

# The Hindu Organ

(THE CHEAPEST WEEKLY IN CEYLON)

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## THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1903

### THE NORTHERN PROVINCE IN 1902

After paddy, tobacco is the chief product cultivated in the Northern Province, and this is more important than paddy in that it brings foreign money into Jaffna. We pay largely for the rice and paddy imported from India and in return we get from our big neighbour the price paid for our tobacco. Of tobacco cultivation Mr. Ievers writes as follows in his Report for 1902.

#### TOBACCO CULTIVATION.

The following is the statement of tobacco exported beyond sea and coastwise:—

Statement of Tobacco exported beyond Sea and Coastwise during the Years 1901 and 1902,

	Beyond Sea.			Rs. c.
	Cwt.	qr.	lb.	
1901	28,269	2	4	673,061 68
1902	43,382	0	12	1,029,806 28

	Coastwise.			Rs. c.
	Cwt.	br.	lb.	
1901	51,220	2	12	583,660 60
1902	34,560	1	0	454,967 50

There has been a fall in the price of the leaves grown locally and it is a matter of great anxiety with the tobacco growers of the Province that the price is on the decline for some years past. The fall in the price is chiefly owing to the markets being glutted, and unless a fresh market is found for the local product no material improvement can be effected.

A trial was made by Mr. MacD. Gibson at Pallai in curing the Jaffna Tobacco to suit European markets.

I have nothing new to mention as regards this important industry, which will continue to be unsatisfactory to the producer until he begins to realize the necessity for improved methods of curing the product. I can only call attention to my observations in previous Administration Reports.

The following are the observations of Mr. Ievers as regards cattle in the Northern Peninsula.

#### CATTLE.

The following is a statement of cattle in the Jaffna division:—

Buffaloes	...	...	5,723
Black cattle	...	...	159,316
Sheep	...	...	75,629
Goats	...	...	58,519

No cases of cattle diseases have been reported during the year under review. There was a heavy mortality among the cattle in the Island of Delft, which was due to drought and insufficient water and pasturage for the excessive number of cattle in the

island. The headmen's estimate of the mortality is shown below, but the actual number of deaths seems to have been much larger:—

Black cattle	...	1,084
Buffaloes	...	36
Sheep	...	141
Goats	...	103
Total	...	1,364

In my last Administration Report I pointed out that this preventible mortality was a disgrace and that the only remedy is to reduce the cattle to the capacity of the pasturage and water.

With a view to improve the cattle in Delft I introduced two Scinde bulls for breeding purposes, but the result was unsatisfactory owing to local conditions. The Scinde bulls at Mannar and Mullaitivu are doing well.

Rules under Ordinance No. 10 of 1891 not having been framed yet for the Province, it is found difficult to regulate the sale, removal, and branding of cattle. However, the island of Delft having been brought under the operation of the Village Communities' Ordinance, it was found possible to introduce into that Island a system of branding under the rules framed under that ordinance; and about 2,000 heads of cattle have already been branded. Hitherto there was practically no branding or registration of ownership in the island.

Mr. Ievers makes reference to the newly formed "Jaffna Agricultural Company Limited" as follows:—

#### NEW TRACTS FOR CULTIVATION.

A Company, under the name of "The Jaffna Agricultural Company," was started by certain enterprising gentlemen for the purpose of extending paddy cultivation in the Northern Province. The Association has asked for 3,000 acres of land irrigable by the Karachi scheme near Paranthan. Government has permitted the sale of the block on terms favourable to the pioneers.

One of the chief sources of crime in the North for a few years past has been caste disputes. We do not think that religious differences have in any appreciable degree contributed to violent crime. Even the Neerval case was the result of caste disputes—a fact admitted by our Catholic contemporary when commenting on the Anuradhapura riot which might be properly said to have been due to religious fanaticism. The Jaffna Tamils are a very practical people and the different religionists among them have seldom quarrelled or fought about matters purely religious. Outbursts of religious fanaticism have almost always ended in wordy warfare only. In the Neerval case the object of the rioters was to do away with the church and school in that village and thereby to put an end to the presence of the Catholic clergy there who they thought were protecting the Nalawas against the exactions made by the Vellalas. About Catholicism nor of Hinduism the rioters who were Vellalas of an inferior grade cared little or nothing. However that might have been, Mr. Ievers thinks that religious differences are also a source of crime, and we extract from his report as follows:—

#### CASTE AND RELIGIOUS DISPUTES.

I made special mention in my last report of these disputes being a fertile source of crime. These were much in evidence during the year under review, no less than twelve cases being reported of unlawful assembly, with modifications as to rioting and grievous hurt, homicide, &c. As I have stated, they are due to Vellalas resenting the adoptions of customs hitherto peculiar to them only, as of wearing jewellery, riding in carriages using tom-toms at social functions, &c., by the low-caste Nalawas and others, who have become rich and decline to follow the old "customs."

A large mob of Vellalas assembled at Neervali and demolished the Roman Catholic church there (a shed with cadjan roof) used by the Nalawa converts, broke the furniture, and hacked to pieces the images held sacred by the converts. It was a most impudent outrage committed by a gang of miscreants in broad daylight on the King's Coronation Day. A punitive police force was quartered there for three months. The cost of their maintenance is being recovered. The place is now quiet. Eleven of the Vellalas were convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

At Kopay, a village close to Neervali, a similar cadjan-roofed shed used as a Roman Catholic school was burnt down by night. The people are peaceful and loyal. The incendiary could not be of that village, and is supposed to belong to Neervali, but however no trace could be found of him.

2. At Tunnalai certain Hindu Vellalas stopped a wedding procession which sought to proceed to the

Wesleyan chapel with the beat of tom-tom. Though prosecutions of the offenders had ended unsatisfactorily, the whole difficulty gradually died out.

3. A similar procession of the jewellers of Valvettiturai was stopped by the Vellalas of the place for having used "native music" at the function. The offenders were prosecuted, and five of them were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

4. At Sarasalai an unlawful assembly of Vellalas set upon native musicians, who were proceeding to "play" at the wedding-house of a Covia (low-caste) man. The offenders were tried before the District Court and have been acquitted.

5. A riot between two factions of the Vellala people at Manipay, when the annual Hindu festival at that village came off, led to fifteen persons being fined Rs. 50 each by the District Court.

6. A riot between Vellalas and Nalawas at Manthuvil was dealt with by the District Court, and seven persons were fined Rs 25 each.

7. After a fight between two factions of Tamils at the Nallur Kandasamy temple, the faction which was worsted pursued their opponents, and, taking them by surprise, wounded one of them to death and hurt various others. Fifteen of the aggressors were tried and acquitted before the Supreme Court. The principal witness spoiled the case by varying his statements, and pleading that the assault on him had affected his memory.

8. For disturbing a procession of blacksmiths of Puloly six Vellalas were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

9. There were a few other caste quarrels which did not come to court, but gradually died out.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Subscribers are kindly requested to take note that the services of our Travelling Agent Mr. S. S. Vytilingam have been discontinued.

All remittances should in future be made direct to the Manager Hindu Organ. No Bills or Receipts signed by him from and after this date will be accepted.

The Manager.

18-8-03

### LOCAL & GENERAL

The Government Agent—The acting Government Agent Mr. J. Lewis has gone on circuit to the Wanni Districts accompanied by the Kachcheri Mudaliyar.

Jaffna Kachcheri—We hear that Mr. Perumyinar, the Assistant Shroff in the Jaffna Kachcheri, has been recommended by the Government agent to the post of the 5th Clerk in the Jaffna Kachcheri rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. Claazz.

The Hindu College Permanent Fund—Mr. Cootytamby Pillai employed in the Kardoor Estate in Nilgris as a Conductor has sent Rs 10 towards this fund. He is a subscriber to our paper and takes much interest in the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai and the Hindu College. This is not the first time Mr. Cootytamby Pillai has helped the Sabhai. He did so on several occasions in the past. Mr. Cootytamby Pillai further intends sending a month's salary for this Fund.

Clerical Examination—This examination which commenced on the 28th Instant is still going on. About 75 candidates presented themselves from Jaffna.

The Hindu College—The Government Grant-in aid examination of this College will commence on the 15th October.

Accidental Death—A child in the village of Mailiddy which awake from its sleep and went searching after its mother fell into a well and died last week.

The Kaits Police Courts—Mr. Woutersz, the Police Magistrate of Kaits who went on leave to Colombo has returned and assumed duties displacing Mr. Proctor Sivaprakasam who acted with great acceptance.

The Proctors' Examination—Among those who have come off successful in the Proctors' Preliminary, Intermediate, and Final examinations recently held in Colombo we find the following Tamil names:—

Preliminary.

K. P. Kadiravalu and A. Ambalavanar

Intermediate

K. S. Sivapiragasam

Final.

K. Dhamoram Pillai, M. Vytilingam and J. A. Setukavalar. Mr. A. Ampalavan the son of the late Mr. Proctor Arulampalam and nephew of Mr. A. Mailvaganam J. P. and Unofficial Police Magistrate, Copay. Mr. K. S. Sivappirakasam is the eldest son of Mr. R. Kandiah, Secretary, District Court, Jaffna.

Our next Governor—Our next Governor Sir Henry Blake will, it is said, come to Ceylon at the end of November.

Another Squall in Colombo—Another Squall broke over Colombo in the evening of the 21st Instant accompanied by rain which lasted several hours. Some of the steamers which were anchored in the harbour broke away their moorings and were drafted towards the breakwater.

A Charitable Donation—Mr. Simon Fernando a well-known merchant of Moratuwa has given Rs 5000 for a vernacular school there.

The Harvey Case—This case will be taken up early next month at the District Court of Kandy before Mr. J. H. de Saram.

A Native Chief Justice for Madras—Sir S. Subramania Aiyar, Senior Puisne Judge of the Madras High Court, has been appointed to act as Chief Justice, during the absence of Sir C. Arnold White on six months' leave. The Madras Chief Justiceship carries a salary of Rs 5000 per mensem and a Puisne Justiceship Rs 4000.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala—The Maharajah of Kapurthala and Her Highness the Maharanee spent a few days in Colombo before their departure to Japan. Their Highnesses will tour in Japan, China, and Batavia for the next four months and will return to Bombay via Colombo.

#### POINT PEDRO READING ROOM.

17-9-05

Persuant to a notice circulated by Mr. George Prins Police Magistrate, there was a very large assembly at the Court House premises yesterday evening the occasion being the inauguration of the building for the Reading Room newly put up there, and precisely at 4-30 p. m., the appointed time, the gathering headed by Mr. Prins, the President, entered the building amidst deafening sound of native music. Mr. Prins having then declared the building open in well chosen words, called upon Messrs C. Candappah and M. Suppiramaniam Proctors to address the meeting and they gave a full account of its foundation by Mr. Allegecoon's endeavours, its up-keep by the lawyers, Officers, Merchants, and other residents, and the success it has achieved by the unentering efforts of Mr. Prins, who spared no pains to see the work of the new building pushed on, and offered hearty thanks to both Messrs Allegecoon and Prins for the measures they have taken to further the moral and intellectual growth of the people in general, by the establishment of such a useful institution at Point Pedro. Mr. Theivar Nagalingam the well-known Merchant, ship-owner and landed proprietor, and a member of the managing committee who advanced money for the

construction of the building at the special request of Messrs. Allegecoon and Prins, then addressed the meeting and stated that a balance of Rs. 150 was due to him on the building account for a "very long time, and that in consideration of the present financial condition of the institution he would forego the amount in favour of the institution. It may be considered as a donation from him to the Reading Room in addition to what he had already paid as subscription towards the building fund. This statement of Mr. Nagalingam encouraged all, and Mr. Prins expressed his sincere thanks to him on his own behalf and on behalf of other, and complimented him on his generosity towards an institution intended for the public utility, and hoped that the outstanding subscriptions on account of the building fund could now be easily spent towards replacing the thatch with which the roof is now covered, by tiles as early as possible. Three new subscribers were enlisted and a donation of Rs. 25 towards the building fund was also received from Mr. A. Nagamuttu of Valvettiturai. Special lyrics composed for the occasion were sung by Messrs A. Somasuntharam Chetty, and W. V. Nitchingam Teachers of Vernacular schools.

The proceedings having come to a close, the same gathering took the form of another meeting with the same chairman, in connection with the Governors Permanent Memorial Fund. On the motion of Mr. S. A. Paulpillay B. A., seconded by Mr. S. Subramaniam it was resolved that the Honry. Secretary Mr. S. Nakalinkam be requested to address a letter to Mr. Allegecoon now at Chilaw and authorise him on behalf of the Committee, to hand over all the Point Pedro contributions towards the Governors permanent Memorial fund now held by him in deposit in the bank; to the Hon. Treasurer of the present Committee at Jaffna subject to certain conditions as regards the use of the amount if unexpended, and the voice that Pt. Pedro should also have at the selection of the Memorial. The meeting terminated at about 6 P. M. with a vote of thanks to the chairman. Among others present were Messrs. V. Ganapathippillai and K. Kanagasabai Proctors, S. F. G. Danforth Medical officer, J. S. Philips chief clerk court, L. S. Scharenginch Fiscals Marshal, A. S. Arambamoorthy Merchant, S. T. Sittampalam shroff, M. Thambu writer clerk, C. Kanapathippillai Aast. Postmaster, V. Vadivelu Registrar, C. Velauther Udaiyar, A. Cadiraman Police Vidhan and others too numerous to mention.

Cor.

#### BRAHMIN AND RAJAPUT.

"Buddhist India." By T. W. Rhys Davids L. L. D. Ph. D. The story of the Nation Series. (London: Fisher Unwin, 5s. and 10. 6s.)

Amongst the small group of scholars that devote themselves in England to the study of Indian history and religions now that Max Muller is gone Professor Rhys Davids stands practically unrivalled. He is Professor of Pali and Buddhist literature at University College. His book on "Buddhism," besides being the standard work on its subject has sold eighteen editions while he has produced other works on "Sacred Books of the Buddhists" and "Dialogues of the Buddha." He was to have contributed the monograph on the Buddhist Emperor Asoka to the "Rulers of India" series, but was prevented from doing so by pressure of work and the task had to be handed over to Mr. Vincent Smith. In the preface to the present work Professor Davids explains that it was written "in scraps of time rescued with difficulty the calls of a busy life." These two latter facts give special point to his complaint that:—

The new studies have to struggle on under great poverty and difficulty. There is no chair of Assyriology for instance in England. And whereas in Paris and Berlin in St. Petersburg and Vienna, there are great seminaries of Oriental learning we see in London the amazing absurdity of unpaid professors obliged to devote to the earning otherwise of their living the time they ought to give to teaching or research. . . . In all England there are two chairs of Sanskrit. In Germany the Government provides more than twenty—just as if Germany interests in India were more than ten times as great as ours.

It is indeed an anomaly that the rulers of India had so little to offer an Oriental scholar of the late Max Miller's eminence.

The aim of Professor David's present book is not to depict the life or religion of Buddha which are already covered by his own and other works but to paint the historical economic and social life of India at the time that Buddha

lived and his religion flourished from the sixth and seventh centuries B. C. down to the time of Asoka (third century B. C.); and this he tries to do not so much from the Brahmin accounts which have hitherto been the basis or history as from contemporary records such as coins Buddhist inscriptions and Jain and Pali Manuscripts. One great source of our knowledge of those times is the Rock Edicts of Asoka which exist to the present day; and yet the two great rulers of the Buddhist age Chandragupta and Asoka are passed over almost in silence by the Brahmin because they were hostile to Brahmin influence. On this point Professor D. vid says:—

In the following work a first attempt has been made to describe ancient India during the period of Buddhist ascendancy from the point of view not so much of the Brahmin as of the Rajput. The two points of view naturally differ very much. Priest and noble in India have always worked very well together so long as the question at issue did not touch their own rival claims as against one another. When it did—and it did so especially during the period referred to—harmony as will be evident from the following pages is not so great.

But so great portion of the history of this and other periods of ancient India still remains buried in undeciphered manuscripts and unexcavated ruins; and until the Government gives more attention to research and more encouragement to scholars, it is likely to remain so. It is true that Lord Curzon has given some of his manifold activities to the preservation of ancient monuments in India, but that is only a beginning of the great work.

The India that is now placed before us by Professor Davids is very different from the India of the present day. Professor Davids very rightly remarks that:—

Generally speaking, the books on India have been so exclusively concerned with questions of religion and philosophy of literature and language, that we seem apt to forget that the necessities of life, here as elsewhere, must have led the people to occupy their time very much, not to say mostly, with other matters than those with the earning of their daily bread with the accumulation and distribution of wealth.

He accordingly attempts as far as is possible with the materials at present at our disposal to reproduce the daily life of the people of these times. In that happy age the pressure of the population upon the land had not reached the point that it has attained in these days of endemic famine, and the problems set to the rulers of the country were few and simple. In the villages the mass of the people occupied a social grade far above that even of England much more India of the present day. They held it degradation to which only dire misfortune would drive them to work for hire. Of what is known in our great cities or as continually present to the ryot of India to-day there is no evidence. The freeman possessed his own means of livelihood and there was plenty of land to be had for the trouble of clearing it not far from the settled districts.

At this early period caste, which is such a power both for good and evil in India at the present day had not yet come into existence. It is that restrictions as to marriage and to eating together which are the basis of the caste system were in existence, and the Brahmins reap the customs of a later into this earlier epoch but Professor Davids shows that no word for caste "even existed" and that it would be an anachronism to confound the system with more pride of birth which is not unknown in Europe to-day. In other respects also as for instance their religious ideas Professor Davids considers that the priests have preserved for us not so much the opinions the people actually held, as the opinions the priests wished them to hold. He considers that the beliefs of the Rig Vedas, for instance, were in advance of popular theology of the time, and on this point joins issue with Max Muller who insisted to the last on the primitive nature of those beliefs. On the question of sacrifices again there was probably considerable conflict between the priests and the people as their interests were antagonistic but in the priestly book it is taken for granted that every one desires sacrifices to be performed for him and we hear nothing of those practical cynics which exist in every age and clime.

Professor Davids traces the rise of Buddhism

to the hypothesis started just previous to the Buddhist era of "a one primeval soul the world soul the Highest soul the Paramatman from whom all the other gods and souls proceeded;" and he is equally sceptical of the accepted theories as to the decline of Buddhism. On this point he says:—

Three-fourths or more of the persons named and the objects of donation specified in all the inscriptions throughout India from Asoka's time to Kanishka's (third century B. C. to second century A. D.) are Buddhist and the majority of the remainder are Jain. From that time onwards the Brahmins, the gods they patronised the sacrifices they carried out receive ever-increasing notice until the position of things is exactly reversed, and in the fifth century A. D. three-fourths are Brahmin and the majority of the rest are Jain. India which can fairly, down to the time of Kanishka be called "Buddhist India" ceases to be so. And the process goes on slowly indeed but continually until there is not a Buddhist left in the land where Buddhism arose.

This decline Professor Davids ascribes in this authoritative and exhaustive book, to the influence of the foreign tribes which invaded India from the north west just as Gibbon's immortal work shows the process of change exerted by the Goths and Vandals on the Christian faith which they adopted. —The Hindu.

## NOTICE

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary }  
Jurisdiction } No. 1412

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Ariyaputhira Chettiar Kannappa Cheddiar of Vannarponnai East

Deceased

Chinnappillai widow of Kannappa Cheddiar of Vannarponnai East

Petitioner

Vs

1. Ponnachchippillai widow of Vairamuttu Cheddiar of Vannarponnai East
2. Teivanaippillai widow of Kumarasami Cheddiar of Vannarponnai East
3. Udayanatha Cheddiar Muttukumar Chettiar of Vannarponnai East
4. Udayanatha Cheddiar Chinnayah Cheddiar of Vannarponnai East
5. Udayanatha Cheddiar Vaitilinga Cheddiar of Vannarponnai East

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Chinnappillai widow of Kannappa Cheddiar of Vannarponnai East praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Ariyaputhira Cheddiar Kannappa Cheddiar coming on for disposal before W. R. B. Sanders Esquire District Judge, on the 14th day of September 1903 in the presence of Messrs. Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 10th day of September 1903 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the widow and one of the heir 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 22nd day of October 1903 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 14th day of September 1903

Signed W. R. B. SANDERS

District Judge.

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary }  
Jurisdiction } No. 1402

In the Matter of the Estate of the late

Nakamuttupillai wife of Ramalinkam Namasivayam of Chulipuram

Deceased

Mailvakanam Malavarayar of Chulipuram

Petitioner

Vs

1. Malavarayar Sinniah of Sulipuram
2. Malavarayar Kantaiyah of Singapore

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Mailvakanam Malavarayar of Chulipuram praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Nakamuttupillai wife of Ramalinkam Namasivayam coming on for disposal before W. R. B. Sanders Esquire District Judge, on the 31st day of August 1903 in the presence of Mr. A. Veluppillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 26th day of August 1903 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the Guardian of the heir 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 5th day of October 1903 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 31st day of August 1903

Signed W. R. B. SANDERS

District Judge.

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI

Testamentary }  
Jurisdiction } No. 1408

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sinnappillai wife of Ponniah of Chavakachcheri

Deceased

Veluppillai Mailoo of Chavakachcheri

Petitioner

Vs

1. Sinnattampi Ponniah of Chavakachcheri
2. Ponnachchi wife of Mailoo of do

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Veluppillai Mailoo of Chavakachcheri praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Sinnappillai wife of Ponniah coming on for disposal before W. R. B. Sanders Esquire District Judge, on the 8th day of September 1903 in the presence of Messrs. Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 7th day of September 1903 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of the sole heiress 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 8th day of October 1903 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 8th day of September 1903

Sig. W. R. B. SANDERS.

District Judge.

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI

Testamentary }  
Jurisdiction } No. 1409

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kartigesu Chettiar Sinnaiya Chettiar of Vannarponnai

Deceased.

Vaitilinga Chettiar Sanmugam Chettiar of Vannarponnai

Petitioner

Vs.

1. Marimuttu widow of Sinniah Chettiar of Vannarponnai East
2. Sivasithampara Chettiar Arumugam Chettiar of Vannarponnai East
3. Arunasalam Chettiar Sivasithampara Chettiar of Vannarponnai East
4. Arunasalam Chettiar Muttukkarapathy Chettiar of Vannarponnai East
5. Ramalinga Chettiar Kartigesu Chettiar of Vannarponnai East
6. Ramalinga Chettiar Kumaraswamy Chettiar of Vannarponnai East

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Vaitilinga Chettiar Sanmugam Chettiar of Vannarponnai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Kartigesu Chettiar Sinnaiya Chettiar coming on for disposal before W. R. B. Sanders Esquire District Judge, on the 10th day of September 1903 in the presence of Messrs. Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 9th day of September 1903 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 said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or, before the 15th day of October 1903 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 10th day of September 1903

Sig. W. R. B. SANDERS

District Judge

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary }  
Jurisdiction } No. 1410

Class I.

In the matter of the estate of the late Murugar Valuppillai of Alaveddi

Deceased.

Chellachchippillai widow of Valuppillai of Alaveddi

Petitioner

Vs

1. Valuppillai Nagamuttu of Mallagam
2. Achimuttu wife of Tamotarampillai of do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Chellachchippillai widow of Valuppillai of Alaveddi praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Murugar Valuppillai coming on for disposal before W. R. B. Sanders Esquire District Judge, on the 11th day of September 1903, in the presence of Messrs. Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 8th day of September 1903 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is lawful widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or, before the 15th day of October 1903 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 11th day of September 1903

Signed W. R. B. SANDERS

District Judge.

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary }  
Jurisdiction } No. 1411

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Katherasi daughter of Chittar of Varani Idaikkurichy

Deceased.

Veeragattiar Murugar of Varani Idaikkurichy

Petitioner.

Vs

1. Thamar Sittar of Varani Idaikkurichy and
2. Varattai wife of Murugar of do

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Veeragattiar Murugar of Varani Idaikkurichy praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Kathirasi daughter of Chittar coming on for disposal before W. R. B. Sanders Esquire District Judge, on the 14th day of September 1903 in the presence of Messrs. Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 12th day of September, 1903 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of the sole heir 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 22nd day of October 1903 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 14th day of September 1903.

Sig. W. R. B. SANDERS

District Judge

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary }  
Jurisdiction } No. 1413

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Teywanaippillai wife of Kartigesu Ponnampalam of Mahiyappiddi

Deceased.

Kattikesar Ponnampalam of Mahiyappiddi

Petitioner.

Vs

1. Ponnampalam Vaitilingam of Mahiyappiddi
2. Kartikesar Chellappa and wife
3. Kayilayam of Alaveddi

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Kartikesar Ponnampalam of Mahiyappiddi praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Teywanaippillai wife of Kartigesu Ponnampalam of Mahiyappiddi coming on for disposal before W. R. B. Sanders Esquire, District Judge, on the 14th day of September 1903 in the presence of Mr. T. C. Changarappillai, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 14th day of September 1903 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said intestate and as such 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 15th day of October 1903 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 14th day of September 1903

Signed W. R. B. SANDERS

District Judge.