

The Hindu Organ

(THE CHEAPEST WEEKLY IN CEYLON)

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

VOL XI.

JAFFNA: WEDNESDAY, 8TH DECEMBER 1899.

NO. 22.

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 Method. (V. P. charge extra 8 annas charged.)

Certificates and gold medals awarded by Maharaja Gobinda Lal Roy Bahadur of Rungpur, Maharaja Bahadur of Vizagaram and Mysore. Mr. N. N. Ghosh, Barrister at law, Baboo K. P. Mukherjee, 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 Mobeskatha Rajbatty

ASTROLOGER PALMIST, AND

Horoscopists.

22/1 HARRISON ROAD

Harrison Road P. O.,

CALCUTTA.

G. KUR & SONS.

HARMONIUM MANUFACTURERS.

AND

IMPORTERS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

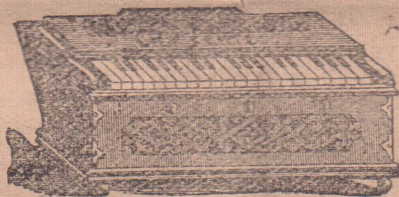
52 Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

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. 1-8

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, Chore Bagan Lane,
CALCUTTA.

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

THE
SAIVA
PARIPALANA
SABHA
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 SABHA.

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

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.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
 ORDER NISI.**

Testamentary. }
 Jurisdiction. } No 1023

In the matter of the Estate of the late
 Sapapathippillai Kantaiyapillai of Puloly West.
 Deceased
 Murukappur Choppiramaniam of Puloly West
 Petitioner.

Vs
 Ponnamma widow of Kantaiyapillai of Puloly
 West- Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Murukappur Choppiramaniam of Puloly West praying for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased Sapapathippillai Kantaiyapillai of Puloly West coming on for disposal before C. Eardley Wilmot Esquire, District Judge, on the 6th day of November 1899 in the presence of Messrs Casippillai and Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 30th day of October 1899 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the father of the widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or before the 15th day of December 1899 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 6th day of November 1899.
 Sigd/ C. Eardley Wilmot
 District Judge.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
 ORDER NISI**

Testamentary. }
 Jurisdiction. } No 1027.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
 Annamutta wife of Venasittampi of
 Class I. Chavakachcheri, Deceased.
 Canthar Venasithampi of Chavakachcheri
 Petitioner.

Vs
 1. Namasivayam Ponnampalam and his wife
 2. Nagamma of Chavakachcheri.
 Respondent

This matter of the Petition of Canthar Venasittampi of Chavakachcheri praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Annamutta wife of Venasittampi of Chavakachcheri coming on for disposal before C. Eardley Wilmot Esquire, District Judge, on the 20th day of November 1899 in the presence of Messrs. Casippillai and Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 17th day of November 1899 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband 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 19th day of December 1899 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 20th day of November 1899,
 Sigd/ C. Eardley Wilmot.
 District Judge.



The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 6, 1899

Inquirers into Crimes.

In continuation of our remarks on this subject in our last issue we have to

observe that it was at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd November 1896, during the debate on the second reading of the Crimes Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. A. de A. Seneviratne counselled care and caution in the appointment of Inquirers His Excellency the Governor assured the Council in the most emphatic terms that the very greatest care would be taken in their appointment. It was on this assurance the un-official members of the Legislative Council withdrew their opposition to the Bill and allowed it to pass into law. Who would have then thought that men of the status of the Udaiyars of Jaffna would be the future Inquirers in this District! If the solemn pledges of the Government is liable to be thus easily broken before many years had elapsed, what reliance could the public place on any similar assurances by the Government. As the Hon'ble Mr Seneviratna was the member who was instrumental in securing the assurance of His Excellency Sir J. West Riddaway in regard to the appointment of Inquirers, it behoves him to bring to the notice of the Government the great injury done to the people of Jaffna by the appointment of several incompetent men here as Inquirers. The Hon'ble the Tamil Member also has an opportunity of doing a signal service to his countrymen and constituents by asking a question on this subject in the Legislative Council. We have no doubt that His Excellency the Governor, during whose absence in England these appointments were made, will immediately order the cancellation of the appointment of Udaiyars as Inquirers of Crimes, if an un-official member will bring to his notice the status of the men so appointed.

THE WORKING OF LOCAL BOARDS.

Reports on the working of the Local Boards in 1898 have been published. We learn from it that there are fourteen towns in Ceylon which have Local Boards, viz. Negombo and Kalutara in the Western Province; Matale, Gampola, and Navalapitiya in the Central Province; Matara in the Southern Province; Batticaloa and Trincomalee in the Eastern Province; Kurunagalla, Puttalam and Chilaw in the North-Western Province; Badulla in the Province of Uva; Ratnapura and Kegalla in the Province of Sabragamuwa. These reports are nothing more than a return of the receipts and expenditure of each Board with some explanatory remarks by the Chairman. We do not think that this kind of reports will serve much useful purpose or excite public interest.

In India the working of Municipalities and Local Boards is watched with the greatest care and attention by the Government and forms the subject of annual minutes and resolutions by them criticising their shortcomings and commending good works done. It is left here to the Chairmen of these bodies to sing their own praises without any check or control from a responsible head. Who can doubt that if the working of these self-governing institutions would come for annual review by the Government, as it is done in the neighbouring Continent, greater impetus would be given to local self-government in Ceylon than it is the case now? It is to be hoped that His Excellency Sir West Riddaway whose experience of India and her government will stand him in good stead in this respect will before long introduce this reform by issuing annually a minute on the working of Municipalities and Local Boards in this Island.

It would strike one as strange that when all these Towns, none of which is of the importance of Jaffna, enjoy the privilege of managing their own affairs by means of Local Boards, the capital of the Northern Province alone should be without it. We have always advocated the necessity of introducing a Local Board into Jaffna, both in the interest of sanitation and local self-government. We now think, in view of the early extension of the railway to this Town, that, whether we like it or not, it is destined soon to come. Jaffna which is already big enough even for a Municipality will grow much more important with the completion of the railway, and no Government will dare then to treat it with the indifference which characterises their action now in regard to it.

We need not be in a hurry, under existing circumstances, in seeking the establishment of a Local Board in Jaffna. The railway is sure to bring in its train all the required improvements.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

The Weather—After a few days cessation of rain it has again begun to rain since yesterday. The prospects of the paddy crop are excellent in all parts of the district. Public health is not satisfactory, fever prevailing to a great extent in some parts of the Peninsula, though not as yet so virulently as last year.

The Government Agent—Mr. Ievers has not yet returned here from circuit.

Tobacco Cultivation—The cultivators are now busy preparing the soil and manuring it preparatory to planting the fragrant weed. It has now been definitely ascertained that the return of last year's tobacco crop in Jaffna was much below the average, and the stock of Jaffna tobacco in Travancore and Cochin is small, compared with previous years. The prospects of the cultivators and merchants engaged in this trade are not therefore so bad as they have been for some years past.

Marriage in High Life—The marriage of Mr. R. Ponniah of the Colombo Municipality with Miss Kathiravalu, eldest daughter of Mr. V. Kathiravalu Pillai B. A., Proctor, and niece of Mr. T. Chellappa Pillai B. A. B. L., retired Chief Justice of Travancore, was celebrated at the residence of the bride in Vannarpouai on Monday the 4th Instant. We wish the newly married couple long life, happiness and prosperity.

Official Changes—The return of His Excellency the Governor has caused some changes in the Civil Service. Sir E. Noel Walker has resumed duties as Colonial Secretary. Mr. W. T. Taylor has reverted to his duties as Auditor-General. Mr. L. F. Lee has relieved Mr. Penyuick at the Treasury; and the latter has gone back to the Post Office, displacing Mr. J. D. Mason, who it is said, is going on short leave till a post is found for him.

The New Director of Public Instruction—Mr. S. M. Burrows who has assumed duties as Director of Public Instruction will, says the Times of Ceylon, shortly make his first circuit, when he will visit Jaffna.

Personal—Mr. A. Chinnappah, Head clerk of the Trincomalee Kachechi is in our midst, having come here on one month's leave of absence. He will leave for his station on the 11th Instant by the "Lady Havelock."

Acknowledgment—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt from Government of the Administration Report of Mr. P. Arunachalam, the Registrar-General, on Land Registration, as also of the report of the committee appointed to inquire into and report to Government on a scheme for the re-classification of salaries of Officers of the Postal and Telegraph Department.

The Late Lionel Lee—It is with the deepest regret we have heard of the death of this gentleman, the Treasurer of the Colony, in Colombo on the 4th Instant of heart disease. He was undoubtedly one of the ablest, if not the ablest civilian in the Colony. His death is a serious loss to the Island.

Obituary—Death is announced of Mr. Don Hendrick Appuhamy for several years Arrack reuter of Jaffna.

Mr Sithamparanatha Mudaliyar—This gentleman who has been President of Village Tribunal, Batticaloa South, for the last 16 years or so and whose long and faithful services to Government was rewarded this year by the bestowal of the rank of Mudaliyar retires from public Service with the end of this year. He will return to Jaffna, his native country, next month, and spend the rest of his days with his friends and relations in this District.

Mr. Albert Canagasabai, Vanniah of Earaoor, has been appointed Mr. Sithamparanatha's successor.

The Diary of a Thasildhar—The extract which we publish in another column under this heading will we hope be found interesting by our readers.

The Transvaal War Relief Fund—The Government Agent, the District Judge and the Police Magistrate have received Subscription Papers for the collection of subscriptions in Jaffna toward this fund. We hope Jaffna will contribute a decent amount. The District Judge and the Police Magistrate have already commenced to collect subscriptions. We believe the Government Agent who has just returned from circuit, will also set about collecting a large amount.

We hope Ceylon will contribute not less than Rs. 50,000.

A FAREWELL DEMONSTRATION AT POINT PEDRO IN HONOR OF DR. PARARAJASINGHA MUDALIYAR.

(From a correspondent)

Dr. Pararajasingha Mudaliyar who was under orders to proceed to Mihintale is now transferred to Kankesanturai, as the result of the Doctor's representation to the Government that he will not be able in his present state of health to carry on his duties in that unhealthy station. The Doctor was very popular here among all classes of people and his removal to Kankesanturai is very much regretted.

A large and representative meeting was held here on the 1st Instant at 6-30 p. m. to bid him farewell and to testify to the esteem and regard in which he is held by the public of this place. Mr. Allegacoon, our worthy Police Magistrate, was voted to the chair. He spoke very highly of the personal and public qualities of Dr. Pararajasingam who was known to him not only in Point Pedro but also in Kalmunai in the Batticaloa District as a very successful and popular Doctor. He had served the Government with great acceptance in several Districts, mostly malarial ones. It was, therefore, fitting that though removed from Point Pedro he was not sent as first ordered to Mahintale. Mr. Allegacoon further said that the Doctor's new station would be within easy reach of his friends (Kankesanturai being only 12 miles from Point Pedro) who need not therefore feel very sorry on account of his departure. The chairman concluded his remarks by saying that the large and respectable gathering on that occasion bore eloquent testimony to the great popularity of the Doctor in Point Pedro. He then called upon Mr. Deutrom, the Sub Collector to read the farewell Address which having been done a purse subscribed to by his friends was presented to the Doctor. Dr. Pararajasingam who replied very feelingly said that he little deserved all that was done for him that evening and thanked the chairman and all those who took part in that demonstration. Mr. Advocate Sandrasegara in an eloquent and humorous speech bore testimony to the Doctor's great qualities of head and heart and predicted that the able Doctor would soon return to Point Pedro as the Medical Officer in charge of the new hospital which is shortly to be built there. Among others who addressed the meeting eulogising the services of Dr. Pararajasingam were Messrs Todd, Ploli Tambi, Maniagar Sivasithamparam and Punniamoorthi.

The speeches being over the Doctor was garlanded and there was a hearty sprinkling of rose water on those present. There was also at the close of the functions a pyrotechnic display. The Pandal in which the meeting was held was very tastefully decorated.

The Doctor left the same evening for his new station.

THE TIMES OF INDIA DEFAMATION CASE.

MR. TILAK'S COMPLAINT.

Bombay, 23rd Nov.—In the course of his information in the case of defamation against the "Times of India," Mr. Tilak makes the following remarks on the paragraph from the "Globe," quoted in that journal:—"The whole paragraph is grossly defamatory of me, and imputes to me that I was the arch-plotter of seditious conspiracies of the most dangerous sort, and that I directed the campaign of murder, if I was not its organiser. I say that these imputations are entirely false, and, under cover and pretence of quoting from an English newspaper are maliciously published in the "Times of India" with the intention of libelling and defaming me. It is utterly and absolutely untrue that I have had, or have, anything to do with seditious or other conspiracy, or with any campaign of murder. I say further that the said newspaper has for a long time past attacked me in its columns from time to time, and has made all sorts of false aspersions insinuations and imputations against me calculated to harm my reputation and lower my credit and character. I say that the imputations made in the aforesaid paragraph are malicious and defamatory." Summonses were issued and made returnable on the 8th December.

AN EXPLANATION BY THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

Bombay, 24th Nov.—Referring to the Tilak proceedings this morning, the "Times of India" says:—"With reference to the application made yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on behalf of Mr. Tilak, it is right that we should state that yesterday's proceedings for the first time brought to our notice the paragraph, the publication of which is complained of. It appeared amongst a number of cuttings from the London Press, commenting upon the appointment of the new Governor of Bombay which were selected and arranged by our London correspondent. On their arrival in Bombay they

were inserted as received without, unfortunately, undergoing any revision; for the selection of comments by the Home Press upon the appointment of Sir Stafford Northcote is the last place in which one would expect to find objectionable matter. We have no hesitation in saying that we in no degree associate ourselves with the views of the "Globe," and that if the paragraph in question had been brought to our notice, it would at once have been struck out, and that we regret the insertion, through inadvertence, in our columns, of statements which we regard as unwarranted and as doing serious injustice to Mr. Tilak.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PROPER FOOD.

December 4 1899.

The Editor of the Hindu Organ.

Dear Sir,

D r. R. H. Lamb D. D. S. graduate of the Philadelphia dental College has issued a brochure on "The teeth and how to preserve them" and in page, 16 to 18 under the heading "proper food" repudiates the popular notion that is prevalent that animal food was intended by God for human Consumption and that it only gives nutrition to the human body. I shall thank you to publish that portion headed "proper food" in your next issue for the edification of those who hold that meat is the proper food of man and it contains more nourishing properties than vegetable food.

Yours truly,

A. Vegetarian.

Proper food is the first consideration, for it is the underlying principle of the whole subject. In this artificial age, our departure from a simple and natural mode of life has demoralized our digestive functions, and weakened our vital powers to such an extent that our teeth have suffered in consequence. In this connection, the subject of the meat-eating habit deserves some comment and condemnation, for it really has no right to exist in civilized life. Of course, all civilization is but a modified form of barbarism, Most of the customs, manners, and habits which now exist among us, had their origin in uncivilized life, and have been transmitted to us from our barbaric ancestors. Flesh-eating is therefore simply a survival of savagery. It is even worse than cannibalism, for it is customary among cannibals that they eat only their enemies killed in battle, but we habitually kill and eat our best friends—the lower animals, which contribute so much to our comfort and happiness. There is a popular delusion existing in the minds of many people that animal flesh is a necessary article of food, and that it is the chief source from which we derive Nutriment and strength. No greater fallacy ever existed, for it is preposterous to doubt that from the same spontaneous productions of mother earth, the source from which the herbivorous animals derive their nutriment, we are also capable of maintaining a healthy existence. When we eat the flesh of domestic animals that have lived upon grass and grain from which they have abstracted nourishment, and maintained life, health, and strength, we simply get our nutrition at second hand, which does not necessarily constitute an improved form, for man can assimilate the nutritious properties of grain and fruit and vegetables as well as any other animal. In point of fact, meat does not contain the amount of nutriment that many other kinds of food do. All the cereals are much more wholesome, digestible, and nutritious than any kind of meat. Bread, butter, milk, cheese, and eggs contain all the elements of nutrition, and constitute a much more wholesome diet than the flesh of animals. The Scottish Highlanders who are said to live almost exclusively upon oatmeal, are remarkable for their physical development and muscular strength. The Irish are a very strong and hardy people, yet they are not accustomed to a meat diet. Meat as a food is abnormally stimulative and congestive in its tendency. It obtunds the fine sensibilities of our nature, and renders us coarse and sensual. Bloodhounds are fed altogether on meat which makes them savage and cruel. Experiments have been tried with bears in captivity, and prove that when they are fed on meat they become irritable and dangerous; but when their food is changed to bread, they become quite harmless, and even docile. We see the effects and influence of food exemplified in the lower animals between the meat-eating and the herbivorous varieties in their respective natures and dispositions; and this exists to the same extent in the races of men. The Hindoos eat no meat, and live altogether upon fruit and vegetables; and there is the same relative difference between them and the meat-fed Europeans in their social characteristics as exist between a sheep and a bull-dog. Meat, rather than being conducive to health and nutrition, is in reality a very prolific source of disease. It is a well authenticated fact, that a large percentage of all the domestic animals that are slaughtered for food, are diseased in some manner or form: either their hearts, livers, or lungs are affected by disease; and it is reasonable to suppose that their flesh cannot be other than productive of disease to the people who eat it. It is generally admitted that the United States Army in Cuba during the late unpleasantness, sustained greater loss of life through eating stale canned meat than by Spanish bullets. It has been ascertained to a certainty that the flesh of the hog is the favorite habitation of the tapeworm, which is about as indestructible to fire as a salamander, and is frequently com-

municated to the human species through the pork for food. In order to nourish the body should eat such foods as contain the elements of nutrition. The thousand-and-one forms of good food derived from grain, fruit, and vegetables when combined with milk, butter, and eggs, constitute a variety and an ample source of supply necessary for all our wants and requirements. Therefore meat as a food should be abolished. Lime water is very wholesome, and is an actual requirement of the system. It should, therefore, be extensively used in every family. It is very easily and cheaply prepared and is worth almost its weight in gold as a builder and preserver of the teeth. A little added to a child's milk is a very valuable acquisition, for it will keep it sweet, and render it more wholesome and digestible.

It will counteract the acidity of a sour stomach, and purify a diseased and disgusting mouth.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

London, November 29—General Sir Redvers Buller telegraphs that Lord Methuen defeated the whole of the Boer force at Modder River.

A despatch from General Sir Redvers Buller to the War Office says that Lord Methuen reports from Modder River on the 28th that he re-connoitred the enemy's position at five o'clock the same morning, and found the Boers strongly entrenched on the river and concealed.

There was no means of outflanking them as the river was full.

Action commenced with the Artillery the Mounted Infantry and the Cavalry at five thirty, the Guards being on the right and the Ninth Brigade on the left.

A general attack commenced at six thirty in widely extended formation, the Artillery supporting.

The Boers were 8,000 strong with two large guns and four Krupps.

After desperate fighting for ten hours, our men, who had been without water or food and under the burning sun made the enemy quit their position.

General Pole Carew succeeded in getting a small party across the river.

Lord Methuen gives the highest praise to all who were engaged, and says it was one of the hardest fights in the annals of the British army.

He particularly mentions the services rendered by the Artillery.

London, November 30—Lord Methuen's despatch is variously interpreted as regards the character of the Battle of Modder River and its result, but it is feared however, that it implies grave losses on our side.

London, November 30—Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Leicester, said that the loyalists of Natal and the Cape will regard no solution in that quarter as durable which does not provide beyond doubt for the supremacy of the British flag.

London, November 30—Reuter's correspondent in a despatch, dated Escourt the 27th instant, states that the British troops bivouacked for the night at Frere.

It is reported that General Joubert, with his column, retreated yesterday to Colenso.

The 12th Lancers attacked a commando sent to Weenen by General Joubert and inflicted great loss to the enemy.

The Times understands that Sir Redvers Buller will himself direct the movement for the relief of General White.

London November 30—Further particulars from Graspan state that the reason that the Naval Brigade suffered so terribly was because they were entrapped by a powerful force of the enemy which was concealed until they arrived within three hundred yards.

The enemy then opened a murderous fire, bravely with which the Naval Brigade extricated themselves is stated to be indescribable and will live in the memory of those who witnessed it.

It is stated that months ago the War Office was begged to despatch big guns to Natal, but no notice was taken of the request. Military critics lay the entire blame upon Lord Lansdowne.

London, Nov. 30—7. 30 p. m.—Lord Methuen has been wounded.

London, Nov. 30—Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Leicester to-day, rejoiced at the present friendly relations existing between Great Britain America and Germany. A new Triple Alliance of these three Powers would, he said, be a potent influence in the future world. It was immaterial whether an alliance was written or in the minds of Statesmen.

He referred to the attacks lately made on the almost sacred person of Our Queen in the French Press and said that these would have serious consequences if our neighbour did not mend their manners,

SELECTIONS.

VES FROM THE DIARY OF A TAHSILDAR.

FROM THE "HINDU."

I have been installed as Tahsildar of—Taluq. I feel proud that I am the Collector of the Taluk. My promotion has brought me a substantial addition to my pay. Not being quite unacquainted with the work of a Tahsildar, I am able to get on pretty well, i. e., without any complaint from my superior officers. There is one thing which I feel cannot be compensated by my promotion, and that is the loss of magisterial power. I cannot now command the same amount of respect and fear that I could while holding the subordinate position of Sub-Magistrate. I am treated no better than a Revenue Inspector. If now I want to charge a man—even my own servant or a rowdy fellow in the street—I cannot arrest him or order the police to arrest him. I must make a complaint to an inferior officer. This is all the result of the silly "Congress" people, who agitated that Revenue Officers should not be entrusted with magisterial power. What have they gained, after all, by the separation of Magisterial and Revenue functions? The State has gone to the expense of maintaining a number of men called the "Stationary Sub-Magistrates," who, though subordinate to the Tahsildars in name, do yet from the consciousness of their "power" behave with independence or rather impertinence to their superiors the Tahsildars, and the majority of the executive officers has suffered in consequence.

I have to be on circuit out of head-quarters for the greater portion of a month. To leave one's family behind and travel alone is a nuisance, which I have now remedied by taking a part of my family also with me. I now no longer feel the irksomeness of circuit life.

I would now rather be in circuit than at head-quarters. I command much greater convenience in camp than at head-quarters. I have given up taking the necessary "samans," things for circuit, as being unnecessary. The village officers and others bring me any supply of whatever I may need and why should I be so uncivil as to refuse their hospitality? Excellent rice they bring, ghee, milk, curd, vegetables, etc. My servant uses them in abundance giving us a feast every day, and packs up what remains, which is not at all inconsiderable to form part of my year's supply. By my circuit I get travelling allowance from Government and supplies from the villages of all that I may need during the year, and why then should I show a partiality for the head-quarters? There was one Tahsildar who was so scrupulously honest as to decline to take even firewood from the village officers. He used to take everything necessary with him, so that the village officers had nothing more to do than to find him a lodging. It is all very well to be honest, and I too once thought that it was dishonest to accept things supplied gratis

village officers and others. I have since found that that kind of honesty profits nobody. That other Tahsildar, how did he fare? He was strong in the consciousness of his own honesty, but was not conscious of what enemies he had been making both above and below him. Did Government weigh his honesty and uprightness before suspending and degrading him for a trifling offence? The poor man had but the empty satisfaction of having been honest to a fault with an empty pocket. In my younger days while a student, I discussed with an old Taluq office clerk about the impropriety of Government servants going in for presents and supplies from those with whom they may have business transactions. He then very indignantly replied—and his reply and the manner of his utterance are still fresh in my mind. "You fools who have got a smattering of A, B, C, talk big for no purpose; you cannot help yourselves and you cannot help others. A man comes to you on some business—say the opening of a new channel. You get the sanction of the Tahsildar or Collector without much delay and so do him a piece of service. If in return for this service he gives you a present, where is the sin in accepting it. You do not injure anybody by your action, but only help a man who needs help. These English-educated fools of now-a-days pretend to have great scruples in taking these presents, and the result is that the poor rayats and others do not at all get what they want, being unable to get any help from them either for love or money. These fellows too are anxious to make money, but they do not know the proper ways and means. Some experienced in the department will set them right by driving school boy notions from their brain. If you get into Revenue Department yourself, I shall see how you behave if I live till then." These prophetic words of an old friend appear to have been more than fulfilled.

The Collector is expected to visit my Taluq shortly. I must make the necessary arrangements to receive him properly. Unlike his predecessor who has been transferred, the present Collector, they say, is mightily pleased with those who entertain him in a manner that suits his exalted position. The reception will come to about Rs. 500, and how can I meet this large expenditure myself? I must therefore send for the Revenue Inspectors of—Firkhas, and order them to do the needful in the best manner possible. Each of the five Firkhas will have to find at least Rs. 100—I shall not trouble myself about how they raise this amount. I cannot pay it out of my poor pocket. But the District deity must be pleased, and so long as he is propitiated I need not be squeamish as to the means adopted, especially as it may contribute to the good of all in the District, or rather, prevent any mishaps due to any unfavourable impression regarding the officers and other people. One Rev. Inspector will look to the adorning of the Traveller's bungalow and the erection of pandals, another must see to the necessaries of the table: eggs, fowls, mutton and—God pardon us our sin—beef. The Inspector will consult the butler and do the needful.

The Collector has arrived this evening. A fine SHAMIANA has been put up in the railway station, the platform being covered with red baize. A grand pandal has been put up near the Travellers' bungalow, adorned with tapestry hangings from the Temple, and festoons ornament the road from the railway station to the bungalow.

All the leading men of the town were present at the station as well as some rich Mirasidars who were specially invited. Except the police inspector who was in his uniform, the rest took care to appear on the platform without shoes. As the train stopped, the crowd, composed of officials and others who came in as spectators, gathered thick round his carriage. I made a low obeisance and introduced myself as the Tahsildar. A proud shake of the head responded to my salutation. As he alighted, the municipal chairman and others were introduced by me and one little shake of his proud unbending head was vouchsafed to each gentleman as he pressed through the crowd to catch the sunshine of recognition from the lord of the district. His hands were extended to the chairman alone and then they found their way into his pockets. The Sahab was garlanded and flowers were showered on him. A benignant smile was on his lips, but he looked most impatient and would hardly look up to see the faces of those present. "Tahsildar" he said in an imperious tone, "let me go." He was led out of the platform with native music and band-playing. Half a dozen lovely dancing girls with bewitching eyes led the procession. The collector's brougham moved on amid the deafening hurrahs of all present. With all these he looked stern and would not exchange a word with me or any one present. Time was when I would have taken this treatment as a great insult. Time was when I upbraided those who performed such poojas to the earthly deities who no more responded to their soft supplications than the tongue-tied images in our temples. But a change has come over my character, which has almost been completely transformed.

The "exigencies" of the department require the subordinations of self before the deity which can make and unmake officers. The wonder seems to be that after these 20 years of service in the department one's self should still exhibit symptoms of revolt and dissatisfaction.

The Collector's butler came to me running this morning to tell me that the Sahab was in a great fury that the milk supplied to him last evening was not good. He threw out his tea and would take no more of it, cursing and swearing. I got alarmed, ran to the Revenue Inspector who was on special duty at the supplies to the Collector. The Inspector swore that he sent him good, fresh drawn cow's milk, and he was quite sure that the best milk available was supplied. He suggested, however, that he had forgotten to tip the butler and very likely he might have adulterated the milk or kept it in a brass vessel. I was afraid to face the Collector, who must be in a very bad temper. He was, I heard, tearing his clerks and hectoring them, much to their bewilderment. I quietly sent for the butler who began a long tale of his master's sickness and the unsympathetic and unsatisfactory manner in which his necessities were being attended to, how disgusted his master was with this Taluq, and how he was pleased with a neighbouring Tahsildar, all these he rattled forth with an affectation of great concern for his master's health and a bit of his master's manner, and I spoke to him fairly and slipped a couple of rupees into his hands. His manner was changed at once. I was sure that the Collector's temper must hereafter be softened. The butler assured me that he would see that everything was right with "master."

The Collector is expected to examine my office this evening. I took care to keep him in good temper by personally attending to the requirements of his table.

The office examination and that of the Taluq was over in a quarter of an hour. Everything went off well, except that the gentleman was in his usual gruff mood.

The Sahab is going away to-morrow. He asked me for my bills. I gave him a bill for Rs. 30 for things supplied to him during the seven days he encamped here. I have spent more than Rs. 300, but the collector did not object.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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,

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.

CEYLON TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

An Entrance Examination for the course in Surveying and Levelling for the year 1900 will be held at the Technical College, Colombo, on Monday, January 8th 1900 at 10.30 A.M.

Students of this course who pass the final Examination and take the College Diploma become qualified for the License without payment of the examination fees required of all other candidates.

Candidates must not be less than 18 years of age.

Applications must be made on the proper forms to be obtained of the Superintendent of the College. The application form gives all information as to fees for the Course and as to subjects of the Entrance Examination.

Application forms duly filled in should be sent in to the Superintendent before January 5th.

Ceylon Technical College
Colombo, 24th November, 1899.

E. Human
Superintendent.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION
FOR THE LICENSE IN SURVEYING AND
LEVELLING.

ORDINANCE NO. 8 OF 1897.

The next Examination will be held at the Ceylon Technical College, Colombo and will begin at 10-30 A. M on Monday, January 22nd 1900, being the final examination for the Diploma of the Technical College in Surveying and Levelling.

The fees are (for non-students) Rs 35 for surveying only and Rs 35 for Surveying and Levelling, which must be paid to the Surveyor General before the 22nd January.

The subjects of Examination will be:—
Mathematics.—Algebra up to Quadratic Equations, Plane Trigonometry and Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.
Drawing.—Setting out, plotting, tracing and office work, including a report on a Survey
Field Work.—Chain Surveying, Theodolite Surveying and Levelling, including the adjustments of the theodolite and level and setting out curves.

Every candidate must provide his own instruments, coolies, drawing instruments &c. No assistance will be given of any kind.

Mr. H. O Barnard is the officer appointed by His Excellency the Governor to examine the candidates.

Candidates are required to send a notification before January 22nd to the Superintendent of the College of their intention to present themselves at the Examination.

Ceylon Technical College
Colombo, 24th November 1899.

E HUMAN
Superintendent.

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