as a mark of the appreciation with which His Excellency in Council viewed his conduct while employed in the administration of affairs at Baroda." The title was accompanied by a medal and a gold watch, the inscription on which ran as follows: "Presented to Rao Bahadur Manibhai Jashbhai, Native Assistant Resident, Baroda, by the British Government, in recognition of valuable services, 1875."

In 1884-85, when Diwan of Cutch, Mr. Manibhai received the title of Diwan Bahadur and a medal from the Government of India, and a gift of 75,000 rupees (seventy-five thousand), from His Highness the Rao of Cutch, with the requisite sanction of the Government of Bombay, Mr. Manibhai being then a British Government servant, whose services were lent to a native State. The inscription on the medal runs thus:

"Presented to Rao Bahadur Manibhai Jashbhai, Diwan Bahadur, by the British Government, for meritorious services as Diwan of Cutch, 1885."

Mr. Manibhai published a Gujarati translation of the earliest Bombay High Court Criminal Rulings, and jointly with others, "Selected Tales from Shakespeare," also a Manual on the Mohammedan Civil Law. These works received support from the Government of Bombay and the Director of Public Instruction. From a very early stage of his career, Mr. Manibhai has devoted attention to the subject of the education of the people and vernacular literature. The educational institutions in his native town of Petlad owe much to his exertions, and the encouragement he extended to Gujarati authors has received due recognition. The works dedicated to him are numerous and varied. His connection with the native States was utilized by the Diwan Bahadur in obtaining monetary aid for the production of important works in the vernacular. The Gibbs Cutch Memorial Fund for the encouragement of vernacular literature, the old Gujarati poetical series (Prachin Kavya Mala, of which thirty-five volumes have already been published), the Digest of Local Customs in Cutch relating to Trade and Giras, and several other original works, as well as translations of Sanskrit and English works, owe much to Mr. Manibhai's powerful influence. As Minister of Cutch, Mr. Manibhai exerted himself greatly to promote the cause of education, for whereas, when he assumed charge of the State in 1876, there were forty-three schools, with 2944 scholars, this number increased to 121 schools, with 7318 scholars, before Mr. Manibhai finally left the Province in 1885. The School of Arts started in Cutch by Mr. Manibhai, is in a flourishing condition. Night schools were opened and female education received great impetus. The progress of education in the Baroda State, during Diwan Bahadur Manibhai's diwanship, 1890 to 1895, under its enlightened ruler, His Highness Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwad, will appear from the following table:

	Number of Schools.		Number of Scholars.	
	1890	1895	1890	1895
Boys' Schools,	409	1294	40,619	82,183
Girls' Schools,	35	87	3,415	8,168
Technical Institute ("Kala Bhavan"),	0	1	0	415
Total,	444	1382	44,034	90,802

Thus, the increase during the five years of Mr. Manibhai's diwanship was 938 schools and 46,768 scholars; the increase during the five years preceding his appointment as Diwan—1885 to 1890—was 183 schools and 17,034 scholars. The Diwan Bahadur Manibhai Cutch Memorial Fund amounted to 20,750 rupees and has been utilized in founding scholarships and prizes in connection with the University of Bombay and the Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad. Mr. Manibhai has himself endowed "the Cutchi Diwan Bahadur Manibhai Prize" in connection with the Bombay University, and has also given scholarships and prizes in connection with educational institutions in Gujarat and Cutch. Some public libraries in these provinces owe their origin to Mr. Manibhai, and the one at Nalia in Cutch is called after him. The exertions of the Diwan Bahadur since his retirement last November in promoting female education in the city of Bombay, have met with due appreciation and support from the public. The services rendered by the Diwan Bahadur Manibhai during an honorable official career extending over a term of thirty-three years, have invariably received fitting recognition, not only from high officers of the British Government, but also from ruling princes and the community in general. He introduced important reforms in the judicial and police departments of the Junagadh State; his services at the Baroda Residency in the most critical period of the history of that State, were marked by a rare combination of ability, tact, judgment and strict integrity, and were fully appreciated by such eminent gentlemen as Sir Robert Phayre, Sir Lewis Pelly, Sir James Richey, Sir Richard Meade and Mr. Melvill, as well as by the Government of India, and the Secretary of State. Mr. Manibhai has been described by many of these gentlemen as "a well educated native gentleman of considerable ability, wide and varied knowledge and of rare integrity," "an indefatigable worker, a man of real ability, with accurate knowledge of laws and regulations;" "a most industrious, willing and able assistant;" "a most able and reliable man;" "remarkably industrious and intelligent, with excellent mental ability and varied official experience;" and special value was placed on "his experience, knowledge, thorough reliability" and "great industry and patience." Indeed, a medical gentleman, closely connected with Baroda, was so much impressed with Mr. Manibhai's worth that he wrote to him "that if the children of India, and the progeny of our own educational system were generally as loyal, as honest, as able and sagacious as yourself, misrule would cease, and the difficulties of our statesmen pass away." The high estimate formed of Mr. Manibhai as administrator in a native State will be seen on perusal of the following extract from Colonel Parr's letter to him. "If the existing native administrations are to be preserved, they can only be so by the help of such men as yourself—natives of the country—but able, honest and loyal to the British Government." This view received marked confirmation from Raja Sir T. Madhav Rao, K. C. S. I., who wrote to Mr. Manibhai in 1879: "It is most gratifying to me to see that our community is furnishing examples of high and pure native statesmanship daily rising to deserved eminence and distinction. This is the chief hope of India, and I need hardly say that you yourself form one of the most conspicuous examples of the kind." In Cutch, Mr. Manibhai introduced great and most beneficial reforms in all departments, especially in the collection of the revenue; also in education and sanitation. His tact and judgment largely contributed to the settlement of a long-standing dispute as to jurisdiction betwen the Rao and the feudatories of the Royal House, the Bhayad. The State revenues increased from thirteen and a half to twenty lacs of rupees, vast tracts of waste lands were brought under tillage, fifteen new villages were established, well irrigation was promoted and a system of taccavi was introduced during Mr. Manibhai's time in Cutch. Colonel Barton recorded that Mr. Manibhai had "administered the State with firmness, judgment and untiring energy." Colonel Reaves considered "His Highness the Rao of Cutch to be fortunate in having so thoroughly loyal, conscientious and able an officer as Rao Bahadur Manibhai Jashbhai in the office of Diwan." Colonel Phillips' opinion was thus expressed:

"My dear Diwanjee:—I cannot leave Cutch without writing to thank you for the great assistance you have given me in all the work of the administration during the time I was President, as well as for the admirable manner in which you have managed matters, since the reins of government were handed over to His Highness the Rao. I am not good at saying soft nothings, and by this time you know me sufficiently to be assured that what I do say are my real sentiments. In your case, they are those of sincere regard for yourself as well as admiration for your ability and talents, and above all for your wonderful energy and thoroughness, the two qualities in which even the greatest of your countrymen usually fail. In bidding you good-bye, I can only hope that it may be my good fortune to serve with you again, or to find a coadjutor equal to you in tact and ability."

Sir James Fergusson, Governor of Bombay, in investing Mr. Manibhai with the title of Diwan Bahadur at a public Durbar, stated that while the Rao Bahadur has earned the approval of the British Government, he has been actuated by the highest fidelity and devotion to his royal master, and therefore it is with great pleasure I hand him an honor very rarely given, but in this case most worthily bestowed. When Mr. Manibhai left Cutch in 1885, Colonel Goodfellow expressed regret "that the Rao is so soon to lose the services of so talented, shrewd and capable a minister." The Bombay Government shared the regret of the Political Agent at the loss to the Cutch State of the services of so able and valuable a minister, and the Secretary of State expressed his satisfaction at the progress made by the State during His Highness the Rao's minority. The people of the province showered addresses on the retiring minister, and raised a handsome memorial fund in his honor which, as stated above, has been devoted to promote the spread of education. The public entertainment given to him at Bombay by the Cutchee inhabitants was on a scale of unparalleled splendor. After serving for five years as Naib Diwan at Baroda, Mr. Manibhai was appointed Diwan in 1890. It is unnecessary to say he received congratulations on all sides, and we print a few of them.

General Sir Lewis Pelly, K. C. S. I., sometime Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda writes:

"You owe your rise to your talents, character and gentle manners. I have a perfect recollection of our Baroda days, and your photograph now hangs over the mantelpiece in my dressing-room. I feel quite certain that you will serve His Highness the Gaekwad with absolute singleness of purpose and wholly for the good name and prosperity of His Highness' State and Government. I beg you to accept my congratulations on your high appointment, and it will always be a real pleasure to me to hear from or of you."

P. S. Melvill, Esquire, I. C. S., C. S. I., writes:

"I take it as extremely kind of you to have told me of your appointment to the important and valuable office of Diwan of the Baroda State, and I offer you my most sincere congratulations, and at the same time express my complete assurance that you will render the same excellent services to the State that you have heretofore given, whether in the British or State employment. I have for some time been looking out for what has now come to pass, for I felt that you were the man for the post."

Raja Sir T. Madhav Rao, K. C. S. I., writes:

"I need not say how welcome yours of the 4th inst. is. I rejoice at the news it conveys. It is simply the fulfilment of what I felt sure of when you and I were working together at Baroda. Your long and varied experience and solid Hindoo virtues which you have retained in their integrity, notwithstanding the powerful seductions of the period, afford every guarantee that you will, under the Grace of God, have a long and honorable career in so distinguished a position."

Mr. Manibhai retained the position of Diwan until November, 1895, his term of office having been longer than that of his immediate predecessors. We will not attempt to notice his successful administration of Baroda in this short sketch. There are few of the native statesmen of India who can be placed on the same level with Mr. Manibhai, and there can be no doubt that the late Sir Salar Jang, the First; the late Sir T. Madhav Rao, the late Sir Diakar Rao and Diwan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbhai form a quartette of which any country and people might justly be proud. Mr. Manibhai has always been in close touch with his fellow-countrymen, and enjoys their fullest confidence and esteem, while at the same time, as will be seen from the foregoing sketch, he has succeeded in winning the esteem and affection of the official classes of the paramount power. We sincerely trust that Mr. Manibhai may long be spared to enjoy the *Otium cum dignitate* he has so well earned.

Mahomedbhoy Rowji, Esquire, J. P.

Among those who, by disinterested charities, have endeared themselves to the public of Bombay, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowji (a wealthy and influential Khoja gentleman of that city) is worthy of the highest praise. He is not one of those so-called philanthropists who, regardless of the crying wants of their own countrymen, engage in works of so-called charity, with no better aim than that of acquiring an undeserved fame and whose charity is also too often only bestowed in pursuit of titles and honors. The need of such men as Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowji, who contribute their mite toward the relief of their destitute fellow-creatures for charity's sake, and who do works of public utility for no other reason than that they are pleasing to God and useful to man, is most keenly felt in every community, and it may be truly said that in the case of the Khoja body such a need is well met by Mr. Mahomedbhoy, whose benevolences are in the truest sense of the term enlightened and endearing charities.

Mr. Mahomedbhoy was born in Bombay in the year 1830. His father, Rowjibhoy Jeewanee, was originally an inhabitant of Cutch, but subsequently removed, for purposes of trade, to Bombay. He enjoyed the position of "Mukhi" or chief of the community. Mr. Mahomedbhoy, while only five years of age, was, according to the custom of the Khoja community, betrothed to Labai, a daughter of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Kurmalee, who was a distinguished merchant of great influence, and who bore the title of "Varas," a name given as a mark of great honor to but one individual in the Khoja community. He was recognized by the government of his time as the leading representative of the Khojas. Mr. Mahomedbhoy was the first Khoja gentleman who made a voyage to China, where he established a branch of his mercantile firm. Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowji received very valuable assistance from his father-in-law, to whose excellent example and advice he partly attributes his own success in life. Mr. Mahomedbhoy lost his father when but twelve years of age. He was sent to school and had to content himself with a fairly good knowledge of his mother tongue. In the year 1846, Mr. Mahomedbhoy married Labai, to whom, as previously mentioned, he had been betrothed. Under the guidance of his father-in-law, Mr. Mahomedbhoy acquired a good knowledge of business and, in the year 1853, along with others, he established a business in China. Various differences between the partners, however, necessitated the dissolution of the firm three years later, and Mr. Mahomedbhoy commenced business on his own account and, by dint of intelligence, integrity and diligence, he succeeded in making a large fortune in a few years. In the year 1867, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowji lost his father-in-law, Mr. Dhunjibhoy Kurmalee, in honor of whose memory he distributed, in charity, large sums among the poor. His Highness, the Aga Khan, whom the Khojas revere as their spiritual head and the vicegerent of their Prophet on earth, assisted at the funeral ceremony, spoke highly of the valued services the late Mr. Dhunjibhoy had rendered to the Khoja community, and subsequently His Highness conferred robes of honor and "Khilats" on Mr. Ebrahimbhoy, the son of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowji, who was then a minor, and appointed him heir to the "Varasship," which the deceased Mr. Dhunjibhoy Kurmalee had enjoyed, with authority to Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowji to discharge the duties of the "Varasship" during his son's minority. On the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Ebrahimbhoy, which took place in 1876, Mr. Mahomedbhoy distributed large sums in charity among the poor.

As it is considered the duty of every pious Khoja to visit the tomb of Imam Hoosein, the grandson of the Prophet, at least once in his life, Mr. Mahomedbhoy, in the year 1878, went with his family on a pilgrimage to "Kerbala," the holy land of the Moslems, and visited, *en route*, many interesting places associated with the birth or memory of the departed saints of the Mahommedans. Mr. Mahomedbhoy liberally distributed alms wherever he went, and returned to Bombay after nine months. Mr. Mahomedbhoy's public charities date from the year 1883, and in all of them he seems unswervingly to have followed the golden adage, "Charity begins at home." They are all intended to ameliorate, as far as possible, the condition of the destitute section of the Khoja community and all of them filled long-felt wants. Nothing could be more in the spirit of enlightened charity than the readiness with which Mr. Mahomedbhoy settled, in trust, a valuable and commodious house in Bombay for the purpose of accommodating, free of rent, as many as fifty Khoja families. This institution is largely taken advantage of by respectable middle-class families of the community and it promises to be, for a very long time to come, a true blessing to them. The house remains fully occupied almost always, and that in itself is sufficient to show how needful such an institution was to the community to which the donor belongs. There are indeed instances of many natives having given houses for accommodating the poorer classes at low rents, but it is only fair to say that it was reserved for Mr. Mahomedbhoy to lead the way in providing accommodation for poor families of a community entirely free of rent. The wholesome example set by Mr. Mahomedbhoy, in this direction, was followed, some years later, by a munificent lady of the Parsee community, who gave by way of charity, a house intended to be an asylum for Parsee widows. No establishment of the kind, however, it may be mentioned, existed in 1883, and this mode of assisting the poor may be regarded as having originated, so far as Bombay is concerned, with Mr. Mahomedbhoy. There may be, in England and elsewhere, numerous houses of such character, but unfortunately the natives of India are not keenly alive to the need of such institutions. They are inclined to found charitable works which are not so much needed, but which bring the donors more to the notice of the public. From the nature of Mr. Mahomedbhoy's charities it will easily be perceived that there are in India at least some persons who are willing to take up the torch

MAHOMEDBHOY ROWJI, ESQUIRE, J. P.

of enlightened charity from the West, and we hope that their example of unostentatious and discriminating charity will be followed by many other wealthy natives of India. Mr. Mahomedbhoy has also set apart a certain sum from which clothes are distributed each year among the poor of the Khoja community, and the marriage expenses of girls of indigent families, as well as the funeral expenses of poor members of the community, are defrayed. Hundreds of Khojas reap the benefit of this charity.

The orphanage for children of the Khoja community, founded by Mr. Mahomedbhoy in 1890, has done much to endear him, not only to people of his own particular creed, but to many other residents of Bombay. In founding this orphanage, Mr. Mahomedbhoy had in mind the too often forgotten truth that poverty is frequently a parent of immorality and crime, and that children left without parents and without means of support, often drift into a life of crime and vice, because they have no means of obtaining an education and are precluded, in after life, from obtaining employment. Very often hunger and misery cause the first downward step, and institutions, such as the orphanage founded by Mr. Mahomedbhoy, remove poor orphans from temptation, and must have a highly beneficial effect on the whole community. It provides a comfortable home for children at a time when the character is most susceptible to the influence of good or evil. If care is exercised in the selection of persons to preside over such institutions there is no doubt that the influence for good must predominate. The institution was opened on the twenty-third of March, 1890, before a large concourse of influential native gentlemen. His Highness the Aga Khan, who presided on the occasion, spoke in terms of high eulogy of the wealthy and venerable donor, and expatiated on the countless blessings which the institution would confer on the Khoja community, and warmly exhorted the natives to follow in the footsteps of Mr. Mahomedbhoy and, by similar charities lighten, as far as possible, the heavy burdens of human suffering. His Highness referred in eloquent terms to the "Sikhakhana," which is a resting-place established by Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowji at Hassanabad, and to the similar charities founded by him at "Kerbala" and elsewhere. This institution is named after his father-in-law, Mr. Dhunjibhoy Kurmalee, to whom Mr. Mahomedbhoy owes so much. His Highness, in conclusion, presented two rich shawls to Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rowji and his son, Mr. Ebrahimbhoy, and said that in founding the charities Mr. Mahomedbhoy had followed the noble example of his father-in-law and of his ancestors, who had earned numerous honors for the valuable services they had rendered to their community.

On the twenty-sixth of February, 1893, the Khoja community presented an address to Mr. Mahomedbhoy in the presence of a large and imposing gathering at which all the native communities were represented.. A large fund had been collected for the purpose and many gladly came forward to pay a tribute of respect to a modest and worthy citizen. The address was enclosed in a silver casket. Other addresses from the inhabitants of Cutch and from several other parts of India were also presented on the same occasion. Shortly before the conclusion of the ceremony robes of honor and "Khilats," received from His Highness the Aga Khan who, owing to a bereavement, was unable to attend, were presented to Mr. Mahomedbhoy and his son, Mr. Ebrahimbhoy, amid loud applause.

In the year 1894, Mr. Mahomedbhoy opened a sanitarium at Poona for the benefit of his community. It is situated on a breezy and salubrious site. The opening ceremony was held on the twenty-seventh of September, 1894, and was presided over by His Highness the Aga Khan. His Highness again dwelt on the liberal and sympathetic disposition of the founder who had done so much to deserve well of the public, and expressed a wish that he would live long enough to increase the number of his charities. We might add that the sum given by Mr. Mahomedbhoy in public and private charities is a very large one.

Mr. Mahomedbhoy, who is sixty-six years of age, had the misfortune to lose his wife in March 1896, after a happy married life of fifty-two years. He is a religious and a truly devout man. He is a Justice of the Peace for the town and island of Bombay, and lives a life of a retired gentleman amid the general regard and esteem of all who know him. His son, Mr. Ebrahimbhoy, bids fair to follow the good example set him by his benevolent father.

Manassukharama Suryarama Tripathi, Esq., J. P., F. B. U., Etc.

Mr. M. S. Tripathi, who was born in 1840 at Nadiad, in Gujarat, is a Nagar Brahman by caste. He lost his father in infancy. His mother was a woman of strong good sense and high character. As a boy, the subject of our sketch was of an enquiring and thoughtful disposition. At the age of sixteen he saw the necessity of acquiring a knowledge of the English language, to open up to him the wide field of Western culture, and to fit him for the political duties for which he was destined. His mother readily acceded to the desire of her son, and Mr. Manassukharama went to Ahmedabad and Kheda with the object of studying English, after which he joined the Elphinstone College at Bombay. Two years later he entered mercantile life, we are glad to say with results such as invariably crown integrity and close attention to business. In 1866, Mr. Manassukharama was appointed agent at Bombay, for the State of Junagadh in Kathiawar, on the recommendation of the late lamented Sujna Goculji Zala, Prime Minister of that premier State. As all, who are acquainted with life in the Presidency cities are aware, the agency of a native State is a calling which brings its occupant into frequent contact with the heads of administration, and which requires the exercise of tact and judgment. These qualities Mr. Manassukharama possesses in a marked degree, and it is well known that he has enjoyed the confidence not only of three successive Nawabs of Junagadh, but of H. H. the Maha Rao of Cutch, H. H. the Maharajah of Idar, and the other princes whom he has represented in Bombay. He was appointed agent for the Kachaja (Cutch) State in 1877, and for the Idar State in 1889. While thus engaged, he has continued to drink deeply at the fountain of knowledge. Mr. Manassukharama is honorary secretary to the Forbes Gujarati Sabha; a Fellow of the University of Bombay; a Justice of the Peace; president of the Buddhi Vardhaka-Sabha and trustee for several charitable funds. He has spent a large sum of money in instituting a lecture hall and library in his native town, Nadiad, to perpetuate the memory of his revered mother and that of his lamented wife. Had Mr. Manassukharama possessed ambition for public and civic honors, his high qualities would have been the means of gratifying it, but he is essentially a man of retiring and studious disposition, and so far from seeking great things for himself, he has been reluctant to take such honors as have been thrust upon him. It is owing to the traits in Mr. Manassukharama's character indicated above that he has been able to enrich the vernacular literature of India by his contributions on literary, philosophical, critical and historical subjects through the medium of Gujarati. He is the author of "Uttara-Jaya-Kumari" (a tale illustrating the beauty of moral worth), "Desi Rajya" (an essay on Native States), "Vipatti-Vishaya Nibandha" (an essay on adversity), "Astodaya, and Nala and Damayanti," (rising and falling, and the celebrated tale of Nala and Damayanti from the Maha Bharata), "Forbes Jivana Charita" (memoirs of the Hon. Mr. Justice A. K. Forbes), "The Life of Sujna Goculji Zala and the Vedanta," etc., and he has translated the "Vichara Sagara" (the ocean of thoughts), a philosophical work of rare merit. Mr. Manassukharama has been engaged, for the last few years, in rendering the first great national epic of India, the Ramayana, into Gujarati verse, and in studying the Vedanta philosophy of Sankaracharya. Mr. Manassukharama has cherished in his heart Rama and Sankara, as inspiring idols, whose influence, he thinks, permanently enlarges the horizon of the mind which sincerely endeavors to mould its character after high ideals. As his life work has been profoundly influenced by this belief, it will serve as an illustration of our brief sketch of his career, to notice the principal characteristics of Rama and Sankara, the beau ideal of the Hindu. Rama is regarded as the paragon of temporal virtues, and Sankara as that of spiritual virtues. Rama, the embodiment of virtues, goodness and greatness, is less the great and good King than the moral and social symbol of which the name is no longer a mere proper noun, but the whole philosophy of altruism, truthfulness, justice, righteousness, love, nobleness, heroism, duty, kingliness. Sankara was a religio-philosophic seer in the truest and highest sense of the term. He knew the Brahman, the Highest Truth, and according to the Vedanta philosophy as well as to other teachings which have profoundly influenced the characters of men, to know, is to be. The brightness of Sankara's genius, the depth of his understanding, the nobleness of his disposition, the purity of his life, the power of seeing, expressing and impressing the transcendental and divine truths have not and could not be surpassed. He moved in a veil of heavenly lustre, in whose presence thoughts shone with a divine light. Sankara demonstrated to conviction that the highest aim of cultivated and sensible men should be to realize that one, in seeking nothing, gains all; and in foregoing self, governs the universe—the Highest Self; the loss of personality, being no extinction but only the true life. It proceeds out of the intensity of the consciousness of the identity of Self with the Highest Self. This Self, or the individuality, dissolves or fades away into the boundless Absolute. That the Self (soul) which obtains the knowledge regains the identity with the Highest Self, which is pure existence, pure intelligence and pure happiness, or as Christ has said: "I in them, and they in Me that they be made perfect in one." The deep truths that underlie such noble and elevating thoughts may seem, to the cold and calculating materialist, to be mere foolish day dreams, but to those who have learned the lesson that the spiritual far transcends the temporal and material they will appeal, as containing the secret of real and lasting happiness. It is not always permissible for the biographer to lift the veil of private domestic life to see how far those who put before them high ideals, such as the foregoing, attain thereto. But a close personal friend of Mr. Manassukharama gives us a description of his mode of life which will indicate how far the attempt to carry out these ideals is made. Mr. Manassukharama devotes the whole of the forenoon to the study of the relio-philosophic Vedanta, and meditating on, realizing and

MANASSUKHARAMA SURYARAMA TRIPATHI, ESQ., J. P., F. B. U., ETC.

enjoying the truth of the maxim that "Brahman" (God) is true, the world is false and man's soul is Brahman and nothing else. Mr. Manassukharama spends the afternoon in literary work, and the business of the States which he represents. In the latter work, he has associated his only son, Mr. Tanassukharamas M. Tripathi, a graduate of the Bombay University, with himself, thus carrying out the Hindu theory that mundane affairs should be gradually relinquished by those who are advancing in years, and handed over to their children, whilst they devote the evening of life to philosophic meditation. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Manassukharama keeps himself in the background, his is a light which cannot be hid. He is ever ready by word and by deed, to help the struggling student, and to encourage talent generally. The position he occupies, and the scholarly life he leads, enable him to promote the good of his country, without thrusting his own personality on the notice of the public and he is most appreciated by those who know him best.

Khan Bahadur Meherjibhai Cuverji Tarapurwalla, C. I. E.

Khan Bahadur Meherjibhai was born on the twenty-third day of May, 1847, at Tarapur, in the Thanna district of the Bombay Presidency. He received his early education at a Mahratti school in his native village, to which he chiefly owes his ability to speak and write Mahratti without an accent. He has a knowledge of its idiom rarely attained by others than Brahmins. After receiving his English education at the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, he took up the study of law, and after passing the District Pleader's Examination in 1873, he practiced for a time in Poona. He passed the High Court Pleader's and Subordinate Judges' Examination in 1874, being the only candidate who passed without grace in that year. In 1875, he entered the British service as a subordinate judge at Talegaon, in the Poona district, and was subsequently transferred to Murbad, in the Thanna District and then to Tasgaon in the Satara district. In the latter place he was vested with first-class magisterial powers, in addition to his civil work. The famine of 1876-77 afforded him an opportunity to distinguish himself, and his efforts for the amelioration of the distress, which then prevailed, were several times mentioned with commendation, and, in recognition of the same, he was allowed to count a year's extra pensionable service. His connection with the Kholapur State commenced in February, 1882, by the transfer of his services, under the Foreign Service Rules for employment as Nyayadhist, the State then being under the direct management of the Political Agent. Only a month later, owing to the mental incapacity of the late Maharaja Shivajee IV, Government appointed a Council of Regency to conduct the administration of the State, and Mr. Meherjeebhai became a member of it, his designation being changed from Nyayadhist to Chief Judge. The late Regent, Jayasingrao Abba Saheb Ghatge was so favorably impressed with the ability and judgment which Mr. Meherjibhai brought to bear at the deliberations of the Council that he twice appointed him Acting Dewan, and eventually confirmed him in that post in 1884. During the two following years he was associated with the Regent, and after that gentleman's death, with Mr. Lee-Warner, the Political Agent, who was President of the Council. In November, 1886, Government decided to continue the administration of the State by the Council, and signalized their confidence in Mr. Mehebjibhai by appointing him president. It was during Abba Saheb's regency, and while Mr. Lee-Warner was Political Agent, that the trade duties were abolished in the State. Though the initiative in drawing the attention of the Council to this far-reaching and beneficial measure fairly belonged to Mr. Lee-Warner, its cordial acceptance by the Council was, in a great measure, due to the influence and advice which Mr. Meherjibhai exercised in its favor. While scrupulously watchful of the interest of the State, he was always ready to fall in with whatever he considered to be most avantageous to its subjects. The late Regent gave his consent to the measure, after fully considering it with his colleagues, and Kholapur, having thus taken this lead, the Southern Mahratta States quickly followed the good example. The measure entailed a temporary loss of revenue, but this was soon counterbalanced by the expansion of trade, and an increase in the area of cultivated land. Mr. Meherjibhai also supported the project of connecting Kholapur with the railway system of the country, by the continuation of the State line from Kholapur to Miraj. A visitor to Kholapur cannot fail to notice many works denoting advanced civilization in the State. These are mainly due to Mr. Meherjibhai and his colleagues. In recognition of his services Government conferred on him the title of C. I. E. in 1888. The administration of Kholapur by a Council consisting of natives only, was introduced by the British Government as an experimental measure, and it proved successful, as it gave complete satisfaction, both to the Government and the subjects of the State. The Council, under the Presidency of the Dewan, continued till the installation, in April, 1894, of His Highness the Chatrapati Maharaja. Mr. Meherjibhai has since been His Highness' Dewan, and, from a perusal of this sketch, it will readily be believed that he enjoys the full confidence of the Maharajah.

KHAN BAHADUR MEHERJIBHAI CUVERJI TARAPURWALLA, C. I. E.

THE LATE MOOLJEE JAITHA, ESQUIRE.

THE LATE SOONDERDAS MOOLJEE, ESQUIRE.

The Late Mooljee Jaitha, Esquire.

Amongst those who, from a comparatively humble and obscure position have raised themselves to one of affluence and power, few are more worthy of note than the late Mr. Mooljee Jaitha, who was born in the year 1804, at Jamnagar, one of the Kathiawar States. He was a Bhattia, and this particular section of the Hindoo people are famous throughout India for their keenness and sagacity in business matters. After receiving such rudimentary education as was then available in Jamnagar, Mr. Mooljee left his native place at an early age to seek employment in Bombay. On his arrival at the latter place he secured an appointment in a coal-tar merchant's office at a very low salary, but in a short time he displayed such business aptitude and shrewdness with a proper zeal for his employer's interest that he was promoted to the place of chief assistant. After some time spent in this service, and having, by prudence and frugality, accumulated a little money, Mr. Mooljee commenced business on his own account as a coal-tar and oil merchant, and in a very short time, owing to the zeal, ability and attention brought to bear in the conduct of the business, it greatly increased. Mr. Mooljee, who, even at that early chapter in the history of the cotton trade, perceived that it was destined to become the greatest factor in the commerce of Bombay, decided to invest some of the profits of the coal-tar venture in the cotton business. He therefore started business under the name of Mooljee Jaitha & Company, and branches were opened at Cochin and other places on the Malabar and east coasts of India, and at stations in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Khandesh, Berar, Central Provinces and the Madras Presidency. In a short time a considerable business was done by the firm in cotton and piece-goods. In addition to this business the operations of the firm were extended, and a large export trade in spices, oils, cotton and other indigenous products was done with the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe. The firm soon became known as one of the largest exporting and importing houses of Bombay, and through its connection with the well-known and highly respected firm of Messrs. Arubthnat, Ewart & Co., Mr. Jaitha soon amassed a large fortune and was regarded as a leading and wealthy Bombay trader. Owing to the excellent standing and credit of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha & Co., combined with the honesty of purpose displayed in the conduct of its affairs, the co-operation and support of the trading classes of most portions of India could always be relied on. Mr. Jaitha's son, Mr. Soonderdas Mooljee, was admitted as a member of the firm and attention was paid to the ginning and pressing industry in Berar, Khandesh and Scindh, where, at this time, the industry was carried on by means of very crude and primitive machinery, and the firm established factories with the latest machinery in these places. The cotton mill industry, then in its infancy in India, found liberal support from Mooljee Jaitha & Co., and now the firm controls the Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills at Bombay, the Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mill at Jalgaon and the Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills at Madras. Handsome profits have always been realized by Mooljee Jaitha & Co. in their mill ventures, which have added largely to the fortunes of the partners. Seeing the great want of a suitable cotton goods market depot in Bombay, Mr. Mooljee Jaitha, in conjunction with Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee, Vishram Rowji and Jairam Narranjee, caused a suitable building to be erected at their own cost, and this depot is now the centre of the piece goods business. Like all truly devout Hindus, Mr. Jaitha was extremely charitable and devoted a large part of his time to relieving the suffering and distressed. He erected many dharamsalas and temples in various parts of India and set apart a sum sufficient to ensure their permanent maintenance. The chief temple, erected at Mr. Mooljee's expense, is situated in Kalbadevie, Bombay, and is dedicated to Dwarkanathjee. This building is fully illustrated and described at pages 205 and 206 of "Glimpses of India." Mr. Mooljee's son, Mr. Soonderdas, pre-deceased him, and Mr. Mooljee continued to carry on the business of Mooljee Jaitha & Co., with the assistance of his grandson, Mr. Dharamsey. The subject of this memoir died on the thirteenth of August, 1889, at the advanced age of eighty-five, leaving his two grandsons, Dharamsey and Gordhandas, and to these gentlemen was left the fortune and the business of the deceased.

The Late Soonderdas Mooljee, Esquire.

Mr. Soonderdas was born at Bombay in 1847, and was the son of Mr. Mooljee Jaitha, a well known and highly respected Bhattia merchant. After receiving a good vernacular education and such English education as was then available in Bombay for native students, he joined the business of his father, Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha & Co., and soon displayed that business ability and integrity which were subsequently to win for him the confidence and esteem, not only of the trading community of Bombay, but also of the official classes. The Bhattias, of which Mr. Soonderdas was so distinguished a member, are at present the wealthiest section of the native community of the Bombay Presidency and owe their distinguished position to men of the Soonderdas type, who, whilst retaining the caution and conservatism which are the peculiar characteristics of the Hindoo race, combine with these qualities the pushing and enterprising spirit of the West. Mr. Soonderdas was admitted as a partner in the firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha & Co., and by his keen knowledge of the requirements of the local market and a wide grasp of the economics which control trade in all parts of the world, he assisted greatly in raising the firm to the distinguished position it held and still retains. Mr. Soonderdas's business life was a busy one, still he found time to aid any cause having for its object the improvement of the moral or material position of, not only his fellow co-religionists, but of others who were not of his own caste, race or creed. Out of his own funds he erected and maintained a number of dharamsalas and dispensaries. One of the latter bears his name and is situated at Jalgaon in Khardish, and here free medical advice and medicine are available for poor and rich alike. His reputation as a shrewd and able business man led to his appointment by Government to a seat on the Bombay Port Trust, which position he filled alike to the satisfaction of Government and the citizens of Bombay. The history of the firm of Messrs Mooljee Jaitha & Co will be found in the sketch of Mr. Mooljee Jaitha's life, which appears in this volume, and it would be supererogatory on our part to trace more fully than we have Mr. Soonderdas's conection with the firm. Mr. Soonderdas died in 1886 at the early age of thirty-nine, leaving two sons, Dharamsey and Gordhandas, who, on the death of their grandfather, succeeded to his fortune and business. We might add that these gentlemen give every promise of being as worthy and philanthropic as their grandfather and father before them were.

THE HONORABLE MR. MORARJEE GOCULDAS, C. I. E.

The Honorable Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, C. I. E.

Amongst the members of that portion of the trading Hindu community which is known in the Presidency of Bombay by the name of Bhattia, no person, save, perhaps, the late Mr. Goculdas Teizpal, achieved such wide renown and earned for himself such fame by his own exertions, thrift, keen commercial instinct, tact and discretion as the late Hon. Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, C. I. E. Since his death, sixteen years ago, no other member of the Bhattia sect, which forms, with the Khoja and Memons, the backbone of the entire native mercantile community—has filled the void left by Mr. Morarji Goculdas. A brief resumé of his private and public career will be not only interesting, but instructive. Mr. Morarjee descended from an ancestry in Porebunder who were said to be the leaders there. He was one of the four sons of Goculdas Jeevun, who began life under the patronage of a Mohammedan firm styled Ebrahim Kadoo & Co. Mr. Goculdas Jeevun was also interested in native insurance, as English insurance in Bombay was then in its infancy. Mr. Morarjee was born in Bombay on the twenty-ninth of October, 1834, in Dhakji's Chawl, a well-known building which may still be seen in Kalbadevie Road. He was the issue, by the fourth wife, of Mr. Goculdas Jeevun. His mother was the daughter of Mr. Damoder Ragoji, who was the chief broker to the well-known firm of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the first Parsee baronet. Young Morarjee was educated at one of the indigenous vernacular schools of the day. Being a naturally gifted lad, he made progress with his studies, but it appears, according to his own account, that he preferred the patee, or wooden counting board of the merchant, to the school desk. The spirit of commerce was fostered in him by his father whose favorite son he was. He used to accompany his father to all places where business was being transacted. Thus the mercantile faculty began to be developed at a very early period in his life. In fact, Mr. Morarjee showed at the age of six or seven, some of those characteristics which go to make the successful merchant. His father died in 1845, leaving young Morarjee, then nine years of age, under the protection of his uncles. Early marriage being in those days an orthodox institution, Mr. Morarjee was betrothed at the age of ten years. His English education was in its primitive state, though the Elphinstone Institution had been established in the year of Mr. Morarjee's birth. But, if his education was of an elementary character, his innate desire to drink deep at the fountain of knowledge was great. This desire grew on him with the advance of years, and in his daily commercial life with European firms in the heyday of his mercantile career, he was sufficiently advanced, thanks to his perseverance with the study of English, to converse in English fairly well, and to deliver speeches on public platforms. Of course, as he grew older he helped his uncles in managing their business. His native shrewdness stood him in good stead, so that, by the age of twenty-one, he was in full commercial activity. His prudence and enterprise soon earned for the firm handsome profits, and his successes were such that he was offered a good position in the office of Messrs. W. A. Graham & Co. He declined the offer, and began trading on his own account, till he became the broker of Messrs. Watson, Bogle & Co., once a well-known importing firm of Lancashire piece goods. Fortune smiled on him, and though he suffered some reverses during the era of speculative fever which overtook Bombay soon after the breaking out of the American war, he was, by his sagacity, able to retrieve his losses. Nay more. He knew well the real value of some of the concerns which went into liquidation between 1865 and 1870. He invested his money in some of them and reaped a goodly harvest later on. In the early sixties the cotton industry was in its infancy in Bombay, but it has grown so sufficiently to enable Bombay to break down Lancashire's trade in the coarser kinds of cloths and yarns. Mr. Morarjee determined to participate in the new industry, and in 1870 he purchased a wool manufacturing concern which had come to grief, and converted it into a cotton mill which, under his fostering care and thrifty management, soon began to flourish and rise in public estimation. He laid the foundation for the Morarjee Goculdas Mills, as the concern was eventually called, so well that its stock to-day is considered gilt-edged security on the local exchange, the scrip, on which a thousand rupees was paid, being quoted at 2300 rupees or 130 per cent premium. Mr. Morarjee also purchased a large number of shares in another cotton mill, on which he afterward realized a handsome profit. As a mill owner he took an active and keen interest in the general welfare of the industry. He fought hard against the first attempts of Lancashire to thrust on the cotton mills of India a Factory Act, and was successful in his opposition. As a merchant and mill owner Mr. Morarjee met with uninterrupted success, and his enterprise led him to the establishment of a mill at Kholapur, which is a flourishing concern. Mr. Morarjee's public career, it may be observed, was marked by independence and courage—two virtues which we would principally ascribe to his close contact with the genuine English merchants with whom he mixed; and no man in later times influenced his public career so much as Mr. Kettridge, an American merchant of Bombay, and now the successful and enterprising Manager and Director-General of the Bombay Tramway Company. Again, his intimacy with such public-spirited citizens as the late Messrs. Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C. I. E., Naorojee Furdoonjee, Sir Mungaldas Nathubhoy and others contributed not a little to mould his career as a public citizen. By nature, by temperament and by an innate desire to do good to his fellow-countrymen, his sympathies with the party of reform and progress were great. These sympathies quickened the more closely he came into contact with the citizens just named. He saw how prominent they were in civic and legislative matters, and how they fought for the rights of the people—by whom they were respected and venerated. Fired with the noble ambition to emulate their good deeds, Mr. Morarjee faithfully followed in their footsteps and cordially co-operated in all the public movements of the day. The particular incident in his public career which brought him conspicuously to the notice of the public and governing authorities was the famine of 1875-76. Sholapur, where he had erected a cotton mill, was overtaken by famine, and he repaired there to assist in relieving it, so far as his personal exertions, influence and wealth could extend. The distress which he saw greatly stimulated his energy and his sympathy for the suffering poor. The officials soon recognized his disinterested efforts to second the formidable task in which they were engaged. These labors were in due course brought to the notice of the Government and were rewarded by his Sovereign conferring on him the honor of a Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire. Prior to this, his public services had earned him the medal struck in commemoration of Her Majesty the Queen being proclaimed Empress of India. Mr. Morarjee visited Calcutta, where he was well received and presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his visit there. In August, 1878, he was nominated an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council, a position which he filled with credit till his lamented death on the sixteenth of October, 1860. He was ever ready to voice the non-official view of matters engaging the attention of that Council and in connection with the Irrigation Bill, which the Government of Sir Richard Temple brought in 1879, he manfully opposed some of the clauses which were calculated to operate harshly and oppressively in practice on the indigent cultivators. Though the bill was passed by the Council, a representation to the Secretary of State of India on the clauses objected to by Mr. Morarjee was made with the result that they were subsequently omitted from the measure. He had also the satisfaction, later on, of defeating the Game Bill. These were no mean services rendered by Mr. Morarjee to the public. Again, he gave very valuable evidence in reference to the famine of 1877-78 before Sir James Caird and the other famine commissioners who were in Bombay in 1879. Mr. Morarjee was able, from his personal observations, to state many a fact which helped the commission to better undestand the dire effects of the distress which overtook a part of the Presidency.

Mr. Morarjee was made, in 1878, a Fellow of the Bombay University for his distinguished public services. He was also a Justice of the Peace and a member of the Municipal Corporation. Of the many other public services he rendered to his countrymen it is impossible to give a detailed account; but we should not omit to mention, in this place, one or two instances of such. It was he who used the greatest efforts to raise a fund for the families of the killed and wounded in the Afghan War of 1878-79, and he actively interested himself in agitating for the establishment of agricultural banks for the benefit of the ryots. Here his humanity and solicitude for the agricultural masses, who are really the backbone of the country, is to be prominently seen. Such was Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, who, in the inscrutable wisdom of Providence, was cut off in the prime of life when his wide experience and greatness of heart were becoming invaluable to his fellow-countrymen. The event was a shock to the community, and it cast a gloom over the city. He left a widow and six children surviving him. All the children are married. His two sons, Dharamsi and Narotam, were the heirs to his large fortune. Let us hope that they will strive to emulate the public career of their illustrious father and, in the fullness of time, add additional lustre to the deservedly honored name of Morarjee Goculdas.

The Late Honorable Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, LL. B.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai was born in Surat in the year 1832, and was by caste a Valmik Kayasth. His ancestors held high offices in Surat in the last century under the then Mohammedan Government. The principle of heredity could not be better illustrated than by the success achieved by the late learned judge. The Kayasthas in India have always held high offices under the present as well as previous governments. At the time the Bombay Bench was adorned by Mr. Nanabhai, the Calcutta and the Madras High Courts were ably presided over by Kayasth judges. He took his LL. B. degree at Madras in 1863, after passing his matriculation in Bombay in 1860. Mr. Nanabhai was essentially a self-made man. Adverse circumstances did not discourage, though they may have baffled him for the time. But they seem rather to have spurred him on to steady, honest work. From the comparatively humble position of interpreter in the Supreme Court, he gradually rose to the highest appointment which a native has yet succeeded in filling. After serving more than eleven years as an interpreter with credit to himself and satisfaction to his superiors, he began to practice as a pleader and so distinguished himself in that capacity that in 1873 he was appointed an acting judge of the Bombay High Court and continued to be so appointed at various times till he was confirmed in 1884. He was, for a time, Government Pleader and Government Professor of Law. His legal ability, his stern rectitude and his acquaintance with the principles of English as well as Hindu jurisprudence fitted him for a seat on the Bench. He was the first native gentleman who was raised to the Bench in the Bombay Presidency. His merits were universally acknowledged by the press as well as by the public. Meetings in various places were held at which addresses to him were voted. The natives of the Bombay Presidency were fortunate in having him as their first native High Court Judge. This may be called a trial appointment. The satisfaction he gave, both to the public and the Government in the discharge of his onerous duties, has now made it impossible for anyone to assert that natives cannot make good judges. The late Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, in expressing his regret at the death of the learned judge said: "I admire his simple, independent character, his sound learning and more especially his sound judgment which made him not only so excellent a pleader, but also so admirable a colleague. He always worked zealously in the quiet discharge of his public duty." He died on the thirteenth day of June, 1889, of dropsy, caused, probably, by the shock produced on his system by the untimely death of his beloved daughter. He left behind him a widow and five sons. The eldest son, Mr. Jameitram Nanabhai, B. A., LL. B., was admitted as an Advocate of the Bombay High Court in January, 1889. The second son, Mr. Ochhavram Nanabhai, B. A., LL. B., was admitted as an attorney of the same court about three years ago. The third son, Mr. Hardevram, is now in England reading for the Bar. The fourth son, Mr. Krishnalal, is a student in the Elphinstone College, and the youngest, Mr. Nanubhai, obtained his B. A. degree about three years ago and expects to get the LL. B. degree soon.

THE LATE HON. MR. JUSTICE NANABHAI HARIDAS, LL. B.

Rao Bahadur Narayan Bhai Dandekar.

Mr. Narayan Bhai Dandekar was born in August, 1829, near Thana, where his ancestors on both sides had lived for some years. He received his early education from his maternal grandfather, who was styled Puntuji (teacher), as he joined teaching to his ordinary business of a dealer in copper pots. Mr. Narayan's maternal uncle was a clerk in the customs departments, and afterward a Vakil in the Thana Adaulut. He sent his nephew to the Government English school, at the station, which was presided over by an old pensioned sergeant, John Murday by name, who did not spare the rod and taught the children to repeat the answers set down in the text-books, and there his interest in his pupils ended. A change was made in 1844, and for four years young Dandekar was the favorite of the three succeeding masters, Messrs. R. Mackay, Nana Mareji, and Ram Balkrishna.

He entered the Elphinstone Institution of Bombay as a stipendiary scholar in 1848 and completed his collegiate course in 1853. This was the most pleasant period of his life, as he received instruction from able, popular, and beloved professors. He taught the lower classes of the institution, attended literary, scientific, and social meetings, read essays, voluntarily taught and conducted girls' schools, and took a lively interest in all matters connected with personal and public advancement. The following certificate, dated March 12, 1853, of Mr. Reid, professor of English Literature and History in the Elphinstone Institution, marks the opinion he held of the subject of our sketch:

"Narayan Bhai, at present a first rank normal scholar in the Elphinstone College, has been known to me as a student for the last three years and a half, and very intimately for the last year, as Marathi Secretary to the Students' Literary and Scientific Society. His abilities are, in my opinion, of the highest order, his disposition generous and his temper remarkably good. He is also very industrious, exact, and business like. I have the greatest confidence that he will meet with as much success in the world as he has met with in his college career. The essay which gained for him the Perry gold medal last year, is, I think, a very good specimen at once of his information, good sense and experience in English composition."

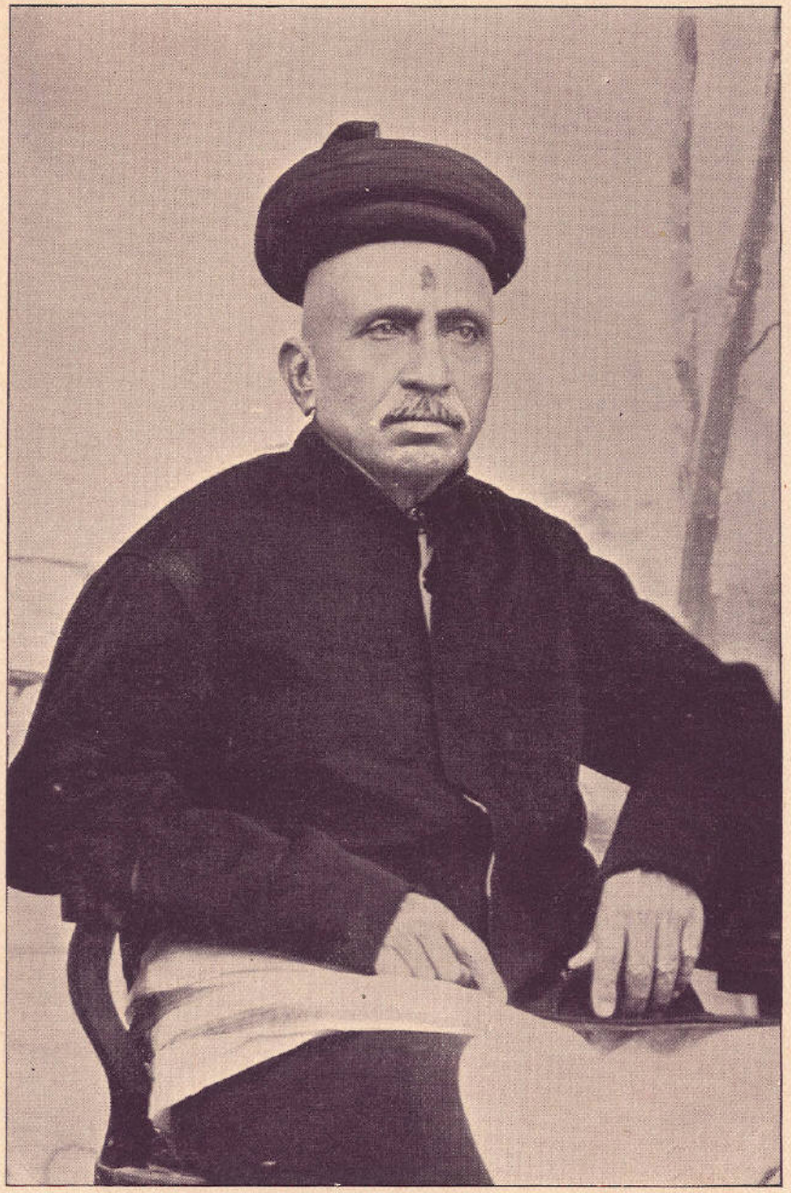
Mr. Dandekar entered Government service in August, 1853, as a writer in the Judicial Department of the Bombay Secretariat, and was soon transferred, on promotion, to the Revenue Department, where he remained up to 1856, in which year he was appointed Deputy Inspector of Schools, in the newly formed Educational Department. He performed his new duties zealously and to the entire satisfaction of his superiors. The late Mr. Howard, when Director of Public Inspection, considered him to be one of the best deputy inspectors and in a demi-official note wrote as follows:

"I wish I could see my way of improving your position as regards your pay, but at present there are no prospects. You fully desire promotion, if I could give it to you, but though I shall be very unwilling to lose you, I believe you can only better yourself by leaving us. I trust you are contented for the present."

Though many of his friends had left the Educational Department to better their position, Mr. Dandekar remained. The succeeding directors, Mr. Peile (now Sir J. B. Peile), Sir Alexander Grant, and Mr. H. M. Chatfield greatly appreciated his services, and improved his position as opportunity offered. In 1869 he was appointed Principal of the Poona Training College, and, in November, 1875, was raised to the very responsible post of Director of Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. It was the first time that a native had been appointed to such a post in India, and consequently there was much ill feeling exhibited in the Anglo-Indian journals, on account of the deviation from the usual course, and Mr. Dandekar was spoken of in not an altogether flattering way. His appointment was probational for one year, but in less than six months from his taking charge, Sir R. Meade, the then Resident at Hyderabad and head of the administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, recommended Mr. Dandekar to the Government of India for confirmation with an addition to his salary, if allowable. Mr. Dandekar continued to give satisfaction and to justify the liberal policy which had opened up such a post to natives of India. That his endeavors were not fruitless will be gathered from the following remarks of the Resident in his annual report for 1876-77: "It affords the Resident great pleasure to conclude these remarks with an expression of his satisfaction at the Rao Bahadur Narayan Dandekar's past efforts, and of confidence in his future direction of the Department under his control. The report he has now submitted furnishes fresh evidence of the practical knowledge, good sense, and temper he has brought to bear upon the discharge of his important duties, and his views and proceedings generally commend Sir R. Mead's hearty sympathy and approval."

The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on Mr. Dandekar, in 1877, at the Delhi Imperial Assemblage Durbar. He continued to hold his appointment up to the end of 1883, when he retired. Colonel Trevan, then acting Resident at Hyderabad, wrote to him as follows: "I am sorry to think you are leaving Berar for good. As one who knows what the Educational Department and results were in former years, I have watched with great satisfaction the reforms you have introduced, and the success you have achieved in producing what I believe may be called fairly solid results. It is, I think, a real misfortune for the Department that you are leaving it. I congratulate you most heartily on what you have done."

Mr. Dandekar is enjoying the repose to which he is entitled, after an active, successful and useful career. He superintends his fields and gardens, content to spend the evening of his life in Poona, the interesting old town, which was, at one time, the capital of the head of the mighty Mahratta Confederation.



RAO BAHADUR NARAYAN BHAI DANDEKAR.

Nesserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq., J. P.

Mr. Nesserwanjee Manockjee Petit, one amongst many of the great benefactors of the city of Bombay, and whose princely benevolence and noble charities have made his name a household word in that city, was born in Bombay on March 10, 1827. Having been educated at the best English seminaries then available in Bombay, he commenced his mercantile career, like his distinguished brother, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., for a very small salary under his father, who was a broker to the firm of Messrs. Dirom, Richmond & Co. The experience he gathered, and the insight he was able to obtain in the management of such a large and flourishing firm, stood him in good stead when he started business on his own account a few years later. When the price of cotton rose to an almost fabulous figure at the time of the American Civil War, Mr. Nesserwanjee was one of those who took advantage of the opportunity, and amassed a large fortune. But subsequently, when many of the merchants launched themselves blindly into wild schemes of speculation of various kinds, which brought ruin and disaster to the city of Bombay in the years 1864–65, Mr. Nesserwanjee was one of the very few individuals who saw the danger ahead, and escaped the fate which overtook hundreds of less careful persons. He was largely connected with the mill industry of Bombay, and with his brother, Sir Dinshaw, had a hand in the establishment of the Petit Mills. From 1874 to the time of his death he was agent and chairman of the Oriental Mills, and was also on the directorate of several public companies. He was a justice of the peace, and was nominated by Government a member of the Port Trust of Bombay. He was also connected with the management of several charitable institutions. In his lifetime there was hardly any public movement in the city of Bombay, having for its object the relief of distress, or the promotion of schemes of public utility, or charity, with which his name was not associated, or to which he did not contribute. His charities amount to very nearly Rs. 1,500,000, no less than Rs. 1,000,000 being devoted to the establishment of an orphanage for the Parsis, probably the first institution of its kind started by a native of India. It has nearly 200 destitute orphan boys on its rolls, who, besides being housed, fed and clothed entirely at the expense of the institution, receive mental, moral and physical education, and are trained according to their capacity in different arts and handicrafts, to enable them to earn their livelihood upon leaving the institution. This orphanage was established to perpetuate the memory of his only son, Mr. Jamsetjee, who died in 1888, in the very prime of life. This melancholy event caused Mr. Nesserwanjee to retire from public life, and drove him into seclusion. It nerved him, however, to pass the rest of his days in the furtherance of philanthropic objects. He founded and supported medical dispensaries, schools, rest-houses, libraries, fire-temples, etc. His private charity was extensive, and there are many families and individuals who feel his loss most keenly, as the withdrawal of a kind and generous friend. The various communities of Bombay, in public meeting assembled, have, in grateful appreciation of his magnificent deeds of charity, and with a view to perpetuate the memory of such a noble benefactor, unanimously resolved to raise a marble statue of him in a conspicuous part of Bombay.

Mr. Nesserwanjee died at Poona on November 21, 1891, leaving behind him his widow, Bai Dinbai, and an only daughter, Bai Avabai, wife of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit. Bai Dinbai has, following in the footsteps of her worthy husband, continued the beneficent and philanthropic work inaugurated by him, and with increasing charity scattered in every direction, has justly earned the reputation of being the foremost philanthropic lady in India. Besides endowing a Parsi widows' home in memory of her late husband, she has offered the princely sum of Rs. 7,000,000 to the Municipality of Bombay for the construction of a large and handsome public hall for the city, to be called after Mr. Nesserwanjee Petit. She has also erected and endowed a large sanitarium near Surat, also named after her husband, for the free use of Parsi invalids. She is making a most judicious and beneficent use of the colossal wealth of her husband by various noble deeds of charity.

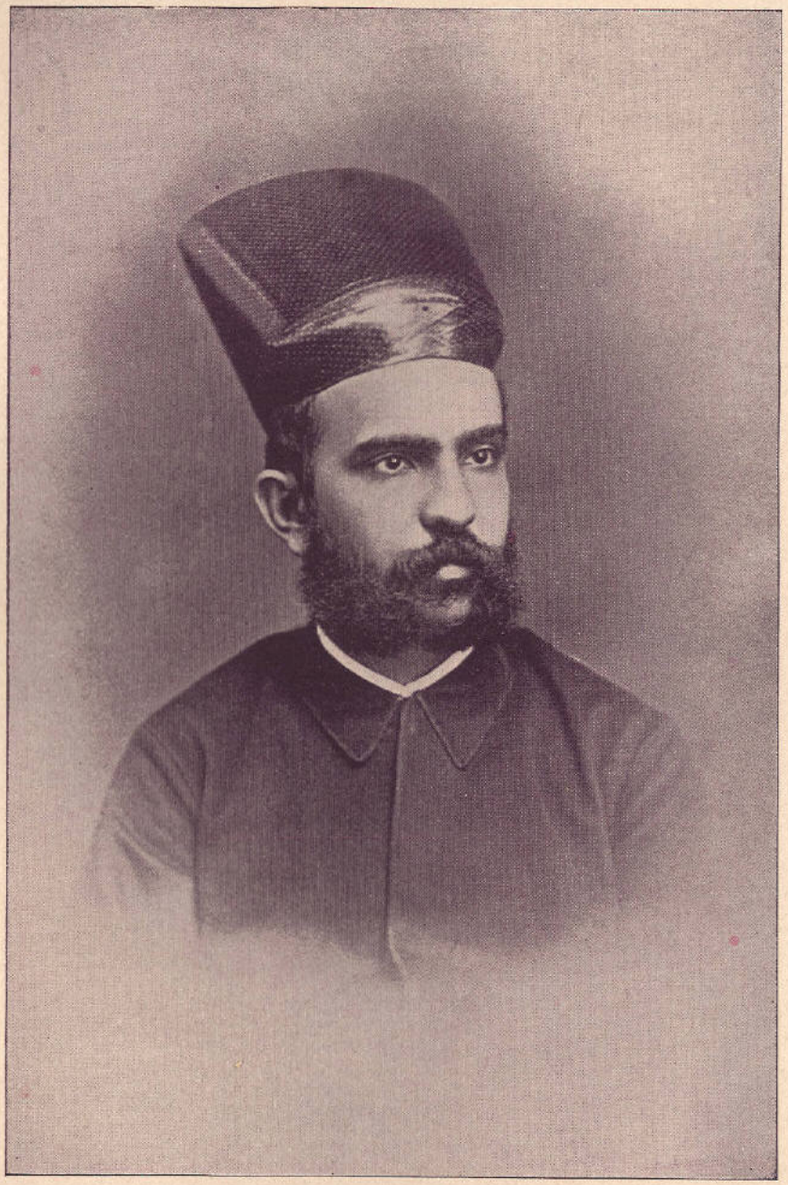
Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit, Esq., J. P.

Mr. Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit, only son of Mr. Nesserwanjee Manockjee Petit, the well-known merchant and capitalist of Bombay, was born in Bombay on January 24, 1856. Having passed the entrance examination of the University of Bombay in 1875 he joined the Elphinstone College, where he studied for nearly a year. He was then required to assist his father in the management of his extensive business. But it is more by his literary attainments and proclivities than by his business habits or riches that this gentleman gained a distinguished position in Bombay society. While at school Mr. Jamsetjee evinced a strong taste for poetry. His natural bent of mind led him to admire what was good and beautiful in nature. He gave

THE LATE NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, ESQ., J. P.

vent to his admiration in poetic compositions, which, by their quaintness, originality and innate beauty have struck a new path in Gujerati literature. Gujerati poetry up to this time had labored under many and varied difficulties. The strict rules of its prosody, faithfully and

closely followed by Hindu writers, had a tendency to make poetry "a mere mechanic art." A new school of poetry was therefore necessary. It made its appearance with Mr. Jamsetjee as its forerunner. He was the first writer who imported blank verse into the Gujerati language.



THE LATE JAMSETJEE NESSERWANJEE PETIT ESQ., J. P.

His chief poem, "the foundation of which was laid in his school-days" and which was given to the public as an earnest of a bright future, is "Mahri Majeh" (My Recreation). It is a descriptive poem of nearly 4000 lines divided into several books. By its novelty and originality, a poem unlike any to which the Gujerati reading public was accustomed, "Mahri Majeh" took the public by storm. A critic finds it "Breathing a spirit of subdued sympathy and benevolence." And he further remarks that "the style is so free from the trammels and superstitions of artificial writers that its very quaintness is music to the ear." The writer seems to have a meditative cast of mind and a lively fancy. In another place the critic remarks: "We read these productions with the same delight with which we read a page of Cowper's 'Task' or Thomson's 'Seasons.'" Besides "Mahri Majeh" Mr. Jamsetjee was the author of a number of original minor pieces of equally sustained interest, and possessing unusual power and beauty of expression. His translations and adaptations from English and Persian poets, chief among the former being Longfellow, are also worthy of note. All these poems, originally contributed from time to time to the pages of various Gujerati periodicals, have, since the author's death, been collected and published in a book form.

Mr. Jamsetjee's literary labors were not confined to poetic compositions only. He devoted his time also to translating some important works, chief among them being the "Vendidad," one of the important books of Zend Avesta, the Parsi Scriptures. He has also translated the famous "Gulistan" of Sheikh Saadi, the well-known Persian poet and prose-writer. Both these translations are marked with a precision and faithfulness, and a grandeur of language, seldom surpassed by any former Gujerati translator of the same works. Another fruit of Mr. Jamsetjee's literary labors, and one of the chief monuments of his future fame, is a large collection of Gujerati proverbs. By dint of perseverance and personal exertion he succeeded in collecting from various sources about 10,000 proverbs. These proverbs, originally contributed by instalments to the pages of a Gujerati monthly magazine, are being now published in a book form. They are alphabetically arranged, and wherever equivalent proverbs in other languages, both European and Oriental, are found, they are given a place in the collection, and this certainly has enhanced the value of the collection. Mr. Jamsetjee's two other literary works are "A Cluster of Gems," being a collection of selections from the best Gujerati and English authors (those from the latter translated into Gujerati), and "Miscellaneous Knowledge," being a collection of useful information on various topics. In business matters Mr. Jamsetjee also distinguished himself by his strictly industrious and honest habits, by his shrewdness and foresight. He was on the directorate of several flourishing concerns in Bombay. To do good and to be useful to his fellow-brothers was Mr. Jamsetjee's chief aim in life. His magnanimity and nobility of heart, and, above all, his philanthropic efforts, not only endeared him to all around him, but created for him an ever-increasing circle of admirers. His helping hand was ever readily and willingly stretched for the relief of suffering humanity. Of public libraries and other literary institutions he was a liberal patron, and of schools and poor scholars he was a warm supporter. It was on account of these noble and philanthropic qualities that his untimely death, at the early age of thirty-three, was so keenly deplored by all the various sections of Bombay society. And it was as so many tokens of appreciation of those noble qualities that his bereaved parents founded the following institutions to perpetuate his memory: (1) The Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit Parsi Orphanage (an extensive and costly institution where nearly 200 Parsi orphan boys are maintained and educated); (2) The J. N. Petit Institute (which is now in course of erection, and which promises soon to become one of the leading and most popular public libraries in Bombay); (3) The J. N. Petit Girgaum Library; (4) The J. N. Petit Baharkote Improvement Library; (5) The J. N. Petit Khetwadi Gymnasium; (6) The J. N. Petit Wadi Charitable Dispensary; (7) The J. N. Petit Female Ward of the Sadra Hospital; (8) The J. N. Petit Leper Ward of the David Sassoon Infirm Asylum, Poona; (9) The J. N. Petit Jahnbordi Sanitarium for Parsis (in course of erection), and (10) The J. N. Petit School for Boys and Girls at Indore.

The J. N. Petit Colaba Library, the J. N. Petit Ankleshwar Library, and the J. N. Petit Broach Parsi Girls' School were founded and endowed by Mr. Jamsetjee himself during his lifetime. Besides these, Mr. Jamsetjee had endowed several scholarships in connection with various educational establishments, chief among them being the scholarship in connection with the University of Bombay for the encouragement of the study of the Zend, the sacred language of the Parsi Scriptures.

The Parsis of Bombay have, by public subscription, raised a marble bust of Mr. Jamsetjee, and presented it to the J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage, in grateful appreciation of his noble qualities of mind and heart.

Mr. Jamsetjee was married to Bai Hirabai, a daughter of his uncle, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart. He died on March 19, 1888, without issue.

The Hon. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, C. I. E., A. M. I. C. E., M. I. M. E., M. S. A.

The Hon. Nowrosjee N. Wadia has been for years intimately associated with almost every public movement in the city of Bombay, particularly with those of an industrial and educational character. He is what may be called a self-made man. He was born in 1849, and when but eleven years of age was sent to a school near Liverpool, England, where he received a thoroughly good English education, and returned to Bombay in 1866. He belonged to a family of shipbuilders and engineers and had a natural liking for engineering. He joined the cotton industry under his father, who controlled several mills, and served at the Reay Mills, now known as the Dinshaw Petit Mills. Soon after, he was appointed manager of the Albert Mill, where he did good work, but he resigned this appointment in 1870 to start a venture on his own behalf by erecting a paper mill, for which he designed and constructed the whole of the machinery, in Bombay. This venture turned out unsuccessful for want of funds, and he went to England to post himself on the working of paper mills and to arrange for more capital. While there he received an appointment on the Sinde and Punjab Railway and returned to India to join his post. About this time one of those strange events happened which sometimes change the whole course of a man's career. A serious accident occurred in the Maneckjee Petit Mills, entirely destroying the engines, the estimated loss being three lacs of rupees. As the cause of this trouble was not apparent, several celebrated local engineers were consulted, and among them Mr. Wadia. Some of the experts attributed the breakdown to accident, but Mr. Wadia contended that it was due to neglect. His arguments were supported in an ably drawn up report, which was submitted to engineers in England, and his conclusions were there supported and confirmed. This incident induced Sir Dinshaw to request Mr. Wadia to give up his railway appointment and take over charge of the Maneckjee Petit Mills. The confidence which Sir. Dinshaw then reposed in Mr. Wadia was rewarded by the large fortune which that gentleman has since acquired, and the deserved fame of the group of mills known as the Maneckjee Petit group. Mr. Wadia has since been the representative of several influential English firms, and has designed and constructed, among others, the following mills, viz., the National, Neriad, Dhur, E. D. Sassoon David, Presidency, Currimbhoy, Wadia, Indo-China, Tricumlal, Jehangir Wadia, and Calicut, while in the building of other mills he has advised and supplied machinery. In 1881 he designed what was then known as one of the largest engines in the world. When this was first started the profession was generally of the opinion that engines of this type would prove a failure and entail heavy loss on the owners. This, however, has not been the case, as they are now in use in Lancashire as well as in India. Mr. Wadia first introduced into India hosiery from Nottingham and Leicester and sewing thread from Paisley, as well as the dyeing trade of Glasgow, and, in conjunction with his other partners and under the direction of Mr. William Reed, he has successfully carried on the latter business since 1880. As a mechanical expert his advice is constantly sought by the Bombay Millowners' Association. Mr. Wadia has always taken a deep interest in education. In connection with the formation of technical education he has been an energetic worker. He was sufficiently far-seeing to understand how much the industries of Europe and America are indebted to this branch of education for their advancement and success, and he used all his influence in order that Bombay might not be the last to acknowledge the fact. With the encouragement of Lord Reay, Sir Frank Forbes Adam, and the munificence of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, he secured the establishment of a Technical Institute in 1889, much of the machinery for the workshops being donated. Mr. Wadia is still connected with the institute as Honorary Secretary. He takes a lively interest in primary education, and is a chairman of the Joint Schools Committee, which has control of this class of education in Bombay. His interest in physical development has enabled the Parsee Community to secure a site for their gymkhana on the Kennedy Sea Face, and Mr. Wadia is their Honorary Treasurer. He is a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay and has helped in forwarding the following charitable institutions, viz., the Leper Asylum at Matunga, Bombay; the Parsee Lying-in Hospital; the Home for Poor Parsees and the proposed Public Hall for Bombay. Mr. Wadia has been nominated to the Legislative Council by three successive Governors of Bombay—Lord Reay, Lord Harris, and H. E. Lord Sandhurst. His advice has been frequently sought by the Governments of India and of Bombay in the matter of the Excise Duties, the Boiler Inspection Bill, and the Factory Acts, and on occasions such as the late Bombay Riots.

HON. NOWROSJEE NUSSERWANJEE WADIA, C. I. E., A. M. I. C. E., M. I. M. E., M. S. A.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Parsons, I. C. S.

MR. JUSTICE HENRY JAMES PARSONS is the eldest son of John Parsons, Esq., F. R. G. S., and was born on the fourteenth of February, 1845. He was educated at Eton, where he was a King's scholar, and on leaving Eton he entered Lincoln College, Oxford, of which he is a scholar. In 1865, he passed the Indian Civil Service Examination, and arrived in India in 1867, having been posted to the Bombay Civil Service. He commenced his duties at Thana, near Bombay.

In 1867, Mr. Parsons married a daughter of J. R. Gatcombe, Esq., of Ashfield House, Somersetshire.

In 1877, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn.

His Honor has occupied various positions in the Civil Service. He was Sessions Judge at Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi, and officiated as Judicial Commissioner in Sind. On the twenty-first of November, 1887, he was appointed a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, and still performs the important duties of that high position.

Mr. Justice Parsons takes a very lively interest in Masonic affairs. He is, at the time of writing, District Grand Mark Master of the Bombay District. He is also Past District Senior Warden of Bombay; Past Master of lodges "St. George" and "Union;" Past Z of Chapters "Keystone" and "Faith and Charity" (Scotch Constitution); Past Most Worshipful Sovereign of Bombay, Chapter Rose Croix and Thirty-second Degree and Intendant General for the Bombay Division of the Order of Rome and the Red Cross of Constantine. Beside these he holds many other degrees.

THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE PARSONS, I. C. S.

Purushottamrai Sunderji Zala, Esquire.

Mr. Purushottamrai was born at Junagadh on the twenty-sixth of December, 1861. He belongs to the class of Vadnagara Nagars and is a descendant of the well-known Zala family whose members have, during the last one hundred and fifty years, made their names immortal in the history of Junagadh. The first of these was Jagannath Murarji Zala, whose abilities and many virtues acquired for him in 1750 the honorable post of Dewan of Junagadh—a post which he worthily filled for eight years. Zala Amarji Ruduji, the second in descent, was appointed in 1791 private administrator to the queens of His Highness Nawab Saheb Bahadur Khanji I., whose successor, Nawab Saheb Ahmedkhanji rewarded his services by bestowing upon him and his heirs and successors the village of Gangeeha in Inam, in 1797. Amarji Zala continued to fill this post until 1818. He was succeeded by his two sons, Govindji and Indarji, who were appointed in 1824 joint Ministers to His Highness the Nawab Saheb Ahmedkhanji. The name of the illustrious personage who succeeded them is well known to most persons in Kathiawad, and the Bombay Presidency, and is held in esteem by all lovers of virtue in the country. He was the celebrated Zala Gokulaji Sampattiram, grandson of Indraji. Born in 1814, he rose to the high post of Dewan to the ruler of Saurashtra, and this position he occupied for eighteen years. His knowledge, abilities and qualities of high statesmanship enabled him to materially increase the prosperity of the State. His uncle, Sunderji, who worked with him from 1865 as private administrator, was a man of quiet disposition. His unswerving loyalty and unselfish devotion made him a favorite of His Highness Nawab Saheb Mohobatkhanji as well as of the Council of Administration, and on his death, in 1877, his eldest son, Mr. Purushottamrai Zala, was not only supported liberally by His Highness the Nowab Saheb, but was, in spite of his youth, appointed to succeed his father in the post of Dewan, which he held during his lifetime. Rao Bahadoor Gokulji Zala, who naturally entertained an affectionate regard for Mr. Purushottamrai Zala, discerned in him from his infancy the germs of those noble qualities which, he said, were sure to make him a worthy successor of his, and a devoted servant of His Highness the Nawab Saheb, and of his country. In corroboration of this statement we would refer the readers to the life of Rao Bahadoor Gokulji Zala written by his learned friend, Mr. Manasukharama Suryarama Tripathi, wherein it is stated (p. 302) that, "among the whole family Mr. Purushottamrai had, from his very childhood, won the love of Goculjeebhai who was gratified to see in him a youth of great promise, and who predicted that he would some day acquire a name for himself in the Zala family." Young as Mr. Purushottamrai was when he entered the Junagadh service (being only fifteen years old), he displayed such remarkable tact, zeal and capabilities that he won the esteem of His Highness the Nawab Saheb and His Excellency Vazir Bahauddinbhai, who raised him to the high and responsible post of Hazur Assistant in 1882. The exceptional circumstances under which he had to undertake, in his youth, the duties which might well have been borne by a man of mature age obliged him to prematurely abandon his English studies, and the attention which he would have devoted to the acquirement of a greater knowledge of the English language was thus diverted to an altogether different channel. But the success which he has achieved in his political career is so brilliant and unprecedented that it far surpasses the highest anticipations formed by his well wishers. He combines political sagacity with high moral courage, patience, fortitude, simplicity of character, nobleness of disposition, generosity which not only endear him to all who know him, but necessarily add an additional lustre to his distinguished career. As a mark of recognition of the valuable and varied services performed by Mr. Purushottamrai Zala, His Highness the late Nawab Saheb Bahadur Khanji was pleased, in 1890, to bestow on him and his heirs, the village of "Bahadurpur." In the following year Mr. Purushottamrai Zala was designated "Naib Dewan," as the duties which he performed in his capacity of Hazur Assistant really appertained to that post. The implicit confidence reposed in him and the high opinion entertained of his exceptional abilities by His Highness the late Nawab Saheb Bahadurkhanji will be seen from the offer which was graciously made to him in the same year of the responsible post of Dewan when the late Dewan, Mr. Haridas, was contemplating retirement from the Junagadh service. Vazir Bahauddinbhai and Mr. Haridas, in making the offer to Mr. Purushottamrai Zala on behalf of His Highness the Nawab Saheb, recorded the services rendered to the State by Mr. Zala, and asked him to communicate his views on the offer. Mr. Purushottamrai Zala, however, thankfully and modestly declined the offer, pleading his own desire to continue to serve in a subordinate position, and thus acquire more experience. Mr. Purushottamrai Zala was the principal State officer who accompanied His Highness Nawab Saheb Rassulkhanji in his tour through Northern India in 1892. Captain Hyde Cates, who was the British officer with His Highness during the travels, wrote to a friend as follows: "I have now seen a good deal of Mr. Purushottamrai Zala and I find him a very nice, agreeable companion, and what is a great thing, especially on these occasions, a thorough gentleman." This was the second tour of Mr. Purushottamrai, the first having been made in 1877, when he accompanied His Highness the late Nawab Saheb, Sir Mohobatkhanji, to Delhi. In 1893, when His Highness Nawab Saheb Rassulkhanji intended to proceed to England to pay his respects to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, on the occasion of the opening of the Imperial Institute, His Highness expressed his desire to entrust the administration of his State during his absence to a council composed of the Dewan, Mr. Chunilal Sarabhai, Mr. Purushottamrai Zala and two other officers, and

PURUSHOTTAMRAI SUNDERJI ZALA, ESQUIRE.

in communicating this to the Political Agent His Highness testified to his high sense of appreciation of Mr. Purushottamrai Zala's signal services in the following words:

"Mr. Purushottamrai Zala has worked with my Dewan, Mr. Haridas, and has been for a long time very useful in the administration by his intelligence, tact, integrity and high character which had earned the full confidence of my late brother, and has also done the same of myself."

The recent amicable settlement of the long-standing disputes between the Hindus and Mussulmann of Prabhas Patan is largely due to the admirable measures adopted by Mr. Purushottamrai under directions from His Highness the Nawab Saheb, Vazir Saheb Bahanddinbahi and Dewan Sardar Rao Bahadoor V. Desai.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, SETH.

announcing the surrender of Lee's army and the practical termination of the war. This brought ruin and distress to Bombay. The price of Indian cotton came down with a run, and hundreds were ruined, millions of money vanished as if by magic, and Mr. Premchund Roychund was helpless to prevent it. The wealth he had gathered together disappeared faster than he had collected it, and he found himself a ruined man and totally bankrupt.

Undaunted, however, by this terrible calamity, Mr. Premchund brought all his faculties into play again, and started in business once more, as a broker. By his perseverance, coupled with honest dealings and indefatigable zeal and energy, he succeeded in retrieving the greater part of his lost fortune, and he now stands once more, among the wealthy brokers of Bombay. Mr. Premchund was naturally gifted with a genius for business, so much so, that, in all his dealings, whether in stocks or shares, gold, silver, opium, cotton, bills of exchange, or any other security on the markets, he has never been known to have recourse to a note book of any kind or to record his transactions, the average total value of which daily amounts to some lakhs of rupees. All these he retains in his memory till the close of business each evening, when he dictates to his clerks all the transactions of the day; never forgetting an item. Mr. Premchund is of an active and daring nature. He is credited with being a courageous man, caring little for pomp or show. Closely following the religion of his ancestors, while his principal characteristics are promptness in business matters, and liberal donations toward charity. As one of the principal promoters of education he has, from time to time, bestowed several lakhs of rupees in gifts, in return for which he has been appointed a Fellow of the Bombay University. His munificent grant of Rs. 6,39,000 to the Bombay University resulted in the erection of that elaborate edifice, the University Library and the Rajabai Clock Tower, which was named after his mother, and designed by Mr. Gilbert Scott. On the Calcutta University, he bestowed the handsome sum of three lakhs of rupees, the interest of which goes toward the maintenance of an annual scholarship called the "Premchund Roychund Studentship." To the Ahmedabad Training College, he gave Rs. 80,000; and a private donation of Rs. 60,000 to the Frere Fletcher Girls' School, which would still have remained unknown had not the will of Miss Prescot (the founder of the school) been discussed in the courts of law on that lady's demise. Mr. Premchund also bought a large building with an extensive piece of land at Mahim and bestowed it on the Scottish Orphanage. He established a female school in Surat called after his father the Roychund Dipchund Girls' School. He also built a library at Broach, which was called after his father. For this he was presented with an address of thanks from the inhabitants of Broach, and a large portrait of the donor was lately unveiled by the Collector of that city, in the library, before a large gathering of people, on which occasion Mr. Premchund spent Rs. 5,000 in various other charities. He also built several dharamsalas in Guzerat and Kathiawar, while he restored many old, and built new, Hindoo Temples, which together with other miscellaneous buildings stand to-day as further records of his charities. He established a boarding and lodging house in Bombay, which he endowed with a gift of Rs. 50,000., the interest to go toward feeding the poor. To encourage architecture in India, Mr. Premchund, in conjunction with Mr. Karsandas Madhavdas of Bombay, and Mr. Prembhai Hemebabhai of Ahmedabad, contributed largely toward the publication of Sir Theodore Hope's Treatise on the Architecture of Mysore, Bijapur, and Ahmedabad, in three large handsomely bound volumes, copies of which may be seen at the Asiatic Library. His love for and kindness to animals may also be seen in that refuge for stray animals at Panjrapor over which he has spent some thousands of rupees.

Notwithstanding all these gifts Mr. Premchund Roychund still continues his charities in minor instances, which average some Rs. 3000 monthly.

Rahimtoola Khairaz, Esquire, J. P.

R. RAHIMTOOLA KHAIRAZ was born A. D. 1848, corresponding to 1904 of the Vickramaditya Era, at Bhudli, in the territory of His Highness the Rao of Cutch. He belongs to the Khoja community. This section of people of the Mohammedan faith, though numerically small, occupies a very high place in the commercial life of Bombay. The charge often made (and, alas, very true) against the bulk of Mohammedans, that they have not embraced the opportunities afforded them of improving their educational position, cannot be made against the Khojas. Seeing how the Parsees and some sections of the Hindoos have prospered, owing to their having availed themselves of the opportunities afforded by Western education, the Khojas decided to follow the same lines, and the consequence is that, they now occupy a very influential position amongst the people of Western India. Mr. Khairaz, while still young, left Bhudli for Bombay in company with his brother, the late Mr. Nansee Khairaz, who had decided to begin business in the latter place.

Mr. Khairaz attended the Elphinstone High School for three years, but his brother, who, by this time, had succeeded in laying the foundation of that business which was destined to become one of the largest in Western India, required his services, and consequently Mr. Khairaz was compelled to leave school and associate himself with the business. Shortly afterward, in 1865, the brothers entered into partnership, under the name and style of Messrs. Nansee Khairaz & Co., and, as before mentioned, the business is now one of the most considerable in India, as they have transactions with every part of the civilized world.

Mr. Khairaz, despite his active business life, finds time to attend to the duties which every man of wealth and portion owes to his fellowmen. In 1889, upon being requested to seek election to the Municipal Corporation, he consented, with the result that he was elected by a big majority of the rate-payers of Mandvie "B" Ward, as their representative. Since then he has been successful on two occasions on seeking re-election as a Municipal Corporator. Mr. Khairaz has done good work for the city, as his undoubted business capabilities and shrewdness have been of great service to the Corporation. Mr. Khairaz does not, as unfortunately some members of the Corporation do, indulge in factious opposition to every proposal for the expenditure of the rates, but reserves his opposition for occasions when, as he thinks, the proposed expenditure is not warranted.

In 1891, Mr. Khairaz was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the town and island of Bombay by the Government of Lord Harris, when he was the recipient of many congratulations from all sections of Bombay society. Mr. Khairaz takes a lively interest in all movements having for their object the welfare of the people, and with both his purse and time does much to further them.

Mr. Khairaz's career affords a striking proof that the "pagoda tree" is still bearing fruit if shaken by men of energy, honesty and ability.

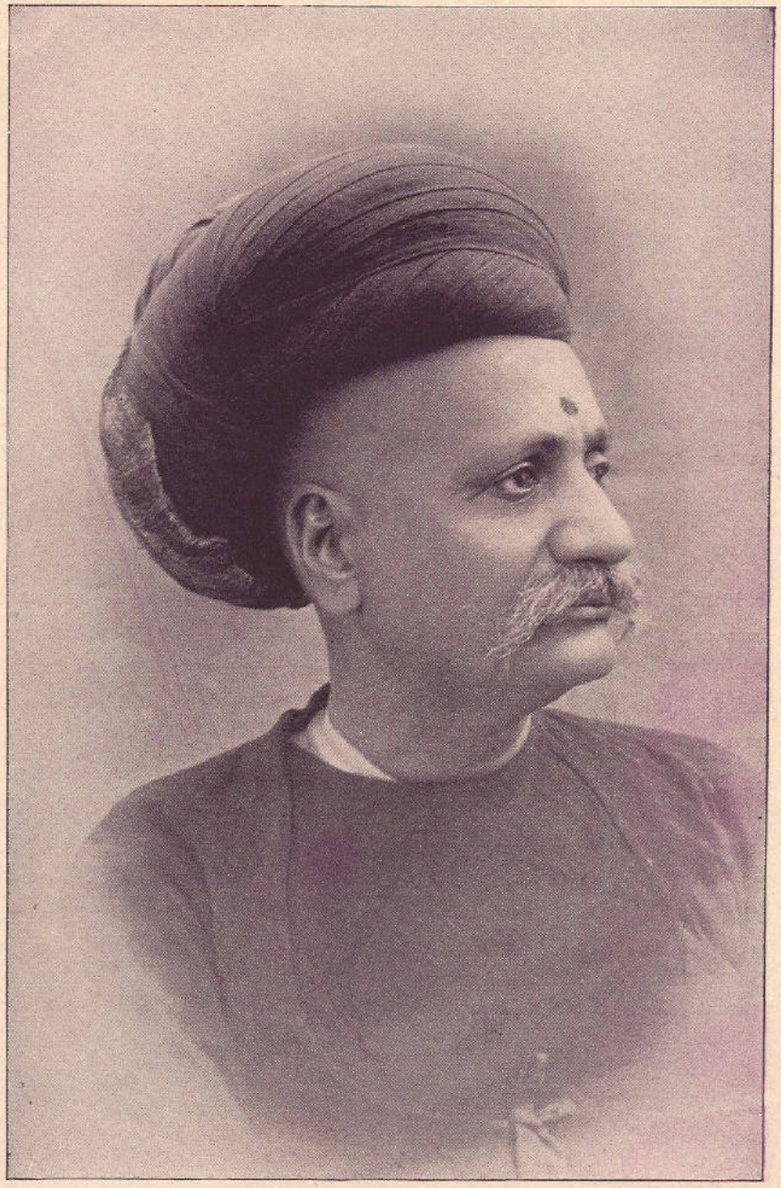
RAHIMTOOLA KHAIRAZ, ESQUIRE, J. P.

Ranachhodabhai Udayarama, Esquire.

Mr. Ranachhodabhai, the well known Gujarati author and dramatist, was born at Mahudha in Gujarat in 1838, and is a Khedavala Brahmana by caste. He received his early education in his native place and displayed such aptitude for study that he was advised to seek higher education than that afforded in the local school, and this he did at Nadiad; and subsequently at Ahmedabad, where he completed his school life at the High and the Law Schools. Whilst a student in the latter, Mr. Ranachhodabhai devoted his leisure hours to writing essays on important subjects and in composing poetry. Shortly afterward he was appointed editor of the "Budhi Prakasha," a journal published by the Gujarati Vernacular Society. Sir Theodore Hope, who took a great interest in Mr. Ranachhodabhai's literary work, sought his advice and help in connection with the "Gujarati Reading Series," which he, Sir Theodore, was then issuing. Mr. Ranachhodabhai subsequently accepted a position in the office of the Collector of Ahmedabad, and subsequently one in that of the Educational Inspector, but being offered by Mr. Bechedas Ambaidas (who was a leading banker of Ahmedabad and the native agent for the well-known firm of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.), the position of this agent in Bombay, Mr. Ranachhodabhai accepted the place. This was the time of the disastrous Share Mania in Bombay, when so many wealthy and reputedly shrewd men came to grief, but Mr. Ranachhodabhai managed the affairs entrusted to him with so much care and foresight that his principal was not involved in the crash which came after the Southern States of the United States of America were defeated. Mr. Ranachhodabhai subsequently acted as agent in Bombay for the States of Gondal, Palunpur and Idar, and in 1884, His Highness Sir Khenjarji, G. C. S. I., Rao of Cutch, invited Mr. Ranachhodabhai to become his Huzur Assistant, and this place he still holds alike to the Rao's and the people of Cutch's benefit, he having displayed, in the discharge of his duties, honesty, industry and political sagacity. Though, as will be seen from a perusal of this sketch, Mr. Ranachhodabhai has led an active commercial and political life, he has found time to devote to work of a literary character, and is the author of more than twenty-five books dealing with various subjects, eight being original dramas, three translations of Sanskrit dramas, three on political matters, two moral essays, three on rhetoric and poetry and the remainder on miscellaneous subjects. He has also translated the Laghu Siddhanta Kaumidi and the Hon. A. K. Forbes' Rasmala, and to these two translations he has added full explanatory notes. The names of Mr. Ranachhodabhai's principal works are Jaya Kumari Vijaya Nataka, Lalita Dukkha Darsaka Nuttaka, Nula Damayani Nataka, Mudalasa and Pitudhyaja, Banasura Mada Mardana, Natya Prakasha, Rasa Prakasha and Rana Pinjala.

Mr. Ranachhodabhai is noted through the Bombay Presidency for his different works, which are characterized by their high moral principles and clearness and simplicity of style. He has in addition to the foregoing, translated into Gujarati the Laghu Siddhanta Kaumidi (a Sanskrit work on Grammar).

It may be safely said that no living Gujarati author is more widely read than the subject of our sketch.



RANACHHODABHAI-UDAYARAMA, ESQUIRE.

Shrimant Bhasker Rao Vithal Khasgiwale.

The subject of our sketch is hereditary Dewan of Baroda. He belongs to the Chandraseniya Kayasthia Prabhu Caste, one of the warlike tribes of India which is famous for the men of spirit and talent it has produced. Dewan Raojee Appajee and his brother, Babajee Appajee, the grandfather of Mr. Bhasker Rao, were soldiers and statesmen who have played important parts in the history of the Baroda State. After the death of the veteran soldier and statesman, Babajee, in 1810, his son, Vithal Rao Bhausaheb succeeded to the Dewanship. In 1828, Bhausaheb adopted Mr. Bhasker Rao, then only ten years old, and died in the same year. As Mr. Bhasker Rao was very young, the office work was conducted by Gopal Atmaram Devadker till 1833, when Veniram Aditram was appointed Kharbari. His Highness Sayajee Rao Maharajah, having a personal grudge against the subject of our sketch, charged him with murder, when he was only twenty years old, and stopped his personal nemnuk of Rs. 70,000 for a year. In 1836, Mr. Bhasker Rao fell into the bad graces of the Minister, Veniram, for refusing to pay him the Vakil's dasturi of one per cent, and in the next year, Mr. Bhasker Rao's natural father was instigated to proceed against him by armed force, and confine him, and he escaped the tortures only by the intervention of the British Resident.

In 1847, Sayajee Rao Maharajah died, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Ganpat Rao, who was a weak prince, controlled by his intriguing minister, Bhan Tambekar, who conducted the office work. Mr. Bhasker Rao was then but nominal Dewan, drawing his salary of Rs. 1,20,000, including the expenditure of the establishment. The British Government withdrew the guarantee from Bhasker Rao and his family in 1855, stating, as a reason, that he had attempted to bribe Mr. Davis. This charge, however, was not proved. In the same year, the Kharbaris, who aspired to the Dewanship, finding that the British Government had withdrawn its guarantee, persuaded the Maharajah to stop Mr. Bhasker Rao's nemnuk. Ganpat Rao Maharajah died in 1856, and was succeeded by the eldest of his surviving brothers, Khande Rao Maharajah. It will be seen from the history of Baroda State that no accredited Minister took Mr. Bhasker Rao's place till the end of Ganpat Rao Maharajah's reign. In 1857, Ganesh Pant Oze and Govind Rao Rode, who were then Kharbaris, obtained the Sanad of Dewan. After the fall of the latter person, in 1867, Bhau Shinde, a favorite of the Maharajah, was appointed Dewan with the title of Dhurander Nidhi (the Pillar of the State). Khande Rao Maharajah died in 1870, and his brother, Malhar Rao, in default of legitimate sons, succeeded to the throne. He was dethroned on April 19, 1875, and her Highness Jamna Bai, widow of Khande Rao Maharajah, by the permission of the Government of India, adopted His Highness, the present Gaekwar, who was then only thirteen years old, and who was subsequently installed on the Gadi as Sayajee Rao III. Since 1855, Mr. Bhasker Rao has frequently petitioned the Maharajahs of Baroda, but none of them, so far, have paid favorable attention to his complaints. It is to be hoped that the present ruler of Baroda, who is one of the most enlightened princes of India, will inquire into the merits of Mr. Bhasker Rao's case, as fortunately, despite his advanced age, he is still hale and hearty. He has two sons. The eldest, Joti Rao, is at present studying for the Bar in London, under the auspices of His Highness the Maharajah Sayajee Rao Gaekwar.

Mr. Bhaskar Rao is held in high esteem by the officials and Sirdars of Baroda, as well as by the Chandra Seniya Prabhu community all over India.

SHRIMANT BHASKER RAO VIHAL KHASGIWALE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Arthur Strachey, B. A., LL. B.

MR. JUSTICE ARTHUR STRACHEY, puisne judge of the High Court, Bombay, is the eldest son of Sir John Strachey, G. C. S. I., etc., formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwestern Provinces, and late member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, and nephew of Sir Edward Strachey, Bart., of Sutton Court, Somerset. He was born in Calcutta on December 5, 1858, and is one of the fifth generation of his family who have served the British Government in India. He was educated at Charterhouse School and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, at which university he, in 1880, took the degrees of B. A. and LL. B. He was called to the Bar, Inner Temple, in June, 1883, and was enrolled as an Advocate of the High Court of Judicature, Allahabad, Northwestern Provinces, India, in November of the same year. In October, 1885, he married Ellen, youngest daughter of the late John Conolly, Esquire, of Gower Street, London. In November, 1892, he was appointed Public Prosecutor and Standing Counsel to Government, Northwestern Provinces and Oudh, and in October, 1895, was raised to the Bench as a Judge of the High Court, Bombay. He is a Fellow of the Universities of Bombay and Allahabad.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE ARTHUR STRACHEY, B. A., LL. B.

John Sanders Slater, Esq., Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Slater was born in London on March 21, 1859. He is the second surviving son of Robert Slater, Esquire, of Waverly Swanage, Dorset, for many years manager and general manager of the Union Bank of London, Limited. Mr. Slater was educated at the Royal Naval School, New Cross, and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took his B. A. degree in 1881. He joined the Inner Temple in October, 1879, and was called to the Bar at that Inn in June 1882. Mr. Slater originally intended to practice, principally, in the Admiralty Court, and in pursuance of that object he read in the chambers of Mr. T. T. Bucknill (now Q. C.), and was enabled by the courtesy of Mr. (afterward Sir William) Pearse, of Messrs. John Elder & Co., the celebrated Clyde ship-builders, to pass a considerable portion of his earlier vacations in practical study of modern ship-building. About a year after being called to the Bar, Mr. Slater joined the Western Circuit, and attended the Assizes on that circuit, as well as the Sessions at Bristol and Dorchester. At the end of 1886, Mr. Slater resolved to go to India, and arrived in Bombay on the eleventh of February, 1887, being admitted to the Bombay Bar a few days later. About a year after his arrival in Bombay he was appointed by the local government, with the leave of the Secretary of State for India, to act as Professor of History and Political Economy at the Elphinstone College, during the absence of Principal Wordsworth on furlough, which appointment he held for about eighteen months, carrying on the practice of his profession at the same time. In December 1889, Mr. Slater was appointed Government Professor in the Government Law School, Bombay, upon the resignation of the late Mr. Kashinath Trimbak Telang, consequent upon his elevation to the Bench of the High Court of Bombay. This appointment Mr. Slater held until April 1889, and it was mainly owing to his exertions on behalf of the students of the Government Law School that the library of that institution, which until then had no fixed habitat, was placed at the disposal of the students. In response to his representations, Government was pleased to hand over to the Law School, for the purposes of a law library and reading-room, a suite of rooms on the ground floor of Elphinstone College, and to sanction the expenditure of over 2000 rupees for the purpose of furnishing the library and an annual grant to provide for a librarian and staff and also for the purchase of new books as required. The students of the Government Law School have now the advantage of the use of a well-appointed and extensive law library to assist them in their studies. In August 1891, Mr. Slater was appointed to act for Mr. C. P. Cooper, then Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, during the absence of the latter on privilege leave. He again acted for the same officer under similar circumstances from April until July 1894, and on Mr. Cooper's departure on special leave in October 1894, Mr. Slater was again appointed to act for him. On Mr. Cooper's retirement, Mr. Slater was, on March 28, 1895, confirmed in this appointment, which he has since held. In addition to his duties as Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Mr. Slater acts also as President of Marine Courts of Enquiry held in the Presidency Town. He is also Judge of the Court of Survey held under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act; Chairman of the Committee of Visitors of the Common Gaol and House of Correction; Chairman of the Managing Committees of the Government Workhouses and of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution; one of the Visitors of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum; a Fellow of the University of Bombay, and a Justice of the Peace for the town and Island of Bombay. In October 1892, Mr. Slater married Miss Susie Wyllie Forbes, eldest daughter of Charles W. L. Forbes, Esquire, S. S. C., of Aberfeldy, Perthshire. From August 1889 until January 1896, Mr. Slater held a commission as lieutenant in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, under the command of Major G. W. Roughton, in which corps he acted as adjutant for about five years. Besides the usual proficiency certificate held by all officers in that corps, Mr. Slater obtained a certificate for proficiency in tactics, after passing the necessary examination at Poona. He resigned his commission in January, 1896, as his duties as Chief Presidency Magistrate rendered him unable to carry on his work as a volunteer officer with the requisite energy and regularity.

JOHN SANDERS SLATER, ESQ.

Frederick William Stevens, Esq., C. I. E., F. R. I. B. A., M. S. A., A. M. I. C. E.

Mr. Frederick William Stevens, the eminent architect of Bombay, was born on the eleventh of May, 1847. When a boy of only twelve years of age he showed great aptitude for architecture and engineering. He was educated at King Edward VI.'s Grammar School and the Competitive College, Bath. At the age of seventeen, Mr. Stevens won in competition from the Science and Art Department, London, two medals for architectural and engineering designs and subsequently won a first class silver medal and two first-class gold medals in the Bombay Exhibitions of 1872 and 1879. He was articled to Mr. Charles Edward Davis, F. S. A., etc., architect and civil engineer, the well-known city architect of Bath, and remained with him, as his assistant, until he passed a competitive examination at the India office, London, in July 1867, for an appointment in the India Public Works Department, in which department he distinguished himself considerably. He retired from Government service under special pension rules in 1879, and joined the staff of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company. The following are among the principal public works designed and carried out under Mr. Stevens' personal supervision:

The Bombay Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, said to be one of the largest in the world; the Bombay Government Post Office; the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Victoria Terminus Buildings: this work is the most extensive in existence and the design was exhibited in the Royal Academy, London, in 1881; the new Bombay Municipal Buildings, the largest yet erected in the East; the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Administrative Offices, and the Standard Life Assurance Buildings, Calcutta. Besides the above, Mr. Stevens designed the proposed Bombay Exhibition Buildings in 1869 and those for 1886, in conjunction with Mr. John Griffiths, the well-known principal of the Bombay School of Art; the buildings in connection with the New Water Works at Agra and Benares now completed; the Public Offices—now under construction—and Markets at Patan for His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda; the Public Hall and Free Library in connection with the Municipal Buildings; the Church Missionary Society's Schools and Residences, Bombay; a mansion, at Poona, for Mr. Narayanji Dwarkadas, and many other works. He also executed drainage works, water supply, sea-walls, roads and reclamations and had charge of the maintenance of such works and Government buildings when Executive Engineer, Presidency Division. Mr. Stevens was specially selected by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company from the Public Works Department, with the approval of Government, as a salaried officer, to design and carry out their Bombay Terminal Works—they having failed to obtain suitable designs from England. The work extended over ten years and on its completion the directors of the company, with the approval of the Government of India, presented him with a bonus of Rs. 5,000, in appreciation of the eminent services rendered by him. The designs for the Bombay Municipal Buildings were thrown open to public competition and prizes were awarded, but as none of the designs were deemed suitable Mr. Stevens was invited to submit one, which he did, and it was approved by the Corporation and carried out and completed in July, 1893. The Bombay, Baroda & Central Indian Railway Company also commissioned Mr. Stevens to design and superintend the erection of their large offices they also having failed to obtain suitable designs from England. Mr. Stevens commenced private practice in July 1888, and is still pursuing his profession in Bombay and will, no doubt, leave many more monuments to mark British enterprise in the India Empire, as he is still, comparatively speaking, a young man. Mr. Stevens is frequently employed by Government, municipalities, companies, etc., as an arbitrator and valuer of properties, and as an expert in the law courts. He is a justice of the peace for Bombay; a Fellow of the University; an examiner for the degree of civil engineering, and a Government examiner at the annual school of art examinations. Mr. Stevens had the order of the Indian Empire conferred on him in January, 1889, by Her Majesty the Queen Empress, for distinguished services rendered in connection with the public buildings of Bombay. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects in April, 1883; an associate member of the Institute of Civil Engineers in December, 1871, and a member of the Society of Architects in November, 1891.

FREDERICK W. STEVENS, ESQ., C. I. E., F. R. I. B. A., M. S. A., A. M. I. C. E.

THE LATE SHETT TAPIDAS VARAJAS, J. P.

The Late Shett Tapidas Varajdas, J. P.

Shett Tapidas Varajdas was born in Surat in the year 1826. His father, Varajdas, was a poor and highly respectable man who earned his livelihood by service. He was, by caste, a Dasa Ghogha Ahmedabadi Mod Vania. Finding his post in Surat unremunerative, he took service as a mehta (writer) under Shett Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy of Bombay. Shett Tapidas commenced his educational career in Bhoja Mehta's Vernacular School in Surat and, on reaching the age of thirteen went, with his father, to Bombay, where he entered the shop of Hempchand Motichand, to learn the principles of vernacular bookkeeping, and was subsequently employed as a clerk under his father in the office of Shett Jeejeebhai Dadabhai. In consideration of the long and faithful service rendered, his father was permitted to retire, after installing his son, Tapidas, in the vacant post. By this time Shett Tapidas had acquired considerable mercantile experience, and, by his intelligence, suavity of manner and genial bearing, had so ingratiated himself with his employers that Shett Jeejeebhoy Dadabhai's son, Shett Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., treated him as a friend and confidential adviser. After twelve years in this employ, and having acquired a large fortune, thanks to the assistance of his employers, he resigned the service in 1865. He then engaged in business as a broker to the firm of Messrs. Cornforth & Co., and, on their failure he became broker to Messrs. Stevens Brothers, and subsequently to Messrs. Martin Young & Co.; where, owing to his tact and diligence, he was eminently successful.

He subsequently undertook the management of the Alliance Mill Company, which he conducted to the entire satisfaction of the shareholders. He likewise extended his business to certain up-country stations. Providence had blessed him with good common sense and sterling honesty, and he so managed his business that it assumed considerable dimensions within a very short time. Though residing in Bombay, he continued to take a lively interest in the welfare of his native city, Surat. He purchased a piece of vacant land in the neighborhood of his house in Surat, and caused to be erected a temple of beautifully cut stone, at a cost of about 80,000 rupees, in which the idol of Vithalnathjee was installed with great pomp and eclat on Magsur Sood 12, Samvat 1930 (December 1, 1873). The spare land has been laid out with a beautiful garden. With a keen regard for the comfort of the hundreds who visit Foolpada daily, Mr. Tapidas devised a scheme which must ever bear testimony to his benevolence, a subscription list was opened which he headed with the liberal sum of 2000 rupees. Other subscriptions following, a model Dharamsala was constructed at Foll-pada, though unfortunately after the death of the gentleman to whom it owes its origin. Shett Tapidas took a prominent part in encouraging new industries and was one of the first to introduce in India the manufacture of silk. At the outset the venture was not remunerative, owing to the fact that the well-known firm of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. had already entered into the same business. Eventually the two concerns were amalgamated with a result most profitable to the shareholders. Mr. Tapidas was a trustee of the Hindu Charity Fund at Surat, which he administered with commendable zeal and ability. About six months before his death he started a movement, having for its object the establishment of a Polytechnic Institution in Surat. The details of the scheme were entrusted to Mr. Tribhovandas Kaliandas Gujjar, M. A., B. S. C., but before they could be completed the benevolent originator died and the scheme came to naught. Shett Tapidas was a trustee of several charitable funds in Bombay, which he supervised and managed with commendable interest, and received the blessings of thousands who reaped the benefit of his wise and benevolent administration. As director of several mills and insurance companies in Bombay, Mr. Tapidas' strict honesty and business ability won for him the esteem and regard of the entire European and native trading community of the town, and the good work done by him will long be remembered. Shett Tapidas had an office of his own in Bombay, as well as agencies in various parts of India, and carried on an extensive trade with England and the Continent. It is a matter for regret that reliable information cannot be traced in reference to his extensive private charities. It may be said, however, that by his timely aid many worthy and respectable persons who through misfortune had become poor, were able to throw off the load of poverty and reinstate themselves financially.

Mr. Tapidas was a Justice of the Peace for the town and island of Bombay. During the closing moments of his life he made a donation of 4,000 rupees, the interest of which goes toward the maintenance of the Vidya Laxshmi Sanskrit Padshalla. Independently of this, 45,000 rupees was set apart, out of his estate, for the establishment of a boarding house for poor Hindus, and the construction of sweet-water wells wherever they are needed. Shett Tapidas expired on the thirty-first of May, 1886, and his funeral was attended by his relatives, friends and admirers, as well as the operatives of the Alliance Mill Company and the Colaba Land Company, who mustered in great numbers to pay the last tribute of respect to their departed director. The Oothumna, or third day ceremony, was remarkable for the assembly of Europeans, Mahomedans, Parsis and Hindoos who assembled to show their respect and regard for the deceased. In order to commemorate the memory of their worthy father, his sons, Damoderdas and Dayabhai, gave the sum of 5,000 rupees for the establishment of a laboratory in connection with the Surat High School. The shareholders of the Alliance Mill Company set apart a sum of 5,000 rupees to be applied in such a manner as they may deem proper for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of Shett Tapidas. Of his numerous acts of charity and munificence the most noteworthy is the maintaining of a duly qualified Brahmin, who is employed to preach daily on the Bhagvata to those who visit the Vithalnajnee temple for purpose of worship. In order to commemorate the memory of his revered father, Shett Tapidas donated a large sum of money for the construction of a hall within the precincts of the temple. The Temple of Vithalnathjee and the hall adjoining, otherwise called Vithal Vadi, have proved of the greatest service to strangers visiting the city for the purpose of marriage, etc. A fair is held annually on Magsur Sood 12, on which occasions the premises are beautifully illuminated and thousands of persons of both sexes resort thereto for purposes of worship.

The Temple of Vithalnathjee was endowed under a trust, and 30,000 rupees was set apart which, with the accumulated interest, now amounts to nearly two lacs of rupees. The reason of this great increase is that the expenses connected with the temple were defrayed by Shett Tapidas and his brother, Toolsidas, and, after the death of the latter, by the former alone. A condition attached to the trust is, that should the accumulated interest of the endowment exceed a certain sum, such surplus is to be appropriated toward the founding of a school in Surat, to bear the name of Shett Tapidas and his deceased brother Toolsidas. A sum of 1,200 rupees was given by Shett Tapidas toward founding a scholarship in the Surat High School, to be called after his brother. The school fees and cost of school books for native boys in indigent circumstances were among the items embraced in Shett's numerous public and private charities. During the heavy floods of Samvat, 1832, at Ahmedabad, Mr. Tapidas started a subscription list among his friends, to which he himself contributed a large sum. During the unprecedented floods of 1883, at Surat, he likewise contributed a sum of 2,500 rupees and induced his Parsi and other friends to follow suit, and he distributed a large sum of money both himself and through his agents and friends among the unfortunate sufferers. He further contributed the liberal sum of 15,000 rupees to establish a dharamsala at the Sanitarium of Vaux's Tomb, to which large numbers of people from various parts of Gujarat annually repair for the benefit of their health. Mr. Dayabhai Tapidas, the eldest son of the deceased Shett Tapidas Varajdas, gives every promise of following in the footsteps of his worthy and charitable father.

Tribhovandas Vurjivandas, Esquire, J. P.

Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjivandas is the eldest son of the well known Mr. Vurjivandas Madowdas and was born in Bombay on the twenty-second day of March, 1848. When eight years old he commenced the study of Gujerati, his mother tongue, and followed it with English, of which he possesses an excellent knowledge. He left the Elphinstone High School in 1869, and joined the piece goods sales department of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Company, where he acquired sound business knowledge, and was highly thought of by the heads of the firm, including the Hon. Sir F. F. Adam, C. I. E. In 1875, Mr. Tribhovandas established the "Arya Sudharmodaya Sabha," of which he is the president. Its object is to diffuse religious knowledge amongst Hindus. The services of the well-known Pandit Gatool-alajee of Bombay were secured in connection with the institution. In August, 1878, Mr. Tribhovandas convened a meeting of influential Hindu gentlemen to consider the best mode of publicly recognizing the disinterested labors of the learned Pandit, and a fund was raised amounting to 18,000 rupees. Out of this sum 8000 rupees were presented, together with an address, to the Pandit, and the remaining 10,000 rupees were invested for his benefit. In promoting this fund Mr. Tribhovandas showed a true desire to afford public encouragement to the cause of learning. In 1880, Mr. Tribhovandas was made a Justice of the Peace for the town and island of Bombay by the Bombay Government, and in the same year he made a tour through Upper India, visiting Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, Delhi, Lucknow, Oudh, Benares, Calcutta and Nathdwar amongst other places. On the retirement, in 1883, of his uncle, Shet Gopaldas Madowdas, from the headship of a section of the Kapola Bania Caste, Mr. Tribhovandas was unanimously appointed his successor at a meeting of the caste, and he was at the same time presented with the usual dress of honor. In 1881, Mr. Tribhovandas became a member of the firm of Vurjivandas Madowdas & Co., and in 1893, the name of the firm was changed to Vurjivandas Madowdas & Sons. In 1885, Mr. Tribhovandas established a charitable fund called the Kapola Nirashrit Fund for the benefit of the destitute, and to educate the poor of the caste in Bombay. To this fund Mr. Tribhovandas contributed a large sum, and under his fostering care it now amounts to 25,000 rupees; by its means much good has been done. At the Municipal Elections of 1878, Mr. Tribhovandas was elected a member of the Municipal Corporation, and still retains his seat, having been re-elected from time to time. As a member, Mr. Tribhovandas has watched the intersts of the rate-payers and showed a spirit of independence in all questions where the public welfare was concerned. He supported the improvement of the assessment system of Bombay as well as the introduction of the Tansa Water scheme. In connection with the Queen's Jubilee it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Tribhovandas, that the memorial to be raised by the Bombay public should take the form of the Victoria Technical Institute; and that Government be informed that the committee is prepared to give the institute any portion of the public subscriptions that may remain after paying the expenses of the festivities connected with the celebration of the jubilee. This proposal was not carried out, owing to the fact that, after the expenses were paid, there was no balance available. The Corporation, however, subsequently made a grant of 80,000 rupees to the institute. Mr. Tribhovandas was a director of the Star of India Mills, and also a member of the Royal Asiatic Society. He has frequently acted as honorary secretary and treasurer to bodies created for the recognition of the public services rendered by distinguished Bombay citizens, such as Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., Dr. Blaney, C. I. E., etc., etc., and also to the memorial to be raised to the late lamented Maharaja of Bhavnagar. At a meeting presided over by Lord Harris, then Governor of Bombay, Mr. Tribhovandas was elected a joint honorary secretary to a fund raised for the relief of the sufferers from the riots of 1893. As executor of the late Shet Narotamdas Bapubhoy and Bai Nundcorebai, daughter of the late Shet Ramjee Madhowjee, Mr. Tribhovandas gave out of the estate of the former 3000 rupees towards starting a fund for the relief of the poor members of the Lad Bania Community, and out of the estate of the latter a sum of 25,000 rupees to provide an elegant building for the Loka Gachh Sang, to be used for the performance of the religious rites of the Jains. Mr. Tribhovandas was married in 1865 to Bai Ruttonbai, daughter of the late Mr. Jugjivandas Madhavji, and has four sons, Manordas, Gordhandas, Dharamdas and Ishvardas; and two daughters. Mr. Tribhovandas is still in the prime of life and interests himself in the welfare of his community, and is always consulted where their interests are concerned.

TRIBHOVANDAS VURJIVANDAS, ESQUIRE, J. P.

His suavity of manner and business ability promises to maintain the reputation of the wealthy and distinguished family from which he claims descent, viz., the family of the historic Shet Rupji Dhunji—a reputation well sustained by his respected father, Mr. Vurjivandas Madowdas.

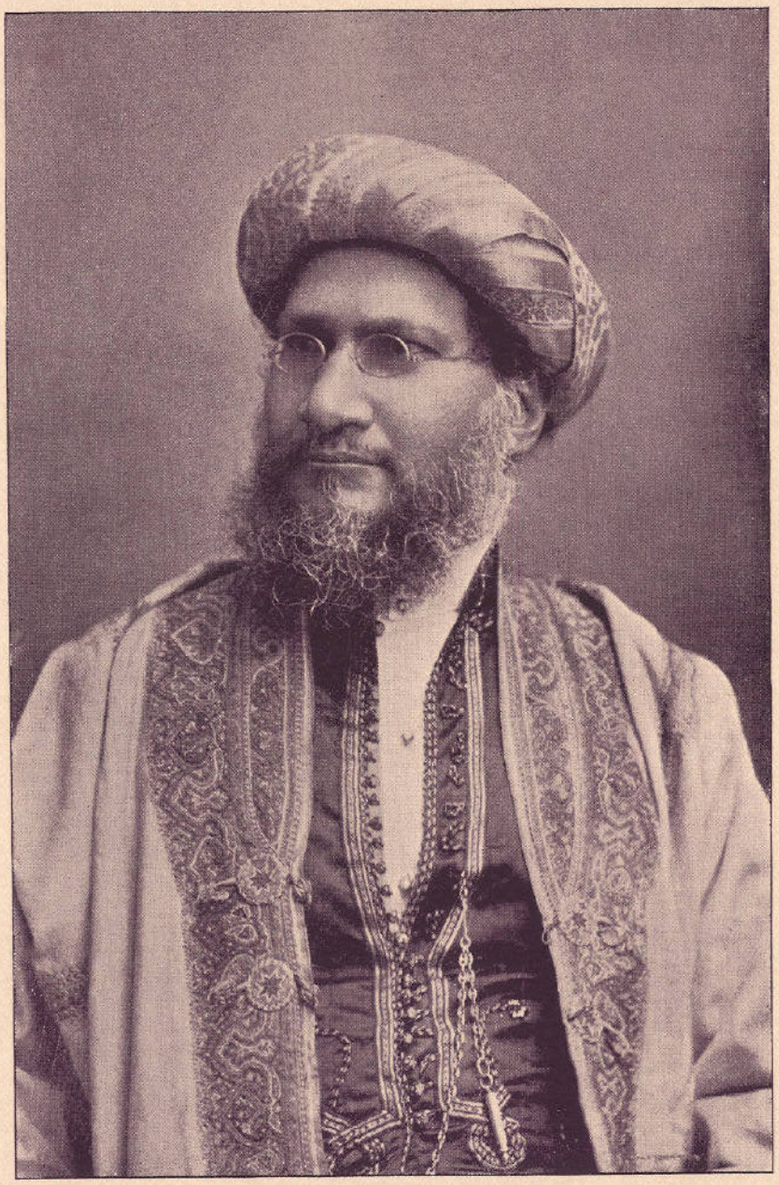
The Honorable Mr. Justice Budruddin Tyabji.

Mr. Justice Budruddin Tyabjee comes from a highly respectable Arab family, which settled in Cambay, and subsequently in Bombay. His father, Tyabjee Bhai Mayan Saheb, was a merchant, who traded largely with England and France, and amassed a fortune, which he put to good use by sending his sons to England for the purpose of giving them a liberal education. Mr. Sujaudin, the eldest son, came out and joined his father's firm; Mr. Cumrudin qualified himself as a solicitor and enjoyed a large practice in Bombay, and Mr. Budruddin, the fifth son, came out as a barrister-at-law. The mercantile firm is still in existence, and is managed by the surviving members. Mr. Budruddin was born in October, 1844, and received his early education in the Elphinstone Institution, and when only sixteen years old, was sent to England by his enlightened father. Owing, however, to indifferent health, he was advised to return to Bombay, where, after recruiting himself, he again proceeded to England to complete his studies. He joined the Middle Temple, and was called to the Bar, in April, 1867, in his twenty-third year. On his return, he was admitted as a member of the Bombay Bar in December, 1867. He was the first native barrister in Bombay, and his example was subsequently followed by a host of others. By devoting himself, heart and soul, to his profession, and by dint of unceasing industry, and his acute talents and clear-headedness, he established his reputation as a sound and able lawyer, and thus secured a large share of legal business. His fluency of speech and able advocacy of cases secured for him a prominent position at the Bar. In reference to a criminal case in which he defended the prisoner, who was tried before Sir Michael Westropp and a jury, some uncomplimentary remarks were made in a newspaper, and the Chief Justice, considering them unfair to a young and rising barrister, on taking his seat on the Bench the following morning, addressed Mr. Budruddin in reference to those remarks, observing that he (the Chief Justice) deemed it his duty to state that, in his opinion, there was not the slightest foundation for such comments to rest on. He thought "the case was most ably conducted by Mr. Budruddin, and that the acquittal of the prisoner was mainly due to the ability and skill with which he addressed the jury."

Mr. Budruddin subsequently began to take part in public affairs. His maiden speech was delivered in May, 1879, in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at a meeting held to memorialize Parliament against the abolition of the import duties on Manchester goods. In 1882, he was nominated by Sir James Fergusson, Governor of Bombay, an Additional Member of the Legislative Council. The then Viceroy and Governor-General of India was Lord Ripon, who made his name famous by issuing the well-known resolution on local self-government.

In the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. Budruddin took a prominent part in all discussions relating to local municipal matters; and his speeches elicited great admiration at the time for his sound reasoning, sober judgment and fluent oratory. Sir James Fergusson paid a high compliment to him for his admirable speeches, which the Governor said would have been listened to with great attention even in the British Parliament. In almost all public meetings held in Bombay since 1882, Mr. Budruddin was a prominent speaker, and his addresses invariably drew forth high eulogium from the press and the public. As president of the Third National Indian Congress, in December, 1887, his address was considered a masterpiece of oratory. The speech displayed great skill in marshalling facts in a lucid and convincing manner. It was copied in almost all the Indian newspapers, and called forth many laudatory remarks from all sides. But Mr. Budruddin's reputation does not solely rest on his oratorical efforts, as he has done more solid work for his country than most of his brother patriots. He has worked with zeal and earnestness to diffuse knowledge and enlightenment among all classes.

Mr. Budruddin was sworn in as a Judge of the High Court on June 28, 1895, and took his seat on the Bench the next day. He was fifty-one years of age at the time, and his appointment was hailed with satisfaction by all classes of society in Western India.



THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE BUDRUDDIN TYABJI.

Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy, Esquire, J. P.

The subject of our sketch belongs to the family of Shet Rupji Bhavji, whose history forms a part of the history of Bombay. Mr. Tribhovandas is the eldest son of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy, and has taken his father's place as the recognized head of the caste. Mr. Tribhovandas was born on the twenty-eighth of October, 1856, and was educated at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. He was married at the age of nineteen, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales being one of the guests. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught also visited him at his residence at the time of his daughter's marriage. He is a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and a Justice of the Peace. He has been the managing trustee of the Khandas Narandas Charities; the Thakurji Fund; a trustee of the Kavi Dalpatram Dayabhai Memorial Fund, and the Motichand Amichand Sujrat Charity Fund. He is a member of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association and was present as one of the delegates at the first Indian National Congress held in Bombay, in 1885. He is a member of the National Indian Association and on its sub-committee. All the enlightened nobility are members and the Governors patronize this association. He is also a member of the following institutions: the Hindu Union Club; the Goculdas Teizpal Charities; the Anthropological Society, where he has delivered many lectures; the Hindu Burning and Burial Ground Committee; the Gourakshak Society's Managing Committee; the Art Society of Bombay, and of the Royal Asiatic Society. He is the secretary to the Sir William Wedderburn Memorial Fund; a life member of the Gayan Prasarak Mandali, and also a life member and patron of that Institution for the Promotion of Physical Progress, the Hindu Gymkhana, for which he has donated the cost of the two lawn tennis courts named after him. He is a leading member of the Gayan Uttejak Mandali and president and patron of the Bombay Cosmopolitan Club. He is the president of the Kapol Bania caste and a vice-president of the Arya Mitra Mela. The Hindu Burning and Burial Ground Committee, which consists of leading men of different Hindu communities, appointed him their president, an honor formerly enjoyed only by the Honorable Jagannath Shunker Shet and the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai, both the acknowledged and worthy heads of the Hindu Committee. Government appointed him president of the Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Hindu Girls' School Committee in the place of his father, and the High Court of Bombay nominated him a managing trustee of the Kandas Narayandas Charities. Besides being president of the committee of the trustees of Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Walkeshwar Saniterium, built in honor of his marriage and of the charitable dispensary at Walkeshwar; of the Kapol Nirashrit Fund and the fund for the education of students of the Kapol caste; he holds several other positions in various institutions as president, member or trustee. On the occasion of Her Imperial Majesty's jubilee in 1887, he invited the Hindu community to a thanksgiving ceremony at Javerbaugh and presented a large clock to be placed over its gate for the use of the public, in commemoration of that event. He took a prominent part at the public meeting held in honor of Lord Ripon and distinguished himself as an effective public speaker, although it was the first time he had appeared before a large meeting. It was justly remarked by the *Times of India* that "Mr. Tribhovandas conducted himself like a veteran orator" on that occasion. As president and patron of the Bombay Cosmopolitan Club, the members have recognized his services in the following terms: "They will always acknowledge you as the first benefactor of the club, and as such their foremost representative on all occasions." He has given a large number of books to the club library for the use of the members. For some time he supported the Girgaum Library at present called the J. N. Petit Library. A hall is also being built at the Babulnath temple, in memory of his daughter, for the use of visitors. Mr. Tribhovandas, being descended from a distinguished family, enjoys a high position among the Hindu

TRIBHOVANDAS MANGALDAS NATHUBHOY, ESQUIRE, J. P.

community. Lady Harris was present at the name-giving ceremony of his son, Goverdhandas, in 1893, and also at the marriage ceremony of his two daughters in March, 1894. Lord Harris, then Governor of Bombay, honored his family by presiding at a prize distribution to the Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Gujarati Hindu Girls' School, held in the bungalow on the next day after the marriage ceremony. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and all the Governors of Bombay, beginning with Lord Elphinstone, as well as the various native chiefs and princes, have visited his Girgaum mansion. Distinguished travelers, during their visits to Bombay, seldom lose the opportunity of paying a visit to the family mansion of Mr. Tribhovandas. In his capacity as president, Mr. Tribhovandas accompanied the Archduke of Russia to the burning ground. The archduke was much pleased with the information he received on this occasion, and wrote a letter of thanks for the same. Renowned European and American travelers, such as Professor Denssan E. Carpenter, have expressed their satisfaction at the reception accorded to them at this famous house, and have recorded their satisfaction, either in private letters or in books of travels. Mr. Tribhovandas' family mansion has been a favorite visiting place for princes and distinguished travelers, as well as for parties given in honor of governors, members of council, municipal commissioners, police commissioners, judges of the High Court and native princes, either at the time of their departure or in recognition of their valuable services, or for public meeting generally, and is really a place of note. It is situated in the centre of Bombay. It contains a big drawing room, with other reception rooms, all beautifully decorated and furnished. The choicest works of art are to be seen there. Models of oscillating ships in a storm; pictures with musical boxes concealed behind them; a large automatic musical organ; Gocae flowers and fruits in the library and fountains in the spacious garden are all quite in the style of the reception halls of wealthy persons. Mr. Tribhovandas is ever ready to give a cordial reception to all comers, and a visit is made particularly interesting by the warmth with which the host supplies information about the manners of his race. The subject of this sketch has given several lectures in the Anthropological Society of Bombay relating to matters of religion, caste, marriage and death ceremonies and various other subjects. All of them abound with minute and detailed account of various Hindu customs on which the present Hindu law is formed. These lectures have been an authentic source of information to officials and to all who wish to go to the root of the existing Hindu customs and religion. Mr. Tribhovandas possesses a complete knowledge of these subjects, and has a keen insight into all of them. He has published all his lectures for the use of the public, but they are too numerous to mention. Mr. Tribhovandas is blessed with a genial and affable temperament and is ever ready to confer obligations on deserving persons who stand in need of help. He has proved himself a strong supporter of literary and scientific aspirants, and is always accessible to would-be authors of publications, be they on religious, philosophical or scientific subjects. He is always ready to oblige people in ordinary or humble positions, and will often take great pains to enquire into their circumstances and prospects with a view to assisting them. He has wonderful command of temper and is always ready to make allowances for shortcomings of others. Hauteur and repulsiveness are foreign to his nature, and these characteristics have endeared him to all who know him intimately and will increase his already great popularity, as his sphere of action is enlarged in course of years.

Vurjivandas Madowdas, Esquire, J. P.

Mr. Vurjivandas is one of the best known and respected Hindu citizens of Bombay, and is considered to be the leader of the Bombay Hindu community. He is the youngest of five sons of the late Mr. Madowdas Runchordas. The family originally came from Ghogla, a small town on the south coast of Kathiawar, and settled in Bombay more than two hundred years ago. The subject of our sketch was born on the twenty-eighth of January, 1817, so that he is now in his eighty-first year, and is, we are glad to say, hale and hearty. His early education commenced with the study of the Gujarati language, and later on he joined the Fort St. George Regimental School, after which he attended Mr. Boswell's school. On leaving school, he attended a course of lectures on history delivered at the Town Hall by Porfessor John Harkness, the first professor of history of the Elphinstone College. On the occasion of the death, in 1837, of Mr. Madowdas Runchordas, Sir Robert Grant, the then Governor of Bombay, sent for Mr. Vurjivandas and his brothers, and expressed his deep regret at the loss they and the community at large had sustained by the death of their father; at the same time he presented them each with a shawl and turban as a mark of respect. After the death of Madowdas Runchordas the business hitherto carried on by him was conducted by the five sons, in partnership, until the death, in 1840, of Mr. Muljibhoy, the eldest of the sons, when the subject of our sketch entered into partnership with his brother, Mr. Narotamdas. In addition to this business, in 1844, the firm, in conjunction with Mr. Sorabjee Sapoorjee Bengali, C. I. E., was appointed guarantee brokers to Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. In 1882, Mr. Narotamdas died, and Mr. Sorabjee Sapoorjee Bengali, C. I. E., passed away eleven years later, when Mr. Donald Graham entrusted the business to the firm now styled Vurjivandas Madowdas & Sons. Mr. Vurjivandas was married in 1833, and had three sons and two daughters. The two surviving sons are named Tribhovandas and Jugmohandas. He had the misfortune to lose his eldest daughter and youngest son some years ago. During the share mania in 1864, Mr. Vurjivandas shrewdly withstood the temptation to speculate, and as a result he was not involved in the disaster at the final collapse. In 1872, the management of municipal matters was vested in a corporation, and he was elected by the rate-payers of the Fort Ward as their representative, a position he retained till 1878, when he retired, much to the regret of his brother councillors and the rate-payers of Bombay. He is a Justice of the Peace for the town and island of Bombay; a member of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; a Fellow of the Bombay University; a member of the Port Trust; a director and trustee of the Bombay Native Dispensary, and is connected with many charitable institutions. To perpetuate the memory of his revered father, he purchased in 1874 (in conjunction with his brother, Mr. Narotamdas), a large tract of land at Lall Bagh, now known as the Madowbagh on the Cowasji Patel Tank Road, and on a part of this land they erected several houses at a cost of nearly two lacs of rupees, for the use of Hindoos on festive and other occasions. In the following year, they built a temple at Madowbagh, and dedicated it to "Shri Luxmi Narayan." The permanent maintenance of these institutions is secured by an annual income of 3100 rupees, derived from the rents of a range of buildings and leasehold properties. The late Mr. Mooljibhoy, by his will, left rupees 20,000 for

VURJIVANDAS MADOWDAS, ESQUIRE, J. P

charity, and appointed Mr. Vurjivandas executor, but as this fund was insufficient to carry out the intentions of the deceased, it was utilized in purchasing landed property, and the rents accruing from this property, with accumulated interest, had, in 1878, increased to 60,000 rupees, of which Mr. Vurjivandas spent 57,000 rupees in the purchase of land and the erection of several handsome structures, to be used as a dharamsala for Hindoo travelers. Out of this fund he also purchased a house in Nasik costing 5000 rupees, which he also gave to be used as a dharamsala for Hindoo travelers. These institutions are supported by an income derived from the annual rents from landed property valued at 20,000 rupees, and are known as the "Mooljibhai Madowdas Dharamsalas."

In 1880, Mr. Vurjivandas was made a director of the Bank of Bombay, a position he still retains. In 1882, he presented to the Univerity of Bombay government notes to the value of 5000 rupees, on condition that the interest should be given annually to the candidate who gets the highest number of marks in Sanskrit in the (first) B. A. examination. This is known as "Vurjivandas Madowdas Sanskrit Scholarship." In February, 1888, a marriage in his family took place at Madowbagh, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught graced the occasion with their presence. In 1889, he had the misfortune to lose his youngest son, Mr. Runchordas, and, to perpetuate his memory a magnificent sanitarium was erected at a cost of 1,25,000 rupees, including the land on the summit of Sion Hill, near Bombay, for the use of Hindoos. Ample provision was made for its maintenance, the interest of five per cent Port Trust bonds valued at 20,000 rupees and the income derived from the garden and buildings attached being set apart for the purpose. To afford medical aid to the poor of Sion, Dharavi, Mattunga and adjoining districts, Mr. Vurjivandas built, in 1895, a dispensary at a cost of 16,000 rupees, named after himself, and the sum of 25,000 rupees invested in Port Trust bonds, as well as the rent of the upper portion of the building was set apart for the purpose of its maintenance. This institution was opened by the popular citizen of Bombay, Dr. Blaney, C. I. E., who in his closing remarks in reference to the dispensary and the liberality of Mr. Vurjivandas said: "I know his mind has always been actively engaged in seeking to invest his wealth in kind and benevolent work, and to be of use to his fellow-creatures in his day and generation, thus proving himself a good representative of the Rupji Dhunji family of whom I have just spoken." Mr. Vurjivandas has also donated 12,000 rupees toward the Madowbagh Sadavarat Fund for the relief of helpless and indigent Hindoos, and by a trust deed he has set apart a further sum of 25,000 rupees, the interest of which is to be devoted to a caste feast, and generally for the relief of the poorer members of the caste. In addition to the above sum he has spent over 25,000 in charities in sums from 1000 rupees and upward. His name is never found wanting on a subscription list which is being raised for the welfare of his fellow men. After perusal of the foregoing sketch our readers will readily understand why it is that Mr. Vurjivandas Madowdas is regarded with feelings of esteem and affection by all classes of society in Bombay, and it is not too much to say that whenever the history of the first century of active English rule in Western India comes to be written, the name of Vurjivandas Madowdas will occupy a conspicuous and honorable place.

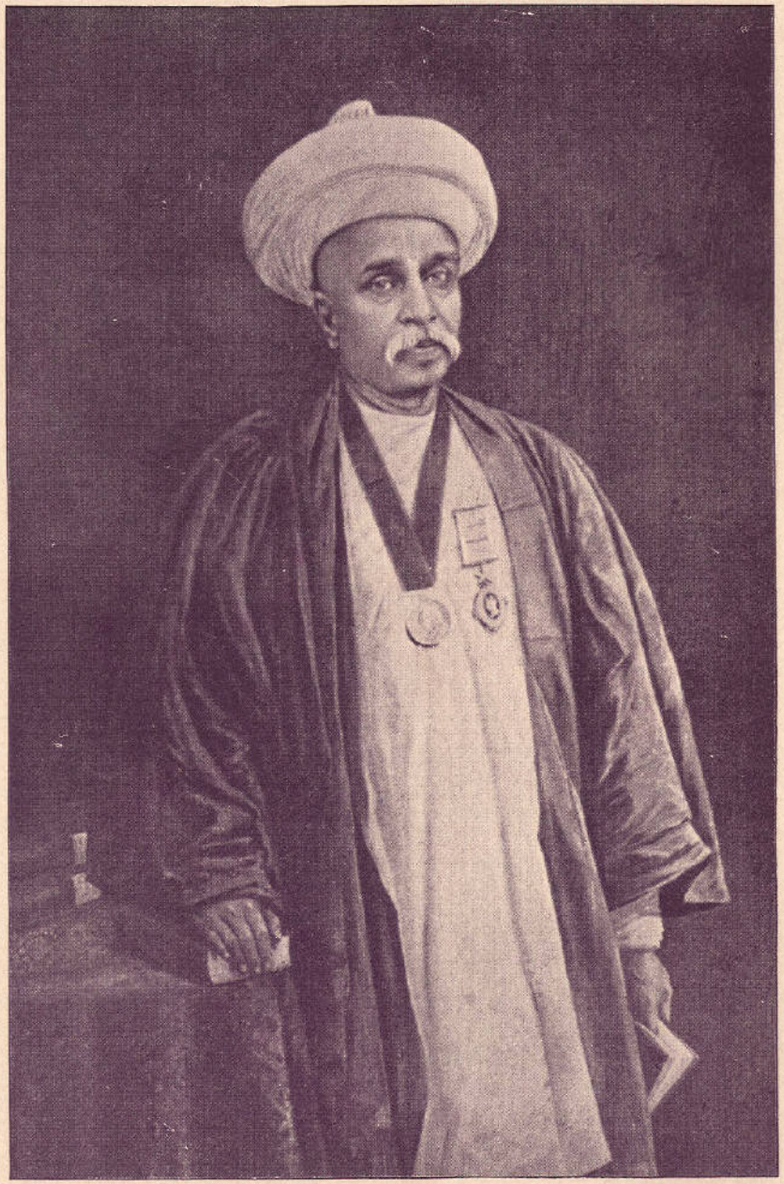
Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Esquire.

Mr. Vundravandas Purshotumdas was born in Bombay in 1834. He is a Bhunsaly Kshatrya by caste, and is descended from a highly respectable family, his father, Purshotumdas, having held a position of great trust and responsibility under Angaria, of Colaba. The Bhansaly Kshatryas follow divers occupations in Bombay. They are barristers, solicitors, brokers, merchants, contractors, and in several native States there have been Bhunsaly Kshatrya Dewans, and the present chief justice of Junagadh belongs to the caste. In the mofussil they are cultivators and landed proprietors. We are pleased to say that this caste is breaking through old customs, as many of its members have crossed the "Kala Pani" (sea), and visited England, America and Europe. Mr. Vundravandas was educated at the Elphinstone College and, after completing his scholastic life, he, in 1857, joined the important firm of Messrs. Kallianji Sewji & Co., merchants and contractors. The firm, at this time, were contractors to the Government of Bombay for most of the supplies required, and, on the Mutiny breaking out, they entered into large transport and clothing contracts with Government. It is easy to understand that during the never-to-be-forgotten year, 1857, the firm's operations were exceedingly large and required much skill and foresight to bring them to a successful issue. The Government officials, under whom Messrs. Kallianji Sewji & Co. acted, thanked them for the efficient way they had discharged their duties. Mr. Vundravandas's firm undertook, for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, the carriage of the permanent way material for the north and southeastern extension of the company's railway system to Sholapur and Raichore, and the firm also acted, for many years, as the landing, carting and forwarding agents in Bombay of the company. The directors of the company testified their appreciation of Kallianji Sewji & Co.'s services in this connection, and also for the excellent way they had managed the transhipment of passengers, goods, etc., in the days when through booking was unknown, by issuing two life passes over all the lines of the company to the two senior partners of the firm, and also by a resolution of the board of directors thanking the firm for its valuable services. Mr. Vundravandas has been for the last twenty years a director of the Alexandra Native Girls' School. He is also a life governor of the same institution, and, it is unnecessary to say, a large contributor to the funds. He also founded an annual prize in memory of one of his daughters. No deserving student has ever applied in vain to Mr. Vundravandas for assistance, and his charity is far-reaching. After the fires and inundations in Ahmedabad and Surat, some fifteen years ago, Mr. Vundravandas donated a liberal sum toward the relief of the sufferers through these disastrous occurrences. The firm of Kallianji Sewji & Co. has contributed largely toward the cost of constructing temples and dharamsalas in Cutch, Dehoo near Poona, Kalyan and Porebunder, and as a trustee of the will of the late Kallianji Sewji, Mr. Vundravandas built a temple in Bombay in memory of the deceased. Mr. Vundravandas, in conjunction with Messrs. Cameron and Ryan and Nusserwanjee Tata, as contractors, did a great deal of work in connection with the reclamation of the Back Bay foreshore, and for this he deserves the thanks, not only of every Bombay resident, but also of every visitor to Bombay, for by this work, one of the most picturesque drives in the world has been opened up. Mr. Vundravandas's firm, during the Afghan Abyssinian and Egyptian campaigns, took large commissariat contracts from the English Government which were not, we assume, altogether unprofitable to the firm. Mr. Vundravandas has enjoyed the acquaintance of all the Governors of Bombay since Lord Elphinstone's time, and is a welcome guest at all the leading social gatherings in Bombay, and he is invariably on the committee of reception to any distinguished visitor to the city.

VUNDRAVANDAS PURSHOTUMDAS, ESQUIRE.

The Late Honorable Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C. S. I., M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., F. S. S. (London).

The memory of few men stands higher in public estimation, in Bombay, than that of the late Honorable V. N. Mandlik. He was born March 8, 1833, and belonged to a high Brahmin family, who resided at a village in the regions lying between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats, which have been rendered memorable in history by the exploits of the Mahrattas. He lived, not only to rise high in popular estimation, but also to win the esteem and confidence of the British Government. He was educated at the Elphinstone Institution at Bombay, under such able professors as Doctors Harkness and Patton. He distinguished himself so much in his college career that he was appointed to act, for a time, as a professor of mathematics at the Institute. He then entered Government employ and served, in different capacities, for nearly twelve years, to the entire satisfaction of such celebrated administrators as the late Sir Bartle Frere, Sir George Le Grand Jacob and Mr. James Gibbs, and the example of these men contributed not a little to the formation of that character of stern integrity, punctuality and independence for which Mr. Mandlik was so distinguished throughout his life. But the service of the British Government is not a field that gives full scope for the display of such abilities as Mr. Mandlik possessed, and he found a way to leave the trammels of service and join the Bombay Bar. There he soon secured a lucrative practice, and won a name for ability, learning, and the conscientious discharge of his duties, and his merits were rewarded by his appointment as Government Pleader. He was deprived, by death, of the still greater honor of a seat on the Bench of the High Court of Bombay, to which he had been all but actually appointed. His activity was not, however, confined to his profession, for he conducted a well-known native journal and wrote a number of valuable papers on literary and political topics. The crowning works of his life were a learned treatise on Hindu law, which has become a standard text-book, and a carefully prepared edition of the works of Manu—the ancient Lawgiver of India—with seven commentaries, six of which were then published for the first time. A posthumous work of his was an edition of Padma Rurana, an extensive ancient legendary work in Sanskrit. Mr. Mandlik took an unflagging interest in the welfare of the rate-payers, and was twice elected by his brother counsellors to preside over their deliberations. He was equally zealous as a Fellow, an Examiner, and a Syndic of the Bombay University. He was the first native to be elected Dean of the Faculty of Arts. On two different occasions, a well-merited tribute was paid to his work in the University by the vice-chancellors, Sir R. West, who went so far as to speak of him as "Uniting within himself the attributes of a Sulpicius, a Varro, and a Macaenas, and the fame of them all." Government appointed him, in the year 1874, a member of the local Legislative Council, where, for eight years, he ably and independently advocated the popular cause. In 1884, Lord Ripon summoned him to serve as an additional member of the Supreme Legislative Council at Calcutta, an honor conferred for the first time on a native of Western India. The citizens of Bombay marked their appreciation of this unique selection by giving a grand public entertainment to Mr. Mandlik. In the Supreme Council he worked with his characteristic ability and straightforwardness, and after his term was over he was again nominated by Lord Dufferin. The title of "Rao Saheb" had been early conferred upon him, and he was made a Companion of the Star of India on the occasion of the great Delhi assemblage of 1877. It is needless to say that he was a life-long student in the real sense of the word, and was hardly ever found without an intellectual engagement. One of the most interesting relics at the "Hermitage"—which was the appropriate name of the residence of this renowned Mahratta gentleman—is his large and varied library of standard works, probably the largest private library in Bombay. He was a scholar and a patriot of the highest order, respected by Europeans and natives alike; trusted by the people and esteemed by Government. There was, during the last twenty-five years of his life, scarcely a movement of note in the city in which he did not take a prominent part. He was a fellow of the Royal Geographical and Statistical Societies of London, as well as a member of the Royal Asiatic Society. He was connected with several other associations and public bodies as an active member, and was president or vice-president of some of them. He was a steady friend of education, not only for males, but also for females. In him were combined the enlightened conservatism of the East, with some of the best features of the liberalism which has sprung up in India from the introduction of Western education. He favored, in his own way, the cause of social reform, but he never sympathized with his countrymen who asked for Government interference in social matters, as he chose to rely on the ameliorating influence of time and education. Some men differed from him on these debatable questions, but his countrymen were proud of him and recognized his sterling worth. His friends and admirers honored him in his lifetime by subscribing a large sum, from the proceeds of which a gold medal is annually awarded by the University of Bombay for the best essay on a prescribed subject pertaining to Sanskrit literature. Mr. Mandlik was blessed with a robust constitution, but it could not withstand the pressure of the duties he imposed upon himself. A malady seized and carried him off on May 9, 1889, at the age of fifty-six years and two months. He was deeply and sincerely mourned by his countrymen and fellow-residents of India, who still cherish his memory.



THE LATE HON. RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C. S. I., M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., F. S. S. (LONDON).

Rao Saheb Vithal Khanderao Kirtikar, B. A.

Mr. Kirtikar, Educational Inspector of Kholapur State, belongs to the Pathare Prabhu community of Bombay, which, though numerically smaller than many other Hindu castes in the Bombay Presidency, can boast of many members who shed lustre on the caste by their meritorious services to Government in positions of high trust and responsibility, such as those of oriental and High Court translators, diwans of native States, assistant secretaries to Government, presidency magistrates, High Court and Small Cause Court judges, army surgeons, Government pleaders and subordinate judges, to say nothing of a host of others who have distinguished themselves in private walks of life, as advocates, solicitors and High Court pleaders. Mr Kirtikar was born in Bombay, April 19, 1857, and is descended from a distinguished family who came originally from Ghorebunder, in the Tanna District of the Bombay Presidency. His grandfather, Mr. Moroba Sadashivji, having risen to the position of Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, was, on his retirement, after serving in this capacity in all the divisions of the Presidency, rewarded with the personal title of Rao Bahadoor, in recognition of his meritorious and faithful services. Mr. Kirtikar received his early education at the Prabhu Seminary in Bombay, an institution originally started and maintained by the Prabhu community for the exclusive benefit of their boys. In 1882, he joined the Elphinstone High School (then called the Elphinstone Institution), where he was a pupil of Mr. (now Hon. Mr.) Kirkham and Professor Barrett. He won their high opinion, and was the recipient of several prizes. After matriculating from the Elphinstone High School in 1867, Mr. Kirtikar joined the Elphinstone College, where he was awarded a West scholarship after passing the F. E. A. examination. After taking his degree, in 1874, Mr. Kirtikar began his public career by placing his services at the disposal of the Prabhu Seminary mentioned above, and with the co-operation of friends similarly disposed toward the institution, succeeded, for the first time in the history of the school, in passing candidates at the University Matriculation Examination. Impaired health, however, compelled Mr. Kirtikar to give up his self-imposed and generous task, and, having been advised to seek a change of climate above the Ghats, he proceeded to Kholapur, where his attainments and ability so attracted the notice of Colonel (now General) F. Schneider, then Political Agent of Kholapur and the Southern Mahratta country, that he strongly recommended Mr. Kirtikar for the vacant post of tutor to the Sir Desai of Sawantwari, who was then studying at the Rajkumar College in Rajkot. Both Colonel Westropp, Political Superintendent of Sawantwari, and Colonel Schneider were so favorably impressed with the tact and intelligence displayed by Mr. Kirtikar in his management of the young chief, that Colonel Schneider selected him for the far more important and responsible post of tutor to the Rajah of Mudhol, in the Southern Mahratta country, who was then about to make a tour in India, preparatory to his being entrusted with the administration of his State. Mr. Kirtikar accompanied the Rajah in his tours in Northern and Southern India and Ceylon, and on the Rajah's investiture, in 1882, was appointed his Secretary. In this capacity, Mr. Kirtikar often came in contact with the Rajah's brother-in-law, the late Regent of Kholapur, who, with his well-known discernment, recognized Mr. Kirtikar's many good parts by requesting the Rajah to spare his services for employment in the Kholapur State as Private Secretary to himself. In the following year (1885), Mr. Kirtikar made a six months' tour in Europe in company with the Regent, and, after the latter's lamented death, in 1886, the Hon. Mr. Lee Warner, then Political Agent of Kholapur, appointed Mr. Kirtikar tutor to the Regent's son, who is now Chief of Kagal. The post of Deputy Educational Inspector in the Kholapur State having become vacant, in 1888, the late Colonel Reeves, Political Agent of Kholapur, who had frequent occasion to judge of Mr Kirtikar's abilities as Private Secretary to the Regent, selected him for the place out of several candidates, and His Highness the Maharajah of Kholapur was so well satisfied with Mr. Kirtikar's management of the Department that, on the retirement, in 1895, of the European lady superintendent of the girls' schools, His Highness was pleased to place the schools under Mr. Kirtikar's charge, as Educational Inspector of the State. Mr. Kirtikar holds the title of Rao Saheb by virtue of his office.

RAO SAHEB VITHAL KHANDERAO KIRTIKAR.

The Late Sirdar Rao Bahadur Viziarungum Moodliar.

The Sirdar was born at Arcot in the Madras Presidency in the year 1815, of respectable parents. His ancestors had devoted themselves to the service of the British Government ever since their advent in that part of India. Records of eminent officers of Government show that they distinguished themselves for devotedness and loyalty in the execution of the important duties entrusted to them. Major General Lionel Smith, in his communication dated Seroor, June 22, 1828, to the Quartermaster-General of the Bombay Army, says "the records of those distinguished officers (the Duke of Wellington and Sir Barry Close) showed the consequence they attached to the services of the Carnatic dealers, from the superiority of their cattle, and the confidence to be derived from the fidelity of their owners, and had we in following events (when the power and spirit of the Peshwa's government was directed to disabling the force and even to extensive attempts at bribing the Sepoys to quit our service) been rendered dependent on Maratha cattle and Maratha drivers, we certainly never could have moved as an efficient army. They are the only class of natives, I know, who, in the eventful changes of the last ten years, served Government well, and, moreover, they are foreigners, and were no doubt encouraged to follow the fortunes of this force, not perhaps by positive promises, but by undertaking services which they knew the local inhabitants and resources could not perform."

The first few years of the Sirdar's youth were spent in his native land. But as he lost his father when quite young, his mother, a very shrewd and far-sighted lady, having regard to the education and welfare of her only son, wisely removed him, when five years old, to his relations who had some time before left their native land and followed the British arms immediately after the Mysore wars to the Bombay presidency. Being diligent in his studies he soon mastered the Tamil, Telegu, Marathi and the English languages. In the early days of the British rule there were few facilities for the study of the English language and fewer people desirous of prosecuting it. An English school was then newly opened, where he prosecuted his studies. As soon as he left school he obtained Government service, as there was at that time a great demand for English knowing men for the Government service. But as he found that this quiet and easy life was not congenial to his naturally active and busy bent of mind he soon left this to join his ancestral profession. In the early days of the British conquest of India, the Commissariat had their contractors for the conveyance of military baggage, munitions of war, camp equipage, the sick, etc., both in times of peace and war. His ancestors were the only contractors for the purpose in the Bombay Presidency from the very beginning up to the time the contract system was abolished. A few years after he took part in the business, his uncle, Pooneacoty Moodliar,* who solely conducted business in the various military stations of the presidency (Sirur, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sattara, Malegaum, Belgaum, Sind, etc.), died, leaving the great burden of responsibilities on him and his cousin, Anundrao

* Pooneacoty Moodliar was the head of the family and the first gentleman who removed to this part of the country at the beginning of this century. It was with his assistance and co-operation that Viziarungum Moodliar carried on the business. Anundrao Moodliar, his son, succeeded him and carried on the business in company with R. B. Viziarungum Moodliar, and after his death his nephew, Moodookrishna Moodliar, succeeded him. Mr. Moodookrishna Moodliar was an educated young man, he was an elected Municipal Commissioner and an honorary Magistrate for some years. He died very young in 1890, leaving a son and a daughter.

THE LATE SIRDAR RAO BAHADUR VIZIARUNGUM MOODLIAR.

Pooneacoty Moodliar, who was at the time very young. By dint of hard labor and perseverance he was soon able to manage the business, partly himself and partly by the employment of agents at stations far away from the headquarters. Early in 1838 he had to organize a large number of transport cattle for the Afghanistan and Sind wars, under Sir Charles Napier, till 1843. Colonel Davidson, the Commissary General of the Army, said "their cattle were then kept in a state of such efficiency and in situations of great difficulty and danger that I more than once, when serving with the field army, reported on the very creditable manner these men met their engagements." Again in 1848 he accompanied the Mooltan Field Force under General Whish, and, after the successful termination of that campaign, returned with his transport establishment at the end of 1849. A memorable event in the annals of Indian history soon called him again into active service under Sir Hugh Rose. The Indian Mutiny of 1857 was singularly beset with insurmountable difficulties proceeding from every quarter. Regiments and detachments fresh from England were drawn from every part of the Bombay presidency. As the force drew together, camels and carts carrying their baggage accompanied them, taken up at different stations and at varying rates. The commissary general in his report says: "The adjustment of their pay would have occupied the whole of my office, it was so complicated and unequal, besides which there was much discontent arising from the inequality of payment. Having a man of capital and experience with me, he was easily induced to undertake the whole carriage of the force at a fair uniform rate. I am fully sensible of the fatigue he underwent and imminent danger to which he was exposed on many occasions during the campaign, and I have no hesitation, therefore, in stating that without his presence and assistance I never could, under difficulties which seemed at times almost insurmountable, have met so satisfactorily the numerous wants of the army. His persevering efforts to grapple with and overcome all obstacles were so patent as to call forth the marked approval of the major-general commanding. On the march from Jhansie to Calpee, owing to scarcity of water and forage (many horses of the dragoons and cavalry actually perished from thirst alone), his energies were most conspicuous, carriage for the conveyance of heavy baggage, and covered carts for a numerous and daily increasing sick having been as promptly and regularly furnished as if in Cantonments. I cannot record too strongly my admiration of the excellent arrangements which enabled him, in spite of almost unprecedented difficulties, to have conveyed to Calpee, and subsequently to Gwalior, in the hottest season of the year, through a country destitute of roads (where common tracks and unbridged nullahs were, with few exceptions, the communications) the stores, ammunitions and baggage of the entire force, for the transport of which nearly 20,000 camels and bullocks were required. The way in which the cattle contractor constantly exposed himself in procuring carriage for the force, when the whole country was against us, was certainly remarkable, especially on account of his success. On the whole it is but justice to say, that, in my opinion, the contractor has performed a most difficult contract in a most satisfactory way, and has struggled against daily difficulties of the most serious nature with an energy and perseverance which I have seldom found equaled in a native before."

In recognition of such eminent and meritorious services in the field, Lord Canning, the then Viceroy and Governor General of India, presented him with a sunnud, conferring upon him the title of Rao Bahadur and a palanquin with a monthly allowance to enable him to maintain the expenses thereof. On the evening of May 14, 1860, the troops in garrison at Bombay paraded in drill order at the Esplanade. Sir Hugh Rose followed by his staff appeared on the ground, when the troops presented arms, the general, in an impressive and appropriate speech, explained to the assembled troops the important services rendered by him to the State at that critical period. The adjutant general then read the order of the Government of India directing the presentation of the sunnud, and it was then presented to him by the commissary general at the request of General Sir Hugh Rose. Rao Bahadur Viziarungum Moodliar thanked the general for the reception he met at his hands. The troops then marched past, the Rao Bahadur standing near the flagstaff at the general's right. A similar investiture ceremony took place at Poona under the auspices of that gallant hero of Jhansie and Gwalior. Later on he received the Indian Mutiny Medal and Clasps in 1862 for being present at the siege and capture of Jhansie and under fire of the enemy in the execution of his duties connected with the force. In 1863 the agent for Sirdars in the Deccan communicated to him that Government were pleased to exempt him from attendance in the civil courts, an honor enjoyed by few. From this time, having retired from the toils of an active life, he devoted himself to considerations of local matters and the improvement of the town. He was elected a Municipal Commissioner in the year 1864, and from the interest he took in municipal affairs he was re-elected member of the Managing Committee almost every year. Dr. A. G. Fraser, Magistrate First Class and Chairman of the Municipality, says, in connection with the levying of a house-tax and the laking of the Khadakwasla water in the city: "All Poona knows how indefatigably you worked in that very delicate business, and that through your knowledge and your practical wisdom and sound judgment you completed this work to the satisfaction of the taxpayers. Your exertions to prevail upon your fellow-commissioners to consent to take the Khadakwasla water into the city were unceasing, and now the city is placed forever almost beyond the possibility of want, as regards its water supply. You had to overcome prejudices and to remove objections and fight every step of your way to the final triumph. My greatest satisfaction on leaving the Commission was that you were then elected Chairman of the Managing Committee. I considered that a sufficient guarantee for the carrying out of the important schemes already introduced and of other desirable improvements, and your zeal and public spirit ever since have increased my satisfaction."

In the year 1885 he had to resign his seat in the municipality, owing to his advanced age and ill health. He was made a First Class Sirdar in 1879 and enjoyed all the honors and privileges incident to it. He was connected with the paper industry in this part of the presidency. He laid the foundation stone of the Reay Deccan Paper Mills at Moondwa and continued to be Chairman of the Board of Directors up to his death. He thus spent the latter years of his life in contentment and ease, enjoying to the utmost the honors conferred on him by the Government and the public. He was one of the few leading men in Poona whose advice was sought for in every important matter, and he was ever willing and obliging in giving sound advice and a helping hand to the needy. He was honored and respected by Europeans and natives alike. He died in 1888 leaving behind him three sons, Messrs. Coopooswamy, Damodar and Balcrishna. They are all educated men of good standing. They are always connected with the important movements in the town and have a hand in almost every new industry and enterprise. They are very popular and their names, in any undertaking, are considered a guarantee of its usefulness and honesty of purpose.

MR. COOPOOSWAMY MOODLIAR has been an elected Municipal Commissioner for the last twelve years, and for two consecutive years was Chairman of the Committee of Management. He is a member of the District Local Board and is Secretary to the Reay Industrial Museum. He is one of the Directors of the Reay Paper Mills and the Deccan Bank. He is also Secretary to the Agricultural Association and takes an active interest in agricultural matters. He takes delight in the cultivation of his lands and has introduced improved appliances for the purpose, such as waterlifts, iron plows, etc. Ocular demonstrations of the use of such appliances, both in respect of efficiency and economy, are already bearing good fruit, as cultivators and others are following the good example set by him.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF FORT, BOMBAY.