

Hindu Organ

(THE CHEAPEST WEEKLY IN CEYLON)

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

VOL XV.

JAFFNA: WEDNESDAY JUNE 8TH 1904

NO. 47

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(See Hindu Organ of March. 23. 1904)

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HINDU ORGAN

JAFFNA.

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I do hereby give notice that the Power of attorney granted by me to D. C. Mclelland of Vannarponne in his favour on or about the 10th of December 1902 is cancelled from this 23rd of May 1904.

G. W. M. McLELLAND.

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1904.

CEYLON CUSTOMS.

During the year 1903 Mr. H. L. Crawford acted as Principal Collector, in the absence of Mr. W. H. Jackson on leave. But the Memorandum on Customs and Shipping for the year has been written by the latter. The returns for the year 1903 show an increase in the trade of the Colony. The estimated value of imports, including specie to the value of Rs 15,370,263-25, amounted to Rs 117,648,115-50, and the estimated value of exports, including specie to the value of Rs 6,536,612, amounted to Rs 120,057,575, showing a balance in favour of exports of Rs 2,409,459-50, or, if specie be omitted, a balance also in favour of exports of Rs 11,243,110-75. Imports show an increase, specie being omitted, as compared with 1902, of Rs 4,394,588-75. The value of exports, omitting specie and value of coal, exceeded the value in 1902 by Rs 3,993,333.

The following tables shows the annual value of the Trade of the Colony for the last five years:—

	Imports.			Exports.	
	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
1899	101,542,220	71	...	111,405,649	99
1900	114,544,256	41	...	106,006,460	55
1901	104,050,036	12	...	100,182,170	0
1902	97,883,263	50	...	110,731,670	0
1903	102,277,852	25	...	118,520,963	0

The following statement shows the value of imports and specie imported into each Province during 1903:—

	Value of Imports.				
	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Western Province	92,409,150	36			
Northern Province	3,770,970	65			
Southern Province	5,009,208	8			
Eastern Province	1,088,523	16			

Value of Specie.				
Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Western Province	—		15,870,263	25

Total Value of Imports for 1903, including Specie ... 117,648,115 50

The revenue derived from Customs Dues shows an increase in 1903, as compared with 1902, of Rs 412,887-32. The follow-

ing table shows the income from this source for the twelve years beginning with 1892:—

	Rs.	c.
1892	4,663,562	47
1893	4,498,912	10
1894	4,931,967	42
1895	5,770,241	2
1896	5,550,971	65
1897	6,278,787	49
1898	6,714,625	82
1899	7,101,851	73
1900	7,620,492	29
1901	7,446,807	26
1902	7,630,175	62
1903	8,043,062	94

The increase in 1903 is mainly due to large imports of grain, spirits, and cordials, sugar, and other goods. Up to 1893 the Customs revenue included recoveries under the head of "Port Dues," which are now shown under a distinct head. The harbour dues collected in Colombo in 1903 amounted to Rs 1,148,190, and in all the other ports of the Island to Rs 42,860-56.

The following table shows the revenue derived from Customs Dues in each of the Maritime Provinces of the Island:—

Western Province.		Rs.	c.
Colombo	...	7,192,373	65
Beruwala	...	60,560	44
Negombo	...	237	27
Kalpitiya	...	2,190	59
		7,255,361	95
Northern Province.			
Jaffna	...	18,065	84
Point Pedro	...	37,159	65
Valuvedditturai	...	11,336	25
Kankesanturai	...	29,586	86
Mannar	...	34	13
Pesalai	...	1,028	92
Vankalai	...	15	0
Kayts	...	205,778	97
Mullaitivu	...	13	44
Pukulam	...	1,253	22
		304,272	28
Southern Province.			
Galle	...	402,774	13
Hambantota	...	24	72
		402,798	85
Eastern Province.			
Batticaloa	...	46,532	92
Trincomalee	...	34,096	94
		80,629	86
Total	...	8,043,062	94

It is worthy of remark that of all the ports in the Northern Province Kayts was the busiest contributing Rs 205,778-97 out of a total of Rs. 304,272-28 which was the revenue of all the ten ports here. The importance of Kayts was enhanced, not only by the fact of its being a secure harbour throughout the year but also on account of the quarantine regulations which require all vessels from India to go first to Kayts to complete the period of quarantine. This induced the merchants to land their goods and pay duty more largely at Kayts, rather than undergoing additional expenses in taking them again to other ports. When the promised relaxation or removal of the existing quarantine regulations take place there can be no doubt that Kankesanturai will resume its former importance as to the amount of revenue collected in that port, and this will also materially increase the traffic of the Kankesanturai-Jaffna section of the Railway.

(to be continued.)

THE ARRACK RENT OF THE MULLAITIVU DISTRICT.

It was announced in the Colombo papers sometime back that the sale of the arrack rent of Vavuniya which was advertised to be held on the 4th ultimo was postponed on that day by the Board appointed by His Excellency the Governor to conduct the sale, owing to a protest handed by Mr Advocate Wardsworth on behalf of Mr. R. M. Velupillai, the arrack renter of the Mullaitivu District. The facts connected with this question, as far as we have ascertained, are as follows.

Mr. Velupillai has purchased the rent of the Mullaitivu District for the years 1904 and 1905 for an amount larger than that paid for the two preceeding years, under the belief, as he says, that the rent was for

the whole of that revenue district. But since he became renter he has found out that there is a separate rent for Vavuniya and some pattus which formerly belonged to the old Vavuniya District which no longer exists, and which was by a Proclamation in the Government Gazette ceded to the Mullaitivu District. Mr. Velupillai has made some representations to Government claiming to be declared arrack renter of the present whole revenue district of Mullaitivu, including the divisions the rent of which had been separately sold. This separate rent for Vavuniya expires with the end of this year. The Government, without settling the claims of Mr. Velupillai, advertised the sale of the Vavuniya rent for the years 1905 and 1906, and he has formally protested again through Mr. Wardsworth against the sale of that rent, on the ground that Vavuniya forms part of the Mullaitivu District, the rent of which he has already purchased. The withdrawal of the sale on the 4th proximo, in deference to the protest, shows that Mr. Velupillai's claims are not of a frivolous character. It is to be hoped that His Excellency the Governor will make due inquiry and do justice to Mr. Velupillai.

LOCAL & GENERAL

The Government Agent—Mr. Lewis accompanied by the Chief Mudaliyar has gone on circuit. He will visit Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri among other places and return to Town in the course of this week.

The Vannarponnai Riot Case—Mr. Dutton was on the 1st Instant engaged in inquiring into this case against 19 accused. After several witnesses were examined the case stands postponed for the 9th Instant to record the evidence of Dr. Santiago who was then absent on circuit.

The Jaffna Police Court—Mr. Dutton is winning golden opinions as a patient, painstaking and intelligent Magistrate.

The Northern Railway—We understand that the Kurunagalla-Anuradhapura section of the Northern Railway will be opened for full traffic by July 18th and that Mr. A. E. Kindersley, the chief Assistant Engineer, who has already completed his work will be leaving for England shortly.

The Colonial Surgeon—Dr. Rudd has arrived here and assumed duties as Colonial Surgeon of the Northern Province, relieving Dr. Santiago who has during the last six months acted in that capacity with very great acceptance in addition to his own duties. It needs special mention that apart from his general administration of the Department he has shown great tact and administrative capacity in his connection with the F. N. S. Hospital as Chairman of the Managing Committee and Superintending Medical Officer of the Institution.

The New Governor of Fiji—Just as we go to press we learn that the Hon'ble Mr. Im Thurn, our Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary, has been appointed Governor of Fiji.

The Floods in Ceylon—While we are suffering here the effects of prolonged drought the Western and Central Provinces have been inundated with heavy floods such as not experienced for several years past, causing heavy loss and damage, not only to Railways, bridges and other public works, but also to private property. Great distress among the poorer classes is the result of these floods. The extent and nature of the floods could be judged from the fact that the water at Gambola rose to 30 feet and that the Kalani-ganga also rose to that height and that at Yatiyantota the water rose to 50 feet. His Excellency the Governor came down to Colombo soon after these floods and presided over a meeting held in the Legislative Council Chamber

on the 30th Instant to discuss measures of relief in reference to the excessive damage caused by the recent floods. About Rs 8000 was subscribed on the spot of which Rs 5000 was the subscription of Mr. A. J. R. Soysa.

The Cooly education Scheme—Mr. S. M. Burrows is deputed by the Government to report on the cooly education scheme.

A Ceylon University—The Rev. Dr. Miller, Principal of the Madras Christian College, writing to the Ceylon Observer from the "Ortoona", on the 18th April, on his homeward voyage, with reference to an interview with him some weeks before, said:—"I should be very glad if anything I can say or do would afford some little help towards what I regard as the very important object of inducing Ceylon to organise a University system 'of its own'. The time has surely come when your Colony should devise and organise an Education scheme suited to its own wants and not depend on schemes that may suit sets of circumstances which are by no means the same. I can see no reason why such an important community should consent in Educational matters to be a mere appendage to Madras or Calcutta, to London or Cambridge, or to any other remote Educational centre.

The Durbar—We understand that the annual Durbar of Government agents will be held in August in Colombo.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF COTTON CULTIVATION.

We have great pleasure in giving publicity to the following communication from the Government Agent on the subject of Cotton cultivation:—

Jaffna Kachoberi
30th May 1904.

The Editor "Hindu Organ"
Jaffna.

Sir,

I should be much obliged if you would give publicity in your paper to the following facts which have lately been communicated to me by the Ceylon Government.

"Proposals have been made by the General Manager of Railways and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor that all cotton seed imported for planting land served by the Northern Extension should be conveyed by the Railway free of charge and that raw cotton for export should be conveyed by the Railway practically at the lowest price now charged for the conveyance of any goods by the Railway."

The date from which these arrangements will come into force has not yet been fixed but for the general information and interests of the public, it would be very desirable to make the above facts as widely known as possible.

I am Sir
Your obedient servant
Signed J. P. Lewis.
Government Agent.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, May 27.—*Reuter* wires from Tokyo to-day that after five days desperate fighting the Japanese captured Kinchan yesterday evening and later on the enemy's stronghold at Hanshan was taken after a hot fight.

London, May 28. 5-33. p. m.—*Reuter's* Tokyo correspondent says later reports indicate that the fight at Nanshan was a sanguinary affair and it is feared that the losses are very heavy.

The trenches rose tier above tier and the Russians had a number of large guns whilst the Japanese had only Field Artillery.

The Japanese rushes were repeatedly checked by entanglements and deadly rifle and cannon fire.

They finally stormed the crest at three in the afternoon but the Russians held on doggedly and it was seven before the whole ridge was cleared apparently including Nankwanling.

The "Daily Chronicle" and "Daily Telegraph" correspondent wires from Tokyo that the Japanese captured a number of Russian guns.

London, May 29.—*Reuter*, wiring from Tokyo, says the attack on Nanshan was one of the fiercest and bloodiest affairs of modern warfare. In the earlier rushes every man participating was shot down before he reached the first line of trenches, and it became necessary to suspend Infantry charges and resume the Artillery attack before the final successful assault was made.

The fortunes of the day, possibly, hinged upon the Russian mine field at the foot of the Ridge, the electric wires connected with which were destroyed by the Japanese, thus prevent-

ing explosion at the critical moment.

The Japanese victory at Kinchan is hailed by the London Press as having established an even stronger claim than the Yalu victory to their superiority on land as well as on sea, since the Russians at Kinchan had ample time to prepare their defences.

The "Daily Telegraph" says the victory was one of the most perfect examples possible of how fighting ought to be conducted and the qualities going to make an almost ideal Army. The Japanese, it adds, is a compeer of the proudest European soldiery.

The "Standard" says the valour of the Japanese soldiers again refused to recognise any obstacle as insurmountable. All odds were against the victors.

The "Graphic" says the Russians were driven out of their stronghold by superior generalship and most indomitable bravery.

London May 29.—"Reuter's" correspondent at Tokio wires to-day that the Japanese casualties at Nanshan are now estimated at 3,500 and that the captured Russian guns exceed seventy.

The same Agency's correspondent at Nanchang says that the Japanese hope to be able to storm Port Arthur within a fortnight. They realize that their losses will be the heaviest, but in their opinion it is better that this should happen than that they should keep a large Army idle for three months.

General Oku, of the Japanese Army, has issued a proclamation to the people of the Liaotung Peninsula, in which he says:—"Japan has been forced to appeal to arms on account of the unlawful aggression of Russia. The Japanese are fighting the cause of justice. General Oku pledges protection to persons and property and promises to pay for houses and food requisitioned. Finally, General Oku warns the people to refrain from assisting the Russians under the penalty of severe punishment.

London, May 30, 6-8 p. m.—General Oku reports that his casualties at Nanshan were about three thousand five hundred men.

Sixty-eight cannons, ten machine guns, a quantity of rifles, ammunition and a number of prisoners were captured.

The enemy left over five hundred corpses.

We began the action at midnight on the 25th instant. The Fourth Division was on the right, the First Division in the centre and the Third Division on the left.

The darkness was intense but Kinchan was soon captured.

Our Artillery opened on Nanshan at 5-40 a. m., four gunboats assisting from Kinchan Bay.

Three hours later the Russian Artillery fire slackened and our Infantry advanced to within five hundred to three hundred metres from the Russian outworks.

At 11 a. m. all the enemy's open forts were silenced, but their Infantry made the most obstinate defence.

The exceedingly strong position was defended as already described.

Our guns tried their hardest but it was five o'clock before a breach was made for the dash of our Infantry but meanwhile the third division advanced so far and was quite surrounded.

The Russians reinforced their right two batteries co-operating in a counter attack and an attempt to charge the Third Division.

The ammunition of our batteries ran short and the guns were on the point of being withdrawn so we made a grant effort "en masse" the batteries firing their fiercest.

The Infantry of the First Division charged with incredible bravery, but lost heavily and was checked.

Fortunately the gunboats from Kinchan Bay recommenced firing and the Fourth Division with one mighty effort attacking the Russians' left gained the heights whereupon the other divisions leaping over their own dead forced the trenches and forts and engaged in a hand to hand fight with pistols swords and bayonets driving the enemy pell mell out of their last lines.

A number pursued the fugitives and our guns shelled them.

Our troops then cheered and after what was a proud day's work slept on the field of battle.

The Russian strength was one division and two field batteries besides fortress artillery.

London, May 30.—"Reuter's" correspondent at Mukden states that Cossacks are harassing General Kuroki's rear and hence the suspension of the Japanese advance.

Advices received at Washington report the departure of another division from Japan. It is believed that it is destined to cut off the raiders in General Kuroki's rear.

"Reuter's" correspondent at Seoul says a thousand Cossacks and twelve guns are at Hanchung, awaiting six hundred Cossacks and four thousand Infantry from the north and the joint force will then advance on Pingyang or Gerisan.

"Reuter's" correspondent at Tokio says that the Japanese have occupied Liushutan and captured four guns.

Detachments of the Japanese attacks and defeated 200 Cossacks at Diyunopienmen to the north-east of Ferguhar geheng.

General Kuroki reports a number of outpost affairs.

London, May 31.—The "Liuchutun" mentioned in yesterday's telegram as captured and occupied by the Japanese is otherwise known as Taliennan.

—The Ceylon Independent.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA'S TEACHINGS.

JNANA AND BHAKTI.

The Knowledge of God may be likened to a man while the Love of God is like a woman. Knowledge has entry only to the outer rooms of God, but no one can enter into the inner mysteries of God save a lover, for none but a woman has access into the harem.

The Jnana-Yogi indeed wants to realise Brahman—God Impersonal, the Absolute and the Unconditioned.

What is meant is that as a general rule such a person would in this age do better to love, pray, and surrender himself entirely to God. The Lord loves

His devotee and will vouchsafe unto him even Brahma-Jnana if the Bhakta hungers and thirsts after it.

Thus the Jnana-Yogi will attain Jnana as well as Bhakti. It will be given to him to realise Brahman. He will, the Lord willing, also realise the Personal God of the Bhakta.

The Bhakta, on the other hand, would as a general rule be quite content with seeing, realising the Personal God, the Saguna Brahman of the Upanishads. The Lord would, however, make him the heir of His infinite glories—grant unto him Bhakti as well as Jnana—give him to realise God Personal as well as God Impersonal.

For does not a person who manages to reach Calcutta succeed in finding his way to the Maidan, the (Ochterlony) Monument, the Museum and other places and know which is which?

Do but come to my Divine Mother and you will get not only Bhakti but also Jnana, if you like—not only see Her in Bhava-Samadhi manifesting Herself in Forms Divine (*Sakara Rupa*), but also realise Her as Brahman the Absolute in Nirvikalpa-Samadhi in which self is effaced and there is no manifestation of Divine Forms (*Nirakara Rupa*).

A Jnana and a Bhakta were once passing through a forest. On their way they saw a tiger at a distance. The Jnani said, "There is no reason why we should flee; the Almighty God will certainly protect us." At this the Bhakta said, "No, brother, come let us run away. Why should we trouble the Lord for what can be accomplished by our own exertions?"

—The Awakened India.

NEW YORK VEDANTA SOCIETY.

To the Editor, Prabuddha Bharata.

Sir,

As in India, the special celebration of Sri Ramakrishna's Birthday for the Vedanta Society and its close adherents was held on Thursday, February 18th while the public observance of the anniversary took place the following Sunday at the Carnegie Lyceum when the Swami Abhedananda delivered an eloquent lecture on the Blessed Master under the title of "A Real Mahatman." Never before had he portrayed the Master and His teachings in so stirring a manner and every one in the large audience listened to his words with rapt attention and in some cases with deep emotion.

At the celebration proper this attitude of devotion and love was even more evident. On and around the altar, placed as always on the platform under Ramakrishna's picture, it was not possible to find room for the many offerings of flowers and fruit brought by students and friends, and all who came seemed filled with a new spirit of reverence and worship. The service, which began at 11 and which was conducted by Swami Abhedananda, consisted of the usual chanting, prayer, meditation and the reading of the Holy Master's praises. At half past twelve there was an intermission until one, when for two hours Swami Abhedananda chanted the praises of Divine Mother before the altar, and from half past three until five there were further devotional exercises led by Swami Nirmalananda.

A certain number still remained before the shrine in meditation until seven when the Swami Abhedananda opened the evening service by reading an account of Ramakrishna's life with extracts from His Sayings, after which he gave an address on the value and significance of His teachings, which made a profound impression on all who heard him.

The results are already manifest in an increase of activity and interest in every department of the Society's work. An immediate outcome has been a definite effort to establish a Vedanta centre in Brooklyn. The first step to this end was taken last evening when the Swami Abhedananda delivered a public lecture there on "The Universal Religion of Vedanta." The hall was crowded to the doors and great admiration and enthusiasm were shown for the Swami's brilliant exposition of the principles of Vedanta. A second lecture on "The Mystery of the Soul" will be given next week and it is then probable that a Yoga class will be formed and a branch of the Society organized. The charge of this may be entrusted to the Swami Nirmalananda, who has also in great measure assumed the direction of the Yoga classes at the Society in order that Swami Abhedananda may be left free to accept invitations to lectures elsewhere.

His lecture at Cornell on February 24th was attended by some three hundred students and professors and aroused such interest that he was requested on the following afternoon to hold a conference at the house of Professor Hiram Corson whose guest he was. The leading journal of Ithica referred to his lecture in these terms:

"Those who heard the celebrated Swami Abhedananda lecture in Barnes Hall last evening on 'The Vedanta Philosophy and religion' were deeply impressed by the ability and appearance of the speaker The Swami surprised the audience by his marvellous command of English. It was the unanimous testimony of those who heard him that seldom has an American speaker at Cornell displayed such fluency and polish in using his native tongue as did this Hindu preacher. He described the famous philosophy of the Brahmin cult with rare sympathy and power."

The public course of lectures at Carnegie Lyceum has closed for the season and during March and April religious services will be held on Sunday morning in the Society House.

L. F. GLENN,

New York, 11th March, 1904.

THE TWELFTH MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

We quote the following from the Presidential Address delivered by Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnasami Row, C. I. E., at the Provincial Conference held at Ranipet:—

BROTHER DELEGATES AND GENTLEMEN,—I thank you most heartily for the great honour you have done me in voting me to the Chair. What induced me most to accept the generous invitation of the Executive Committee of this Conference to preside over your deliberations, was the duty which every patriot owes to the land of his birth of rendering such service as he may be capable of, to the cause of national progress. Coming after such great experts in politics and masters of eloquence as Messrs. Norton, Sankaran Nair, Ananda Charlu and G. Subramania Aiyar, and having been out of touch with the public affairs of this Presidency during the last 20 years of my residence in Travancore, I naturally feel that I am here at a very great disadvantage. But I am encouraged by the facts that my brother delegates (a great number of whom have taken prominent part in the last eleven meetings of this Conference) need no extraneous guidance, and that they cannot but be indulgent to the President of their own choice. I fully rely upon your hearty co-operation and assistance in the discharge of the responsible duties of the President of this Conference. On behalf of my brother delegates here present and of myself, I offer to the Chairman and the members of the Reception Committee, our sincere thanks for their most cordial welcome.

SOME BENEFICENT REFORMS.

It is very gratifying to me to begin this day's proceedings with thanks to the Government of India and Madras for several measures recently sanctioned which go a great way to meet the demands repeatedly made by this Conference, in its past sessions. I refer to the establishment of the Agricultural College at Puse, the opening of model farms in seven stations in this Presidency, the institution of scholarships for study of technical subjects in Europe and the enactment of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act. These measures furnish the best proof of the conviction of our benign Government that agricultural and industrial improvements of India need the active and powerful help of the State. One Agricultural College for the whole of India and seven model farms for the whole of the Madras Presidency are not obviously sufficient to impart the necessary instruction to the agriculturists throughout India, or this Presidency. We should not, however, forget that these institutions are only in an experimental stage. They are to be managed by the specialists trained under European system and supervision. The conditions of agriculture in India are so different from those in Europe, that the knowledge acquired in the latter could not be applied to India without further test and modification. The results of the Saidapet College have not been such as to justify the opening of a larger number of demonstration farms at once. In these circumstances, Government cannot but proceed with caution. We have in this Presidency more than 100 Zemindars (Mittadars and Paliagars included). It at least 10 per cent of them would pay attention to the improvement of agriculture in their own estates, they would not only benefit themselves but also confer a great boon on their less informed and comparatively poor brethren. I am sorry that I cannot name a single Zemindar or Mittadar who has done anything in this matter which concerns his own vital interests.

THE LATE MR. TATA: HIS BENEFACITION.

The institution of scholarships for the study of technical subjects in Europe or Japan is, in the present deplorably backward condition of technical education in India, the best step that could be taken to give to the natives of India the needed instruction in higher branches of technique. It is a matter for regret that such a vast Empire as India has not a single institution wherein at least a few of the subjects, if not all, could be efficiently taught. All honour to the late universally lamented Mr. Tata who munificently offered 30 lacs of Rupees in aid of the funds for the establishment of a research institute which may meet our wants to some extent.

His death is a national calamity. India has lost a model citizen, a genuine patriot, farseeing benefactor and a wise guide in the matter of industrial and commercial progress. It is a matter for deep regret that he has not been spared to see his exemplary benefaction take a definite shape. Let us hope that his premature and sad death will throw no obstacles in the way of the accomplishment of his great philanthropic scheme and that we will soon have his research institute as the memorial of his magnificent and enlightened charity.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

The Co-operative Credit Societies Act, so far as it goes, is calculated to help the agricultural and industrial classes. I am not unaware that its provisions are considered by many who are competent to express an opinion to be defective. No human law can claim perfection. The Government of India will be glad to modify the Act if its working discloses any serious defects. As the Act now stands, we may fully expect exemption from payment of registration fees and stamp duties on the transactions coming within its scope and of income-tax on the profits of the Co-operative Societies. The shares in the Capital are free from Civil attachment and the loans made under the Act have priority over all private claims. These concessions ought to encourage the formation of societies on a large scale. All that is needed is sterling enthusiasm, sturdy patriotism, honest work and steady application to enable us to derive the benefit intended by the Act. Our friends in Bengal are reported to have made satisfactory progress in establishing these societies. This Presidency has not, I believe yet moved in this matter. To redeem ourselves to some extent from the long-standing reproach "Benighted," it is necessary that we should begin to work at once.

THE REACTIONARY MEASURES.

The Official Secrets Act and the University Act which were recently passed by the Government of India have not met with universal approval. A great deal depends upon the way in which the first-mentioned of these legislative measures is worked. Its provisions are no doubt alarming; but we may rest assured that the best traditions of the British Nation are against the Act being used so as to unnecessarily endanger individual liberty. Except in military and grave political matters, its provisions are not likely to be enforced. As the measure was passed quite recently, the best course is, to watch carefully its operation and bring to the notice of the Government, any flagrant abuses of its provisions with a view to the amendment of the law. With reference to the University Act, its redeeming feature, as ably pointed out by His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Amthill in his memorable speech in the Madras Council on the Budget, is that it sanctions the establishment of teaching Universities. If this Act brings into existence even one teaching University on the model of English Universities, our debt of gratitude to Lord Curzon would be immense. We should not forget that the Government of India have often welcomed suggestions for the improvement of defective or harsh laws, and that earnest representations made by His Majesty's loyal subjects, supported by facts and reasons will not long remain unheeded.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

Education and Legislation are the most potential instruments of progress. Sir Edmund Verney, Bart, says that technical education is a necessary factor in developing and securing national prosperity. What our Government has done hitherto for technical education in India is very little, compared with what remains to be done. The small scheme of technical studies introduced 20 years ago by Mr. Grigg, who was then the Director of Public Instruction of this Presidency remains almost the same. No attempt seems to have been made to ascertain the extent of progress our arts and industries have made under this scheme, to trace the cause of its failures, if any, or to devise fresh measures to improve it. To an ordinary observer, it looks that even the small expenditure that has been hitherto incurred on technical education has not secured any appreciable and substantial results however small. This Conference will be simply discharging its duty to the public in approaching the Government with an earnest request to institute the necessary enquiries and to adopt effective measures to enlarge Mr. Grigg's scheme and to work it on broader lines than hitherto.

THE DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

It is my deliberate opinion that so long as we entirely depend upon Government for the improvement of our arts and industries, we cannot be said to be making any progress at all. The success of Europe, Japan and America in technical education is mostly due to the people themselves. The city and Guilds of London Institute in which every technical subject is taught is entirely the work of the trading and manufacturing communities of the great metropolis. In 1876 the representatives of Livery Companies initiated the movement for the establishment of the Institute. The companies of mercers, drapers and cloth-workers joined them in the next year. At the end of 1900 the institution received from all the important companies (including Basket-makers' and fishmonger's companies) £5,92,522 11-6 (nearly 90 lakhs of Rupees in Indian

currency) in the shape of donations. These companies further contribute annually pounds 24,000 (Rs. 360,000) to meet the cost of the maintenance of the institute over and above the fees received from students, the proceeds of the work turned out in the Institute and the interest on endowments. Let us turn to Japan, an Asiatic country, and see what she has done for technical education during the last year. Her people gave pounds 1,54,000 (23 lakhs and 10 thousand) 5,000 acres of land, 16,000 pieces of apparatus and 19,000 books. I will not tire you with further instances of what people have done in other countries in the same direction. India being poor, could not of course be expected to help the cause of special and technical education, to the same extent. But if the merchants and traders of the large cities like Madras Coconada, Madure, Calicut, Mangalore and Cochin realise that technical education is a necessary factor in developing and securing national prosperity and follow the patriotic and self-improving example of their brethren in other parts of the world a decent fund could be formed which, with the help of the grants from Government under the Educational Code, will enable the starting of institutes in which such of the subjects as are most essential for our needs, may be taught. The management should be in the hands of the chosen representatives of the mercantile community who, with their through business habits and commercial insight into the condition of the various industries and arts, will be able to offer practical advice and regulate the course of studies with reference to the local requirements.

NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 1516

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Parupathy wife of Ramalinkam Kandasamy of Chulipuram

Ramalinkam Kandasamy of Chulipuram
Deceased.
Petitioner.

Vs
Ramalinkam Muthalithamby of Chulipuram
Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Ramalinkam Kandasamy of Chulipuram praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Parupathy wife of Kandasamy coming on for disposal before H. R. Freeman Esquire, District Judge, on the 6th day of May 1904 in the presence of Mr. S. Kathirasu Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 28th day of April 1904 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 20th day of June 1904 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 6th day of May 1904
Sgd. H. R. FREEMAN
District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 1520
Class I

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Annamuttu wife of Arunasalam of Tanankilappu in Thenmaradchy

Naganathar Arunasalam of Maravanpulo
Deceased
Petitioner

Vs
1. Velayuthar Sinnappillai and wife
2. Ilayapillai of Tanankilappu
Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Naganathar Arunasalam of Maravanpulo praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Annamuttu wife of Arunasalam coming on for disposal before H. R. Freeman Esquire District Judge, on the 13th day of May 1904 in the presence of Messrs. Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 11th day of May 1904 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or, before the 10th day of June 1904 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 13th day of May 1904
Sgd. H. R. FREEMAN
District Judge.