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## THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1904.

### CEYLON CUSTOMS.

(concluded)  
EXPORTS.

In 1903 the value of exports amounted to Rs 120,057,575, distributed under the following heads:—

	Rs.
Ceylon Produce	100,871,550
Imports re-exported	1,356,167
Specie	6,536,612
Coal for use of Steamers...	11,293,240

Total ... 120,057,575

The value of Ceylon Produce exported shows an increase over the figures of 1901



of Rs 14,894,146 and over 1902 of Rs 4,100,089. This increase is mainly attributable to larger shipments of the produce of the cocoanut palm, cardamons, and arecanuts, and to the rise in the average value of tea from 36 cents a pound to 39 cents in the year under review. The value of exports to the United Kingdom has risen from Rs 53,643,256 in 1902 to Rs 54,134,018 in 1903, to British Colonies from Rs 17,318,768 in 1902 to Rs 23,130,866 in 1903 and to foreign countries from Rs 28,440,863 in 1902 to Rs 31,499,451 in 1903.

The following table shows the quantity and value of coffee, cacao, chinchona, and tea, exported in 1903 compared with exportation of the preceding year:—

Article	Quantity.	Value,
	Cwt.	Rs.
Coffee ... { 1902 ...	10,401 ...	639,795
{ 1903 ...	8,973 ...	508,410
Cacao ... { 1902 ...	61,476 ...	2,537,764
{ 1903 ...	59,098 ...	2,248,145
	lb.	
Cinchona... { 1902 ...	307,063 ...	27,635
{ 1903 ...	171,855 ...	12,030
Tea ... { 1902 ...	150,829,707 ...	54,298,694
{ 1903 ...	149,227,286 ...	58,198,622

Plumbago exported in 1903 was 482.105 cwt. of the value of Rs 6,026,319, compared with 503,778 cwt. of the value of Rs 10,516,366.

The value of the produce of the cocoanut palm exported in 1903 shows an increase of Rs 5,084,402 over the year 1902, as the following table would show:—

Articles	1902.	1903.
	Rs.	Rs.
Arrack ...	106,332 ...	129,964
Cocoanuts ...	711,918 ...	649,635
Cocoanuts, desiccated...	2,870,549 ...	3,104,609
Coir Fibre ...	778,174 ...	793,134
Coir Matting and other.		
manufactured ...	11,559 ...	9,575
Coir Rope ...	160,560 ...	207,670
Coir Yarn ...	799,705 ...	945,357
Copra ...	4,098,947 ...	7,531,540
Cocoanut Oil ...	10,007,860 ...	11,022,596
Cocoanut Shells ...	82,623 ...	51,993
Poonac ...	1,283,264 ...	1,499,320
Total Value ...	20,861,491	25,945,893

Among other staple articles of Ceylon exported in 1903 are cardamoms of the value of Rs. 907,419, cinnamon of the value of Rs 2,444,564 and citronella oil of the value of Rs 692,173.

Timber exported from the Island in 1903 was of the value of Rs 228,082, as against Rs 325,610, the value of timber exported in 1902.

Tobacco, unmanufactured, exported in 1903, was 37,071 cwt. of the value of Rs 894,682, compared with 43,922 of the value of Rs 1,029,806 in 1902. Almost the whole of this quantity was, we believe, exported from Jaffna to Travancore and Cochin, as no other place in the Island exports tobacco in an appreciable quantity outside the limits of this Island.

### THE ISLAND OF DELFT.

This out of the way Island belonging to the District of Jaffna was prominently before the Government and the public, some time ago, in connection with the Memorials presented to the Government and the Legislative Council complaining against the high-handed proceedings of the local authorities in invading on the rights of the people to make place for the horsebreeding experiment of Mr. R. W. Ievers, the Government Agent. Although the Government, at the outset, declined to interfere in the matter, yet it, appears, the inhabitants have been pacified by conciliatory measures subsequently adopted by the authorities, under instructions from the Government.

We are now glad to find that the introduction of the Village Communities Ord-

inance into that Island has been doing some good to the inhabitants, as, among other things, it has been the means of introducing compulsory education among the children, male and female, of Delft. The Government Gazette of the 10th Instant contains the following rules framed under section 16 of Ordinance No 24 of 1889 by the Committee appointed by the inhabitants and approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council:—

1. All children between the ages of 7 and 12 shall attend school at least fourteen days in each month and for nine months in each year.

2. The Police Vidane of each village shall prepare a statement showing what schools, if any, the children, male and female, of each village in the division should attend.

3. Where a school already exists, to which the parents have no objection on religious grounds the children shall attend it.

4. It shall be lawful for the Village Committee to call out labour in the village to provide for the construction and repair of schools.

5. All adult (males) between the ages 18 and 55 shall contribute each three days' labour.

6. Such labour may be commuted by a money payment of 25 cents for each day before July 31 of each year, or by a payment of 50 cents after such date.

7. No religious instruction shall be given to children of a different denomination from that of the school manager, except at the request of their parents.

8. If there be objection on conscientious grounds to send children to the existing schools, the parents or guardians of fifty or more of such resident children shall apply to the Government Agent for the establishment of a school.

9. If such application be granted, it shall be the duty of the committee to open a school in a suitable place and to maintain it and the buildings required therefor in good order.

10. It shall be the duty of the schoolmaster to forward to the Police Vidane monthly a list of all children who do not attend school in accordance with the rules, and the Police Vidane shall prosecute the parents or guardians in default before the Village Tribunal.

11. Any parent or guardian, who, without reasonable cause, fails or neglects to send any of his or her children to school, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 30.

12. The foregoing rules shall not apply to those who, in the opinion of the President of the Village Tribunal, had made other satisfactory provision for the education of their children.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Volume XV of the *HINDU ORGAN* closes with the next issue. We are sending out bills for arrear subscriptions (Vol. XV. inclusive) as well as for advance subscriptions for Volume XVI. It is hoped that our punctual subscribers, of whom, we are glad to state, there are many, will please take note of this and remit their subscriptions before the New Volume commences.

Our subscribers in arrears who had been habitually turning deaf ears to our appeals should particularly note that unless they remit their dues in full before the

15TH JULY, 1904

their accounts will be handed over to our Proctors for recovery.

### THE MANAGER.

#### LOCAL & GENERAL

The Supreme Court—The second criminal sessions of the Supreme Court will be held in Jaffna on Monday July 4 1904. The acting Chief Justice will preside.

The Late Saravanamuttu Mudaliyar—It is our painful duty to record the death of this gentleman, Maniagar of Tenmararchi, which occurred on the 14th Instant at his residence in Kaithady, after a lingering illness. He belonged to an ancient and respectable family in this District and was highly respected by the people for his good and amiable qualities; and successive Government Agents held him in the highest esteem and treated him with marked deference. He has held the office of Maniagar for 20 years, and was a Mudaliyar of the Governor's Gate and a Gold

Medalist in connection with Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee. His only son died a few years ago and he leaves behind an only daughter. We tender our sympathy to the bereaved relations and others who bemoan his loss.

Arson—A school bungalow at Suthumalai was burnt down on the 15th Instant. It appears to be the work of some malicious persons who had a grudge to pay off to the proprietors of the school. The Police on receiving information went to the place immediately and made some arrests on suspicion. The damage caused by the fire is said to amount to Rs 1000.

Obituary—We also regret to chronicle the death of Mrs. Veeravagu, the wife of late Mr. Veeravagu Udaier of Vannarponnai which took place at her daughter's residence at Vannarponnai on the 17th Instant. She was a good old lady and was much liked by her relations and neighbours for her affable disposition. She belonged to a respectable family and was the mother of Mr. V. Kanapathipillai, Railway contractor, and of Mr. V. Chelvadurai of the District Court, Jaffna. Her only daughter was married to Mr. K. Ponnampalam who is a clerk in the Fiscal's office and a brother of R. Kandiah Mudaliyar, Secretary, District Court, Jaffna. We tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved sons and others who bemoan her loss.

The Rule on the "Ceylon Independent"—The Editor of the "Ceylon Independent" was, on the 13th Instant, fined Rs 50 by their Lordships, the acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Middleton, for contempt of Court in publishing in case of "the King Vs. F. V. Perera" certain matter which had not been put before the Jury, such publication thereby being calculated to interfere with the due course of justice. The Editor tendered to their Lordships an apology fully explaining the circumstances in which the said publication was made in the "Independent". Our humble opinion is that there was room for greater leniency being shown to the Editor of the "Independent" by their Lordships, considering that a full and sufficient apology was made and that the publication of the objectionable paragraph was done by a pure mistake.

The Assistant Post Master-General of Madras—Mr. V. Kanakasabhai Pillai B.A., L. L. B., has been appointed by the Director General of Post Offices in India as Assistant Post Master-General, Madras, on a salary of Rs 7440 per annum. We congratulate our countryman on his promotion.

A Ceylonese for England—Mr. A. Mahadeva, son of Mr. P. Arunachalam, District Judge, Kurunegala, will sail for England on the 3rd proximo to qualify himself for the Civil Service. He is the winner of the last Mathematical Scholarship and was third in the order of merit in the last Examination for the University Scholarship. The Examiner in English, Mr. Elton M. A. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in the detailed report of the Examination on the subject says of Mr. Mahadeva: "The work of Mahadeva was on the whole the best; though his essay was disappointing, many of his other answers were written with much point and showed appreciation of literature; he looks like a good student." We have every hope that Mr. Mahadeva has a bright future before him and will prove a worthy son of a worthy father.

The Retirement of the Auditor General—It is said that the Honorable Mr. F. R. Ellis C. M. G. contemplates retiring from the Service which he entered in September 1871.

Domestic and Industrial Electricity—Only the other day we had a chat with Mr. R.W. Hill, the electrical engineer and inventor. Having been engaged as the head electrician at a big European cotton mill, he introduced some of his



own automatic inventions:—(1) electric stop motion valve for the compound engine of about 1,600 H. P. (2) electric alarms for breaking of ropes, and for oiling the shafts and journals (3) electric hygrometers for controlling the humidity. (4) electric alarms for water levels. (5) an electric pump for an Artesian well, and several other new and improved electrical appliances some of which have been mentioned in his own fortnightly journal called *Electric Museum*, which instructive and interesting paper was published some time ago at Colombo. Mr. Hill has obtained ten British patents for some of his electrical and Electro-chemical inventions. He has made extensive and original electro horticultural experiments thus showing plainly that flowers, vegetables and plants of any kind if charged by electricity do not require the use of chemical manures for their accelerated growth and maturity. Moreover, the weak electric current of low pressure kills or drives away all the beetles, insects and other pests which attack and destroy the roots of any plant; in fact, the electrical manure has, we believe, a great future before it.—*Our*.

**Liabilities of Professional men**—Mr. Justice Wendt delivered his own judgment and that of the Acting Chief Justice yesterday, in the case in which Mr. C. A. Perera, Proctor, sued Mr. Chiniah, Veterinary Surgeon, for the recovery of damages. In this case the plaintiff stated that he purchased a black mare, on the defendant's opinion that the animal was sound. The animal was however unsound as subsequently testified to by Mr. Sturgess, Government Veterinary Surgeon, and had to be sold at a loss. The Commissioner of Requests gave judgment for the plaintiff for Rs 250 and costs of suit and the defendant appealed. When the case came before Mr. Justice Grenier, he thought the point raised, whether a professional man was liable in damages, for the result of an opinion, should be argued before two Judges. The appeal was then argued before the Acting Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Wendt. In the judgment delivered yesterday their Lordships hold that a professional man was not liable in damages for an opinion which may be opposed to the opinion of another professional man. The appeal was allowed with costs, and the plaintiff's action dismissed; the parties bearing their own costs in the Court below. —*The Ceylon Independent*.

## THE WAR.

London June 10.—General Kuroki reports that the Japanese occupied Siu-yen on the 8th, driving 4,000 Cavalry and six guns toward Kai-ping.

There were 33 casualties.

The Japanese casualties at Saimatse were 27. The Russians left 23 killed and wounded.

Reuter wires from General Kuroki's headquarters on the 8th that for the past two days four columns have been reconnoitering the roads towards Liao-yang, Kai-ping, Saimatse and Siu-yen and have dislodged considerable Russian forces from various posts.

Altogether there have been 65 casualties.

Reuter, wiring from Mukden, confirms the news that General Kuroki has begun a forward movement in force.

The Russians officially admit falling back before superior numbers.

Reuter, wiring from Seoul, says that the Russians in the North-East of Korea are falling back.

London, June 11.—Reuter wires from Mukden that the Japanese bombarded Kai-ping yesterday, and that fighting has become general along the line between Kai-ping and Saimatse.

Siu-yen is of great strategic importance, absolutely controlling the roads to Kai-ping and Hai-cheng, while Saimatse is also an important position, controlling the routes to Liao-yang and Mukden, which avoid the Motien-ling mountains, where the Russian fortifications are almost impregnable.

Great Britain has protested against the Russian declaration that rice and foodstuffs are contraband of war.

London, June 12.—Reuter's correspondent at Tokio wires that Rear-Admiral Togo reports that part of the fleet on Tuesday bombarded the coast near Kai-ping and repulsed a military train approaching southwards, and also bombarded Russians working on the defences, and, it is believed, caused considerable damage.

The Japanese Military Commission reports that 704 Russians were buried at Nan-shan.

Reuter's correspondent, wiring from General Kuroki's headquarters, via Fusan, says that the present is another period of preparation. The most interesting news cannot be telegraphed, because of its giving clues to future movements.

General Kuroki continues the policy of secrecy so successful before crossing the Yalu, and even the Military Attaches are kept in the dark.

Chinese report that the Japanese before Port Arthur have been heavily reinforced, and it is believed that attempts will be made to take the fortress by assault as soon as the Japanese are strong enough to invest the land side and protect themselves from attack in the rear.

London, June 13.—Vague rumours are current at St. Petersburg of a great naval battle at Port Arthur, with heavy losses on both sides. No confirmation, however, has been received.

The "Standard's" St. Petersburg correspondent says that Admiral Skrydloff telegraphs that the Vladivostok squadron encountered the Japanese squadron thirty miles from Port Arthur on the 7th instant, and retired as none of the Port Arthur ships appeared.

The squadron returned to Vladivostok on the 10th instant.

Critics consider that the advance of general Kuroki's forces with a broad front towards Liao-yang and Mukden is accurately timed to correspond with the near approach of General Oku's assault on Port Arthur.

Two thousand Russian Infantry evidently fagged after a long forced march passed through Niuchwang yesterday morning accompanied by a large hospital train and several cartful of wounded.

They refused all information.

A report reached Niuchwang later that the Russian force was led into a trap near Pulantin and lost 800 men.

Calcutta, June 13.—An "Englishman" special, dated London, 13th says: Kuroki's advance on Manchuria has begun. The Russian squadron from Port Arthur, after clearing the mines, is believed to be contemplating a dash seawards. St. Petersburg rumours are to the effect that a naval battle has been fought at Port Arthur and that two Russian and four Japanese vessels were sunk.

Bombay June, 13.—The Japanese Consul at Bombay received the following last night:—General Oku reports the Russian corpses found in Nanshan and the vicinity were carefully buried by the Japanese Military Administration Commission and gendarmes amount to 10 officers and 664 men, beside about thirty buried by Japanese troops in the neighbourhood of the camps.

London, June 13.—General Charkwitsch reports on the 12th instant that the Japanese had not advanced beyond Simyen, where they are entrenching. Daily skirmishing is taking place at Wafanghan and Wafangtien, north of Port Adams.

London, June 14.—Reuter's correspondent wires from Tokio that despatches from Admiral Togo describe the operations of the fleet since the 6th instant, including the bombardments of the Western coast of Liao-tung and also mention the bombardment in the vicinity of Kaiping, which caused 3,000 Russians and twenty guns to evacuate Kingkow.

Four Russian torpedo boat destroyers were discovered in Talienswan Bay and driven back to Port Arthur.

One hundred mines have been destroyed in Talienswan Bay, including floating mines, drifting into the Gulf of Pechili.

Reuter's correspondent with General Kuroki's headquarters wires via Fusan that the only hostilities at present are daily outpost skirmishes in which Japanese are victors.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from New York says that a submarine protector has been privately sold to Japan and is now proceeding thither on board a Norwegian ship with two American instructors.

London, June 14.—In the house of Commons, to-night, Mr. Henry Norman asked whether the lease of Wei-Hai-Wei terminates immediately the Japanese occupy Port Arthur.

Earl Percy, in reply, said that by the convention of 1898 Great Britain leases Wei-Hai-Wei as long as Russia occupies Port Arthur.

Reuter's correspondent from Tokio wires that the transport "Taihokamaru" was laying mines at the entrance of Port Arthur, yesterday evening, when a mine exploded killing nineteen and injuring nine of those on board. The "Taihokamaru" was damaged, but not seriously.

The Japanese have seized a fleet of flour and rice laden junks off Chifu and complained to the Taotai that foreign merchants are shipping goods to Port Arthur.

A Russian "ukase" has been issued calling out the reserves in 61 districts of various Russian provinces.

London, June 15.—Despatches from General Kuropatkin, Kharkevitch and Stackelberg have been received at St. Petersburg which confirm the reports of severe fighting North of Port Adams and appear to indicate a general advance of the Japanese northwards from Kwantung.

General Kharkevitch reports all night fighting between the 11th and 12th instant south of Wafangtien resulting apparently in the Russian retirement towards the station of Wafongkan, east of Fuchau.

General Stackelberg reports a battle on 14th in which Japanese repeatedly assaulted the Russian position south of Wafangkan and claims that the Russians retained their position but admits their losses were severe and that the regimental commander was killed and General Gerugross wounded.

General Kuropatkin mentions that the strength of advancing Japanese is two divisions.

General Kuropatkin also reports that 3,000 Japanese are advancing on Huajenhshien north-east of Feng-huang-cheng on the Mukden road.

—*The Ceylon Independent*.

## BOER BOY'S BRAVERY.

Major Seely, M. P. for the Isle of Wight who was through the South African war, told at a gathering the other day in Tottenham Court-road, London, a touching story of a Boer boy's bravery. I was asked, said Major Seely, to get some volunteers and try to capture a commandant at a place some 20 miles away. I got the men readily, and we set out. It was a rather desperate enterprise, but we got there all right. I can see the little place yet, the valley, and the farm-house, and I can hear the clatter of the horses' hoofs. The Boer general had got away, but where had he gone? It was even a question of the general catching us, and not we catching the general. We rode down to the farm-house, and there we saw a good-looking Boer boy and some yeomen. I asked the boy if the commandant had been there, and he said in Dutch, taken by surprise, "Yes." "Where has he gone?" I said, and the boy became suspicious. He answered, "I don't know," I decided then, continued Major Seely, to do a thing for which I hope I may be forgiven,

because my men's lives were in danger. I threatened the boy with death if he would not disclose the whereabouts of the general. He still refused, and I put him against a wall, and said I would have him shot. At the same time I whispered to my men, "For heaven's sake don't shoot." The boy still refused, although I could see he believed I was going to have him shot. I ordered the men to "Present." Every rifle was levelled at the boy. "Now," I said, "before I give the word, which way has the general gone?" I remember the look in the boy's face—a look such as I have never seen before but once. He was transfixed before me. Something greater almost than anything human shone from his eyes. He threw back his head, and said in Dutch, "I will not say." There was nothing for it, concluded the Major, but to shake hands with the boy and go away. The story was greeted with tremendous applause. —*The Ceylon Independent*.

## THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERIES.

The Royal Society of London has published the report of Dr. W. A. Herdman to the Government of Ceylon on the pearl oyster fisheries of the Gulf of Mannar. A remarkable feature of the fisheries has been their uncertainty and intermittent character. Only thirty-six fisheries took place during the nineteenth century. The blank years sometimes followed one another in dreary succession, as may be seen from the fact that for seventeen years—from 1837 to 1854—and again for nine years—from 1864 to 1873—practically no fishing was done. For a decade prior to Dr. Herdman's investigations the beds lay tenantless and this state of affairs is by no means of modern date, for centuries these fat and lean seasons have been the despair of those interested in the collection of pearls. All kinds of theories had been advanced, but the mystery remained unsolved. The importance and value of these fisheries called for some effort on the part of the Government of Ceylon, not only to attempt solution but also to find remedies for these years of failure.

To this end the Colonial Office, acting on the advice of Prof. E. Ray Lankester, invited Dr. W. A. Herdman to examine the records on the subject and to report thereon. Dr. Herdman was also asked to make a personal inspection of the pearl banks. With Mr. Hornell as his scientific assistant, Dr. Herdman went to Ceylon to institute a thorough enquiry, the results of which are embodied in his report. A complete survey of the whole sea bottom of the pearl fisheries area was made, partly by sounding and partly by the aid of divers. By this survey, a thorough knowledge has been acquired not only of the nature of the locality best suited for the growth of the pearl oysters, but also of the dangers that beset these oysters. It was found that flourishing beds might be depleted by the ravages of boring sponges, mollusks, starfishes and internal parasites, though the destruction wrought by these is generally slight when compared with the downright destruction caused by shifting sands due to currents or churned up by the S. W. monsoon. A bed extending over an area of sixteen square miles that was examined in March last was found covered with enormous quantities of young oysters so closely packed, that we are told that the bank must have held not less than about a hundred thousand million. This spot was re-visited and it was found that the oysters had vanished, having been buried in the sand or swept down the deep declivity outside the bed. The loss in this case has been a wholesale one. Dr. Herdman suggests that this enormous waste could be prevented by the simple expedient of transplanting to sheltered spots that afford suitable condition for their growth. Nature has often to be helped in the preparation of these spots by the process known as "culching" i. e. scattering the floor of the bed with rock, loose coral, and so forth to afford the necessary anchorage for the byssus of the young oyster. The havoc caused by starfishes will be patent from the fact that a bank examined in March 1902 had a number of oysters estimated at five and three and-a-quarter millions: by the next year they had all vanished. Overfishing is another source of danger. In many places, it has been discovered, that fishing may be carried on by dredging instead of by diving.

As to the formation of pearls, Dr. Herdman's report contains much interesting information and fuller details are promised. It was only in extremely rare cases that they found that the nucleus of a pearl is formed by a grain of sand. Boring sponges and burrowing worms cause the formation of pearls or pearly excrescences on the inner surface of the shell by the irritation which they set up. Pearls of a peculiar kind are found in the muscular tissues. But the best "cyst" pearls are those which occur in the mantle or in the thick white lateral part over the stomach and liver or even secondarily free in a cavity of the body. The pearls attain their greatest size in oysters of from three and-a-half to five years of age. The parasites start life as a free swimming embryo, and, in favourable circumstances, find an entrance between the open valves of the oyster shell or are drawn in by inhalant currents. Once the entry is gained the next step is to bore into the tissues of the host where it undergoes the early stages of its growth. If the life history is to be completed these file fish must in their turn be swallowed by one of



the large elasto-branches within the body of which the final adult stage is reached. If the parasite is unable to complete its development it dies and empty oysters with apearly nacre are the result.—The Hindu.

### WILL THE YELLOW MEN COMBINE?

AND WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF THEY DO?

Though strongly deprecating all comment of an alarmist nature I am of opinion that the procedure of the Chinese Government calls for careful observation.

Numerous small details suggest that sinister motives underlie its action. The present military activity and the accumulation of funds in Peking are not entirely associated with the Russian scare. Great uneasiness is felt by educated Chinese lest the folly of 1900 should be repeated.

The Powers would be wise to strengthen their position unobtrusively, and to observe every movement closely.—*From the Standard's Tientsin correspondent.*

The swift and astonishing triumph of a yellow race over the white man led me to call upon Mr. Stafford Ransome, the distinguished publicist and authority on Far Eastern affairs.

"What," I asked him, "will be the ultimate effect of England's whole-hearted support of a yellow race against the white man?"

"In the first place," said Mr. Ransome, "as regards the men actually fighting, if you were to place side by side a Japanese soldier and a Siberian Russian, and ask yourself, which was the whiter of the two, you would unquestionably choose the Japanese. The cast of face of the Asiatic Russian bears a striking resemblance to the hairy Ainu who were the former inhabitants of Japan. As regards their international dealings, the Japanese have already proved themselves 'whiter' than many of the nations who profess a higher civilisation."

#### CHINA'S LATENT POWER.

Though there is no actual alliance between Japan and China, it is not possible to doubt the existence of the feeling of uneasiness to which the "Standard's" correspondent refers in the telegram quoted above. The alliance, says Mr. Ransome, must come. "What do you mean by that?" I asked him.

"I mean," he answered "that in spite of the Chino-Japanese war in 1895, and, in fact, while racial animosity might reasonably be supposed to be at its height between the two nations, there was a distinct feeling among Japanese statesmen that, although they had been obliged to fight the Chinese, there would come a day when the two peoples would have to stand shoulder to shoulder in order to maintain the integrity of their possessions. Though the Japanese despise China for her sloth and helplessness, they are fully aware that there is a latent power in the Celestial character which will one day assert itself.

"Since Japan's war with China, and more particularly since the allied occupation of Peking, Japan has set herself systematically and thoroughly to undertake the education of the Chinaman. That she is on the high road to success in this direction is clear from the immense increase of Japan's influence in Peking. Looked at from the Chinaman's point of view, my impressions were mainly drawn from Li Hung Chang, with whom I was thrown into close and daily contact in the autumn of 1896. While professing the true Chinaman's contempt for the Japanese 'pigmies,' he made it quite clear to me that he considered the interests of the two nations would one day be identical.

#### THE SILKWORM AND THE MULBERRY LEAF.

"Then," I asked, "what is to be the effect on the world if China's hundreds of millions are to be brought to the same state of efficiency as the Japanese?"

"You want to know," he replied, "if I am a believer in the Yellow Peril? No, and yes. To quote a remark which Li Hung Chang once made to me, China is the mulberry leaf and Russia is the silkworm which is eating it away. There was that in the eyes of that cynical statesman, however, which told me he considered the day might come when not only the worm but the leaf would turn.

"There is no question that to Russia the Yellow Peril is already a standing menace, and people who are anti-Russian must bear in mind the fact that, whatever this danger may be to the world at large, it is she who will have to bear the brunt of it for years' and possibly centuries, before it affects Europe generally. When once Japan has raised a formidable neighbour to herself in China her intimate interests will not be identical with those of China, in spite of the racial sympathy which exists between those two nations as opposed to the Western world. It will then be Japan's policy to follow that of Great Britain in Europe—namely, in order to secure immunity for herself continually to play off one of her dangerous neighbours against another. Japan's

great and legitimate object is to secure the mastery of the Pacific, in order to develop herself as a great industrial and political nation. China's primary aim will be to get back what she can of the territory wrested from her by Russia. She has an immensely wide field on her continent to occupy the whole of her attention for a century or so in absorbing Eastern and Central Asia."

#### CHINA IN INDIA.

"But what of India? I asked.

"There is a natural law which tells us that progress follows the line of least resistance," answered Mr. Ransome. "In endeavouring to absorb India China would come but up against the point of most resistance, and would find herself face to face with a country populated as thickly as her own, and a variety of races which from time immemorial have been natural warriors."

"Do you mean," I asked, "that China would find in Russia an easier foe than India?"

"I have seen Russian and Indian troops side by side in Peking, and facing each other during the 'Tientsin Incident,' answered Mr. Ransome "and I should say that the Indian is by far the better man. You must remember, too, that China would have to fight India in the latter country whereas against the Russian—until she had conquered several thousands of miles of territory—her campaign would be in a sparsely populated country which is merely Russian, because there is nobody else there. As China approaches St. Petersburg the resistance would, of course, increase. But we are looking a long way into the future of history."

#### THE DANGER TO RUSSIA.

"Then you think it is only for Russia that the Yellow Peril exists?"

"Undoubtedly. Long before China and Japan could ally themselves to overrun the earth, China will have split herself up into a number of king doms, or empires, which will all have their individual interests. It will be just as impossible for them to come to an understanding between themselves, which will enable them to exterminate the white man, as it is now for England and the rest of the European nations and America to co-operate for the destruction of the Yellow man."

"To take quite the opposite end of hypothesis," I asked, "what would be the effect on this 'Yellow Peril' if Russia were to succeed after all in conquering Japan?"

"Even if Russia succeeded in driving the Japanese from the mainland, and supposing that Russia's fleet were intact, I cannot see any possibility of her being able to invade Japan. I think very few people have a correct realization of Japan's natural and artificial defences. I gave it as my opinion in 'Japan in Transition' in 1898 that no combination of the fleet of all the Powers then in Far Eastern waters, if great Britain were excepted, could secure a practical footing in that country. I consider Japan's position at the present day to be stronger."—H. B. in the *Daily Mail*.

## NOTICE.

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary }  
Jurisdiction } No. 1521

In the Matter of the Estate of the late  
Teywanai wife of Velayutar Ilyatampi of Velanai West

Velayutar Ilyatampi of Velanai West

Deceased.

Petitioner.

Vs

1. Chappapeti Arumugam of Velanai West
2. Elyatampi Arunachalam of do
3. Chuppar Nagalingam and wife
4. Aochimuttu of do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Velayutar Ilyatampi of Velanai West praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Teywanai wife of Velayutar Ilyatampi of Velanai West coming on for disposal before H. R. Freeman Esquire District Judge, on the 13th day of May 1904 in the presence of Mr. T. C. Changarapillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 16th day of May 1904 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said intestate and as such is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or, before the 30th day of June 1904 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 16th day of May 1904

Sigd. H. R. FREEMAN  
District Judge.

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary }  
Jurisdiction } No. 1530

In the Matter of the Estate of the late  
Sinnatangam wife of Kathirkamer Chithamparapillai of Valalai

Kathirkamer Chithamparapillai of Valalai  
Petitioner

Vs

1. Chithamparapillai Chellyah
2. Chithamparapillai Muthupillai
3. Chithamparapillai Seenypillai
4. Kathirkamer Thambyah and
5. wife Chinnachy
6. Velloopillai Saravanamuttu and
7. wife Paroopathy
8. Kanthyah Tambinattu and
9. wife Theywanai all of Valalai

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Kathirkamer Chithamparapillai the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Sinnatangam wife of Kathirkamer Chithamparapillai coming on for disposal before H. R. Freeman Esquire District Judge, on the 2nd day of June 1904 in the presence of Mr. V. Apparswamy Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 30th day of May 1904 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the 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 13th day of July 1904 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 2nd day of June 1904.

Sigd. H. R. FREEMAN

District Judge

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI

Testamentary }  
Jurisdiction } No. 1523

In the Matter of the Estate of the late  
Vallipuram Murukesu of Vannarponnai East

Tamotharampillai Saravanamuttu of Vannarponnai East

Petitioner

Vs

1. Tamotharampillai Sinniah and wife
2. Meenadchippillai of Vannarponnai East

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Tamotharampillai Saravanamuttu, the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Vallipuram Murukesu coming on for disposal before H. R. Freeman Esquire District Judge, on the 23rd day of May 1904 in the presence of Mr. S. Kandayya Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 19th day of May 1904 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the son-in-law 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 29th day of June 1904 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 23rd day of May 1904

Sigd. H. R. FREEMAN

District Judge.

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI

Testamentary }  
Jurisdiction } No. 1499

In the Matter of the Estate of the late  
Padaiveerasinkam Appukkuddy of Madduvil South

Appukkuddy Thambiah of Madduvil South  
Petitioner

Vs.

1. Kathirasippillai widow of Appukkuddy and
2. Appukkuddy Ramanathar both of Madduvil South

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Appukkuddy Thambiah the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Padaiveerasinkam Appukkuddy coming on for disposal before T. B. Russell Esqr. District Judge, on the 12th day of April 1904 in the presence of Mr. V. Coomaraswamy Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 7th day of April 1904 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the son 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 6th day of May 1904 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 12th day of April 1904

Sigd. T. B. RUSSELL

District Judge

Time to show cause extended to 30th June 1904  
(Sigd) H. R. FREEMAN  
District Judge.

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