

The Hindu Organ

(THE CHEAPEST WEEKLY IN CEYLON)

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

VOL XI.

JAFFNA: WEDNESDAY, 2ND AUGUST 1899.

NO. 5.

TO THE PUBLIC.

"THE HINDU ORGAN"

THE CHEAPEST WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON.

We have now the pleasure of presenting to our subscribers and to the public in general, an English Weekly Newspaper whose sole aim is to safeguard native interests and to foster national aspirations and undertakings.

We have fixed the rates as low as possible so that it may be within the reach of every body, and thus create a community of feeling and interest amongst as large a circle of our countrymen as possible.

We earnestly hope that our countrymen will appreciate our humble efforts to serve them, and accord to us their support—moral as well as pecuniary—to deserve which, it has been, and will be, our constant endeavour.

THE MANAGER.

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(SYLLABUS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION FOR THE YEAR 1901.

1. The English Language

2. English History—Special period A. D. 1760—A. D. 1837; questions on the General History of England

3. English Literature—Special period A. D. 1560—A. D. 1620; Shakespeare King Lear, Merchant of Venice, and Richard III; Milton: L'Allegro, 'I Penseroso, Lycidas, and Comus, Macaulay's Essay on Boswell's Life of Johnson; Boswell's Journal of a Tour in the Hebrides.

4. Latin—Unprepared passages for translation into English; Latin Prose Grammar (including questions on Syntax)

5. Greek—Unprepared passages for translation into English; Grammar (including questions, on Syntax); translation of English Sentences into Greek.

6. Questions on the General History of Greece down to 323 B. C., and of Rome down to 31 B. C.

J. HARWARD,
Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Office of the Director Public Instruction
Colombo, June 29, 1899.

THE SAIVA PARIPALANA SABHAI JAFFNA.

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1888.
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THE MANAGER

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is proposed to buy and send from Jaffna specimens of gold and silver jewellery and brass work for the Paris Exhibition of 1900. Persons willing to dispose of such articles are requested to bring them to the Kachcheri on every Tuesday and Thursday at 2 P. M.

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J. H. LEAK
For Govt. Agent.

Jaffna Kachcheri
27th June 1899

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As previously announced, we are now publishing the "HINDU ORGAN" as an English Weekly Newspaper with a Tamil Fortnightly Supplement.

We are sending both the English and Tamil issues to all our Subscribers in the hope that they would willingly subscribe for both.

Any gentleman who may not like this arrangement will kindly let us know his wish, by a Post Card, without putting us to unnecessary expense and trouble.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS

Should also settle up their accounts without delay. It is rather hard on their part to expect us to continue supplying them with the paper without their paying for it.

We CANNOT bring ourselves to believe that most of them are NOT ABLE to remit the small sums that appear against their names as arrears.

THE MANAGER,

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The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1899

The Northern Province.

(continued from our issue of the 19th Ultimo.)

Mr. Ievers summarises the whole report in the following opening paragraph:—

A REVIEW of the past year for deciding upon its prosperous or unfavourable character involves considerations of food supply, weather, and health of the people. In the Jaffna District the crop was an average one, and the import of rice and paddy was abundant; but the statistics of health show an increased mortality. There was however, an increase in births, and the increase in mortality was chiefly due to abnormally severe fever and pneumonia, after the rain and floods in the last quarter. Upon the whole, the year may be considered prosperous. The condition of the Mannar and Vanni Districts was also favourable, as will be seen from the reports of my Assistants.

The revenue returns show an increase in the gross revenue collected in 1898 of Rs. 86,461 as compared with the revenue collected in 1897, the amount collected in 1898 being Rs. 717,938 against Rs. 637,477 in 1897. The chief items of increase were under the heads of Customs Rs. 80,808,

Salt to released districts Rs. 19,384, and Warehouse rent Rs. 8,477. The decreases were on account of Arrack and Toddy rents Rs. 4,880, Salt rent Rs. 2,600 and Timber Rs. 8,228, and sale of crown land Rs. 5,926.

The total receipts under the Thoroughfares Ordinance were as follows:—

| | 1897 | | 1898 | |
|----------------|--------|----------|--------|--------|
| | Rs | cts. | Rs | cts. |
| Jaffna ... | 62 919 | 25 ... | 56 675 | 77 ... |
| Mannar ... | 7,111 | 17 ... | 7,272 | 96 ... |
| Mullaitivu ... | 2 461 | 25 ... | | |
| Vavuniya ... | 3,999 | 19 } ... | 6,419 | 6 ... |
| Total .. | 76,490 | 86 | 70,367 | 79 |

The decrease in Jaffna is due to the fact that there was laxity on the part of the collectors which Mr. Ievers says will not be allowed to occur again.

Regarding food supply the Government Agent writes as follows:—

The rice cultivation of the Province is conducted on two completely different systems; that in the peninsula and Karaichchi, and partly in Punakari, is by rain water alone; in Mannar and Vavuniya by tank supply; and in Mullaitivu partly by tanks and partly by rain water. In one place in the Vanni I noticed Jaffna people trying the rain water cultivation alongside of a tank field, but have not yet heard how the experiment succeeded.

There can be no question that a sandy soil, such as we have in the peninsula, retains moisture for a long time after the surface water disappears, and it enables the cultivator to plough again immediately after his crop is reaped. The second ploughing is in the dry weather, and the seed is sown when the first showers begin.

According to the headmen's reports, which are based chiefly on their opinion, and not on any taxation estimate, the outturn of the paddy crops of the Province amounted to 775,400 bushels of paddy, which would produce 387,700 bushels of rice.

The varaku crop amounted to about 28,000, and the other dry grains yielded about 91,000 bushels, making in all 894,400 bushels local crops.

The import of grains both coastwise and beyond sea was greatly in excess of that of the previous year, in which the Chetties restricted the imports in order to raise the price. I may mention that owing to this action of the rice dealers there were threatened riots in Jaffna town early in the year. I interviewed the dealers and pointed out the risks which they ran arising from their own action, and the imports speedily recommenced and the price fell to its ordinary amount.

The imported grains amounted to—

| | Bushels. |
|------------------|-----------|
| Paddy ... | 1,467,792 |
| Rice ... | 165,130 |
| Other grains ... | 19,109 |

and those exported—

| | Bushels. |
|------------------|----------|
| Paddy ... | 199 |
| Rice ... | 968 |
| Other grains ... | 565 |

The Province consumed, therefore, of both, home-grown and imported—

| | Bushels. |
|------------------|-----------|
| Paddy ... | 2,242,993 |
| Rice ... | 164,162 |
| Other grains ... | 137,544 |

Taking the usual estimate of two bushels of paddy to one of rice, these figures show a quantity of 1,285,658 bushels, of which at least 1,100,000 bushels were probably consumed during the year.

To this should be added kurakkan, paddy, gingilly, &c, brought from the North-Central Province, the quantity of which is unascertained.

The yield of coconuts was normal.

The supply of garden produce, vegetables, fruits, fish, turtle, &c, was satisfactory.

The yield of palmarah trees (fruit and toddy) was about the average.

Among other articles imported coastwise into the Province during the year under review was 32,650 gallons of arrack of the value of Rs. 151,028; and curry stuffs of the value of Rs. 79,128 were imported both coastwise and from beyond sea. Tobacco unmanufactured 7,879 cwt of the value of Rs. 848,777 was also imported into the Province coastwise. This tobacco is imported here from the Eastern and Central Provinces of the Island to be mixed with the stuff grown in the Province

and forms an ingredient in the manufacture of what is called Jaffna cigar which is consumed in all parts of the Island.

The quantity of tobacco exported from here beyond sea and coastwise in 1898, was 84,240 cwt of the value of Rs. 1,637,707 as against 75,772 cwt of the value of Rs. 1,912,227 in the previous year. Of this, the quantity exported in 1898 beyond sea, that is to Travancore and Cochin, was 46,36 cwt, of the value of Rs. 1,074,887 compared with 44,914 cwt, of the value of Rs. 1,053,016 in 1897. To this should be added a quantity of tobacco sent to Matale and Kandy by road the amount of which is unascertained. Mr. Ievers' remarks on the improvement of tobacco cultivation in this Province are worth being reproduced in full, as they are very pertinent to the subject. If he will succeed in introducing the reforms so earnestly advocated by him he will indeed render a service to the people committed to his care, which will entitle him to their undying thanks and gratitude. He writes:—

I would here refer to my remarks in the Administration Report of 1896 as to the necessity for experiment and instruction in improving this the most important branch of native industry.

I have been in communication with Mr. Willis, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, on this subject, and I have reason to hope that in 1899 a supply of seed and an instructor may be available. The extension of the use of tobacco in Europe has been very great, and there seems no reason why Ceylon should fail to add its exports thither, if a tobacco suited to western taste can be produced.

There are several varieties of soil on which tobacco of varying quality and taste is produced. We want to know what soil is best, and we require instructions in the proper method of curing. Our methods are those which were approved of by the Portuguese, and more modern ones seem to be indicated.

The tobacco which is most appreciated in Ceylon by natives is grown in what has recently been termed "the Vanni wilderness," or "desert." The possible extension of such cultivation is practically unlimited. All that is required is the right kind of seed and curing of the leaf. I am not without hopes of seeing the 'Jaffna Railway' running through a tobacco plain.

I would again add that tobacco is the backbone of the Northern Province, and the improvement of its cultivation is of more importance than any administrative or legislative measures.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SHOWS.

An Agri-horticultural show has been very recently held in the capital of the Southern Province, followed by the one opened in the Metropolis of the Island on the 21st Ultimo by the acting Governor. Similar exhibitions had been held in other Towns of Ceylon. But Jaffna never witnessed a function of that kind. These shows are intended, in all parts of the world, to give an impetus to agriculture and promote in general the agricultural and industrial interests of the country. No District in the Island depends more on the agricultural industries of the people than Jaffna. The local authorities, however, have not thought it becoming their duty to organize a show, such as have been held in other parts of the colony. Mr. Ievers will earn the thanks of the people of the Peninsula if he will call a meeting of the leading inhabitants of Jaffna, with the object of considering the desirability of holding an agri-horticultural show in Jaffna early next year, and appointing an influential and representative committee to promote and carry out the object of holding the exhibition. We have no doubt that, if the Government Agent will take some interest in the matter, the necessary funds could be collected and a most successful Agri-horticultural show could be held in the capital of the Northern Province in the year 1900. We earnestly hope that, not only the head of the Province, but also all men of light and leading in Jaffna will seriously consider this subject and do everything in their power to promote the object of holding an agri-horticultural show in Jaffna before long.

About ten years ago some attempts were made under the auspices of the late Government Agent, to hold an agricultural show in

Jaffna. The necessary funds were collected and even a catalogue of the products to be exhibited was printed and published by the Honorary Secretary who was, we believe, Mr. J. Rudd, our energetic Superintendent of Police and Deputy Fiscal. It was also expected that the then Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon (now Lord Stanmore), would come and open the Show. But it has never taken place here, and no one knows what has become of the funds collected for the purpose. We have every hope that Mr. Levers, if he once undertakes to organize a show, will not allow it to share the fate of the one which was proposed to be held in the time of his predecessor.

THE UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP.

Jaffna should really be proud of the result of the University Scholarship Examination, which has just been announced. Kumarakulasingham of Wesley College heads the list, closely followed by Savundranayagam of the Royal College. Kumarakulasingham thus becomes the winner of the Scholarship which is the blue ribbon of education in the Island and which entitles him to a Scholarship of £150 a year tenable for three years in one of the English Universities. Both Kumarakulasingham and Savundranayagam are Jaffnese, and sons of distinguished parents. Kumarakulasingham is the youngest son of the late Kumarakulasingham Mudaliyar, Chief Clerk of the Jaffna Minor Courts, and a brother of Mr. K. C. B. Kumarakulasingham, the Tamil Interpreter to His Excellency the Governor and Chief Tamil Translator to Government, and Savundranayagam is a son of the late Mr. Savundranayagam Pillai B. A. B. L. We congratulate Kumarakulasingham on his success and wish him still greater success during his scholastic career in England.

The Jubilation of the Tamils in this respect is not without just cause. The winner of the Gilchrist Scholarship, and the University Scholar last year, were Tamils of Jaffna, Duraisingam and Tampoo. These Scholarships were awarded, on the result of Examination in Mathematics. This year Kumarakulasingham and Savundranayagam head the list of students who competed in Classics. Well done Jaffna! Let us hope that we shall have many more occasions in future to write in the same strain of pride and joy on the achievements of young Jaffna.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE JAFFNA F. N. S. HOSPITAL—A meeting of the committee appointed at the general meeting which took place in the Fort on the 12th ultimo was held in the committee room of the Society on Monday the 24th ultimo, to consider what steps should be taken to retain the Hospital, as it has been during the last fifty years, under the management of the Friend-in-need Society. It was resolved to issue subscription lists and circulate them among the people in Jaffna showing the perilous condition of the Institution and asking them to come to its rescue. The subscription lists are returnable in one month's time, and a public meeting will be held in September to finally decide what to do with the Hospital. Sub-committees also were appointed to undertake the collection of subscriptions and to interview Sir William Twynam.

THE JAFFNA COMMERCIAL CORPORATION—A meeting of the Directors of this Company was held on the 24th ultimo under the presidency of Mr. Advocate Kanagasabai. The draft annual report and the balance sheet for the year ending 30th June 1899 were considered and adopted. It was resolved, we understand, to declare a dividend of 15 per cent, after a decent sum was voted for charity and bonuses to the Managing Director, and the employees of the company. An Agent was appointed for Trincomalee in the person of Mr. T. Allegakoen to extend the business of the company, in addition to the agency already established in Batticaloa.

THE LATE MR. JOHN KARALASINGAM—It is with the deepest regret we have to record the death of this gentleman which took place in his residence in Town on the 29th Instant. The deceased was a cousin of Mr. S. Bastiampillai, Chief Mudaliyar of the Jaffna Kachcheri, and son-in-law of Mr. S. Manuelpillai, the well-known merchant of Jaffna. He was Shroff of the Customs, Jaffna, and was known as an honest and upright officer of Government. He fell a victim to consumption which confined

him to the house for the last three months. Great sympathy is felt for his young widow and only child, a daughter, to whom his loss is simply irreparable. We offer our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved ones.

THE LATE MR. S. CHERUBIM—We regret also to announce the death of this gentleman which occurred in Trincomalee where he was Secretary of the District Court. He was better known as the Chief Tamil Interpreter of the Supreme Court, which he relinquished in order to become Chief Clerk of the Point Pedro Court. He got promotions successively to Mannar and Trincomalee. He was very respectably connected in Jaffna being a brother-in-law of Mr. Sandrasekara, Superintendent of Minor Roads and uncle of Mr. J. Chreubim Agent of the B. I. Steamer company in Jaffna.

THE JAFFNA RAILWAY—Mr. Mackintosh Railway Engineer, has arrived in Jaffna by the last trip of the 'Lady Gordon' in connection with the construction of this railway.

ARRACK RENTS:—Tenders for the purchase of the Arrack Rents of the Northern Province will be received at the Legislative Council Chamber on the 23rd August 1899 and the following days.

CEYLON MEDICAL COLLEGE—A Preliminary Examination for the candidates desiring admission into the Junior Department of the Ceylon Medical College will be held on August 28th & 29th at the College and at the offices of the Colonial Surgeon in Jaffna, Galle, Kandy, Badulla, and Batticaloa. The Candidates will be examined in English, Arithmetic and in Tamil or Sinhalese. In future no apprentices will be taken in any of the outstation Offices.

THE VICTORIA COLLEGE MAGAZINE—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of this excellent publication. Its contents are varied and interesting reflecting the greatest credit on the Principal of the College, Mr. Professor Small. We hope to review it on a future occasion.

THE BADABEDDE CRIMINAL CASES.

COUNSEL RETIRES.

These cases originated out of some disturbances caused by the servants of Mr. Ramanathan and those of Mr. Senathirajah's vendee. Mr. Ramanathan's men have instituted the cases against the others. On the 22nd July, Mr. Advocate Tambyah went up to Kurnagalle for the defence but the cases were postponed to the 31st. We learn that Mr. Tambyah has found it necessary to retire from the cases. He will not therefore go again in connection with the same.

—Cor

MATHEMATICS AND INDIA.

Considering the genius of the Hindu race, the success of Mr. Paranjpe, says the *Times of India*, is not so great a miracle as is likely to be supposed. The decimal system was invented in India, and from here introduced into Europe. The higher analysis, which makes mathematics such a difficult and interesting subject, was invented here long before anything like it was known in Europe. It was Professor Ram Chandra of Delhi who, by his original researches on maxima and minima, shewed the capacity of the Hindus as regards mathematics. In older days mathematics was cultivated in the Hindu and other Colleges, with greater zeal than now in the Presidency College; and Babus Sree Nath Dass, Eshwar Chandra Mitra, Justice Dwarka Nath Mitra and others were the products of the effort of those days. Latterly Babu Ananda Mohun entered Cambridge and obtained the sixth place. Justice Gurudas Bannerjee is also a distinguished mathematician. The researches of Dr. Ashutosh Mukerjee have secured for him a high European reputation. Some of the Hindu Professors of mathematics, in the Calcutta Colleges, have brought out excellent treatises on different branches of mathematics, which have supplanted standard books on the same subjects imported from Europe. Some of these works on mathematics display a good deal of original research. We would like to see these Hindu and Mussalman mathematicians forming themselves into a band for the development of that most important of all sciences, namely, mathematics. In the hall, presented to the nation by the noble exertions of Dr. Mahendra Lal Sarkar, they will find a place where to meet.

A. B. Patrika.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

SAYINGS OF SRI RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA.

(1) What is the good of wearing the orange coloured dress of an ascetic? What is there in a dress? The orange dress brings with it pure associations. The wearing of worn out shoes and torn clothes brings thoughts of humility into the mind; dressing smartly in pants and coats, with patent leather boots on, makes one naturally feel elated with pride and vanity;

by wearing the black bordered fine muslin dhoti, one feels impelled to be lively and sing love songs. The wearing of the orange garb of the Sannyasin causes sacred thoughts naturally to enter the mind. Every kind of dress has its own association, although the dress in itself means nothing very particular.

(2) A father was passing by a field having his two sons with him. One he had taken up in his arms and the other was walking along with him holding one of his (father's) hands. They saw a kite flying, and this boy having let go his hold on his father's hand began to clap with joy crying "Behold papa! there is a kite!" But as he had let go the hold on his father's hand, he stumbled and got hurt. The boy that was carried by the father also clapped his hands with joy but did not fall as his father was holding him. The first represents self-help in spiritual matters and the second self surrender.

(3) Why do religions degenerate? The rain water is pure but becomes soiled on earth according to the medium it passes through. If the roofs and the pipes and the channels are all dirty, the water discharged through them must be dirty also.

(4) Love is of three sorts (1) the unselfish (sam-artha), (2) the mutual (Samanyasa), (3) the ordinary selfish (Sadharani.) The unselfish is of the highest kind. The lover only minds the welfare of the beloved and does not care whether he suffers pains, &c. The middling love is the mutual love in which the lover wants not only the happiness of his beloved but has an eye towards his own happiness also. The selfish love is the lowest. It only looks towards its own happiness, no matter whether the beloved suffers weal or woe.

GOD AND NO FREE WILL.

(From a correspondent)

God is; God created everything that exists, and consequently nothing owes its existence to any other source but God.

We may grant that every theist will admit the above. Now let us see what conclusions such admission will lead to.

If nothing can owe its existence to any other source but God, it follows that the universe was planned by God prior to creation; for, if not, that which is not planned by God must have an existence independent of God, that is, it owes its existence to some other source, which is impossible. If the brightness of gold or that weight that lead has was not planned how did gold and lead come to possess that degree of brightness and weight? Hence everything in the universe was planned before being created. *Everything* must here imply not only the material substance but also its attributes; the object and its capabilities for action. For instance, the substance water, its weight, colour, its properties of being turned into steam of freezing expansion, mobility and several others were all planned. Water cannot rise up a vacuum of its own accord, nor can it split into oxygen and hydrogen by choice. If it be contended that it is extraneous causes that bring about these phenomena, there too the case is not different, it must have been planned that such and such circumstances should produce such and such changes or effects on such and substances. These changes or effects we call the attributes or capabilities for action of the object that manifests them.

Now let us take another instance that presents enormous interest to us. The wonderful body of man was planned; his admirable potency was planned. Man behaves in various ways even under similar circumstances. In common with other objects of creation, his capabilities for action were planned and hence the effects of such capabilities were also determined. Man is not all good nor all evil. He is an incongruous mixture of both. If then he acts for both good and evil it is because he was endowed with capabilities for so acting. If he was not endowed with such capabilities, how came he to possess the faculty of acting for good and evil, when he owes nothing in him to any other source but God. Thus he cannot possess independent faculties; he must be either what God has made him or what circumstances compel him to be. In either case he is not free to act. Hence if we grant the existence of an all powerful Deity the theory of Free-will must vanish, and we should have this instead, that man was planned and made to act for good and evil, and hence not to his credit.

Again, if the universe was planned we naturally ask the question why God planned it as it is. The answer must be God willed to have it so. God is not whimsical, God must have desired to have such a universe; that is God desired to make man capable of acting for both good and evil and that in varying proportion in different individuals. Hence, man the creation of an infinitely powerful Deity, is whatever his actions, not responsible for their commission.

SELECTIONS.

THE INDIAN SENIOR WRANGLER.

DINNER AT CAMBRIDGE.

SPEECHES BY THE MASTER OF ST. JOHN'S
AND MR. R. P. PARANJPYE.

A complimentary dinner was given at the "University Arms" hotel, Cambridge, on June 20, by the Indian Majlis, in honour of Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, who was bracketed Senior Wrangler. Mr. Balak Ram presided. In the motley assembly were seated together Parsees, Hindus, and Mahometans, with Englishmen and Scotsmen. Forty different castes were counted around the table. Prince Ranjitsinghi was cricketing at Eastbourne and could not come, but he telegraphed: "Please convey congratulations on brilliant academic success. We must all feel proud of the distinction." Among other gentlemen whose inability to attend was much regretted were Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., Professor Cowell, H. H. the Thakore Sahab of Gondal, and Sir Gerald FitzGerald, K. C. S. I. C. I. E. of the India Office. Mr. Crowell, learned Professor of Sanskrit, who was confined to the house by his doctor, sent a Sanskrit verse expressing his sincere congratulations to the following effect:—

Thy native land, methinks, at this glorious time,
Feels a proud thrill of joy, as though the breeze
Wafted the breath of flowers from some new clime,
In unknown continents beyond the seas.

Dr. TAYLOR'S GENEROUS TRIBUTE.

The toast of "The Queen and the Royal Family" having been honoured with enthusiasm,

The Master of St. John's College rose, amid loud cheers, to submit the toast of Mr. R. P. Paranjpye. He esteemed it an honour, he said, not only to himself but to the college which he represented, that it should have fallen to him to propose the toast of the evening, the health of the distinguished guest and former president of the Indian Majlis, who shared the highest place in the Mathematical Tripos of this year. (Cheers.) The occasion was unique, absolutely unique—(hear, hear)—and it was one unsurpassed in interest in the educational annals of the University. (Loud cheers.) Out of four wranglers who headed the list, one was English by birth and education, one was born and bred in our distant colonial city of Melbourne. (Cheers.) Another, born in London, was educated in that same city of Melbourne. One, whose startling success had taken the world by surprise—(loud cheers)—was a native of India—(renewed cheers)—educated in Poona, and examined by the Bombay University. Never before did the Cambridge Honours List so reflect the unity and diversity of the British Empire. (Hear, hear.) It justified their boast that wherever a man was born, in east or west, in England or in the Antipodes, he would have fair field and no favour. (Cheers.) If a man aspired to the highest intellectual distinction, let him come to the University of Cambridge, where, if he merited the highest place, that incarnation of impartiality and sound judgment, the Cambridge mathematical examiner, would place him there. (Laughter.) He thought that this toast came most fitly next after the toast of the Queen—(hear, hear)—for he was sure that to no one would this success of India won by Mr. Paranjpye be more welcome than to the venerable Empress—(loud cheers)—Empress of India, who was known to take so deep an interest in the welfare of its peoples, and was not unacquainted with one at least of its languages. It was for her, they might say a precious birthday honour. (Cheers.) It was also

A TRIUMPH TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Hear, hear. Paranjpye, he understood, came with an Indian Government scholarship. It was a testimony to the complete success of their great schemes for education in India. It showed that one born there and educated there in its schools and colleges might be fitted to hold his own in the severest competition against the world. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Paranjpye was declared equal first, but he thought it undeniable that while the Englishman and the Indian were bracketed the achievement of the Indian was clearly the greater. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Had the examination been held in his native language Mr. Paranjpye would have been first and the rest nowhere. (Loud cheers and laughter.) Before he could go into this examination with any chance of success, Mr. Paranjpye had to learn a language quite different from his own, not to learn it in a slight and superficial way, but so as to use it with the freedom and speed required in such an examination. That so heavily handicapped he should have run a dead heat in the race was a truly great accomplishment, and it made his Senior Wranglership

A VERITABLE DOUBLE HONOUR.

Cheers. This epoch-making event led him to reflect for a moment on the beginnings of science. Historians told them that there was a beam of light in the East while Europe was in darkness. One came down to the great movement of the Middle Ages; whatever the West failed to accomplish, at any rate it brought back new culture and science and intellectual life from its aggressive contact with the East. Now they saw East and West bracketed in peaceful rivalry, henceforth to think and to work as one for the enlightenment and prosperity of the Empire and the human race. Cheers. He understood that it was Mr. Paranjpye's ambition to go back after a time to his country and to give back there what he had learnt there and here. It needed no special gift of prophecy to predict with assurance that he would find an open door, and that he would find men of the rising generation ready and anxious to learn from him the way to that great height which he had himself attained, and perhaps before many years there might be some disciple of Professor Paranjpye—(loud cheers and laughter)—repeating his triumph of to-day. If he gave his genius also to the direct advancement of science by original research, no doubt Mr. Paranjpye would be successful in that also, and perhaps about the middle of next century he might be receiving honours such as had lately been accorded with acclamation to the latest successor of Newton in the Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics. Loud cheers. He gave them the toast of "professor" Paranjpye—(laughter)—and he wished him long life and enjoyment of the supreme academic honours which were now fresh upon him. (Prolonged applause.)

MR. PARANJPYE'S REPLY.

The Senior Wrangler, in acknowledging his vociferous reception, said that any person who had just received that honour must be surely proud of such a day. Hear, hear. Much more so, therefore, a man like himself, of whom anybody prophesying twenty-three years ago what had now happened would have been put down as a downright idiot. Cheers and "No, no." Because they were all members of this great University they were assembled there that night. But admire the University as they might—and he yielded to nobody in admiring this University—he had one little fault to find with the University, it was that the University made a far greater fuss over the Senior Wrangler than he really deserved. "No, no," and laughter. Any amount of instances could be mentioned in which the Senior Wrangler had been a complete failure in after life, and so on the contrary people who had done very badly in their University exams had made a mark on the history of the world—(hear, hear)—while persons who had shone most brilliantly in intellectual spheres had often times had no university education at all. But supposing such an honour was due to the Senior Wrangler, and supposing the Senior Wrangler was the best in his year, which he was perfectly certain was not so in his case, he did not see why this Mathematical Tripos should be so specially selected in this University. His hon. friend from Christ's was far more entitled to this honor than he himself; not only was he the only one in the First Class, but he had done so brilliantly well that there was nobody even in the Second Class. (Laughter and cheers.) Whatever success he might have had was due wholly and solely to his teachers. First and foremost of his teachers he must place his cousin, Professor Karve. He was thinking what he would have been if his cousin had not taken charge of him; so far from there being an occasion like the present he would have been ploughing the fields just as his father had done before him. Mr. Paranjpye then turned to the pleasant duty of offering his heartiest thanks for the consistently kind treatment which he had received in Cambridge from his teachers here and from his college. When he came to Cambridge Mr. Tanner helped him to buy all his furniture. About Mr. Webb, his guide, philosopher, and friend, vulgarly called a "coach," he would not say anything more than that if he had to live his undergraduate days over again he would not change him for anybody else. Referring to the history of mathematics, Mr. Paranjpye said that he had been struck with the irony of fate when he remembered that 800 years ago India was the home of many branches of mathematics, and that its mathematical learning was brought to the western world by Arab invaders. He used to look with reverence upon the many books in the college library which were not required for the examinations in Bombay, and which, consequently, nobody was competent to teach. When he had no idea of joining St. John's College it was a good omen that the book which chiefly struck him was the standard treatise on conic sections by the Master of St. John's College. Reference had been made to his decision to return to Fergusson College. On that point he claimed neither generosity nor heroic self-sacrifice. He

CONSIDERED IT HIS DUTY.

to afford the facilities for higher education which were given to him so miraculously by his cousin. He felt it his duty to lighten the difficulties which prevented many young men who had great abilities from prosecuting their studies further. There was also a personal element in his resolve to join Fergusson College. He felt that he would be more in his element if he devoted his energies to the imparting of knowledge. He did not feel himself equal to the more active duties of a Government servant nor did he feel the ardent forensic abilities required for a career at the bar. (Laughter and cheers.) He did not belittle the attainments of the other gentleman who was bracketed with him for the Senior Wranglership. When he knew that Mr. Birtwistle was the son of a poor ironmonger, and that he had raised himself to his high position by his own exertions, in getting scholarships and prizes, he felt that Mr. Birtwistle's attainment was far greater than his own. (Cheers.) The attainments, too, of Mr. Chatterjee in the Indian Civil Service examination, and of Prince Ranjitsinghi in the cricket field completely eclipsed anything that he had done. Cries of "Question." He felt that this occasion marked a growing sympathy between the different classes in India and their rulers in England, and that the separation of the different castes and of the people of different provinces was soon going to end. He saw this by the fact that he had been as enthusiastically honoured by his Hindu friends as by his Mahometan friends, and by his Parsee friends. (A voice: "And by Christian friends, too," and cheers.) He had been honoured most enthusiastically by his friends of whatever religion they might be, and an event like that showed that the good day of India was not far off. (Prolonged cheers.) —India.

HINDUISM IN EUROPE.

One of the very remarkable facts of the closing years of this century is the enthusiasm that Indian thought and religion have caused wherever they have found their way in the West. The thing is, perhaps, not complimentary to the professors and preachers of Christianity. And several of them have again and again tried to belittle the significance of the event, ascribing it to a sense of novelty. But this cannot cloud the vision of any rightminded man. It is impossible to believe that people whose hard-headed perseverance has helped them to achieve the wonderful success Westerns have achieved in the regions of politics and science, welcome a new thought or religious idea simply and solely because it is novel. Even if it were otherwise, it would be no credit to Christian influence whatsoever that thousands of Christian men and women, in very strougholds of Christianity, should be so ready to worship at the shrine of other gods than their own. The truth cannot be hidden by any amount of cant or bigotry. And the truth is that, however well it may have served in the past, there is a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction, or rather unsatisfaction, all over the western world, with Christianity as a soul-

expanding faith. Either they have, in their hard and hot pursuit of the goods of this world, grown neglectful or forgetful of the claims or beauties of their religion. Or they have outgrown the stage in which they could find satisfaction in the simple faith which seemed a glory to the mentally untrained rustics of Galilee. Whatever the cause, the craving is everywhere perceptible in the West for a freer and loftier spiritual outreach. And this is never better realized than in the hungry avidity with which the literature about the ancient religions of India is devoured. In a thoughtful article, in the last month's *National Review*, trying to account for the amazing popularity that Omar Khayyam has attained in England, Mr. Bernard Holland says: "Perhaps the most permanent result of our occupation of India will be, not the ever-precarious empire itself, but restoration under influences flowing from the East of the true and essential meaning of our own religion, so debased in the West by association with utilitarian ends, optimistic philosophy, and worldly prosperity. The translation in the nineteenth century of the Sacred Books of the East, when the gold in them is sifted from dust, may prove to be even more important than the revival of Greek learning in the sixteenth." Yet some Englishmen talk and write as though the advantages of British conquest of India were all on one side—and that the side of the Hindu. Far more lasting and precious than the benefits, political and otherwise that we have got from England, we are giving to her, though very gradually, the secret of the spiritual strength which has kept us alive under circumstances of foreign misrule and oppression which few other nations could have faced without succumbing, and promises, now that Britain has secured to us a free political atmosphere to breathe in, to make us young again in spite of our age.

—The Hindu.

NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary

No. 999

Jurisdiction

In the matter of the estate of the late
Sinnachy wife of Sittar Sinnattamby of Alvai South
Deceased.

Ramar Arumkam of Alvai South

Vs

1. Sittar Sinnattamby
2. Ramar Velupillai
3. Thampar Kanakasabai
4. Thampar Sinnaiyah and
5. Nakamattu widow of Thampar and her minor son Thampar Vallipuram all of Alvai South

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Ramar Arumkam of Alvai South praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Sinnachy wife of Sittar Sinnattamby of Alvai South coming on for disposal before C. Eardley Wilmot Esquire District Judge on the 25th day of July 1899 in the presence of Mr. N. Sivakolundu Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 5th day of June 1899 having been read it is declared that the Petitioner is the brother and one of the heirs of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the intestate issued to him unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 5th day of September 1899 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 28th day of July 1899

(Sd.) C. EARDLEY WILMOT
District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary

No. 998

Jurisdiction

Class I

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Nallatampiar Velupillai of Chempianpattu

Deceased

Velupillai Nallatampi of Chempianpattu

Petitioner

Vs

Velupillai Chinniah of Chempianpattu

Respondent

This matter of the Petition of Velupillai Nallatampi of Chempianpattu praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Nallatampiar Velupillai of Chempianpattu coming on for disposal before C. Eardley Wilmot Esquire, District Judge, on the 13th day of July 1899 in the presence of Mr. K. Kanakasabhai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 10th day of July 1899 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is one of the heirs of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or before the 18th day of August 1899 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 13th day of July 1899

Signed/ C. EARDLEY WILMOT
District Judge