

Hindu Organ

(THE CHEAPEST WEEKLY IN GEYLON)

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NO. 28

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NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 1441
Class 4.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Abubakkar Nainappillai Marakair Mohamadu Lebbai Marakair of Vannarponnai

Deceased.

Meerasaibo Abubakkar Nainappillai Marakair of Vannarponnai

Petitioner

Vs

1. Meerasaibo Sagal Hameethu of Vannarponnai West
2. Meerasaibo Segu Abdulcader of Vannarponnai West

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Meerasaibo Abubakkar Nainappillai Marakair praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Abubakkar Nainappillai Marakair Mohamadu Lebbai coming on for disposal before W. R. B. Sanders Esquire District Judge, on the 14th day of December 1903 in the presence of Messrs. Casipillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 14th day of December 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 18th day of January 1904 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 14th day of December 1903.

Sigd. W. R. B. SANDERS

District Judge

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 1442
Class II.

In the matter of the estate of the late Julia Annamma wife of Cathirittamby Joseph Muttukkumaru of Jaffna

Deceased.

Cathirittamby Joseph Muttukkumaru of Jaffna

Petitioner

Vs

Susan Nevins of Jaffna Town

Respondent

This matter of the Petition of Cathirittamby Joseph Muttukkumaru of Jaffna Town praying for letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Julia Annamma wife of Cathirittamby Joseph Muttukkumaru coming on for disposal before W. R. B. Sanders Esq. District Judge, on the 16th day of December 1903, in the presence of Messrs. Casipillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 15th day of December 1903 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 Respondent or any other person shall on or, before the 19th day of January 1904 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 16th day of December 1903

Signd. W. R. B. SANDERS

District Judge.

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OUR PAPER.

Owing to "Pongal" holidays the next issue of our paper will be on the 20th inst.



THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1904.

THE MADRAS INDUSTRIAL AND ARTS EXHIBITION, 1903.

Elsewhere we publish the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaran Nair, on the occasion of opening this Exhibition which took place on the 26th Ultimo. It would be seen that it was the first Exhibition in Madras which was 'originated, organized and carried out by the people themselves, without external guidance', and that it was held under the auspices of the Nineteenth Indian National Congress which recently met in Madras. It is very pleasing to find that the Congress has not only laboured successfully for the last 18 years for the amelioration of the political condition of the Indians but is now striving to revive the decaying industries and arts of India. We feel sure that this body will achieve greater success in this new venture and will be the means of making India what it once was—the country noted for its industries and arts—thereby increasing her wealth and prosperity and alleviating the horrors of famines which periodically devastate that country.

Although the Government of Madras sympathised with the movement and voted a certain amount for the purpose, yet the

whole work was carried out by a Committee consisting entirely of Indian gentlemen. This speaks volumes for the public spirit, energy and organizing capacity possessed by our fellow subjects in the neighbouring Continent. The business was a huge one and it required the greatest skill and forethought and organizing powers to bring it to a successful conclusion. The success of this Exhibition and the orderly and loyal manner in which the annual sessions of the Congress have been held are proofs that the Indians are worthy of greater political privileges than they now enjoy being conferred on them. The Government of India, therefore, find it difficult to refuse the persistent requests made to them by the people for reforms.

It would be long before the Ceylonese would be able to organize and carry out Exhibitions of this kind without the guidance of the authorities and Europeans. Industrial Exhibitions have been held in different parts of Ceylon, but invariably they have been under official auspices. In Ceylon there is not among the leaders of the people that public spirit and self sacrifice, that are required for the success of public movements; and until we imitate the example of our brethren in India we would be incapable of achieving anything that would benefit the country at large.

In Jaffna we had an agri-horticultural Show in 1902 in connection with His Majesty's Coronation. As it was the first undertaking of its kind here, it was not complete and was not representative of all industrial and agricultural products of the District. It was hoped at that time that the Show of 1902 would be followed in Jaffna by Exhibitions, better organized and more complete than exhibited then. But nothing has been done to hold a Show in 1903, nor there seems to be any move to hold one in 1904. We earnestly hope that the Jaffna Agricultural Association which was started under very influential auspices and which has not held any meeting for some time past, will organize and carry out an Exhibition and justify its existence.

THE DEATH OF THE RAJAH OF RAMNAD.

This day was cremated the last remains of Rajah M. Baskara Sami Sethupathi, Rajah of Ramnad. The scene at the family crematorium was impressive and showed in what degree of attachment he was held by his friends and numerous retinue whom he had been treating with unusual attachment and brotherly tenderness. The body was carried in a palanquin, with the usual native music and with a few simple ceremonies, cremated at noon. The Rajah had received a thorough education in English, Tamil, and Sanskrit when he assumed charge of the Zemindary about 15 years ago. From this time his life was devoted to deep devotion, the promotion of education and general prosperity, and to unbounded lavish almsgiving and liberality. A great linguist and deep thinker his public lectures on religious subjects showed great knowledge and were very impressive. His munificence was not limited to his own religion, a Church at Ramnad and gifts to Mission Hospitals and Schools testifying to his wide religious views. Swami Vivekananda's great achievements in America owed in no small degree to his liberality. His enthusiasm and love in the Swami's cause was unbounded. It is said that the very Messenger who took him the telegram that the Swami had left Jaffna for Paumben was reverentially saluted and rewarded with a large sum. Several Jaffna pundits and poets, were rewarded by him,

and it is to be regretted that the objects of the Hindu College were not submitted to him as he would have largely helped it. Among the Jaffnese he had a high regard for Mr. S. Nagalingam Pillai, Paumben Agent of the Ceylon Steam Ship Co. Ltd., whom he consulted in several matters and chose to read the welcome address to Swami Vivekananda when he landed here. He leaves behind two sons and several daughters. The estate is likely to be taken up under the court of wards management. Com. Paumben, 22th December 1903.

LOCAL & GENERAL

The Weather—The rains have now ceased for the last two or three days, after the whole country was flooded and the people put to great inconvenience and hardships. There is not a road in the Peninsula which has not been cut by the people themselves to let out the surplus water in their compounds. Even the railway line at Chiviaternu was cut by some of the villagers, who we understand, after doing so, set up a signal at the spot to prevent any accident to the train. Otherwise the consequences would have been serious.

The Vannarponnai Post Office—This Post Office was removed on the 1st Instant to the new house built for the purpose by Dr. Sivapragasam. The business here has increased to such an extent that it can now compare favourably with any Post Office in this District except the Jaffna Post Office and perhaps the Point Pedro Office. It will not be long, we hope, before Vannarponnai is made a Telegraph Office also.

Tobacco Cultivation—The recent heavy rains and floods have greatly interfered with the cultivation and planting of tobacco. The nurseries also have been washed. In previous years nearly half the planting would have been over by this time, but this year the cultivators are just now commencing to plant.

A New Road—A new road will be opened from Pallai fourth mile post to Champianpattu a distance of about three miles. Mr. Vaitilingam Sathasivam of Vannarponnai has taken on contract the construction of this road.

Accident to the B. I. Steamer "Amra"—The B. I. Steamer "Amra" running between Colombo Paumben and Ammapatam met with an accident in the Paumben channel by running aground on a sand bank but was successfully got off under her own steam. She sustained no damage.

Mr. Burrows—Mr. S. M. Burrows, the Government Agent, Kurunegalla, is going home on six months' leave. He will leave Colombo on the 14th Instant. During his absence Mr. Samuel Haughton will act for him.

Our Late Puisne Justice—Our late Puisne Justice Sir Archibald Lawrie will be visiting Ceylon early next month.

The Chief Justice going on Leave—Our Chief Justice Sir C. P. Layard will be leaving Ceylon on six months' leave in April next. The Hon. F. C. Moncrieff, the Senior Puisne Justice will act for him and Mr. Joseph Grenier will in all probability go again to the Supreme Court.

The Principal Collector of Customs—The Principal Collector of Customs Mr. Jackson is expected to return to the Island this month.

A dreadful catastrophe at Chicago—A theatre at Chicago where more than a thousand people assembled to witness a performance that was going on there was burnt down on the 30th of last month. Nearly 564 people died and 157 injured. Many of the victims were young women and children.

COLOMBO.

Sir Arthur Blake—H. E. the Governor is truly bound to be the people's Governor and is not one that will ever tread into forbidden and unsafe grounds as did H. E.'s immediate predecessor. H. E.'s ways of ordinary life are very peculiar. H. E. often goes out on foot as any ordinary person, and unaccompanied by attendants, sometimes travels in second class railway carriages, and sometimes drives in rickshaws into villages. One is very much tempted to think from these that the golden age of the best Tamil Kings of old is come back.

Caste riots in the North—Your editorial on this subject in your last issue is indeed very much appreciated by the majority of the people over here, whether Singalese or Tamils, Buddhists or Hindus. The Report of Mr. Levers as given in it, reminds one of the dazzling accounts which the Christian Missionaries often used to send to the home Societies of the work

they do amongst the 'heathens' out here. The 'rural Jaffnese' began his adventurous travels perhaps long before Mr. Ievers was born, and he has trodden many a land which Mr. Ievers has not hitherto, and hence he has earned the proud title of "the energetic scot of the East," from the best of noble lords at home. Mr. Ievers seems to think that he has with the advice of Sir West Ridgeway broken down the fabric of caste system in the N. Province; and here are the fruits of his labour—the several riots in the north. Caste system, is not a devise to deceive and oppress mankind, as it is often erroneously pictured by its detractors. For, is it not a fact that when a low caste man rises up by legitimate means, he has been always given promotion by unanimous sanction of the higher caste people from time immemorial in the eastern countries? But whatever it may be, it goes without saying that if one should like to bring about a reformation in any department of life, he should, if he wishes success combine it with prescription and long patience. It is indeed almost impossible for the eastern people who have been observing the caste system for hundreds of centuries, to give up their ways suddenly. The path of progress must be rational, calm, and quiet.

A Tamil J. P.—We regret that we did not at an earlier date refer to the great honour that was conferred by the Government upon that bold and energetic 'scot of the East' of the little village of Matale—we mean Mr. Daniel Joseph. This gentleman is a respectable Tamil of Jaffna, but unfortunately by an evil Karma happens to be a non-Hindu. But none the less he is a great patriot unlike many who take leave of patriotism the moment they embrace Christianity. He has been always safeguarding the interests of his countrymen, often against great odds and ends. The short heroic speech of his in the Planters' Association of Matale in reply to the malicious attack of a planter upon the indisputable honor of the then Acting Hindu Attorney-General—Mr. P. Ramanathan, is quite fresh in the memory of every one. With great pleasure we congratulate the gentleman upon the honor which he so really deserves.

The inauguration of the V.S. Library—The inauguration meeting came on, on the 19th instant at the theatre hall Price Park. As said briefly in our last telegraphic communication, the meeting proved a thorough success. This news took many by surprise. Still greater was the surprise when they heard that the meeting was attended by a large number of Buddhists, Christian and Muhammedans, apart from Hindus. Still greater indeed was the rejoice when they heard that Mr. Hector Jayawardena of the Metropolitan Bar was one of the speakers on the occasion. Mr. Jayawardena is one of those very few Ceylonese who have understood the English civilization in its true light, and adopted the essence of it. Hence he is liked by all the different religions, but the Hindus can properly claim him as a good Vedantist.

The Neervaly riot—The first public act of H. E. the Governor begins with the pardoning of the eleven men who were sent to prison about an year ago in connection with the Neervaly riot which was ushered then into so much prominence by some people. And hence it is a matter of general rejoice to hear that H. E. the Governor has pardoned them.

"You are a scoundrel"—Mr. Haris-chandra who is wellknown to our readers, travelled the other day to Anuradhapura by the central road coach, and got down at his destination. Meanwhile Rev. Major Matheson who will be remembered by the students of the Trinity College Kandy of about four or five years ago, stepped forward and said to Mr. Haris-chandra, "You are a scoundrel", and this benediction was pronounced thrice. The latter demanded reason for the statement, and was told by the former that he was the real cause of the recent riot at Anuradhapura. The Buddhist Missionary with admirable equanimity drove directly to the Police Court and lodged a complaint against the Christian Padree. The Padree apologised but the apology Mr. Haris-chandra would not accept unless it was accompanied by a compensation of Rs. 250 to be given to the J. N. Hospital at Anuradhapura. The Padree was not willing to do so, and the case was tried and the Padree was fined Rs. 5.—Cor.

PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE.

Jaffna Dec. 21st, 1903 at 2. P. M.

Present

The Chairman
The Provl. Engineer N. P.
T. M. Tampoe Esqr.
C. Strantenbergh Esqr. and
The Secretary

Proceedings and Resolutions.

- I. Read and approved proceedings of last meeting.
- II. Laid on the Table papers regarding the Interpretship of the P. R. O. Jaffna.
Resolved.
(1) That the office of Interpreter be abolished.
(2) That the Salaries of the clerks be increased as follows:
Head Clerk from Rs. 792 to Rs. 840.
2nd Clerk ——— 400 to 500.
3rd Clerk ——— 330 to 400.
Clerk to Supt. M. Wks. 275 to 276.
- III. Resolved that the Salaries of the resthouse keepers be increased as follows:
R. H. K. Mannar
from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12-50 (to be increased if ne

			cessary later to Rs. 15)
Punakary	10 to	12-50	do
Pallavara-yankudo	10 to	12-50	
Chavagacheri	10 to	12-50	
Kaits	10 to	12-50	
Pallai	10 to	12-50	
R. H. Cooley			
E'Pass	5 to	7-50	

IV. Laid on the table papers re election of Members of the D. R. C. Jaffna for 1904, 1905 and 1906 namely Messrs. C. Strantenbergh, and A. Sapatpathy to represent the Burgher and Tamil communities respectively.

Resolved that Mr. A. E. Geddes be asked if he is willing to be appointed as a Member of the D. R. C. Jaffna to represent the European community and that if he is willing he be so appointed.

V. Resolved that Mr. Sinniyah the Kachcheri Shroff be appointed to audit the annual accounts for 1903.

VI. Read Inspection report of work connected with Road Ordinance collections.

Resolved that the suggestions made therein be adopted.

VII. Resolved that the Supt. Minor Works be asked to tender security for his office and to submit his diary every month to the Chairman from January 1904.

T. B. RUSSELL
Secretary P. R. C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TAMIL AND THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

To
The Editor of the Hindu Organ
Jaffna.

Sir,

It is not perhaps known beyond a limited circle of interested persons that there is at present a movement to get classical Tamil included among the subjects prescribed by the University of London for its Degree Examinations. Mr. S. G. Lee, B. A., the popular Principal of the City College, Colombo, who is at present in London, has interviewed with success the Registrar of the University on the subject, and it is now understood that a commission from the University will arrive here in January 1904 to study the question on the spot before giving their final approval. As this is a matter which concerns the Tamil speaking community of Ceylon, it is hoped that all the leading Tamil gentlemen, in the Island will interest themselves in bringing the movement to a successful issue by affording the commission every facility for forming a correct idea as to the classical character of the Shen-Tamil in which all the old literature in Tamil is composed.

I am, Sir
Yours truly
A Tamil.

Colombo
30th December 1903.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN INDIA.

SIR HENRY COTTON, K. C. S. I., retired Chief Commissioner of Assam spoke recently as follows at a meeting held in London:—

Sir Henry Cotton, K. O. S. I., said there was one point connected with Indian administration to which he desired to draw their attention, and it was a subject which was arousing great excitement and ill-feeling between the races which inhabited India. It was the question of the administration of justice as between Englishmen and the natives, and lately several cases had transpired which had pushed this question very prominently to the front. The newspapers of India were now ringing on the one side with denunciations of the policy with which they associated the Viceroy, while on the other side the native Press were responding with equal vehemence, and were denouncing the tyrannous harshness with which they deemed their countrymen were treated by Englishmen. He regretted to say it was a very common thing in India for Englishmen to raise their hands against the Natives of the country, and he feared they could hardly look forward to the time when they would altogether abstain from such unnecessary violence. In a conversation he once had with one of the most experienced of Indian administrators—a man no doubt of warm temper, but still one holding a very high position in the country—he ventured to remonstrate with him with regard to his treatment of one of his servants, saying he regretted that he should have so far forgotten himself as to raise his hand against his servant. The reply was, "Oh! that is nothing; we all do it; it does no harm to give a

little useful chastisement." When he rejoined that he had never raised his hands against a Native, the official looked at him with astonishment and exclaimed: "Is that possible? You are the only Englishman amongst us who can say that." Whether that was true or not he regretted to have to admit that the custom was a universal one among Englishmen in India, and it sometimes had very disastrous consequences, for not frequently death resulted from a blow which was never intended to produce a fatal result. Occasionally inoffensive natives were shot at with gun or pistol, and he had known a harmless servant while sitting at his master's door watching his interests to be stabbed to death. ("Shame.") When Englishmen were put upon their trial for these crimes what was the general result? In the great majority of cases it could only be described as a judicial scandal, and it was a fact that during the last 50 years only two Englishmen had expiated the crime of murder on the scaffold in India, and in each case the welkin was made to ring with appeals for mercy for the condemned, subscriptions poured in, memorials were addressed to the Viceroy, and Calcutta society was simply convulsed through those two cases. Still, justice was done in those cases, and the murderers were executed. He was not particularly anxious that anyone should find his way to the gallows, but he was bound to say that there were innumerable cases in which men charged with most brutal murders for which no other punishment than hanging was suitable had escaped through the failure to administer justice fairly and fully. Why was that? In the first place, these offenders were tried by a jury of their own countrymen. It was, of course, a very sound principle in law that a man should be tried by his peers and equals, but it was hardly necessary for him to point out that in a country like India where Englishmen were widely scattered, and where one of them, say a tea planter, was charged with causing the death of an unfortunate coolie, and was arraigned before other ten planters in the same position as himself, it was natural and even inevitable that the jury should be biased and should find the accused guilty of the smallest cognisable offence under the law—viz., simple hurt—for which a fine of a few rupees was only imposed. Decisions of that kind did not commend themselves to the judgment of the Natives of India, and in consequence a strong and bitter feeling was aroused by such cases. Suppose that the Government interfered and took up the prosecution, the result might be the infliction of a term of imprisonment instead of the imposition of a fine, but immediately that happened a storm of protest was raised; the greatest anger and indignation were given vent to at every European breakfast table and tea table, and no stone was left unturned to get the sentence either cancelled or modified. That was one of the chief difficulties under which the Indian administration laboured. No responsible Governor was anxious to face the wrath and anger of his own countrymen, however keen he might be to administer justice as between man and man. It required, in fact, more than ordinary courage for the heads of the Government to preserve an even tone and temper in dealing with these cases. Lord Curzon was undoubtedly animated by a high sense of justice, and he had used his best efforts to see that justice was done in these cases. He had instructed his officials to watch them carefully, and to report on them to the Government, but he regretted to say that as a result of the recent agitation his lordship had stated that he had at no time, whether publicly or privately, officially or semi-officially, issued any instructions which would affect the administration of justice as between Englishmen and Natives. In other words, he had withdrawn from the field, and had given rise to the impression that his previous action had been misunderstood. That was very much to be regretted. But Lord Curzon had not thereby saved himself from attack. One of the most influential weekly papers in Calcutta had made a most extraordinarily virulent onslaught upon him for his bias in favour of the Natives, had taxed him with abandoning his countrymen, and had warned him that such conduct must lead to his failure being a Viceroy. Some persons had gone so ridiculously far as to suggest that in order to maintain the prestige of Englishmen in India an Englishman, no matter what his offence, should not be sentenced to imprisonment, but that some other form of punishment out of the country should be devised for him. He regretted that the echoes of this agitation had not reached the ears of the British public. None of the English papers—with the exception of the "Manchester Guardian"—devoted much space to Indian matters. But the question was, what remedy was applicable to the present state of things? Now it

was practically impossible to secure that justice should be fairly administered in these cases. He was not himself prepared with a satisfactory solution, but he would suggest the desirability of constituting a special Court to try cases in which Englishmen were charged with committing serious assaults on natives. That might get rid of some of the dangers and difficulties which now existed. What was most necessary was that magistrates and justices should maintain an attitude of strict fairness and impartiality, and it was not very easy to do that in India, for they were in isolated positions, and possibly in many cases their only companions were the very men they were called upon to try. In spite of that, however, he was glad to be able to say that in many cases their conduct was irreproachable, and such as to deserve the highest commendation of the people of England. (Cheers.) —India.

THE MADRAS INDUSTRIAL AND ARTS EXHIBITION, 1903.

The proceedings following the arrival of H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore were characterized by an interesting speech by the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaran Nair, who, in requesting H. H. the Maharajah to open the Exhibition, said:—

Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—As the President of the Industrial Exhibition Committee, it is my great privilege on this interesting, and important, occasion to request your Highness the Maharajah of Mysore to graciously open the Exhibition. To all of us it is a source of gratification and pride to associate your Highness' name with the great movement, so full of encouraging possibilities for the future advancement of this country. Your Highness comes amidst us for the first time after your installation as the Sovereign of Mysore, and you come to manifest your kindly sympathy with the hopes and aspirations, of the people of India in the direction of India's prosperity and well-being. We are grateful to you, Sir, for your ready condescension in doing this honour to us and in encouraging, and helping, us with your sympathy and your presence on this occasion. (Cheers.) We will remember, and succeeding generations will remember, your name, with gratitude and affection, for your support in a matter so intimately connected with India's national prosperity.

LORD AMPHILL'S SYMPATHY WITH THE MOVEMENT.

Sir, the occasion is one of peculiar interest. We had in Madras Exhibitions of raw products, arts, and manufactures in 1855 and 1857 and other exhibitions mainly agricultural, all of them more or less under European supervision and management. But, sir, this is the first Industrial exhibition in this Presidency which has been originated, organised, and carried out, by the people themselves, without external guidance, and we trust that any shortcomings due to our inexperience may be overlooked. The idea first originated with the Congress Committee. The movement in Madras received the hearty support of the officials. His Excellency Lord Ampthill, when the matter was brought to his notice, signified his warm approbation and his willingness to render every help he legitimately could. (At this stage three cheers were called for Lord Ampthill and this was heartily responded to.) He not only subscribed to our funds, and instructed the officers under his authority to afford us every assistance, but has also endeavoured during his tours to excite interest in the movement among the people by exhortation, advice, and appeals to their patriotism. We have received every encouragement, and help, at his hands. To him our grateful thanks are due. Our invitations to the various leading men in the Presidency were cordially received. Committees were formed in all districts, grants were voted by local bodies for the collection and delivery of Exhibits to the Exhibition in Madras. We thank them also for their valuable assistance.

The assistance rendered by the Native States can scarcely be over-estimated. We sincerely thank them.

HELP FROM OUR RULERS.

The Committee have widely distributed leaflets explaining the advantages accruing from the Exhibition. Those who have organised this Exhibition are well aware of what is being done by our rulers for the benefit of the Indian trade. The Government have availed themselves of important Exhibitions to advertise Indian goods, and these always attracted attention. At the Melbourne, Paris, and London Exhibitions, India occupied a prominent place. The Calcutta Exhibition of 1884 was mainly to advertise Indian goods; and from the time the Imperial Institute was established in London there were sustained efforts to promote trade in India's commercial products. Sample collections of the spe-

cimens of products and manufactures are made and maintained both in London and Calcutta. Inquiries and investigations regarding the chemical properties, the economic uses and the commercial value of such products are made, and all available information is obtained from scientific and commercial experts, and such information is published in this country. For all this, it is very doubtful whether this country has derived those benefits that might reasonably have been expected; on the other hand, these exhibitions have enabled foreign merchants to ascertain the needs of the country.

DUTY OF EDUCATED INDIANS.

They have disclosed the nature of the goods in demand, and the quality of the supply and the result has been the partial, or entire, destruction of the indigenous industries by the inundation of cheaper goods from the factories of Europe. The Indian commercial classes did not grasp the situation. They clung to their own old ways and they had no initiative. It is very doubtful whether they even tried to ascertain how they could keep pace with their foreign rivals. It may be that a certain class of producers, and labourers, have benefited, but this cannot compensate for the displacement of labour and the drain of wealth due to the importation of foreign goods. The result has been the decline of Indian arts and manufactures, and there has certainly been no such industrial development as we were entitled to expect. We recognise that such a result is due in great part to ourselves. Those who have received an English education, imbued with western ideas, capable of following European guidance and example in commercial methods, have not devoted sufficient attention to the subject. They alone have access to that scientific knowledge which has enabled the western nations through the co-operation of labour and capital to check the growth of our industries. The annual session of the Congress brings together representatives of the educated classes from all parts of India, and one purpose of holding this Exhibition is to evoke their interest, and induce them to take such action as lies in their power to further industrial progress. They could realise the condition, and progress, of local industries under Indian management and suggest, with the help of European experts, lines of future progress. We thus hope by means of this and similar Exhibitions to enlist the sympathy, ensure the support of the educated classes of the country and thus to secure the active co-operation of all classes, European and Indian alike, interested in industrial progress. The manufactures in our midst, of both classes, may then be hoped to be able to hold their own in friendly rivalry with the outsider. How far our hopes and expectations will be realised it is impossible to say. It is, however, our earnest hope that this movement, of which the Exhibition is only a small beginning, may lead to great industrial progress, find employment for thousands of people, reduce the pressure on the land and alleviate, if not prevent, the horrors of famine. (Loud Cheers.) —Madras Times.

THE 19TH NATIONAL CONGRESS.

OPENING DAY.

The Indian National Congress, which in 1885 opened at Bombay with about 75 delegates, has continued its existence, and almost attained its majority. The 19th Session commenced yesterday, with Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose as its President, in the Cathedral Gardens at the southern end of Mount Road.

THE ARRANGEMENTS.

The arrangements have been proceeding a pace for some months, and, thanks to the Committee in charge, everything forebodes a successful session.

THE PANDAL.

The pandal is a huge structure, which is calculated to accommodate about five thousand persons. Its cost amounted to nearly Rs. 5,000. At the main entrance to the gardens a most gorgeous archway is erected, and from this point the whole roadway leading up to the pandal was a scene of considerable activity. There were several booths and stalls.

THE DELEGATES.

There is a large number of delegates from all parts of India. Those from Bengal and the United Provinces have been accommodated in the main building, while those from the districts of this Presidency occupy temporary sheds in the compound. Such of the delegates from Bengal and the United Provinces as live in European style are accommodated in the Elphinstone Hotel. Delegates from Bombay and Poona are lodged in "Tank Square," Mylapore. Some of the Parsee delegates, including the Hon'ble Mr. P. Mehta, are accommodated at "Norton Lodge," in the Luz.

Up to 12 noon yesterday 373 delegates in all including 288 from Madras had arrived. The number includes 61 from Bombay, 8 from the Central Province, 37 from Bengal and 9 from the United Provinces.

CONVEYANCES AND VOLUNTEERS.

A large number of conveyance had been engaged for the delegates, and the Congress days will be gala days for cabmen and jukawallahs who, unmindful and in fearless infringement of the Hackney Carriage Act Rules, hold out for their own fares and get them, too.

About 150 Volunteers, all of good education, had been enrolled to do escort duty and to attend to the comfort of the delegates and to the minor details attending such a large movement. These looking smart, like a corps of irregulars, wearing sashes and captained by Mr. V. C. Seshachariyar, a Vakil of the local High Court, did their duty willingly and cheerfully.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The sanitary arrangements which are in charge of two Sanitary Inspectors are perfect. Two Hospital Assistants including one specially deputed by the Mysore Government in connection with the Industrial Exhibition have been told off for the inspection of plague passports.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose, the President-elect of the Congress, was expected to arrive yesterday (Sunday) by the mail train from Calcutta at 4-45 p. m. In response to public notices in print a large number of people gathered on the platform. The train, unfortunately, was late, and did not arrive till 6 p. m., to the great anxiety and excitement of the crowd, which in the meantime had become much larger. On alighting from the train he was met by the Chairman and the members of the Reception Committee, and was conducted to a carriage amidst lusty cheers from the large concourse of people. The President was then conducted in procession, headed by a native band and followed by a number of Volunteer ushers of the Congress. The inhabited localities of the route, along which the procession passed, and some parts of Mount Road were illuminated and decorated; here and there were archways erected, bearing the inscriptions "Welcome," "Welcome True Patriot of India," "Long Live Lal Mohan Ghose," &c. The demonstration was at its zenith in Thumboo Chetty Street, a thickly-populated part of Madras, and thousands of people of all castes and both sexes lined the routes, filled the windows and balconies, and crowded the house tops, welcoming the President amidst deafening cheers.

On the way the members of the Vivekananda Vardham Sabha, a Society of young amateur dramatists, whose object is the enlightenment of Society in Madras, accorded the President a hearty welcome on this memorable occasion. Madras, he said, felt highly exalted by the honour which they had shown to her citizens by accepting the office of President of the Indian National Congress this year. This session would be memorable for more reasons than one, and it was their fervent prayer that he might be pleased to use all his energies to give the Congress a definite constitution and a workable programme for the days to come. If they had not had the opportunities which England in his youthful days enjoyed of voting him to Parliament, they hoped they might at least have the satisfaction of seeing him give them the most solemn advice which could possibly emanate from the lips of so revered a statesman and so forensic an orator as he had been all the days of his life; and if there was not a Gladstone or a Bright or a Rosebery in India to appreciate his talents, he would at least have the glory of having done to his country and to his countrymen the good that lay closest to his heart.

The President briefly thanked the members for their address.

Further down the Trustees of the Kallyammen Temple met the President and garlanded him.

En route to Madras the President was received at Ponneri by a deputation of the Chingleput District Association and presented with an address.

The President eventually reached his destination at a late hour in the night.

THE REGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

As the morning broke to-day, every educated Indian arose with Congress in his head, and the Cathedral gardens as his goal. From an early hour large crowds of people were seen wending their way to the Congress pavilion from all the suburbs of the town, and long before 11 the pandal was filled to its fullest capacity, and clamour was great to secure the best available seat within the best hearing distance of the platform.

The President, on arrival at the platform, was conducted to his seat amidst loud cheers, and there were beside him on the platform, Mr. Sri Narayana Tampi, son of H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore, Dewan Peishkar K. P. Sankara Menon, Mr. Sankara Subbier, C. I. E., retired Dewan of Travancore, the Raja of vengatagiri, Mr. R. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. E. Norton, the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. R. N. Madhokar, Mr. Ghosal, Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. V. R. Nattu, Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerji, Mr. Gangaprasad Varma, Dr. Mullick, besides the Reception Committee and a large number of the elite of the city.

SAD REFERENCES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur before presenting his address said that it was his painful duty to announce the deaths of Lord Stanley of Alderly and the Rajah of Ramnad which mournful events happened last night. The gentlemen had been closely connected with the Congress movement.

—Madras Times.