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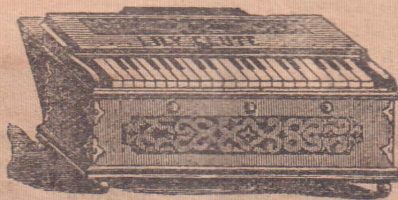
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The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 22, 1899

The Return of the Governor.

His Excellency Sir J. West Ridgeway is expected to return to Ceylon on the 25th of this month. An Address of welcome will be presented to him by the Legislative Council and another by the Municipality of Colombo. His Excellency was the recipient of an Address signed by many of the leading inhabitants of Ceylon, while he was on leave in England. These demonstrations of the confidence of the Ceylon public in his administration of the Colony have been rendered necessary by the recent attacks made against him in and out of Parliament in England. However opinions might differ as to the justice of the Land Ordinances which have been passed during his regime there can be no question as to his great abilities as an administrator and his sincere desire to do everything in his power to benefit the people committed to his care. His name will be chiefly associated with that grand undertaking—the Northern Railway—the sanction for the construction of which he has already secured, in spite of influential opposition to the undertaking. It has been on account of this Railway His Excellency has incurred ill-will in influential, though interested, quarters. The opposition in Ceylon and England was so strong and influential that Governorless resolute and determined than Sir West Ridgeway would have been in the undertaking in despair. But His Excellency's visit to England on leave has had the effect not only of recruiting his health, but also of securing the sanction of the Secretary of State for the construction of this great Railway which was declared but a few years ago by one of his predecessors as a "tantalizing vision".

The people of Jaffna, therefore, are under special obligations to His Excellency. It behoves them to show their gratitude by the presentation of a separate and special address, on the occasion of his arrival in the Colony. We earnestly hope that steps will be taken, without loss of time, by the Jaffna Railway Committee, or by the public at large to adopt an address of welcome and present it to His Excellency.

DR. PARARAJASINGA MUDALIYAR.

This gentleman who is the Medical Officer at Pt. Pedro is under orders to proceed to Mihintale in the place of Dr. Chittambalam who takes Dr. Pararajasingham's place at Point Pedro. We understand that Dr. Chittambalam requires immediate change to a healthier station owing to his state of health, and hence his removal to Point Pedro. It is a well-known fact that Dr. Pararajasingham's state of health also is very unsatisfactory and that his removal to Mihintale which is one of the unhealthiest stations in Ceylon would either jeopardize his life or result in his complete break-down. He has been a long and faithful servant of Government and it would be a graceful act on their part if he is allowed to remain for some years longer, till he retires, in his present station where he is very popular and doing excellent service as Medical Officer; more especially as he had already served in the North-Central Province in some of the unhealthiest stations for about 20 years, and as he has been stationed at Point Pedro for the last three years only. The Head of the Medical Department has already given room for complaints by the members of the Department in regard to some of his appointments, and the present transfer of Dr. Pararajasingham to Mihintale betrays Dr. Perry's utter want of personal knowledge of the several officers serving under him. If Dr. Chittambalam is in need of a change, let it be given by all means Point Pedro is not the only healthy station in the Colony. Cannot another place be found for him? Or if the P. C. M. O. is determined to transfer him to Point Pedro, cannot a better place than Mihintale be found for Dr. Pararajasingham? We are glad to learn that the people of Point Pedro are taking steps to memorialize the Government praying for the retention of his services among them. We also learn that on Dr. Pararajasingham's representation to the P. C. M. O. that his health would not permit his serving in an unhealthy station like Mihintale, he had to appear before a Medical Board on the 17th instant. It was while Medical Officer of Anuradhapura in the seventies Sir William Gregory, in recognition of Dr. Pararajasingham's meritorious services to the public, conferred on him the rank of Mudaliyar. It would be nothing short of a great injustice to send him back to the North-Central Province in the evening of his life and in his present state of health.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

The Weather—We have had some good showers of rain since yesterday morning. These have come just in time to save the paddy crop which had been threatened with failure owing to want of rain.

Public Health—Fever is prevailing in some parts of Jaffna to a great extent.

The Maniagarship of Valligamo North—We understand that Mr. Ievers, the Government Agent, has recommended Mr. Barr Kumarakulasinghe, Shroff, Telegraph Department Colombo, to be appointed Maniagar of Valligamo North in succession to Mr. V. Chinnappah who has been forced to send in his papers for retirement from the service. There is no doubt that Mr. Ievers has made this recommendation in defiance of the wishes of people of Valligamo North and setting aside all precedents in regard to the appointment of principal Headmen in the Jaffna District. We hope to revert to this subject on a future occasion.

The Jaffna Railway—We understand that the railway Surveyors have fixed the site of the first station from Jaffna in the Jaffna-Kankesanthurai section at Kondavil which is about three miles from the main station at Jaffna. We think the first station should be in Kokuvil or in Vannarponnai at the Adipathamadam road or Nachimakovil road respectively, as the Kondavil station will be of no use to the people not only of Vannarponnai and Kokuvil but also of Trinnavelly—places which should have a station within easy reach of them. We earnestly hope that the authorities will reconsider their decision in this matter and select the station at a place nearer to Jaffna than Kondavil.

Fatal Accident by Fireworks—Owing to the display of Fireworks at the Eauvil Kandaswamy Temple, four miles from Jaffna, on Monday night last a man was killed by the fall of a sky rocket. It is said that the rocket was so heavy that its fall upon the man caused his immediate death. The Police Magistrate and some Policemen went to the place next day and arrested those who were concerned in letting fireworks which cost the life of a man without license.

Jaffna Land Registry—We understand that Mr. Karalasingam, Registrar of Lands Jaffna, proceeds next week to Colombo on five weeks leave of absence, and that Mr. Proctor Sivapragasam will act as Registrar of Lands.

The Government Agent—Mr. Ievers is now at Mullaitivu acting for the Assistant Government Agent, Mr. Vaughan, who has gone to Anuradhapura to act for the Government Agent of that place who is on sick leave.

Obituary—We regret to chronicle the death of Mr. Ponnampalam, Udayar of Vannarponnai West, which took place at his residence at Vannarponnai on the 11th instant. He was a gentleman of respectable connection and of quiet and amiable disposition. During his long tenure of Office as a headman, he gave every satisfaction to the Government and the public by faithfully and ably discharging his duties. We tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and others who bemoan his loss.

Acknowledgements—We have to acknowledge with thank the receipt of the Administration reports relating to the working of Local Boards and the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance.

Food Supply—Price of food grains has considerably risen during the last few days owing to scarcity in India.

Offer of Military Service—At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th instant a motion was passed approving of the action of His Excellency the Governor in offering the services for South Africa of the Highland Light Infantry stationed here. A reply was received by wire the next day from the Secretary of State to the effect that it was not necessary to accept the offer, at all events for the present.

Retirement of Judges of the Supreme Court—Mr Justice Withers has sent in his papers for retirement and goes on three months' leave from 1st January next preparatory to retirement. Mr Justice Lawrie intended to retire in March next, but by special request of the Secretary of State, he has agreed to put off his departure till July next.—Times of Ceylon.

"KRISHNA AND KRISHNAISM."

This is the title of a work which the author Mr. Bulloram Mullick B A of Calcutta has sent to us. It is a handy volume of 179 pages, which should, in our opinion, be in the hand of every educated Hindu. It not only treats in detail the different phases of the life of Krishna but expounds several truths contained in Hinduism which are not known to the ordinary Hindu however educated he may be. The learned author explains the reason why he has written the work in English "There are people" he says, "who would not read anything unless it is in English. It is for them the following pages are intended. ... The matter should be studied for the regeneration of Hindu India" It is only a perusal of the work that would give an adequate idea of its excellence. The English of the author is simple, his style terse and elegant and his arguments vigorous and incisive. We cannot within the limits of this notice review the whole work but would content with quoting the following from the "Introduction," in order that our readers might have a specimen of the learned treatise:—

Young India should feel that Hinduism is a colossal system. It strives to solve problems which giant minds in Europe have marked as "questio vexata." Its supreme virtue is its many-sidedness, but its consistence is not inharmonious, as superficial people are apt to suppose. What is commonly thought as extravagant and grotesque in Hindu religion is due to poetic license and the use of allegories and hyperboles to an unwarrantable extent. There is hardly a story in the Ramayana or Mahabharata which does not admit of a rational interpretation. What is more fantastic than the story of the Daksha-Yajna! And yet the slightest thought will convince you that it is but the allegorization of the truism, that a solemn sacrifice which disdains to glorify Siva (Mangala), or the Good, must necessarily collapse, causing the death of Sakti (Supreme Force). But we have no space for more illustrations.

Young India is prone to identify Hinduism as idolatrous. With Comte and Spencer in his head, he feels ashamed to acknowledge that he is a Hindu by faith. A more regrettable thing it is difficult to conceive. What in the name of goodness is idolatry? It is nothing more than symbolization, i.e., you employ certain symbols for a particular purpose. Is Young India prepared to eliminate all symbols from his process of ratiocination and thought? Even in matters intellectual, social and political, such symbols cannot be dispensed with. And is not every phasis of human faith idolatrous in the sense in which that word is commonly used? The Mahomedan conjures up the figure of the Prophet in his orisons, the Christian of Christ on the Cross, and the Monotheist of Holiness and Love. In one case, it is a material figure, in the other, it is a brain-figure. And what Hindu of culture worships the clay figure per se? Ignorant Hindus may not under-

stand the symbolization, but that is a charge which may be made against ignorant Christians and ignorant Mussulmans also. In the Gita, the Divine Teacher saith:—"Whoever addresses his prayers to Me shall have Me. Whoever addresses his prayers to Me though an inferior Deva (god) shall have Me. But whoso worshippeth that Deva without minding Me, shall be subject to re-births with the god worshipped."

Again, in the MAHANIRVANA TANTRAM, worship of the ParaBrahma is enjoined in this KALI YUGA without which there is no hope of salvation. It is not generally known that our friends, the Brahmins, have borrowed some of their STOTRAS (hymns) from that grand theological work. There is nothing grander in the whole domain of theological thought anywhere in the world, than the TANTRIC formulation of that worship. And we should cry shame to ourselves that when there was such a precious jewel in our midst, we were searching for popinjays elsewhere.

Young India should realize to himself the broad distinction between an abstract Faith and the means adopted to implant it on the heart, whether individual or communal. It is not the lot of man to digest and assimilate transcendental truths at the first presentation. If such is not possible in matters physiological and psychological, A FORTIORI it is not in matters spiritual. To propagate a system of Faith, it always becomes necessary to popularize it. No popularization is possible without resorting to ceremonialism. In some cases, ceremonialism precedes the formulation of the Faith; in others, the two are simultaneous. It was the oblation of the Soma by the Vedic Rishis to the gods, Agni, Indra, Pushan, Marut and Varuna, which probably paved the way for the establishment of Monotheism in the Upanishad-times. And were it not for Vedic and Pauranic ceremonialism, the chaste Monotheistic philosophy of the Bhagavat-Gita would never have been preached. Just in the same way, if Moses and the old Jewish Prophets had not prescribed an elaborate Ritualism in the Old Testament, a reformed and a New Testament would not have manifested itself among God's chosen people.

Ceremonialism, as the history of the world shows, has always been the subject of keen controversy. The Vedic Rishi considered his religious duty adequately discharged, if he lighted up the sacrificial fire by the friction of the Arani wood, and invoked Indra to partake of the Soma-libations on the Kusa-grass. The Pauranic must needs have his forms and figures to aid him in going through his worship. The Christian must have his Cross, water and wine, while adoring the most High. The Tantric thinks his Mantras, Yantras and Kabaches to be indispensable for his devotional purposes. And other religious bodies have other symbols to use. To confound ceremonialism, which clothes a Faith, with the faith itself, is to confound the husk with the grain.

Mr. Bulloram Mullick is the author of another excellent work entitled "The Land-marks of Ethics according to the Githa" which also finds a place in our advertisement Columns.

LAW EXAMINATIONS.

At a meeting of the Council of Legal Education held on the 15th Instant the following candidates were declared to have passed:—

Advocates' Preliminary.—J. Q. Jayawerdene (72 per cent), T. F. Garvin (70 per cent), C. T. Hambyhapaty (59 per cent of marks.)

Advocates' Intermediate. W. S. Wadsworth 262 out of 500, V. Sangarapillai (253)

Advocates' Final. V. Corea (603 out of 1020), M. Cinniah (520), E. W. Perera (518).

Supreme Court Proctors. W. A. de Vos (752 out of 1100).

Mr. Felsing, a candidate for the proctors' final, whose case had been reserved for further consideration was declared to have passed.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, November 11—Colonels Schiel and Tather, Boer prisoners have thanked the Natal Government on behalf of the Hollanders, for the kind treatment extended to them by the British during their captivity.

Reuter's correspondent, wiring from Aliwal North on the 7th instant, says "the Boers have cut the telegraph to the southward of Jamestown and that the Boers in strong force are only eight miles off. The Boers have cut the hawsers of the ferry at Dalton's Point and the Orange River is now impassable from Zonthan to Norval's Point."

General Sir Redvers Buller telegraphs yesterday that a reconnoitring force from Orange River Station has had a skirmish with the enemy four miles to the eastward of Belmont in which Col. Keith Falconer of the Northumberland and Fusiliers was killed and Lieut. Wood of the Loyal North Lancashire Lieut. Beven and Lieut. Hall of the Northumberland Fusiliers were wounded besides two men wounded.

Col. Kekewich reports from Kimberley under date of the 6th that the Boers have shot two unarmed natives of the conservancy and the post to the southward of Kimberley reservoir has been missing since the 4th and it is supposed it has been captured. In other respects the situation is unchanged.

London, November 11, 6-40 p.m.—Col. Kekewich in a despatch from Kimberley of the 8th instant states that the Boers commenced bom-

barding the town on Tuesday, but had done no damage and there were no casualties.

Reuter in a despatch from Mafeking reports that a general attack on the position has been made which was repulsed with a loss to the Boers of 50 killed, our loss being slight.

An ineffective bombardment continues.

London, November 12.—Reuter, in a despatch from Kimberley dated the 8th, states that the Boer general attack on the 7th was mostly a series of rifle skirmishes, the enemy's guns only firing at long range and ineffectively. Six Boers are known to have been killed, but probable more were De Boer's Artillery rendered excellent service.

The Boers are in strong force all round and are raiding the cattle and harassing our outposts.

Official details of the fight near Belmont state that Colonel Gough with two squadrons of the Hussars, one field battery and 150 Mounted Infantry engaged 700 of the enemy for three hours and retired.

Lieut. Wood, who was wounded, has died.

Reuter wiring from Estcourt on the 9th, states that heavy firing was going on in the direction of Ladysmith and that the sounds indicate it to be from heavy Naval guns.

London, November 13.—Father Matthews, Chaplain of the Irish Fusiliers who was captured at Ladysmith with the regiment on the 30th ultimo, has been released and has reached Delagoa Bay from Pretoria. He says the captured column would have held out but that some subordinate, of his own accord, and without orders, hoisted the white flag, and the column was therefore obliged to surrender.

London, November 14.—The *Times* correspondent at St. Petersburg states that the fullest preparations are now completed for a Russian advance on Herat at any moment, the alleged reason being the apprehension of disturbance which would follow in the event of the Ameer's death.

The Military railway from Merv to Kushk is in perfect order and strong fortresses have been constructed at Kushk and Karki, for which 150 guns and several regiments have already arrived.

Complete material for the line to Herat, including special trucks to convey heavy guns, arrived at Kushk.

London, November 14.—News from Kimberley dated the 8th instant, states that the enemy's shells are ineffective, most of them not exploding.

London, November 15.—A despatch from Pretoria, dated 9th inst., states that heavy cannonading started at Ladysmith at daybreak today, soon the Commandoes were within 1,500 yards of the British entrenchment, and that cannonading had ceased and musketry fire begun later.

The "Harlech Castle" and the "Carisbrooks Castle" with 1,728 miscellaneous troops, arrived at Cape Town.

Nothing further has been received from Natal regarding Ladysmith.

A *Times* telegram from Mafeking says that notwithstanding three protests, the Boers have deliberately shelled the hospital and the women's laager, both of which are beyond the limits of the town.

The Garrison is certain to hold out until the end of the campaign.

Lord Edmund FitzMaurice in a recent speech represented Lord Salisbury as saying at the Guildhall: "We had not gone to South Africa to extend our territories, to obtain goldfields or to dictate humiliating terms of peace."

Lord Salisbury writes to the papers saying that Lord FitzMaurice has ascribed to him language which he did not use. *Times*, commenting on the letter, observes that Lord Salisbury's speech made no reference whatever to any terms of peace, which he expressly declined to discuss.

London, November 15.—News from Bulawayo states that despatches from Fort Tuli, dated the 3rd, report activity of Boer raiders on the North-west frontier. 400 of the enemy shelled Spreckley's Camp causing a stampede among the horses and mules. The Boers also surrounded the store, where a small party stubbornly resisted, finally retiring into the bush and gaining Fort Tuli. One officer and five troopers are missing.

London, November 16.—A telegram has reached Durban from Lourenco Marquay stating that General Joubert has been killed in action.

London, November 16.—Eighteen thousand reinforcements have now arrived at Cape Town, of which over 8,000 have been sent to Natal.

Various reports are current that General Joubert was killed at Ladysmith on the 9th.

A runner who has come in from Ladysmith

reports that the Naval guns were silent on the day.

A heavy cannonade was heard at Ladysmith from Estcourt on the 12th.

A *Times* telegram from Bulawayo states that on the 9th the Boers attacked the Chief Khama who supported by a hundred Britishers repulsed the attack.

Four large Cape liners have been chartered to convey Sir Charles Warren's division to the Cape.

London, November 16.—News from Estcourt, dated the 15th November, states that the Boers shelled an armoured train which was reconnoitring at Chieveley, five miles southwards of Colenso. The sevenpounder which was on the train was shattered and two trucks derailed.

The enemy then pounded the disabled train, but the engine managed to clear the wreckage and escape.

Twenty-three Volunteers and thirty-five of the Dublin Fusiliers are missing, as is also Mr. Winston Churchill, the special war correspondent of the "Morning Post" (son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill). Two half companies were aboard the train.

London, November 17.—A telegram from Boer sources states that Ladysmith was hotly bombarded from every surrounding hill on the 13th and 14th and that several of the buildings in the town were ablaze. The reconnaissance made by the armoured train proved that the Boers, with guns, are to the South of Tugela river. Cavalry reconnaissance from Estcourt encountered the enemy 400 strong, only eight miles from the town and these were subsequently reinforced.

According to some accounts the crew of the armoured train which was wrecked by the Boers numbered 180 men, of whom fifty of the Dublin Fusiliers and forty of the Natal Volunteers are missing. When the engine left the scene of action laden with wounded the party were fighting their way back along the line. Some have since straggled into Estcourt.

A native from Ladysmith reports that the Colonials made a sortie beyond the entrenchments early on the 10th and enticed the enemy into the open plain, where General White outflanked and crushingly defeated them. The story requires confirmation.

London, November 17.—The second edition of the *Times* publishes a telegram from Estcourt, dated the 16th instant, stating that after heavy rifle firing for a few minutes an explosion was heard in the direction of Ladysmith at two o'clock that morning.

SELECTIONS.

THE REAL "OOM" PAUL.

BY HENDRIK BOTHA.

So many stories, more or less apocryphal, have sprung up around the rugged figure of Oom Paul, and so little is really known of him, that he has become a somewhat mythical personage, and the popular fancy, according to political bias, portrays him as a saint or—the antithesis.

Many, after a few minutes' conversation—if it can be called conversation when the one party only occasionally grunts a reply—rush into print, and give us "Paul Kruger: As I saw Him"; or "President Kruger, by One Who knew Him." The real Paul Kruger is known to none of these. His great antagonist Chamberlain has been often spoken of as the Sphinx, but the Boer is more Sphinx-like than the Briton.

When the writer first contemplated this paper, it was not his intention to touch upon politics, but in writing of a man whose whole life has been one long political strife it is impossible to avoid it.

Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger (pronounced, by the way, Kreeyer, and not Kroojer or Krooger) was born in Cape Colony, and accompanied his parents during their wanderings until at last they settled in what is now known as the Transvaal. The motive which actuated Kruger's father in severing himself from British rule, was not so much dissatisfaction with that rule, as the prospect that a journey northwards offered to him a step towards the Promised Land. Kruger, sen., possessed the belief common to all of his particular sect, that they (the Doppers) were the beloved people of God, the modern Israel, and to them was promised Canaan. They looked upon the aborigines whom they encountered as Canaanites, Perizzites, Hittites, and Amalekites, and thought they were doing God service by reducing them to subjection. This view, with but slight modifications, is held by the subject of this sketch, who has more than once in conversation with the writer waxed wroth on hearing the natives spoken of as fellow-men. "No!" he would bellow, "they are not men (mensen), they are merely creatures (schepsels); they have no souls any more than their relatives the monkeys."

After the occupation of the Transvaal, or rather a small portion of it, for the whole of the Transvaal is not even yet occupied, "Oom" Paul, then "Neef" Paul, became possessed of a farm near Rustenburg, on which he resided. Here, in consequence of the

masterfulness and partly by his cham of Manner (a Boer), he soon became of great importance, and gathered around him a number of friends and supporters, who would willingly follow him anywhere. There must be something winning in a personality which can achieve a result like this. At that time the Transvaal consisted of a congeries of tiny little republics, and the fighting frenzy having got into their blood, these little States did not exist long in peace. Civil war ensued, and Paul Kruger, taking command of one army, defeated first Marthinus Wessels Pretorius (afterwards President), and then Jan Viljoen. Both the defeated men became later great friends of Mynheer Kruger. To war, during which by the way, he invaded the Orange Free State, succeeded a time of comparative peace, and Kruger devoted himself to tilling the ground. So thoroughly did he "put his back" into the work that when his cattle were too thin or too tired to pull the plough, he harnessed natives to the yoke, and standing by them with oxwhip in hand, compelled them to do the work. If any showed signs of laziness or even weakness, they received the full force of the whip, wielded by no weakling. A native evangelist of irreproachable character once showed his back, which was scored with innumerable scars, to the present writer, and said with a sad smile, "I was one of Paul's after-oxen."

On one occasion, in 1869, an event occurred which might have altered altogether the history of the Transvaal. Kruger, finding his ordinary hands insufficient to gather in his harvest, which was exceptionally heavy, rode over to a town of the Bakhatla under the chief Khamanyani, and peremptorily ordered the chief to send him a number of labourers. Khamanyani expressed regret at being unable to do so, giving as his reason the fact that his people were all harvesting, and if they had to cease work to harvest Baas Kruger's crops, their own would be spoilt. Kruger in rage jumped off his horse and with his sjambok lashed at the chief furiously. Several of the native witnesses rushed with uplifted sticks to kill the white man who had thus assaulted their chief in his own council yard, but Khamanyani, smarting as he was from the blow received, restrained them. That night the whole tribe, some thousands in number, left their homes and their land, and fled across the Limpopo river, taking refuge in Sechele's territory, for they feared if they stayed after what had occurred, they would be wiped out. I do not wish it to be inferred from these two examples of the Boer mode of treating natives that the President is, or was, a monster of cruelty; on the contrary, he has a most benevolent disposition—where whites are concerned. He would stop in the road at any time, however much occupied by affairs of State, to dry the tears of a child. He is a most loving husband and father, and if additional proof of his kindly disposition be required, it is to be found in the name "Oom." Though it is the custom of the younger to call an elder "Oom" in addressing him, still, in speaking of him he would never be called "Oom" unless indeed he were the uncle of the speaker. In Kruger's case, however, he is "Uncle" to the whole community, not indeed in blood, but in affection.

The President has been called a "canting humbug," but all who know him well, know that his religion is very near to him, is in fact a part of himself. President Kruger, on his religious side, presents an enigma that will probably never be solved. He has a profound conviction of the truth of the Bible, and bases all his actions, political or otherwise, upon his reading of it. His rugged faith is founded more upon the Old Testament than upon the New. The Gospel of love is not adopted as his rule of life, so much as the teaching of Moses, and the example of Joshua and the Judges. He reads the New Testament with feelings of wonder at the mildness and gentleness of the man Jesus, but exults in the doings of Joshua and the House of Israel, in which he considers he has a personal share. Perhaps his favourite text is, "There stood not a man of all their enemies before them; the Lord delivered all their enemies into their hand." It is this belief which constitutes the greatest danger to peace in the present crisis. Though he knows, few men better, the might and power of England, still he believes that, as Gideon with but three hundred put to flight the hosts of Midian pitched against him, so he will be enabled to overthrow all the armies that England can put in the field.

There is, however, one side to his character which is somewhat repellent. He is patriotic, and believes in the adage, "My country, right or wrong, my country!"; he is willing to fight to the death for its independence; still, he has prostituted his position more than once by accepting bribes, indirectly given, perhaps, from concession hunters. The house which he occupies as the Presidency at Pretoria was erected and presented to him by the late Mr. Nellmapius. Shortly afterwards Mr. Nellmapius was the happy possessor of the sole right to erect a distillery and manufacture spirits from purchased fruit and grain. He obtained also the sole right to erect a jam factory. Each farmer, it is true, can distil from his own produce grown on his own land, but the spirits so manufactured are only sufficient, as a rule, for his own requirements. President Kruger is now admittedly extremely rich, and is possessed of far more cash in the bank than the whole of his salary since he became President amounts to. Verb. sap.

In his view, all things are allowable which tend to the discomfiture of the enemy. In 1884 he came to the famous Convention about

which so much is said and written now-a-days. In that Convention the boundary of the Transvaal was clearly defined, and both parties agreed to appoint commissioners within their respective borders to see that that boundary remained inviolate; yet immediately after his return to Pretoria Mr Kruger permitted placards to be posted in all the streets calling for volunteers to invade Bechnanaland, and offering them in payment loot in cattle and land. His Government, too, supplied, for cash, the freebooters thus enrolled with arms and ammunition, by the aid of which they captured over 3,000 head of cattle, and slew over 180 of Her Majesty's protected subjects. He afterwards ordered that the Transvaal flag should be hoisted on British territory. At the famous meeting with Sir Charles Warren at Fourteen Streams, when he vainly endeavoured to persuade Sir Charles to return to England with his force, he stated that there were not more than 50 or 60 of the freebooters, and that they were not subjects of his. Over 600 sent in claims to land, and amongst the claimants were two of his own Volksraad, and one of his Commandants.

I have not attempted, in this article, to give an analytical character sketch, for such a task is beyond me, but like Marc Antony, "I only speak of that which I do know." President Kruger in an interesting personality, and one cannot help feeling a certain measure of admiration for his many sterling qualities, though he has many bad ones, which go far to neutralize that feeling.

But then, he is only a man, and, as Sam Slick observes, there is "a good deal of human nature in man."

—The New Age.

SCENES IN PARLIAMENT. TWO IRISH MEMBERS SUSPENDED.

MR. P. O'BRIEN.

On the report of the vote of £10,000,000 for the additional expenditure in consequence of the military situation, Mr. P. O'Brien said this war was a crime against humanity; and the principal actor in that crime whose hands were as deeply stained in blood as those of any criminal who ever went to the scaffold, was the Colonial Secretary. (Loud cries of "Oh, oh!" and "Order, order!")

The Speaker: I call upon the hon. member to withdraw that statement (cheers).

Mr. O'Brien: No, I do not, I shall do nothing of the kind. (Renewed cries of "Order, order!") That is my conscientious and deliberate opinion.

The Speaker: The hon. member having distinctly refused to withdraw the statement, it is my duty to name Mr. O'Brien to the house for disregarding the ruling of the chair (cheers).

Sir M. Hicks-Beach: I beg to move that Mr. O'Brien be suspended from the service of the House.

Mr. Bedmond: He only told the truth.

The Speaker then put the motion to the House, and a division was then challenged by the Irish members.

For the suspension, 316; against, 26; majority for, 290.

The Speaker then called upon Mr. O'Brien to withdraw.

The hon. member left his seat, and, walking down the floor of the House, remarked, amid much laughter "I was only going to say that you need not bring out an Army corps that you may want somewhere else."

The vote under discussion was carried by 308 to 29; majority, 279 and at eight o'clock the House stood adjourned.

MR. W. REDMOND.

On the vote of £10,000,000 to defray the charge for additional expenditure in consequence of the military situation in South Africa.

Mr. W. Redmond proceeded to argue that the amount asked for might be spent in providing, amongst other things, old-age pensions.

The Chairman said the subject of old age pensions was not relevant to the vote. The question was whether this money should be spent in South Africa.

Mr. W. Redmond: I protest against any attempt to stifle discussion—(loud cries of "Order")—and to prevent us from showing the people of this country that the money proposed to be wasted in South Africa might be better spent in relieving the sore needs of the people of this country (renewed cries of "Order").

The Chairman: The question of distress has no relation to the amendment.

Mr. W. Redmond: I think it ought to have (loud cries of "Order" and laughter). I insist that I have a right to pursue my argument (renewed cries of "Order").

The Chairman: Do I understand the hon. Member to say that he intends to continue his argument?

Mr. W. Redmond said as long as he was allowed to use his voice he should protest against money being spent for the present war which ought to be spent upon the poor people of Ireland and this country (cries of "Order").

The Chairman: I have requested the hon. member to discontinue his line of argument on the ground of irrelevance. I must ask him to discontinue (cheers).

Mr. W. Redmond: I mean no discourtesy to you, sir but I must insist on my right (loud cries of "Order").

The Chairman: If the hon. member insists upon continuing his speech I must consider his conduct disorderly (Ministerial cheers).

Mr. W. Redmond I do not consider it to be disorderly (loud cries of "Order").

The Chairman I must ask the hon. member to withdraw.

Mr. W. Redmond having failed to withdraw.

The Chairman said: I must ask the Sergeant-at-Arms to conduct the hon. member outside.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, accompanied by a stalwart doorkeeper, walked up the floor of the House, where he met Mr. Redmond and accompanied the hon. member to the door of the Chamber. On reaching the door the hon. member said, "I wish you joy of the blood of the Boers and your victory over the poor farmers of the Transvaal." The hon. member then quitted the Chamber.

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