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NO. 15

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NOTICE.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 8 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1899, I hereby give notice that the licenses for the sale by retail of Opium within the limits of the gravets of Jaffna for the year commencing January 1, 1904, will be one in number.

The said license will be put up for sale by public auction at the Jaffna Kachcheri at 1. p. m., on Thursday, 15th October 1903, and will be issued in accordance with the provisions of the said Ordinance, and under the following conditions.

1. That the place licensed shall not be open to the public before 6. a. m., or after 8. p. m.

2. That the place licensed shall be subject to inspection, and that no disorderly conduct be permitted therein.

3. That the place licensed be always kept clean.

4. That the place licensed have no internal communication with other rooms or passages, and that the interior thereof be open to public view.

5. That no Opium be sold to any woman or any child under the age of 15, or to any intoxicated person.

6. That no Opium be consumed on the premises, whether by swallowing, chewing, smoking, or in any other manner whatsoever.

7. That the licensee shall affix in some conspicuous part of his shop a board with his name, the number of the shop and the words "Licensed to sell Opium by retail" painted on it.

8. That no person other than the licensee shall sell or expose in sale any Opium under his license either as Agent or Servant of the licensee unless the name of such agent or servant and his address be first registered in the Government Agent's Office.

9. That the place licensed shall be restricted for the sale of opium and cigars only.

10. That in the event of the license being revoked during the year the proper authority will resell the license for the unexpired portion of the year at the original licensee's risk.

W. A. WEERAKOON

for Government Agent, N. P.

Jaffna Kachcheri,
22nd September, 1903

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NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that E. S. Nathaniel of Uduville having resigned to be my attorney, I have appointed E. W. Theakaraja Pillai of Uduville to transact business on my behalf.

S. W. Nathaniel

Uduville
26th September 1903.

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1903

THE GLANVILLE MURDER CASE.

One of the most sensational cases that have ever been tried in Ceylon was the Glanville murder case which was tried in Kandy in the present sessions of the Supreme Court before Mr. Justice Middleton and a European Jury and ended, after seven day's trial, in the conviction of two unfortunate men of the capital offence, in spite of the clear summing up of the presiding Judge for their acquittal. After a careful and dispassionate perusal of the evidence led in the case, the speeches of the learned Counsel for the prosecution and the defence, and, above all, the able and impartial summing up of His Lordship, we are led to the conclusion that, if the sentence be carried out, the verdict of the Jury would be nothing short of a judicial murder of two poor and helpless natives. That Mr. Glanville, a young Planter, was foully murdered in January last in the dead of the night, by some ruffian or ruffians, admits of no doubt. It is also necessary, in the planting interest and to ensure the safety of the life of European Planters, placed as they are singly in the midst of hundreds of coolies and labourers employed in their estates, that no stone should be left unturned in bringing the real offenders to justice. But innocent men should not be hanged on untrustworthy circumstantial evidence, because they happened to be his domestic servants at the time, and because a feeling prevails among the Planters that they cannot breathe freely unless some one is hanged for the murder of Mr. Glanville. The Jurors who were all Planters might have honestly believed that Mr. Glanville's cook and appu were the real murderers of their master. But, considering the feeling of exasperation, alarm, and anxiety that prevails among the European Planters, on account of this murder and two previous murders among them which still remain a mystery, these Planters are the last persons to bring with them a calm and unbiased mind to try this case.

The trial of this case at Kandy before a Planting Jury was a great injustice to the accused, who, if they are men of wealth and influence, would have moved the Supreme Court for the transfer of this case to some other station. Seeing that they were poor and helpless, the Government ought to have, in justice to the accused, secured the transfer of the case to Colombo where it would have been tried by a Jury composed of Europeans and Ceylonese, whose verdict in a case of this kind would be entitled to greater weight.

We remember the hue and cry raised by the Planters at the time of the murder of Mr. Tewson. Not only His Excellency the Governor, the Attorney General's Department, and the Police, were attacked in the Colony for failing to bring his murderers to justice, but the agitation against them was transferred to England and His Excellency had to defend himself against attacks on his Government in regard to that case. It is, therefore, natural when another Planter was murdered that the Government should have, as they are bound to do, put forth their best efforts to trace and punish the perpetrators of this dastardly murder. Had they failed in this instance also, they would be subject to wilder attacks than hurled at them at the time Mr. Tewson was murdered. The Police are the instruments by which crime is ferreted out and criminals are brought to book. In their excess of zeal they do very often, as it happens all over the world, manufacture evidence to bring home guilt to those who are suspected or believed to have committed the crime. In the peculiar circumstances of the case we do not blame the authorities for bringing the accused to trial, though the evidence, whether true or false, was insufficient and unreliable to prove the charge of murder against the two men who were faithful and favourite servants of the deceased and who had no earthly motive whatever to take away their master's life in that brutal manner. But they are seriously to blame, as we have already pointed out, for having allowed the case to be tried in Kandy before a Jury composed entirely of Planters, who, however honest and conscientious they may be, cannot divest themselves of the prejudice which they have conceived in this matter. Perhaps the Government might have thought that under the direction and guidance of an impartial and experienced Judge there would have been no miscarriage of justice and that the accused would have a fair trial. But the result has shown that Mr. Justice Middleton's unmistakable advice and admonition to the Jury as to what verdict they should have returned were simply unheeded and disregarded, and, as we think, two innocent subjects of His Most Gracious Majesty have been sentenced to undergo the extreme penalty of the law.

Whether these men be hanged or saved from the gallows, it is a relief and satisfaction to find that the Supreme Court remains as the Palladium of the people's rights and liberties, and that we have so conscientious and able a Judge as Mr. Middleton who did his duty fearlessly and impartially and did his best, though unsuccessfully, to save the two unfortunate men from the fate to which they have been doomed. It now remains for His Excellency the Governor to exercise the prerogative of pardon and prevent the judicial murder of two poor and helpless subjects of His Majesty. We are well aware that His Excellency will court some unpopularity among so powerful and influen-

tial a body as the Planters by interfering with the sentence in this case, which would not be a pleasing thing to do on the eve of his departure from the Colony. But justice and humanity demand His Excellency's interference in the matter, and we hope that Sir J. West Ridgeway will not allow the two men to be hanged, in the face of Mr. Middleton's strong and unbiased opinion as expressed in his charge to the Jury that the accused should have been acquitted. We hope to revert to the subject in our next issue.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. R. W. IVER'S REPORT FOR THE NORTHERN PROVINCE FOR THE YEAR 1902.

PROPOSALS IN REGARD TO PUBLIC WORKS.

Under instructions I repeat the list of former years as they remain to be dealt with:—

- (a) Water supply for Jaffna
 - (b) Reclamation of the Karaiur tidal flat.
 - (c) Road to Mullaitivu from Paranthan.
 - (d) Road to Tunukkai from Paranthan.
 - (e) Completion of Mannar-Madawachchi road and its continuation from Mannar to Talaimannar.
 - (f) The repair and completion of the new trace on the Mannar Coast road from Mannar to Illuppaikkadavai.
 - (g) Annual votes for wells.
 - (h) Improvement of the road from Vavuniya to Parayanalankulam.
 - (i) A road from Pallai to Chempianpattu.
 - (j) Side drains for Chavakachcheri and Kodikamam bazaars.
 - (k) A new resthouse for Vavuniya.
 - (l) Extension of the telegraph to Kayts.
- (a) It is satisfactory to note that an officer has been sent to make a survey of the work, and it is hoped that the work will be taken up as early as possible if the report and estimate are satisfactory.
- (b) The consideration of this work must, I think, await the completion of the railway.
- (c), (d), (e), (f) and (h) These works are being carried on by sections, and it is hoped that they will be completed as early as possible, as their necessity has been fully shown.
- (g) This is one of the most useful votes made to the Government Agent, as it tends to the improvement of the water supply of the villages where the supply is badly wanted. The usual vote is Rs. 1,500.
- (i) I would repeat the same remarks made by me last year on this subject.
- (j) It is now contemplated to remove the bazaar at Kodikamam to a site on higher level, but side drains for both these villages are distinctly necessary.
- (k) As I said in my last report, a new resthouse for Vavuniya is very desirable on a site near the railway station. The existing resthouse is too small, and is inconveniently situated close to the hospital.
- (l) The port of Kayts is really the most important in the Province, and is the only one unconnected by wire Jaffna. It is desirable in the interest of Government and the public to extend the telegraphic communication to this port.

WORKS MOST REQUIRED AND PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

For reasons stated at the commencement of this report, I have no fresh recommendations to make. What is required is steady systematic continuance of the policy of irrigation and improved means of communication between the villages and the main arteries and the railway now in process of construction through the Vanni. These points have been fairly freely set forth in the Administration Reports of the past few years.

EVENTS.

1. The chief event of the year was the opening of the first section of the Northern railway at Jaffna on the 11th March by His Excellency the Governor, with great popular demonstration. The people appreciated the benefits of the railway, and there was much enthusiasm shown on the occasion. Addresses and telegrams poured in expressing the gratitude of the Tamils all over Ceylon.
2. The termination of the war in South Africa and the conclusion of peace was hailed with joy by the loyal people of this Province, who evinced great interest in the celebrations fixed for the Coronation day. The sudden illness of the King, however, came as a shock. Prayers were offered in the various religious edifices, both Christian and Hindu, for the speedy recovery of his Majesty, and grateful thanks were given when the recovery was announced.
3. An Agricultural and Industrial Show was held at the instance and under the supervision of Sir William Twynam, K. O. M. G.. As a first attempt it was creditable, especially in consideration of the short notice given; however, all the Jaffna arts and industries cannot be said to have been fairly exhibited, and there was hardly sufficient competition. There was a good show of different kinds

of paddy. Marine exhibits were poor.

4. The Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII. was celebrated with great pomp and enthusiasm, and alms were freely distributed among the poor in commemoration of the important event.

5. Mr. R. W. Allegakoon, Police Magistrate, Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri, was transferred to Chillaw, and Mr. G. Prins took up duties in his place.

6. Mr. Chit. Kailayapillai, Chief Mudaliyar of the Kachcheri, was transferred to Batticaloa. He was succeeded by Mr. S. Sabaratnam.

7. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and suite made a tour in the Vavuniya and Mannar Districts in September, and returned to Colombo visiting Rameswaram on their way.

8. Mr. Constantine was succeeded by Mr. Denham in the Assistant Agency of Mannar, and Mr. Schrader by Mr. Festing in that of Mullaitivu.

The year 1902 witnessed the completion of the Giant's tank, which is a source of immense benefit to the cultivators of more than one-half of the Mannar District.

The irrigation rules under Ordinance No. 23 of 1889 were strictly enforced throughout the Province and certainly with good results. In the Mannar District a certain section of the cultivators petitioned that they should be exempted from labour on their village tanks, which are now supplied with water from the Giant's tank, on the plea that they pay irrigation interest for the water supply. The demand was both illogical and ill-advised, for until the village tanks are completed the waste of water would be great, nor could a perpetual flow of water be supplied all the year round. Taking this view, Government declined to exempt these villagers from their liability under the irrigation rules of the Province.

LOCAL & GENERAL

The Jaffna Steam Navigation Company—The trial trip of "Jaffna", the little steamer belonging to this Company, took place in Colombo on the 2nd Instant, and, we are glad to learn it was a success. It has also shewn that the steamer can run 9 miles an hour and is in every respect a seaworthy and excellent vessel. She leaves Colombo for here today and will arrive at Kankasanturai tomorrow evening. She will go on a pleasure trip to Delft on Saturday next. Mr. Williams has been appointed Captain in the place of Mr. Macbean whose services have been dispensed with. We are surprised to learn that the launching of this steamer, which is a purely local undertaking intended to benefit the people of Jaffna and facilitate their communication, without interfering with other people's business, with other parts of the Island and South India, is viewed with a jealous and hostile eye by the local Agent of the British India Steam Navigation Company. If she runs at all between Jaffna and South India it would be between ports which are not now visited by the B. I. boats. The B. I. Steamers have not been of any service to us for the last few years, and we do not think that that Company is going to pursue a dog in the manger policy.

Jaffna Police Court—Mr. Muttiah, who was chief Mudaliyar of the Batticaloa Kachcheri and was transferred to Kurunagala as Interpreter of the District Court, in connection with the Batticaloa Salt deficit, has now been appointed Interpreter of the Police Court, Jaffna, and Mr. M. Sapapathy, the Interpreter of this Court, is under orders to take up duties as Interpreter at Kurunagala. We understand that Mr. Sapapathy has sent in a protest against his removal to a malarial district like Kurunagala. It is undoubtedly a great injustice that Mr. Sapapathy who had already had his turn of service in a malarious outstation like Vavuniya and who has not yet fully shaken off the malaria contracted in Vavuniya should now be asked to take up duties in such an unhealthy place like Kurunagala.

Jaffna Kachcheri—Mr. P. Candiah, brother-in-law of Mr. S. Sabaratnam, Chief Mudaliyar, Jaffna Kachcheri has been appointed as Assl. Land Clerk, Jaffna Kachcheri.

Theft—A brass pot and some jewels worn by a child were stolen from the house of Mr. Cumaraswamy, a native doctor of Varnarponnai on the night of the 30th Ultimo. We hope the thief or thieves who committed this daring theft will be brought to book.

Jaffna Railway—A large consignment of Railway Materials brought by S. S. Ilford are being landed at Kankasanturai.

Our New Governor—It is now definitely stated that our next Governor Sir Henry Blake will leave Hong-kong on November 21st and will arrive in Ceylon about the 4th or 5th of December.

Salt Out-put—There has been a great deficiency in the out-put of salt in Chillaw, Pattalam, and Hambantota and His Excellency the Governor has appointed Hon. F. R. Ellis, Auditor General, to enquire into the causes of the deficiency and make a report.

The Glanville Murder Case—This case in which two servants of the late Mr. Glanville who was the superintendent of a Tea Estate

were charged with having murdered him was tried in the last Kandy Supreme Court Session and resulted in the conviction of both the accused who were severally sentenced to undergo capital punishment.

The London Matriculation Examination—Messrs. L. C. L. D. Silva and M. Perera have come off successful in the London Matriculation Examination. The former is a student of the City College, Colombo.

Y. M. H. A. Inaugural Meeting—The inaugural meeting of the Jaffna Y. M. H. A. will be held on Tuesday the 13th Inst. at 6 p. m. at the Hindu College Hall, while Mr. Advocate Kanagasabai, the President of the Association will deliver an address on "Character."

VADDUKKODDAI

A Severe Case of Snake-bite Cured—A woman of Vaddukkoddai aged 35 was bitten by a snake (the bitten part showed four tooth marks) on her right leg on the 17th Inst. She complained, of "creeping and dragging" pain. In one hour's time she got senseless; the eye balls were turned upward; she became quite unable to open her eyes; she was unconscious for about half an hour; her body became cold; she felt considerable difficulty in breathing; all her limbs became powerless. In about three hours' time Dr. Thamotharam Pillai of the Vaddukkoddai Dispensary cured more than half the distressing symptoms and gradually she improved under his able treatment and now she has completely recovered. Cor.

(Dr. Thamotharam Pillai's abilities as a practitioner of both European and Tamil Medicine are well-known. Ed. H. O.)

MANNAR.

Weather—The rainy season has commenced and there has been rain for the last four or five days all over the District. The farmers are very busy sowing.

Personal—The District Engineer Mr. Orloff has gone to Colombo for his examination.

Dr. Sinniahpillai the Medical Officer of the Mannar Hospital who went to Jaffna on leave has not yet returned.

Mr. Nagalingam, Signaller of the Mannar Post Office, is under orders to proceed to Colombo, and Mr. Sampanthanater is expected here to relieve him.

The New building for the Post Office—The Mannar Post Office has been removed to the new building near the Kachcheri from the rented house which has hitherto been the habitation of the Post Office.

Channel Works under Giant's Tank—The two Sub-Inspectors of the Mullaitivu District who came here in June last on special duty are now staying at Murunkan—plotting their work under the supervision of Mr. Bradley the Irrigation Engineer, Giant's Tank.

Tiruketheecharam—It is gratifying to many here to understand that Mr. Kailasapilla has undertaken the task of collecting subscriptions for the funds in connection with the re-building of the Temple at Tiruketheecharam. As the rainy season has commenced it is hoped that those who are responsible will get the building which was put up at a great cost some years ago re-thatched.

There is a village called Mahkattidal at a distance of about a mile from Tiruketheecharam and it signifies that the Tamil Kings or the managers of the old Temple lived there in those days. Another village close to Mahkattidal is called Veddaiamurippu and it is also some way connected with the Kings who must have lived in the former place.

It is expected that the Saivites one and all will liberally subscribe and render all help in building a temple in the spot which may eventually result in the discovery of the Site of the ruined Temple.—Cor.

BATTICALOA.

26th September 1903.

Weather—During the last fortnight we have had three or four good showers of rains which has greatly mitigated the heat. The wells have not failed as in previous years. The farmers are now busy ploughing and sowing their fields. The health of the place is very satisfactory.

An Appointment—Mr. CasieChetty has been appointed by the Government as President of Village Tribunal Trincomalee in the place of Mr. V. C. Kanagasabai promoted as the Batticaloa Kachcheri Mudaliyar. He is a son of the late Mr. J. J. CasieChetty who was Police Magistrate of Point Pedro. We congratulate Mr. CasieChetty on this appointment.

Personal—Mr. L. Creasy, the acting Director of Public Works is now in our midst having come on inspection duty. He has inspected, the Kachcheri building, the Hospital, and several other Government buildings. Mr. Creasy will leave this very soon.

—Dr. Moraes, Colonial Surgeon of this Province, who was away on circuit at Trincomalee has returned by the last trip of the "Lady Gordon."

—Mr. A. Sapapathy "Editor of the Hindu

Organ" who came here on a visit to his friends and relations, will leave this for Jaffna to-day by the "Lady Havelock."

On Dit—There is a common talk that our newly appointed Government Agent Mr. Lushington will shortly be transferred and Mr. Price, Government Agent, Badulla, will succeed him.—Cor.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE RANADE'S ANNIVERSARY.

The following is the full text of the speech the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale recently delivered in Bombay.—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.

In January last, my friend Mr. Padhye invited me in the name of the Hindu Union Club to deliver the address at this year's Anniversary of Mr. Ranade's death. When I received his letter I felt at once that it was a call to which it was my duty to respond; but I was then in Calcutta and there was no prospect of my returning to this side before the end of March. I therefore, wrote back to explain how I was situated, offering at the same time to place my humble service at the disposal of the Club should it on any account thought desirable to postpone the day of this gathering. The committee of the Club very courteously accepted my offer and appointed a day convenient to me. And thus it is that you find me this afternoon standing before you to deliver an address, which should really have been delivered something like six months ago.

Ladies and Gentlemen it was easy for me to say 'yes' to the request contained in Mr. Padhye's letter. It was by no means so easy to make up my mind as to what I should say in the course of my address. You all know that Mr. Ranade had great talents and they were joined to a prodigious amount of industry and a singular depth of earnest conviction. And for thirty-five years, this most remarkable man read and thought and wrote and spoke and worked incessantly almost without a day's break or holiday. The material therefore, on which one may base one's address on Mr. Ranade, is bound to bewilder and overwhelm by its very immensity. Indeed it seems to me to be an easier matter to deliver a series of a dozen addresses on the different aspects of Mr. Ranade's life and lifework than to attempt a general discourse such as I am expected to deliver this afternoon. Thus we must speak of Mr. Ranade as a man—one of the saintliest men of our time—one, contact with whom was elevating and holy; or we might speak of him as a patriot, whose love of India overflowed all bounds and whose unwearied exertions for her welfare will always be a bright and shining example to the people of this land; or we might speak of him as a reformer, whose comprehensive gaze ranged over the entire fabric from summit to base and took in at the same time all parts of it, political, social religious, industrial, moral and educational; or we might speak of him as a scholar or as a teacher, or again as a worker, I believe, the greatest worker of our time; or we might take his opinions and teachings and the methods that he favoured in the different fields of our national activity and examine them. We might thus have a dozen different discourses, and yet not exhaust our subject. But a general address touching on all these sides of Mr. Ranade's work and yet avoiding the appearance of mere common-place observations is, in my opinion, a most difficult task. In what I am going to say to you to-day, I do not propose to present any thing like a critical estimate of Mr. Ranade's career or achievement. In the first place, we are not sufficiently removed from his time. And secondly, I stood too near him to be able to possess that aloofness, without which no critical estimate can be usefully attempted. But this very nearness, which disqualifies me, to a certain extent, for forming a critical estimate, gave me exceptional opportunities to become acquainted with his innermost thoughts and hopes, with his ideals and aspirations, and with the main springs of that magnetic influence, which he exercised on all who came in contact with him. And it is of these that I propose to speak here to-day. I will tell you as briefly as I can what it was that struck me most in him during the fourteen years that I was privileged to sit at his feet; what was the faith in him, and what sustained that faith in the midst of great difficulties and disappointments; and finally what message he has left behind for the rising generations of his country so that the harvest for which he had laboured may be reaped and not lost in the fullness of time.

HIS PATRIOTISM.

The first thing that struck any one who came

in contact with Mr. Ranade, as underlying all his marvellous personality, was his pure, fervent, profound patriotism. In all my experience, I have met only one other, so utterly absorbed day and night, in thoughts of his country and of her welfare—and that is Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. To him India's past was a matter of great, of legitimate pride; but even more than the past, his thoughts were with the present and the future and this was at the root of his matchless and astonishing activity in different fields of reform. Mr. Ranade had realised clearly and completely the great possibilities for us, Indians, under British rule and the limitations under which practical work for the country had to be done in the existing state of things. I have heard that when he was at College, his ideas were indeed wider. The late Mr. Javerilal Bhai once told me that in those days Mr. Ranade once wrote an essay disparaging greatly the British Government, as contrasted with Mahratta rule. Sir Alexander Grant, who was then Principal of Elphinstone College, and who had great admiration for Mr. Ranade's talents and a feeling of personal affection for him, sent for him, and, after pointing out to him the error of his views, said to him: "Young man, you should not thus run down a Government which is educating you and doing so much for your people." And to mark his serious displeasure, he suspended Mr. Ranade's scholarship for six months. I may state at once that this remonstrance left no bitter feeling behind for Mr. Ranade throughout his life used to speak of Sir Alexander Grant with deep reverence and admiration. With more reading and thinking came sounder views, and the outlook became broader. And before long, Mr. Ranade came to realize the great mission of his life, and reached that faith, which no injustice, no opposition, no disappointment ever dimmed. His one aspiration through life was that India should be roused from the lethargy of centuries so that she might become a great and living nation, responsive to truth and justice and self-respect responsive to all the claims of our higher nature animated by lofty ideals and undertaking great national tasks, and he came to recognize that the present contact between India and England was a Providential arrangement brought about in order that this aspiration might be realized. His conviction on this point never wavered, whatever happened. Even when he himself was misjudged and misunderstood here he was firm. He often said to those who were about him that though under the present regime, there was less field for personal ambition and less scope for the display of individual talent, there were greater possibilities for the mass of our people, and a great future lay before us, if only we roused ourselves to a true sense of our position and did not let slip our opportunities.

And it was this belief, ardent and passionate, which inspired all Mr. Ranade's activity in the field of reform. It was not merely love of truth, or impatience of evil that made a reformer of Mr. Ranade—these of course were there but Mr. Ranade was by nature far too gentle and forbearing to cause pain to others by an aggressive attitude towards their religious beliefs or social practices if that pain could by any means be avoided. There have been reformers—and great reformers—in the history of the world and of India too who have preached reform, and braved persecution for the sake of truth and of conscience because they heard a Higher voice urging them to proclaim that truth at all hazards. I think such men stand on a pedestal all their own—the highest on which man can stand. Mr. Ranade's platform was not this—he preached reform, not merely because his conscience urged him to do so, but also because his intellect was satisfied that without reform there was no hope for us as a nation. Men who preach truth for its own sake live really for all humanity, though their words are addressed to the people of a particular time and place. Mr. Ranade was content to live and work for his country only, and though he was a careful student of the history and institutions of other people, he studied them mainly to derive lessons from them for the guidance of his own countrymen. I think this essential difference between Mr. Ranade and other great reformers has to be clearly grasped in order to understand the true character of his work and teachings. Thus Raja Ram Mohan Roy took up his stand against idolatry, because to his mind the worship of idols was wrong in itself, was against truth and as such called for his denunciation. Mr. Ranade too spoke against idolatry, but it was mainly because it gave rise to low and grovelling superstitions, which impeded the progress of the nation towards a

higher stage of moral and religious life. I want you to note this point, because it explains much in Mr. Ranade's conduct, which sometimes puzzled his friends. Some of you will remember that a few years ago, several members of the *Prarthana Samaj* were displeased with Mr. Ranade, because he went to the Thakurdwar temple to deliver discourse on the lives of Saints Tukaram, Ramdas and Eknath. What he said on those discourses was, of course, in entire accord with the teachings of the Samaj but, the very fact that he, a prominent member of the Samaj should have gone to a place of idolatrous worship for addressing people, gave offence to some. I don't, of course, mean that these gentlemen were wrong in feeling as they did on the occasion. I should probably have felt the same in their place. But Mr. Ranade thought that the discourses were everything—the place where they were delivered was nothing. He wanted his ideas to reach his countrymen and he had no objection to going wherever they were assembled, provided he got an opportunity to speak to them.

—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 Muttukumaru 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. Casipillai & 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. 1415

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Chetamparam widow of Chankarappillai Mootatampy of Pattaiveny

Deceased.
Mootatampy Chellamuttoo of Pattaiveny
Petitioner.

Vs

Mootatampy Chinnappoo of Pattaiveny

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Mootatampy Chellamuttoo of Pattaiveny praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Chetamparam widow of Chankarappillai Mootatampy of Pattaiveny coming on for disposal before W. R. B. Sanders Esquire, District Judge, on the 21st day of September 1903 in the presence of Mr. T. C. Chankarappillai, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 16th day of September 1903 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is an heir 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 Respondent or any other person shall on or, before the 2nd day of November 1903 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 21st day of September 1903

Signed W. R. B. SANDERS

District Judge.