

The Hindu Organ

(THE CHEAPEST WEEKLY IN CEYLON)
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

VOL XI.

JAFFNA: WEDNESDAY 7TH FEBRUARY 1900.

NO. 30.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE HINDU ORGAN.

FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

	Tam: Ed:	Eng: Ed:	Both Ed:
	Rs-Cts.	Rs-Cts.	Rs-Cts.
Jaffna Town per annum	1-50	3-00	4-00
Outstations and India	2-00	4-00	5-50
Straits Settlements	2-25	4-50	6-25

FOR PATRONS

	Rs.	Cts.
Jaffna Town per annum	10-00	and upwards
Outstations and India	11-00	do
Straits Settlements	12-00	do

Fortnightly Tamil, and weekly English editions of the *Hindu Organ* will be sent free to patrons for one year.

FOR SALE

Let's Diary for 1900 No. 35 Price 1-50.

M. N. & SONS'

POCKET

DIARY

FOR

1900.

25 Cts. Each.

Let's Diary for 1900 No. 47 Price 1-12.

AT
M. NALLIAH & SONS
PRINTERS etc.
JAFFNA.

TRY BUT ONCE YOUR
LUCK.

Dear readers, do you believe in astrology? If so, do you want to know every detailed particulars of your past, present, and future lives? Do you want to know exactly when your fortune will embrace you? Do you want to know how long you will be happy in this world? If you want all these, then please send me your birth-time day, date, month and year, with a fee of Rs. 1-8 in advance or solved question will be sent per V. P. P. New Horoscopes are made at these rates. Events from birth to death in any language required.—Horoscopes with daily results, Rs. 28-15; weekly Rs. 23-15; fortnightly, Rs. 15-15, monthly, Rs. 8-15, and yearly results, 4-15. Lost Horoscope Rs. 3-8 only. Rs. 1-8 must be sent in advance accompanied by orders. All Horoscopes are made Bingsotray or Parasary Methods. (V. P. charge extra 8 annas charged.)

Certificates and gold medals awarded by Maharaja Gobinda Lal Roy Bahadur of Rungpur, Maharajas Bahadur of Vizanagaram and Mysore, Mr. N. N. Ghosh Barrister at law, Baboo K. P. Mukerjee, Chief Engineer, Mr. M. M. Ghosh, Barrister-at-law, Mr. B. S. Stanely

Bluest, Civil Judge C. P. Mr. R. S. Macdonald
Steward Civil Engineer &c.

Soliciting the public patronage!

JOTISHI

BEPIN BEHARI SARASWATI

(B. E. F. T. of Malabar)

The member of the Paris Astrological and
Astronomical Society

Astrologer of Mobskatha Rajbatty

ASTROLOGER PALMIST, AND

Horoscopists.

22/1 HARRISON ROAD

Harrison Road P. O.,

CALCUTTA.

G. KUR & SONS.

HARMONIUM MANUFACTURERS.

AND

IMPORTERS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

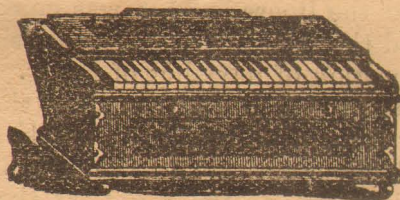
52 Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

THE BEST BOX HARMONIUM OF THE DAY.

THE

LILY-FLUTE

GUARANTEE FOR 2 YEARS.



The best Harmonium for playing Bengali and Hindustani airs.

It is of convenient dimensions and strong throughout while the exterior is so beautiful as to make it an ornament to any drawing-room.

Exquisite tone and touch, beautiful design, and sound workmanship characterize this High Class Harmonium.

Fitted with all the latest improved mechanisms.

Highly recommended by the Professors of Music and appreciated by the Music Trade all over India.

3 Octaves with 3 Stops (Including a Tremolo)
C to C. Rs. ... 35

Do. (best quality) do. ,, ... 40

Folding Lily-Flute (Box and Table Harmonium Combined) of excellent English design, a beautiful thing, played by both hands (Two pedals) Rs. 75.

CASH WITH ORDERS.

Orders executed by V. P. P. when they are accompanied with quarter of the amount.

CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

BRIGHTEST! CHEAPEST!! MOST INTERESTING!!!

PLEASE NOTE.

After many years' labour a Rare Invaluable Religious Book in English has just been published.

NO HINDU SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

"KRISHNA AND KRISHNAISM"

OR

THE LIFE CHARACTER, AND TEACHINGS OF
SREE KRISHNA.

By

BULLORAM MULLICK B. A.

(Author of many religious and other books).
NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
Highly spoken of by the leading Journals
and Newspapers in India and Abroad.

Price Rs. 1-4; Postage As. 1-6; V. P. P.
Rs. 1-3

Foreign countries:—Single Copy 2s. 6d

THE LAND-MARKS OF ETHICS.

ACCORDING TO THE GITA.

OR

Sree Krishna's Teachings to Arjuna.

by

THE SAME AUTHOR

This will amply repay perusal.

Price Four Annas only; V. P. P. Seven Annas.

Foreign Countries.

Single Copy 6d. 100 Copies £1.

Only a few copies are available.

Please apply sharp to the Publisher,
NOKUR CHUNDER DUTT.

6, Choro Bagan Lane,
CALCUTTA.

N. B.—Both, if taken together, will cost
postfree Rs. 1-8 V. P. P. Rs. 1-12

THE

**SAIVA
PARIPALANA
SABHAI**

JAFFNA.

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1888.

GENERAL OBJECT.

To promote the religious, moral, and Educational condition of the Hindus of Ceylon by establishing

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

in the different centres of Hindu population in the Island, and by such other means as would bring about the desired object.

THE HINDU COLLEGE, JAFFNA.

FOUNDED IN NOVEMBER 1890.

BY

THE SAIVA PARIPALANA SABHAI.

THE ONLY COLLEGE

in Ceylon where Hindu youths receive secular instruction side by side with

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The College is affiliated to

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

and teaches up to the F. A. Standard.

MANAGER:—V. CASIPPILLAI Esq.

(Proctor, Supreme Court.)

PRINCIPAL:—N. SELVADURAI Esq. B. A.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

in aid of the College will be thankfully received by

THE MANAGER

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
ORDER NISI

Testamentary. }
Jurisdiction. } No 1037.
Class. I }

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Kopala-Chetty Kesaga-Chetty of Vannarpannai East
Deceased.
KopalaChetty AiyannaChetty of Vannarpannai East
Petitioner.

Vs

1. Alemelamma widow of KesagaChetty of
Vannarpannai East and
2. KopalaChetty PonnaiyaChetty of do

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of KooalaChetty Aiyanna
Chetty of Vannarpannai East praying for Letters of
Administration to the estate of the abovenamed de-
ceased KopalaChetty KesagaChetty coming on for dis-
posal before C. Eardley Wilmot Esquire, District Judge,
on the 18th day of January 1900 in the presence of
Messrs. Casippillai and Cathiravelu Proctors on the
part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner
dated the 8th day of January 1900 having been read,
it is declared that the Petitioner is one of the brothers
of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of
Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued
to him, unless the Respondents or any other person
shall on or, before the 23rd day of February 1900 show
sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the
contrary.

Signed this 18th day of January 1900
Sgd/ C. Eardley Wilmot.
District Judge.



THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 7, 1900

The War.

It is now four months since the Anglo-Boer War began. We are still far off from its end. It was expected when hostilities commenced that the power and might of the British Empire would be able to end it before the year 1899 was out, after avenging the Boer insults and vindicating British supremacy in South Africa. But it is the unexpected that happens, and this war has proved, as it has been aptly remarked, to be the surprise of the century. After the victories to the British arms at Glencoe and Elandslaagte, the disaster at Nicholsons Nek happened at the end of October. After this reverse which resulted in the surrender of two British regiments, Sir George White and his army of 10,000 men retired to Ladysmith and are still being closely besieged there by the Boers. The pluck and endurance shown, not only by the garrison of Ladysmith, but also of the other two besieged towns—Kimberley and Mafeking—have filled the hearts of British subjects in every quarter of the globe with pride and admiration. But recent news from the seat of war is very disheartening, as they tend to shew that the relief of Ladysmith has become almost a hopeless task.

The relief of Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking, has been attempted more than once and failed. Lord Methuen who went to the relief of the last two towns still remains at the Modder River on the defensive, after his serious reverse at Magersfontein on the 12th December last, when he lost 1000 men in killed, wounded and missing. General Buller who personally undertook the command of the division that went out for the relief of Ladysmith met with such severe check at the Tugela River, where he lost 1100 men and 11 guns, that he has been superseded in the supreme command by Lord Roberts of Kandahar and fresh troops have been despatched from England to increase the British army in South Africa

till it is now estimated at 150,000 men. The reverses of General Gatacre at Stormberg, of General Lord Methuen at Magersfontein, and of General Buller at the Tugela having happened in the course of one week, on the 10th, 12th and 15th December respectively, that week is described by The London Times as "a black week, the worst week of the War and one of the worst recorded in our military history."

But the composure and calmness with which this bad news was received in England excited the admiration of the whole world. This would have been sufficient in any other country of Europe to overturn a dynasty or overthrow a Government. Englishmen, however, all over the world, realising the fact that in entering on this war they had badly underestimated the strength of the enemy and that the country had become involved in a grave difficulty, woke up to the necessity of extricating her from it. Not only the war authorities have mobilized and sent to the seat of war another division of the army, making the army sent to South Africa the largest ever sent across the sea by any nation in the history of the world, but Englishmen in all parts of the Empire have volunteered for military service by thousands and have either already reached Africa or are on their way to that Continent, in order to share in the dangers and glories of defending the interests of the Empire. The Ceylon contingent of 125 mounted volunteers is an outcome of this spirit of patriotism and loyalty in this distant Colony.

In these circumstances, the whole world expected that the second attempt under the direction of Lord Roberts for the relief of Ladysmith would not fail as the previous attempt had. After sufficient preparations and with a strong force, the relieving army crossed the Tugela in the middle of last month without any opposition from the Boers, and it was confidently hoped that the relief of Ladysmith was not a question of days, but of hours. This hope was further strengthened by the capture, by General Warren, of Spionkop, the key of the Boer position between the Tugela and Ladysmith, on the night of the 23rd Ultimo. But it will be seen from the telegraphic summary published in another column that the British were the next day ousted from that position by the Boers and have again retired South of the Tugela.

This is, indeed, a very serious situation, and every British subject, in all parts of the Empire, will sympathise with the Imperial Government in this hour of their difficulties and perplexities. There can be no doubt that the vast resources and might of the British Empire will prevail and are destined to win in the end. There have been precedents in the British history of similar disasters having been followed by final triumphs. But for the moment things look very gloomy. Even the London Times despairs of seeing Ladysmith relieved, and compares its capitulation, if it takes place, to the surrender of York Town during the war of American Independence about a century ago.

This war has brought into very great prominence the loyalty of the people of India, which had been questioned and made a pretext for the passing of some reactionary measures not long ago by the Indian Government. Our brethren in the neighbouring continent, however, have, since this war began, shown such proofs of their loyalty that, not only the Anglo-Indian press appreciate it, but Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, referred recently in a speech on the occasion of a Banquet to the new Governor of Bombay, to "the magnificent loyalty of the princes and people of India." We do not think that the Indians are fools to like a

change of rulers, after having for over a century enjoyed the blessings of British rule, and with a full knowledge of the history of the Power that has an eye over India and has been making stealthy marches towards the Indian frontier. Every consideration of self interest, if nothing else, must make the Indians, as well as the Ceylonese, loyal to the British Empire and feel the necessity of seeing it maintained in its position as the mightiest Empire in the world. The reverses in South Africa which is only a corner of the Empire have emboldened Russia to make a further move towards India; and an organ of Russian public opinion says that "she will disregard any protest from weakened England." The feting of Dr. Leyds, the Boer Agent, by the French and Germans, is also significant. But we hope that one signal victory of the British in South Africa which will soon occur will change the whole aspect of affairs and force these enemies of England to observe strict neutrality and bury their hatred of their more successful rival till another opportunity presents itself.

THE PRIZE GIVING AT VICTORIA COLLEGE.

The distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Victoria College, Chullipuram, took place on Saturday last under the presidency of Mr. Leak, Office Assistant to the Government Agent, Jaffna, and in the presence of a very large number of people from all parts of the District. Proceedings commenced at 6.30 p.m. with the reading of the report in a clear and distinct voice on the working of the Institution for the past year by the able Principal, Professor Small. The report dwelt at length on all subjects connected with the College, and showed that large amount of successful work was done by him and his Assistants during the year. This was followed by recitations by the boys which were done excellently by most of them. Messrs S. K. Lawton, Tissainayakam, K. C. Kadiramer, Sandrasekara, and A. Sapapathy, who at the request of the Manager and Principal acted as judges, selected three of the students for the Recitation Prizes. Mr. Leak gave over the Prizes which included some very valuable works in the English language to the Prize winners, who were 30 in number with some apt remarks as each approached him to receive his Prize. Messrs S. K. Lawton, K. C. Kadiramer, A. Sapapathy and M. Tissainayakam, then addressed the meeting congratulating the Manager and the Principal on the successful functions of that night and on the highly satisfactory and efficient condition of the College which owed so much to the indefatigable labours of its Principal. It was also observed that in Mr. C. M. Chellappa, the Manager, the late Kanagaretta Mudaliyar, the founder of the Institution, had a worthy son imbued with all the good intentions of his father and that his praiseworthy undertaking was deserving of general support by his countrymen. Mr. Leak made an excellent address, impressing on the students the great utility of the study of science. The proceedings came to a close at 9 p.m. with a vote of thanks to Mr. Leak proposed by Mr. Small for having kindly presided on the occasion and distributed the Prizes.

This function took place in a temporary pandal put up for the occasion which was tastefully decorated and looked, as Mr. Kadiramer in his eloquent and practical speech remarked, as having been prepared for a marriage occasion. The Principal hoped that the next prize distribution would take place in the permanent building which is now in course of construction. When complete it will be one of the grandest school buildings not only in the Peninsula but in the whole Island. It is only a visit to the spot that will impress one of the grandeur of the undertaking. We may also state that a decent building which is to be the habitation of the vernacular school, on a side of the College building and in the same extensive compound, is nearing completion, and its inauguration is shortly to take place.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

The Weather—The days are hot and nights dawy. Rain is not likely to fall in these days.

Except at Tenmarachy and Pachilapaly and Karachy divisions, where the outturn of the paddy crop is reported to be up to the average, a partial failure of the crop has occurred in all the other divisions, owing to the failure of rains last month. Early sowings are now being reaped in some parts. The health of the place still continues unsatisfactory.

The Government Agent—Mr. Ievers who went on circuit last week to the Island of Selt is expected to return here in the course of this week.

Tobacco cultivation—This is the season of planting this fragrant weed in Jaffna. It is believed that the area under tobacco cultivation this year is larger than that of last year. The cost of cultivation has of late risen very high. The price of green leaves and other manures has during the last three or four years more than doubled, and labour also has correspondingly increased. It is however believed that the cultivators will readily dispose of their tobacco at a profit this year, as the stock of last year's tobacco both in Travancore and in Jaffna is barely sufficient for the requirements of that native State and of the markets in the Island.

Food Supply—Native vessels have begun to arrive in the ports of this district with paddy from Akyab. A large number of vessels were sent last month from here to Burmah for paddy, and others were chartered at Chittacong to bring paddy here from Akyab. In view of the famine in India and partial failure of the crops in Jaffna, the Chetty firms here have indentured for a larger supply of paddy this year from Burmah than they did in previous years. It is expected that paddy sufficient for the consumption of this year will be landed here in the course of this month and the next.

His Excellency the Governor—Sir J. West Ridgeway is now on a visit to the North-Western Province to inspect the trace of the North-west Railway.

The Jaffna Railway—The acquisition of lands for this Railway is now being made as expeditiously as possible by the Headmen, under the orders of the Government Agent.

The New Steamer—The "Ilafee" the steamer belonging to J. Noorbhai & Co of Colombo, of which Mr. S. Chinniah is Agent, arrived here for the first time from Colombo on the 4th Instant and returned direct to the Metropolis the next day with a good cargo and a large number of passengers.

The Ceylon Contingent—The mounted Volunteers from this Colony to the seat of War in South Africa left Colombo on the 1st Instant by the Unkuzi, amidst the greatest enthusiasm shown by the public and heartiest good wishes for their success and safety. A farewell dinner was given to the contingent at the Galle Face Hotel on the 30th ultimo. H. E. the Governor presided and 500 people sat down to dinner. The send-off functions were the most enthusiastic ever held in Ceylon.

The Census—The next Census of Ceylon is to be held in February 1901 and Mr. P. Arunachalam, the Registrar-General, is to be entrusted with the work, the preliminary arrangements in connection with which will be taken in hand about the middle of the year.

The Auditor-General—The Hon'ble Mr. Taylor, the Auditor-General of the Colony has arrived in Jaffna on a tour of inspection, with Mr. Grenier, a Clerk of the audit Office.

TRINCOMALEE.

It is indeed a gratifying news to learn that the English Hindu School at this station has at last been registered by the Public Instruction Department as a grant-in-aid school from the commencement of the year, the first examination having been fixed to be held in August next. It may now be confidently hoped that the Hindu parents of this place who formerly objected to send their children to this school on the mere ground that it was an institution not recognised by Government, will send in their children to it, and shew their appreciation of the noble undertaking by the Manager and the Committee Members who have had a trying time in supporting the institution for want of sufficient funds.

That the true meaning of the word union and its powerful effects have not been fully understood by the natives, is evident from the fact that they seldom take a real interest in any undertaking commenced by their own countrymen. If the Hindus of this place would only cooperate with the Manager and the Committee Members with liberal feelings, this institution might be so enlarged in course of time as to be affiliated to one of the Indian Universities and made a College sooner or later. Until this is accomplished they will be considered as wanting in one of their duties which they owe themselves and the public at large.

A Hindu

SRI RAMAKRISHNA'S TEACHINGS, ON OBSERVANCES RELATING TO CASTE AND FOOD.

When a fruit ripens and falls down of itself, it tastes very sweet; but when unripe fruit is plucked and artificially ripened, it does not taste so sweet and becomes shrivelled up. So when one has attained perfection, the observance of caste distinctions falls off of itself from him, but so long as this exalted knowledge is not attained, one should observe caste distinctions, for to throw it off at will is an act of egotism.

When a storm blows, it is impossible to distinguish an Asvattha (pippal) and a Vata (banian) tree. So when the storm of true knowledge (the knowledge of one Universal Existence) blows, there can be no distinction of caste.

When a wound is perfectly healed the slough falls off of itself; but if the slough be taken off earlier, it bleeds. Similarly, when the perfection of knowledge is reached by a man, the distinctions of caste fall off from him, but it is wrong for the ignorant to ignore such distinctions, as it gives rise to various undesirable consequences.

Q Is it proper to keep the Brahmanical thread?

A. When the knowledge of Self is obtained, all fetters drop off of themselves. Then there is no distinction between a Brahman and a Sudra, a high caste and a low caste. Then the sacred thread—a sign of caste—falls off of itself. But so long as a man has the consciousness of distinction and difference he should not cast it off.

Those born of Brahman parents are called Brahmans of course; but some of them become versed in the Vedas, some act as priests, others earn a living as cooks, while others again lie drunk at the threshold of the houses of infame.

The spiritually-minded belong to a caste of their own irrespective of all social conventions.

He cannot bestow any thought on such trifling questions as of food and drink whose mind years after God.

A man who eats nothing but *habishyanna* (rice cooked with a little ghee with one's own hands) but feels no thirst after God, lives really on the sacrilegious meat of cow and hog, but he that has an intense longing for God, though taking nothing but beef and ham lives really upon *habishyanna*.

That is the truly prescribed diet (helpful to spirituality) which does not make the mind unsteady.

Once a student questioned Bhagavan Sri Ramakrishna.—“As the same Hari dwells in every being, what harm is there in taking food out of any man's hands? In reply the Bhagavan asked him whether he was a Brahman. On the student answering in the affirmative the Bhagavan said—“That is why you put me such a question. Suppose you light a match stick and cover it over with a lot of well-dried wood, what will become of the fire? The student answered—“The fire will get extinguished being choked by the wood.” Again the Bhagavan said—“Suppose a wild fire is blazing and you throw in it a lot of green plantain trees; what will become of them?” The student replied—“They will be reduced to ashes in a moment.” “Similarly,” said the Bhagavan, “if the spirituality in you is very weak, you stand the risk of its getting extinguished by taking indiscriminately out of every one's hands. If it is very strong, no food will affect you. The poor woman of questionable character near the temple of Dakshineswar lives upon the leavings of those that are fed in the Temple. Would she not have *mukti*?” The student replied “How would she? She is going the other way.” “So,” the Bhagavan said, “your taking food out of every body's hands does not show that you have got the *Brahmajnana* that you see Hari in everything.”

—Awakened India.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

THE WAR

London, January 25th Later. A later despatch from General Buller, dated Spearman's Camp the 25th instant, states that General Warren's troops on Tuesday night occupied Spionkop surprising the garrison which was a small one, and who fled on the approach

of our force. The position has been held by us all Wednesday, though we have been heavily attacked, especially by a very annoying shell fire.

General Buller says he fears our casualties have been considerable, and regrets that General Woodgate is dangerously wounded.

General Warren is of opinion that he has rendered the enemy's position untenable. Our men are doing splendidly.

General Warren has taken Spionkop and holds the position.

General Barton reports that he had eleven casualties at Chieveley on the 23rd instant, including Captain De Rougemont, of the African Horse, killed, and Captain Dalton of the Medical Corps wounded.

London Jan. 26th. General Buller telegraphs that General Warren's garrison abandoned Spionkop on the night of the 24th instant.

General Warren's troops found 200 dead Boers in the first trenches captured on the 21st instant.

London January 27th. The Daily News says it is understood that the Government will ask immediately for not less than twenty millions on account of the war.

The Times says that it is probable that still greater demands on the nation will have to be made and the Government will be well advised if they called out the rest of the Militia and expedite the mobilization of the Eighth Division, and despatch immediately a fourth Cavalry Brigade to South Africa.

The War Office states that the casualties General Buller reported yesterday were in the batteries belonging to Lyttelton's brigade, who it was believed were not engaged at Spionkop. It appears, therefore, that these are additional to the considerable casualties General Buller feared had taken place at Spionkop.

The Defence Committee of the Cabinet met this afternoon, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, and Lord Lansdowne were present.

The Nord Deutsche Zeitung announces that Count Von Buelow to-day received Doctor Leyds, who has come to Berlin for the celebration of the Emperor's birthday.

London January 28th. Lord Roberts wires that General French reports that on the 25th instant, he made a reconnaissance of the enemy's position and found them strongly posted at Pietfontein. The situation elsewhere is unchanged.

General Buller joined General Warren's Camp on the 25th morning, and decided that a second attack on Spionkop would be useless, and therefore, withdrew the force to the south of the Tugela.

A Boer's despatch states that the Boers were storming Spionkop on the 24th instant, and took 150 prisoners. The fighting was stubborn.

General Buller wires from Spearman's Camp under date the 27th that General Warren, on the 20th, drove back the enemy and occupied the southern crests of the tableland, and remained in close contact with the enemy, who held a strong position on small kopjes.

The actual position was perfectly tenable, but was unsuitable for an advance as the southern slopes were so steep that General Warren was unable to get an effective artillery position and water supply was difficult.—“I assented on the 23rd to the attack of Spionkop which was evidently the key of the position, but more accessible from the north.

“General Warren seized Spionkop on the night of the 23rd, and found it difficult to hold, as the perimeter was too large, and water was deficient. The crest was held all day against heavy shell fire.

“Our men fought with great gallantry especially the Cameronians and the Kings Royal Rifles, who fought their way to the top, and the Lancashire Fusiliers and the Middlesex, who magnificently maintained the best traditions of our arms.

“Colonel Woodgate commanding the summit was wounded, and the officer who succeeded him decided on the night of 24th and 25th to abandon the position, and withdrew before day light.

“I reached General Warren's camp at five in the morning and decided that a second attack would be useless, as the enemy's right was too strong, accordingly, I decided to withdraw the force south of the Tugela.

“General Warren's force at eight on the morning of the 27th, was concentrated south of the Tugela without loss of a man or stores.”

General Buller commends the morale of the troops.

The Boer account of the seizure of Spionkop by the British states that the surprised Burghers, who were reinforced occupied two adjacent spurs, covered by Artillery, which the British tried to rush with the bayonet, and reached one spur, but were mown down. Meanwhile the Boers stormed the main kopje where the British were entrenched. 150 soldiers in the first trench surrendered. The other trenches stubbornly resisted till the evening.

Many Lyddite shells failed to explode.

The British left 1,500 dead on the field.

The report adds:—“We also lost some valuable lives.

London, January 29th. The Times in a leading article says that Lord Roberts must decide whether it is possible or prudent to make further efforts to save Ladysmith. It is extremely probable that we shall learn this sooner or later. The article says the catastrophe would be unparalleled in our history, except in the case of the surrender of Yorktown. The Times then advises the Government to prepare for the early despatch of 50,000 more men to the Cape, and to take steps in view of another 50,000 being wanted.

The Standard and Daily News advocate transferring the operations to a more favourable quarter.

Lord Dunderdale's Brigade has arrived South of the Tugela.

The casualties among the officers of the Fifth Division and Mounted Brigade at Spionkop on the 24th were twenty two killed, twenty wounded, and six missing.

London, January 30th. Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice will move an amendment to the Address in the House of Commons which has been drafted by the Opposition Leaders, regretting the want of knowledge, foresight, and judgment displayed by the Government in South African affairs since 1895 and in their preparations for war.

General Buller's casualties from the 20th to the 26th, exclusive of those at Spionkop, are still mainly un-received. There are 23 killed including Garvey, of the Border Regiment, and 278 wounded.

SELECTIONS.

INDIAN TROOPS AND THE WAR.

Sir Henry Howorth discusses with something less than his usual clearness, in the Nineteenth Century for January, the justice and the expediency of employing Indian troops in the war in South Africa. It might perhaps have been thought that the indigent and unrepresented taxpayers of India, in maintaining in time of peace a reserve of British troops convenient for employment abroad, had made a sufficient contribution to the cost of a war designed to make Hebrew millionaires richer and to secure the earlier enfranchisement of English Uitlanders. But this contribution does not satisfy Sir Henry Howorth. We owed it, he thinks, to our brave Indian troops to let them storm the kopjes and entrenchments of the Boers. "They are the very men for the work, and it is the very work they like best." This is the argument from fairness to the Indians, and with much of what Sir Henry Howorth has to say under this head we cordially agree. He is right, for instance, when he says that the men we are fighting in South Africa are "no white more civilised" than the Indians. He is right when he says that the "chivalrous instincts" of Indians "are no whit less than those of any Europeans." He is right again when he speaks of our Indian troops as "men who have fought with us and for us on many glorious battlefields," and "men who are burning and thirsting to be employed now, and to prove once more their devotion to their Empress and their loyalty to this country." Unfortunately, however, Sir Henry Howorth very soon turns aside—perhaps unconsciously—from the altruistic contention with which he opens his paper and dwells at greater length upon the argument from our own convenience. He asks whether we are "to denude our islands at home of nearly all the flower of their fighting men." He regrets, for our own sake, that instead of transporting fifteen or sixteen regiments of Sikhs and Guides or Bengal cavalry "we sent out at great cost a certain number of regiments, many of them of heavy cavalry, actually including"—and there seems to be a touch of real indignation here—"parts of the Household Brigade." He appears to think it wanton waste to employ "Guardsmen and Highlanders in plumes to storm kopjes and entrenchments." And his final word, stimulated by news of our reverses, is that we ought to use "any resources when we find it convenient to do so." Does not Sir Henry Howorth perceive that the question whether it would be convenient for us to employ Sikhs and Ghurkas in our frontal attacks is quite different from the question whether these brave Indians are entitled to claim that they should be put in the field against the Boers?

Sir Henry Howorth appears to believe that the reason why Indian troops are not being employed to fight the Boers is that Mr. Balfour gave the wrong answer to a "foolish" question in the House of Commons. Incidentally he makes a slip both as to the author of the question and the nature of the answer. It was not Mr. Channing but Mr. Maclean who on July 28 asked Mr. Balfour whether in the event of war "the Government intended to employ either Indian or black troops in the war against white men in South Africa." Mr. Balfour's reply was: "I have to say that if the unhappy event to which the honourable member refers should occur there is no intention of using any but white troops." Sir Henry Howorth thinks Mr. Balfour ought rather to have said that "the Government were determined, when they deemed it prudent and right, to employ all the resources of the Empire in its defence." The question naturally arises, Why did the Government prefer to give the answer it did? Well, it may be conjectured that it had at least three considerations in mind. In the first place, if Sir Henry Howorth has followed the public discussion both here and in India upon this matter, he must be aware (1) that there are those who regard it as politically inexpedient that Indian troops should be permitted to fight against a white army. For they might defeat it, and if so they might, it is feared, draw an inconvenient inference. We do not dwell upon this suggestion, which indeed seems to us no less grotesque than unworthy. But that the argument is seriously advanced is notorious. Sir Henry Howorth says: "The issue is, are we going to use our Indian troops against white men at all in the future—against white invaders from our North-Western frontier in India for instance?" To that question, we suppose, the answer would be that a Russian invasion of India would produce a case of necessity; and that there is a world of difference between employing Indians in defence of their hearths and homes against an invader and taking them over sea to join in a conflict which is no immediate concern of theirs. Then (2), as Sir Henry Howorth is aware, there is a sort of feeling that white soldiers are entitled to claim that soldiers who are not white shall not be employed against them. The terms of Mr. Balfour's statement show that this consideration was present to the mind of the Cabinet. "There is no intention of using any but white troops." Here we have the colour-line drawn in the clearest possible way by the First Lord of the Treasury. Sir Henry Howorth writes in terms of contempt of the "fastidiousness and reserve" which dictate such discrimination. It should be impossible, he thinks, to men "with whom the equality of the human race is an axiom." That is, of course, self-evident. But since when, we should like to know, has "the equality of the human race" been an axiom with the present Cabinet? Has Sir Henry Howorth ever heard of a prominent statesman who, on a well-known

occasion, described Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as a "black man"? President Kruger is not the only ruler in South Africa who so far agrees with Lord Salisbury as to regard Indians as "black." It is, as we have many times had reason to regret, the common practice in South Africa, especially in British colonies, to lump together all men who are not white and to treat them as "coolies" or "Kaffirs." Hence, in the present instance the usual "fastidiousness and reserve" are no doubt strengthened by prudential calculations. To take Indian troops to South Africa where "Asiatics" are under a common ban might, the Cabinet no doubt reflected, have been a signal for the general employment of "Natives" in the war, and the soil of South Africa would have been saturated with white men's blood.

But there was, we conceive, yet (3) another consideration behind the Government's decision not to use "any but white troops." This is a world of paradox and irony. But after all there are limits, and to have taken Indian troops to Natal to repel invasion would under the circumstances have been a piece of irony too grim, a paradox too startling. For what are the circumstances? Let us refer Sir Henry Howorth to an article by Mr. S.H. Swinny in the current issue of the *Positivist Review*, where he will find this passage:—

"If an example is wanted by which to test the reality of these vaunting professions of 'imperial patriotism,' could there be a better one than the treatment of Indians in our colonies? The tender heart of Lord Lansdowne, our Secretary of State for war, is much touched by the sufferings of the Indians in the Transvaal. None of the wicked deeds of the Boers has stirred him more than this; though curiously enough, it occupied in our negotiations quite a secondary place compared with the 'wrongs' of the other Uitlanders. And there was one very good reason why the Indians' wrongs should not be urged; for the Boers only threatened to make Indian aliens live and trade in an unhealthy and inconvenient place, while our loyal colonists of Natal would scarcely allow their Indian fellow-citizens—or at least their Indian fellow-subjects—to live or trade among them at all. And as Natal has done, so have done New South Wales and Western Australia, other nations of our United Empire. And now we learn that two-thirds of Natal has been saved from invasion by troops from India, long supported and kept in efficiency by the poverty-stricken taxpayers of that country, and evidently not needed for India's protection since they can be removed in the hour of danger."

We must infer from Sir Henry Howorth's article that he is not aware of the monstrous indignities and disabilities imposed upon British Indians in British colonies. He is not aware, for example, that a few weeks ago in the Natal Legislative Council, on a motion for the severe restriction of Indian immigration, one of the "Imperialist" speakers said:—

"To say that they (British Indians) were British subjects was begging the question, as there was a great difference between a Britisher and a British subject. They had not the same laws for black and white, and it would never do for Zulus, Amotongas, Pondos, and Caolies to have the same rights as Europeans."

"Men with whom the equality of the human race is an axiom," says Sir Henry Howorth. He will not find many we fear, among the white colonists of Natal. And we are not surprised if Lord Salisbury and his colleagues shrank from the ironical enterprise of driving the Boers out of Natal by means of Sikhs and Ghurkas. It is at a time of stress and strain like the present that some of the hollownesses of our "Imperial system" are revealed. By all means let Sir Henry Howorth insist upon the rights of Indians, and of Indian traders as well as Indian soldiers. But he must carry his crusade a little farther back. It will not do to deny civic rights to Indians in time of peace and to contend eloquently for their rights as soldiers when in time of war it becomes convenient for an Imperial stepmother to draw upon the resources of their loyalty and valour. —India.

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders marked on the envelopes "Tender for works N P. 1900" will be received by the Provincial Engineer, Jaffna, up to 12 noon on Wednesday 21st February 1900, from persons willing to contract for the undermentioned services, Viz:—

(1) Latrine and witness shed District Court, Jaffna.

(2) Repairs to Police Barracks, Jaffna

2 Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of the Provincial Engineer, Jaffna.

3. Time required for the completion of the work should be stated in the tender. Tenders not giving this information will be rejected.

4. Cash security to the extent of 10 per cent of the amount of the tender must be paid into the Kachcheri, and the receipt attached to the tender. This amount will in case the tender is not accepted, be returned.

(5) The selected tenderer will receive 10 days notice from the Provincial Engineer to attend and sign the contract. He must

sign on the day appointed, or the tender will be considered void, and his bonafide deposit forfeited.

6. Should the tenderer selected fail to sign on the day appointed, one of the remaining tenderers will be called upon to enter into the contract and to sign the same within 10 days of Notice.

7. The Government reserves to itself the right without question of rejecting any or all tenders, and the right of accepting any portion of a tender.

8. Any alterations made in the tenders should bear the initials of the tenderers, and all tenders containing alterations not bearing the tenderers' initials, will be treated as informal and rejected.

9. Only tenders below Rs 706-., and Rs 327-., respectively, will receive consideration.

J, MacDonnell
P. E., N P.

Public Works Department
Jaffna, 2nd February 1900.

NOTICE.

WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR
"IMMORTALITY."
AN EXPONENT OF UNIVERSAL RELIGION

EDITED BY
J. C. F. GRUMBINE, Esq., B. A., B. D.,
NEW YORK, AMERICA.

It is a Quarterly Philosophical Magazine emphasizing the Metaphysics of Divine Science, Mental Science, Psychopathy, Theosophy, Occultism, Mysticism and Spiritualism, and containing articles as reflect rare illuminations from such cultists and exponents as Annie Besant, Gerome A. Anderson, Swami Saradanunda and a host of other equally able writers. The other features are "The Editor's Tripod" and "The Academy."

Special attention given to make each number an exhaustive treatise on the subject.

Annual Subscription in Advance.

In India:—Rs. 4 only. Single copy Rs 1.

Sole Agent in India:—NOKUR CHUNDER DUTT,
6, Chore Bagan Lane, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

ESTABLISHED 1900.
HEALTH REGAINED & STRENGTH
MAINTAINED.

Promptly, Effectually, Permanently &
Agreeably
BY WEARING

The Original, Genuine and
World-Famed

ELECTRO-RINGS AND LOCKETS, &C.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE,
BUT ELECTRICITY IS THE LIFE OF THE BLOOD
WORLD-RENOWNED.

E. RINGS & LOCKETS, &c., Universally approved by the Leading Physicians as the Best, Safest and Most Effectual Remedy for:—Kidney, Indigestion, Debility, Nervousness, Catarrh, Gout, Sores, Tooth-ache, Asthma, Colds, Pleurisy, Scrofula, Weakness, Liver, Headache, Heartburn, Pimples, Swollen joints, Sciatica, Aches, Dysmenorrhoea, Diarrhoea, Menorrhoea, Epilepsy, Hysteria, Fever, Lumbago, Spinal Paralysis, Rheumatism, Constipation, Quinsey, Skin disease Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Female Complaints, &c., &c.

Price Re 1 each including packing.

They also act as safeguards against Cholera and Small-pox.

Present.—Whoever takes a Dozen of any one of these things, gets one of the extra Gratis. It serves both the purposes of Medicine and Ornament.—As medicine it cures all diseases and prolongs life; as Ornament it enhances beauty and adds lustre to the frame. Considering the combined advantages, we wish no person should be without it. Orders executed per V. P. Post. Orders for Rings should accompany correct measurement of finger.

Agents wanted upcountry. Apply to—

GHOSH & BROTHER.

5 & 6, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY P. CARTHEGARA-PILLAI FOR THE PROPRIETORS AT THE SAIYA-PRAKASA YANTRA OFFICE, JAFFNA.