

The Hindu Organ

(THE CHEAPEST WEEKLY IN CEYLON)

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

VOL XVI.

JAFFNA: WEDNESDAY JULY 27TH 1904

NO. 4

TAMIL CHEMISTRY.

By T. P. Masilamany Pillai with an introduction from Rev. Dr. G. U. Pope

Price Cts. 75. Postage extra.

Apply to T. P. Masilamany Pillai

Jaffna.

NOTICE.

For the convenience of our customers in the North, we have opened an Agency at Mr. Proctor S. Katiresu's office (the house opposite the Jaffna Public Library and next to the Rest House, Jaffna) where orders for Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Spectacles, E. P. and Silver Ware, Scientific Instruments, Electric bells, Telephones Arms and Ammunition &c. may be booked.

A small stock of Jewellery and other articles suitable for presentation &c., will be kept.

Our Agent will be prepared to import any articles customers may select from Catalogue on approval.

Brilliants suitable for Ear-rings &c., always stocked.

P. ORR & SONS,
VICTORIA ARCADE,
COLOMBO.

TILES! TILES!! TILES!!!

GENUINE MANGALORE ROOFING TILES
OF ALL DISCRPTIONS.

Flat tiles, Ridges, Floorings, halves, Ventilators
Ornamental Ridges of various patterns, Terminals,
Ridges sky lights, etc etc etc.

FIRST CLASS QUALITY ONLY.

From various manufacturers to suit every customer. Prices very moderate. Orders executed expeditiously and with special care. Large stock on hand. These tiles are the cheapest and the best ever manufactured, saves labour, wood, and ensures safety and neatness. Nothing like this for protection from rain, worms, reptiles mice etc. Saves 3½ per cent in the number.

Apply to

JOSEPH & CO.

2nd x Street Pettah.

JAFFNA.

TO LET.

A commodious House, three minutes walk from the Railway Station, Kankasanturai highly to be desired as a health resort, apply for further particulars to A. Sinnappah Mudaliar Tellippallai Kankasanturai.

TAMIL DICTIONARY.

Katiravel Pillai's New and comprehensive Tamil Dictionary edited on the latest methods.

Vol. I. Rs 5. (now ready). The remaining volumes will be published within about 18 months.

Among the noticeable features of the work are the derivations of words and citations from standard authors to illustrate the meanings and uses of words.

Words relating to Hindu Philosophy and metaphysics (including Vedantam and Sivasittandam) Botany, Medicine, Logic, Rhetoric, Astrology, Astronomy, Chemistry and Mathematics have been fully defined and explained.

For copies apply to

S. RAGUNATH & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS

OPPOSITE THE JAFFNA LIBRARY

MAIN ST. JAFFNA

CEYLON.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE HINDU ORGAN.

Messrs.		Rs. C.
A. Visuvalinkam	Beruwella	7-20
S. Ambalavanar	Badulla	5-50
M. Sivasidamparam	Matale	2-75
C. Paramanathar	Agrapatna	11-00
N. Chellappa	Urugala	5-50
N. Chellappa	Bandarawella	16-50
T. Sokkanathar	Colombo	11-00



THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1904.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The report of Mr. J. Harward, Director of Public Instruction, for 1904, is before us. For convenience of reference this report is divided into chapters and each chapter is independently paragraphed. The statistical tables are given at the end, and are identical in form with those published in recent reports, though some changes have been made in the order in which they are given.

The total number of pupils returned as attending schools in Ceylon is 238,259, of these 198,454 are attending Government and grand-in-aid Schools, and 39,805 are attending unaided schools. In 1902 the total number of those attending school was 226,407; the increase for 1903 is 11,852. In 1903 the number of Government schools was 523, with 60,323 pupils. The number for 1902 were respectively 515 and 59,512. The Grant-in aid schools in 1903 numbered 1,460 with 137,631 pupils, as against 1,424 schools and 2,801 pupils. The total expenditure of the Department in 1903 was Rs 1,038,652. The nett cost to Government after deducting sums credited to revenue on account of

school fees and sale of books and stationery was Rs 1,008,551. The average cost to revenue of each pupil in a Government school in 1903 was Rs 5.37, as compared with Rs 5.02 in 1902. The average grant paid for each pupil in grant-in-aid schools was Rs 3.21, as compared with Rs 3.83 in 1902.

Of Government schools there were in 1903, 209 with 26,540 pupils in the Western Province; 69 schools with 8079 pupils in the Central Province; 3 schools with 111 pupils in the Northern Province; 88 schools with 10,939 pupils in the Southern Province; 4 schools with 183 pupils in the Eastern Province; 39 schools with 4635 pupils in the North-Western Province; 16 with 1623 pupils in the North-Central Province; 3 with 1028 pupils in the Province of Uva; and 82 schools with 7680 pupils in the Province of Sabragamuwa. It will be seen that the Northern Province has fewer Government schools than any other Province. It is worthy of notice that though this Province has 3 Government schools there is not even one school in the Jaffna District. The number of schools and scholars was respectively 468 and 57377 for the Western Province, 130 and 9916 for the Central Province, 385 and 29,262 for the Northern Province, 192 and 21,020 for the Southern Province, 138 and 7791 for the Eastern Province, 77 and 7459 for the North-Western Province, 12 and 628 for the North-Central Province, 27 and 1687 for the Province of Uva, and 31 and 2391 for the Province of Sabragamuwa. The proportion of children under instruction to population for 1903 was respectively for those Provinces 1 in 9, 1 in 29, 1 in 10, 1 in 15, 1 in 15, 1 in 23, 1 in 22, 1 in 49, and 1 in 30.

The following table shows the No. of schools belonging to and the amount of grant earned by the different religious bodies and private agencies:—

Mission	No. of Schools.	Amount of Grant.
		Rs. c.
American	129	37,025 25
Baptist	22	5,290 0
Buddhist	196	68,382 25
Church of England (C.M.S.)	245	52,062 50
Do. (Diocesan)	80	29,803 25
Private and Sivite	80	33,055 57
Presbyterian	3	2,933 0
Roman Catholic	373	161,870 50
Wesleyan	326	81,394 1
Mohammedan	6	715 50
		472,536 83
Cambridge Local		1,750 0
Bonus to Teachers		3,958 94
		478,245 77
Paid on account schools examined in 1902		13,074 32
		491,320 9*

* This some does not include the following items: pupil teachers, Rs. 14, 212-50 (of this amount Rs. 312 was paid on account of schools examined in 1902); five lump-sum grants, Rs. 5,499-76; industrial grants, Rs. 20,300 (of this amount, Rs. 550 was paid on account of a school examined during 1902); and training school grants, Rs. 11,975 (of this amount, Rs. 6,475 was paid on account of training schools examined during 1902).

The most important events for the year 1903, says Mr. Harward, were the opening of a Government Training College for

English Teachers, the decision of Government to appoint an Inspectress of Needlework, the inquiry held by the Board of Education into the present state of higher education in Ceylon, and the correspondence between the Government of Ceylon and the University of London in connection with the same subject.

On the University question the Director writes as follows:—

The Administration Report of this Department for 1902 described the steps taken by my predecessor for arriving at something like a practical settlement of this question. The Board of Education, strengthened by the addition to its number of the Warden of St. Thomas's College, was, with the permission of Government, constituted a Committee of Inquiry. Two preliminary meetings were held in 1902, and four possible courses were formulated. Opinions with regard to these were invited from twenty-four persons outside the Board, of whom fourteen sent replies. These were analyzed and submitted to the Board, which attempted to arrive at a final decision at the meetings held in March, 1903. The Board was anxious to arrive at a solution which would place the higher education of the Island in direct connection with the London University courses in Arts and Science. But at that date this seemed to be impossible. The Science Examinations could not at that date be held in Ceylon, and to adopt the Arts course alone would have been a deathblow to Science-teaching in the schools. The majority of the Board were therefore in favour of re-modelling the present examination for the University Scholarship so as to remove the worst objections to which it was liable, viz., the alteration of different subject in different years and the too subordinate position given to Science. A proposal for doing this was approved by the Board in outline, and a Sub-Committee was appointed to draw up a detailed scheme. The Sub-Committee held several meetings and submitted a report, the substance of which was that the Sub-Committee could not draw up a workable scheme on the lines proposed by the Board, but submitted another scheme on lines which had been previously considered by the Board but rejected. This would have brought matters to a deadlock, but meanwhile proposals had been received from the London University which offered the prospect of an entirely different solution of the question.

A correspondence between the Government of Ceylon and the London University, begun by Sir West Ridgeway when he was in England in 1902, had been in progress for some months, and in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Education the University had been informed as clearly as possible what our local difficulties were, and had been requested to consider the question of holding its Science Examinations in Ceylon. A few years ago the want of proper laboratories would have rendered such a proposal impossible, but recent developments at the Medical and Technical Colleges have altogether altered our position. The authorities of the University gave most careful consideration to our position, and a full reply was sent to the Ceylon Government, together with the following resolutions passed by the Senate of the University:—

That the University arrange to conduct the examination for the English University Scholarship given by the Government of Ceylon by setting papers of the Matriculation standard, or, if necessary, of a more advanced character.

That, if the Ceylon Government will undertake to provide Assistant Examiners to supervise the practical Examinations and report thereon to the Examiners, the University hold the Science Examinations in Ceylon.

To attach the University Scholarship to the Matriculation Examination was altogether out of the question. The Board of Education, however, suggested that it should be definitely attached to the intermediate Examinations in Arts and Science, and that the University should be asked to allow certain modifications in the rules of the Arts Examination in the case of Ceylon candidates. Further correspondence followed, the result of which has been that the authorities of the London University commissioned Dr. W. A. Osborne, M. B., D. Sc. Professor of Physiology at Melbourne, to visit Ceylon, to inspect our colleges and laboratories, to confer with the Board, and to report fully on the whole question. Dr. Osborne came to Ceylon on 26 January, 1904, and stayed till 8th February; he was present at two prolonged meetings of the Board of Education, visited the principal colleges, and made an exhaustive investigation of the present and prospective equipment of the Medical and Technical Colleges. A series of resolutions was passed by the Board of Education, and they are now receiving the consideration of Government. It would be premature at the present moment to attempt to forecast the result, but if the matter is settled in accordance with the proposals adopted by the Board and approved by Dr. Osborne, substantial benefits will be secured for the students of the Medical College as well as for other students who wish to obtain locally as many as possible of the advantages of a University. I have to thank the authorities of the Medical College, and in particular the Registrar, Dr. Chalmers, for their very cordial co-operation in this matter.

Mr. Harward's references to his predecessor, Mr. Burrows, and to the retire-

ment of Mr. R. H. Leembruggen, are worthy of being quoted. He says:—

I was in charge of the Department as Acting Director at the beginning of the year, and my appointment was confirmed with effect from the 23rd June. I remained in charge throughout the year, except during the period 18th to 31st December, when Mr. R. B. Strickland acted as Director. The work of my predecessor, Mr. S. M. Burrows, C. C. S. forms a marked epoch in the history of this Department. A carefully organized scheme for rendering efficient the compulsory attendance at Government schools, a scheme for systematic work in school gardens, the establishment of a Training College for English teachers, a Cadet Battalion, a scheme for encouraging Oriental studies: these are some among the many practical steps not merely initiated during his term of office, but actually brought into working order. A systematic inquiry into the present state of higher education was initiated by him, and is one of the most important legacies which he has left to his successor. There are other debts to him which are no less real, though they cannot be catalogued or tabulated in a report. It is difficult to over-estimate what he has accomplished in three years in the way of imparting new life and efficiency to a Department in which the real value of the work done depends so much on the existence of enthusiasm and high ideals among the workers.

At the end of the year Mr. Leembruggen, retired on pension; he had been in the service of Government for thirty-eight years, and for 12 years held the post of Inspector of Schools for the Northern and Eastern Districts. The Department loses in him a very capable officer, whose judgment and impartiality could always be relied on.

LOCAL & GENERAL

The Weather—A refreshing shower of rain fell here on Monday night last.

The Government Agent—Mr. Lewis having returned from circuit on the 22nd Instant left yesterday for Colombo by land to attend the Durbar of Government Agents which will commence on the 2nd proximo.

New Notaries—Mr. V. Cumaraswamy, Mr. S. Veeravagu, Mr. B. Joachimipillai, and Mr. R. Dharmatharampillai have come off successful in the Notariesfinal examination held in March last. We congratulate these gentlemen on their success.

Personal—Mr. V. Karalapillai Head Clerk of the Newarajaya Kachcheri arrived here on leave by the last Steamer and is staying at Neervely his native place.

A Savite Meeting at Vannarponnai—A large meeting of the Savites was held on the night of the 21st Instant at the school Bungalow near Nachimaracovil under the presidency of Mr. A. Cathiravalu Proctor. The speakers included the chairman, Mr. Muttucumaru of the Land Registrars office and Mr. Thamothersampillai, Preacher of the Vivekananda Sabai. Meetings of this kind cannot fail to have a salutary effect on the Hindus, more especially in view of the activity now-a-days displayed by the Wesleyan Missionaries in this part of Vannarponnai where they have pitched tents and held a series of meetings. Not content with that they also go from house to house and attempt to preach their religion to unwilling ears. These Missionaries seem to think that discoursing of sweet music and the singing of lyrics will win the hearts of the "heathens" of Jaffna to Christ. These proceedings of the Missionaries are intended not so much for the conversion of Hindus as it is to find materials for the framing of exaggerated reports for home consumption. They will be sadly mistaken if they thought that the Hindus of Vannarponnai are a set of savages who could be made to give up their ancient Religion by the display of musical talents on the part of white Padres, while their native agents sing and preach to the accompaniment of that music as if they are earnest disciples of their master, although they know full well that these proceedings would not have the least effect on those whom they seek to convert to their religion. It would be interesting to know how many converts these Missionaries made at Vannarponnai during this week.

Mr. P. Arunachalam C. C. S.—This gentleman, District Judge of Kurunagalla left for England on the 17th Instant, with his son Mr. Mahadeva, on six months leave of absence. We wish him a bon-voyage and safe return to Ceylon.

The Death of Mr. James Laurie—Death is announced of Mr. James Laurie who was the first D. P. I. of Ceylon. He was 73 years of age when he died. His name was long remembered by the series of school books he had written in his name and which were used in our schools for a long time.

The Peiries Will Case—Judgment of the Supreme Court in this famous case was delivered on the 20th Instant affirming the decision of the District Judge. It will be remembered that

Mr. Norton of the Madras Bar not only appeared for the opponents in the District Court but also argued the appeal for them in the Supreme Court. The opponents to the Will are condemned to bear the costs in both Courts.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO TRINCOMALEE.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE JOURNEY.

The programme of the journey of Their Excellencies, the Governor and Lady Blake, to Trincomalee has been arranged.

The party leave Colombo by train at 2 o'clock today for Kandy.

Tomorrow they will take train to Matale and thence drive to Nalanda for lunch. In the evening they will reach the Dambulla rest-house, where the night will be spent. On Wednesday morning the journey will be resumed to Habarana, where the party will spend the night. On Thursday they will halt at Alut Oya for lunch and in the afternoon drive to Kantalai. The night will be spent at this rest-house and the next day the party will lunch at Talangala and reach Trincomalee at 4 o'clock.

On arrival at Trincomalee, His Excellency will be met by a military escort and will receive an address from the native residents on the esplanade.

Lord Herschell and Captain Ponsonby will drive tandem from Nalanda a day ahead of Their Excellencies.

Mr. Wilmot, the Assistant Government Agent, will meet Their Excellencies at Tamblegam on Friday and will accompany them thence forward.

Mr. Cumberland, A. G. A. Matale, will attend the party from Matale to Dambulla.

—Ceylon Independent, July 18.

THE CONSTITUTION

OF THE

JAFFNA YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

I. The name of the Association shall be "The Jaffna Young Men's Hindu Association."

II. The object of the Association shall be to instruct young men in the principles of the Hindu religion, and generally to promote their moral, social, intellectual, and physical advancement.

III. All Hindus who are in sympathy with the object of the Association, and who are qualified by their character and education, or are distinguished for their piety, shall be eligible for membership.

IV. Members may be elected at any meeting of the Executive Committee by a majority of the members present, provided written application shall have been previously made by the intending applicant to the Secretaries or one of them.

V. Any Non-Hindu who is in sympathy with the object of the Association may be elected a member, but he shall not have the right to vote.

VI. Any Hindu distinguished for his piety or learning may be elected an honorary member, at a general meeting of the Association, by three-fourths of the members present, on the recommendation of the Executive Committee.

VII. Every member of the association shall pay a monthly subscription of not less than 25 cents excepting school boys who shall pay not less than 10 cents a month.

VIII. Any member whose subscription shall be in arrears for more than three months, shall *ipso facto* cease to be a member, but such defaulting member shall be re-eligible for membership on payment of all arrears.

IX. The Association shall remove from its roll any member whose conduct has been found to be opposed to the spirit of the Association at a general meeting by two-thirds of the members present.

X. The Association shall have a President, three Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Assistant Treasurer as office-bearers.

XI. The business of the Association shall be managed by an Executive Committee of not less than twenty and not more than thirty members including the office-

-bearers; seven shall form a quorum of the Executive Committee.

XII. The office-bearers and the Executive Committee shall be elected annually at a special general meeting of the Association.

XIII. Any vacancy occurring amongst the office-bearers or in the Executive Committee may be filled up by the Executive Committee, but such appointment shall hold good only till the next annual election of office-bearers.

XIV. The Executive Committee shall meet at least once a month. A meeting of the Committee shall also be convened at any time by the Secretaries on the written application of the President or of any ten members of the Association.

XV. The President, or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents, or in the absence of all of them, any member who shall be voted to the chair by a majority of the members present, shall preside at all meetings of the Executive Committee and of the Association.

XVI. The Secretaries shall keep full minutes of the proceedings of the meetings of the Executive Committee and of the Association, and shall be in charge of the papers, books, and other effects of the Association.

XVII. The Secretaries shall supervise the work of the Association, convene meetings, and, subject to the approval of the Committee, arrange for lectures, religious classes, and sports.

XVIII. The Treasurer shall collect subscriptions and have charge of the funds of the Association and shall also pay bills against the Association upon vouchers signed by the President or one of the Secretaries and submit a statement of accounts quarterly to the Executive Committee.

XIX. The Treasurer shall not have in his hands any sum exceeding Rupees ten. Any sum exceeding Rupees Ten shall be deposited with a banker approved by the Executive Committee.

XX. General meetings of the Association shall be held quarterly. The quorum of a general meeting shall be one-fourth of the members of the Association except in the case of the one held for the election of the office-bearers and the Executive Committee, the quorum of which shall be one-half of its members.

XXI. The annual meeting of the Association shall be held in the month of Vaikasi.

XXII. The record of the work of the Association shall be in English, but the lectures, religious classes, &c., to be held under the auspices of the Association, may be either in English or Tamil.

XXIII. Every Hindu who is a member of this Association shall subscribe to the following pledge:—

I do hereby solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare that, as a member of the Jaffna Young Men's Hindu Association, I shall observe the following rules in my conduct in life:—

1. I shall daily offer my invocation to Iswara.

2. I shall, to the best of my ability, spread a knowledge of our Dharma.

3. I shall, to the best of my ability, practise and promote love towards all living creatures.

4. I shall practise all virtues and shun all vices.

XXIV. Any of the rules may be altered, amended, or modified at a general meeting of the Association, or by a Committee specially appointed by the same.

Russian despatches indicate that the Japanese have halted and are entrenching south of Tashichiao, while transferring the bulk of the Southern Armies to the right flank in pursuance of General Kuroki's enveloping tactics.

Two Russian Volunteer cruisers and one torpedo boat are cruising in the Red Sea, and it is believed that they are looking for a particular steamer bound to Japan.

The newspapers are raising an outcry against the double character of these cruisers, which passed the Dardanelles under commercial flags and are now flying naval flags and stopping British vessels.

The Russian Volunteer cruiser "St. Petersburg" has seized the Peninsular and Oriental steamer "Malacca," bound for Yokohama, in the Red Sea, and is now conveying her back to Suez.

The Volunteer cruiser "Smolensk" has boarded the German mail steamer "Prinz Heinrich" and compelled her to surrender 31 sacks of letters and 24 sacks of parcels for Japan.

Two French Japanese divisions have landed at Dalny. The Japanese landed an additional 20,000 men and fifty guns at Dalny on the 2nd instant.

"Reuter," from General Kuroki's headquarters, wires that the rains have ceased and country has dried rapidly. The Army is living largely on fresh vegetables.

London, July 17.—The German Government is awaiting explanations from Russia regarding the "Prinz Heinrich" incident, but the Government press is already minimising the matter.

Admiral Alexeieff reports that the Japanese on the 9th instant suspended their advance on Port Arthur and entrenched the positions they were then occupying.

The Japanese are repairing the docks at Dalny.

London July 18th.—The British steamer "Waipara" which arrived at Aden was detained by the Volunteer cruiser "St. Petersburg" yesterday for four hours and was informed that the P. & O. ss. "Malacca" was seized on the 14th instant because she was carrying arms and munition for Japan.

Telegrams from Niuchwang (Yinkow) show that the report of the occupation there was premature. The pause in the Japanese advance since the Kaiping fight still continues. The Russian gunboat "Sivonch" has ascended the river Liao to within forty miles of Liaoyang.

A "Daily Mail" telegram from Singapore says that a large armoured cruiser accompanied by two colliers has been sighted near the Malacca straits on Thursday going Westward. It is supposed to be Japanese warships "en route" to capture the Russian volunteer ships in the Red sea.

London July 19th.—The "Malacca" has arrived at Suez flying the Russian Naval Flag and is commanded by Russian Officers and crew.

General Kuropatkin explains that General Keller's attack was necessitated by the inadequacy and contradictoriness of the information of the Japanese movements.

General Kuroki's loss at Motienling was 300. The British Mediterranean fleet left Malta yesterday for Alexandria Smyrna and Syria in accordance with the arrangements made prior to the recent seizures by the Russian Volunteer Cruisers in the Red sea. This, however, is exciting sensational rumours of international complications and has sent Consols down 11-16th in the last three days.

These rumours are unfounded but it is understood that Great Britain has approached the signatories of the Treaty of Paris with a view to insisting on Russia defining the status of the Volunteer Cruisers still in the Black Sea and may claim demurrage compensation for the seizures hitherto made but will confine her action chiefly to the future.

London July 20th.—The Foreign Office at St. Petersburg states that the P. & O. "Malacca" will be taken to Sevastopol for trial.

The papers continue their indignant outcry at the treatment of the "Malacca" and demand the immediate action of the Government. They declare that Great Britain as Japan's ally is bound not to permit Russia to increase her resources for injuring Japan by infringing the neutrality of the Dardanelles.

The "Malacca" has arrived at Port Said and her crew and passengers are treated as prisoners and armed guards are posted at each gangway to prevent all communication with the shore.

Later advices from Port Said state that the passengers on board the "Malacca" have been transferred to the "Marmora" outward bound.

General Kuropatkin reports that a considerable force of Japanese attacked the Russians at Saimatse on the Liaoyang road on the 18th inst. and after fighting extending to the 19th the Russians retired to a point eastward of Anping.

Anping is 14 miles south of Liaoyang.

London, July 21.—Correspondents with General Kuroki at Motienling say that the fighting was renewed on the 19th inst. the Japanese attacking the Russian position at Chantan 27 miles to the North.

London, July 20.—Reuter learns that in view of the growing feeling of the people the Government will be forced to make the strongest representations to Russia regarding the P. and O. "Malacca."

It is believed that the Opposition leaders have intimated that they will support any action.

The authorities at Port Said have refused the application to coal and water the "Malacca" to take her on to Cherbourg, pending a reference to Cairo.

The crew has been landed and the Captain has sailed for Brindisi to report the circumstances of the seizure to the authorities in London.

The "Smolensk" and "St. Petersburg" passed the Suez Canal as well as the Dardanelles under a Commercial flag.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that Sir Arthur Hardings this afternoon addressed to the Russian Government a strong protest regarding the seizure of the "Malacca" and requesting her immediate release on the grounds of the irregular position of the Volunteer cruiser St. Petersburg. It was a fact that ammunition was on board the "Malacca" but it was Government property for the China Squadron in cases marked with the Broad Arrow.

The protest finally informs the Russian Government that a very serious situation is involved.

Reuter's St. Petersburg telegram is confirmed that

Great Britain has very strongly protested to Russia regarding the seizure of the Malacca and requesting her immediate release, adding that a most serious situation is involved.

London, July 21.—The papers unanimously endorse the British protest and declare that the Government has the whole nation at its back.

The Malacca has left Port Said but her destination is not declared; it will probably be Cherbourg or Libau.

Unless the British fleet seizes the Malacca or any other untoward incident occurs it is believed that the affair will be amicably settled.

Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons replying to Mr. Bowles said that the Government would undoubtedly have to make a statement regarding this most serious question but it was undesirable to make a premature statement. —The Ceylon Independent.

INDIA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Filipinos, it is true, will not get back their full independence immediately, but they are going to have something better. The American Government has undertaken to protect them without taking a pice out of their country! Such generosity is truly unexampled in the annals of the world. Nor does the generosity of the Americans end here. They have arranged to grant the full measure of self-government to the Filipinos. Besides, a code of laws has been framed for them which not only guarantees them an impartial administration of justice but makes it impossible for wrong-headed Judges to abuse their powers as they do here. In a series of letters our London correspondent has described the nature of the boons which are proposed to be conferred on the Filipinos by their late conquerors. They will no doubt be read with intense interest by the Indians; for they point out vividly the difference of the treatment accorded to them and the Filipinos, by their respective rulers. But let our correspondent speak:—

PHILIPINO HOME RULE.

WHERE "LIBERALITY UNEXAMPLED" IS TO BE FOUND.

"The place in question is not India. British India, on the contrary, so far as the treatment of the Indian people in relation to administrative and executive office is concerned, is the most shocking example of 'illiberality' which, taking all the facts into consideration, the world has ever known. No, the country in which 'unexampled liberality' is being shown is not under British dominion. The credit, it is true, attaches to the Anglo-Saxon race, but not to the British portion of that race. Upon the brow of the Republican Administration of the United States is to be placed the laurel wreath of merit for conspicuously righteous and just treatment of conquered people. I am about to make extended references to the Philippine Islands and to the American administration thereof.

"Before everything else, let me draw attention to the interesting and important fact that the seven millions of inhabitants of the Philippine Islands are not contemptuously denominated 'natives' by their rulers, as is the case with the two hundred and thirty millions of the inhabitants of India. On the contrary, they are respectfully and ethnologically denominated Filipinos. I very much doubt, if they had been called 'natives,' whether such a boon as 'practical independence' would so soon have been granted to them. Though many educated Indian gentlemen cannot, or will not, see it, the fact that they are, and their forefathers were, so ready to accept the contemptuous term 'native' as a sufficient description of themselves, and even to use the term of each other, is not the least of the reasons why they are held in a discreditable subjection. 'Natives' will stand anything, as, indeed, why should they not? At the best, they are ethnographically and geographically nobodies. Unhappy India! that her 'natives' are content to be 'natives,' and have no ambition to be Indians! She, too, might have done greatly, had her sons possessed the courage to discard the term 'natives.'

"In my previous narrative, sent to you some weeks ago, and printed in the 'Patrika' of April 20, I gave a general idea of what President Roosevelt, the Hon. W. H. Taft, and the Hon. Elihu Root, were desirous of doing for the Filipino people in the way of self-government. I am now able to supplement the brief particulars of that communication with full details. A copy of the act to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil Government in the Philippine Islands has reached me from Washington. It should make every patriotic Indian who reads what I extract from that enactment half-die of envy at the admirable treatment that their fellow-Asiatics are receiving, combined with the keenest regret that their own over-rulers are not actuated by the liberal spirit of the United States. As preliminary to the establishment of a free and representative constitution, the Act proceeds to lay down in plain and emphatic provisions, to which, to my knowledge, no parallel exists in India, the rights and privileges of all Filipinos. The wise Ame-

THE WAR.

London July 16.—The Japanese headquarter officials absolutely contradict the reports of a battle at Port Arthur on the 10th instant, in which the Japanese lost 25,000 men.

icans have greatly outdone us, Britishers, in this respect. The Filipinos are not to be content with a Proclamation from a beloved Monarch which is full of benevolent sentiments and just suggestions; their position is made clear in precise words which have the force of enacted law—words which cannot afterwards be explained as merely sentimental expressions, as is being done to-day by gentlemen (who consider themselves the essence of honour) in respect to the Victoria Proclamation of 1858.

"No; the Filipino rights are firmly based on legal enactment and cannot be minimised or assailed save by the Congress of the United States in session assembled. These rights are set forth in language of the most pellucid character; they render it impossible for any Filipino to be arbitrarily arrested and unjustly treated as were the Natu Brothers in India a few years ago. Nor do they allow any person, for the same offence, to be "twice put in jeopardy of punishment." Nor, again, can any person, save on a capital offence, be held in gaol before conviction, if he can find reasonable bail. The writ of habeas corpus is to run in the Islands save in times of rebellion, while excessive fines and cruel and unusual punishments are not to be inflicted, are, indeed, strictly forbidden. Under this law, Magistrate Clements could not have existed. And, —note this especially:

"No law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the Government for redress of grievances." Anything so grossly unfair as some of the provisions of the Official Secrets Act will be impossible in Manila so long as the prohibition just quoted exists. But I need not refer to the nineteen declarations of this new Bill of Rights by any further description. The readers of the "Patrika" are entitled to see them in all their force and majesty. These they are:

"Sec. 5. That no law shall be enacted in the said islands which shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or deny to any person therein the equal protection of the laws.

"That in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a speedy and public trial, to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf.

"That no person shall be held to answer for a criminal offence without due process of law; and no person for the same offence shall be twice put in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself.

"That all persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences.

"That no law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be enacted.

"That no person shall be imprisoned for debt.

"That the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion, insurrection, or invasion the public safety may require it, in either of which events the same may be suspended by the President, or by the governor, with the approval of the Philippine Commission, wherever during such period the necessity for such suspension shall exist.

"That no ex post facto law or bill of attainder shall be enacted.

"That no law granting a title of nobility shall be enacted, and no person holding any office of profit, or trust in said islands, shall, without the consent of the Congress of the United States, accept any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, queen, prince, or foreign State.

"That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

"That the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated.

"That neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in said islands.

"That no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the Government for redress of grievances.

"That no law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall for ever be allowed.

"That no money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law.

"That the rule of taxation in the said islands shall be uniform.

"That no private or local Bill which may be enacted into law, shall embrace more than one subject, and that subject shall be expressed in the title of the Bill.

"That no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized.

"That all money collected on any tax, levied or assessed for a special purpose, shall be treated as a special fund in the treasury and paid out for such purpose only."

"Section 6 provides a census which, in the words of the Act, 'shall take and make so far as practicable full report of all the inhabitants, of name, age, sex, or tribe, whether native or foreign-born, literacy in Spanish, native dialect or language, or in English school attendance, ownership of houses, industrial and social statistics, and such other information..... as the President and the Commission may deem necessary.'

"Then follows Section 7 which provides for the establishment of machinery whereby practical self-government is to be given to the Filipinos. Two years after the completion and publication of the Census, the Philippine Commission which now rules the islands is, on the instructions of the President of the United States to call a general election for 'the choice of delegates to a popular assembly of the people of the Philippine Islands, which shall be known as the Philippine Assembly.' When the Assembly has been convened and organised, 'all legislative power' heretofore conferred on the Philippine Commission shall be vested in

A Legislature consisting of Two Houses
—the Philippine Commission and
the Philippine Assembly."

In his next letter our London correspondent proposes to describe the constitution of the Philippine Assembly which, it will be seen, is the real and genuine thing, and not a farce like our Legislative Councils. There is some ray of hope for the Indians in this unparalleled benefaction of the Americans. For when the latter allow two Houses of Parliament to the Filipinos who are far less enlightened than the people of India, England will be obliged to treat the latter more liberally than she is doing now, specially as they are more loyal than the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands to their respective rulers.

One fact must strike every body. It is only half-a-dozen years ago that the Filipinos have been conquered by the Americans and they are not yet quite reconciled to a foreign yoke. Yet they are going to be as free as the Canadians, or the Australians. But the Indians, though they are about two hundred years under British rule and have sacrificed themselves on many an occasion for the benefit of England, are not growing but declining and are losing one by one all the petty privileges that they enjoyed before.

—The A. B. Patrika.

NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 1524

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Valliammai wife of Kanakasapai Sapapathy of
Batticottai East

Deceased.

Kanakasapai Sapapathy of Batticottai East

Petitioner.

Vs

Ampalavanar Velupillai of District Officer's Court
Safanda Selangor

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Kanakasapai Sapapathy praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Valliammai wife of Kanakasapai Sapapathy coming on for disposal before H. R. Freeman Esquire District Judge, on the 26th day of May 1904 in the presence of Mr. A. Velupillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 20th 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 Respondent or any other person shall on or, before the 4th day of August 1904 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 26th day of May 1904

Sigd. H. R. FREEMAN
District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 1541

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Nakamuttu wife of Kanapathiar Vairamuttu of
Batticottai West

Deceased.

Kanapathiar Vairamuttu of Batticottai West

Petitioner

Vs.

1. Velupillai Chitamparappillai and wife
2. Teivanaipillai of Batticottai West

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Kanapathiar Vairamuttu of Batticottai West praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Nakamuttu wife of Kanapathiar Vairamuttu coming on for disposal before H. R. Freeman Esq. District Judge, on the 24th day of June 1904 in the presence of Mr. A. Modr. Velupillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 22nd day of June 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 28th day of July 1904 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 24th day of June 1904

(Sigd) H. R. FREEMAN
District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 1542

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Kurunathar Chinnappu of Vannarponnai East

Deceased

Sivakkolunthu widow of Kurunathar Chinnappu
of Vannarponnai

Petitioner

Vs.

Teivanaipillai widow of Arunasalam of Vannarponnai East

Respondent

This matter of the Petition of Sivakkolunthu widow of Kurunathar Chinnappu praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Kurunathar Chinnappu coming on for disposal before H. R. Freeman Esquire District Judge, on the 24th day of June 1904 in the presence of Messrs. Casipillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 23rd day of June 1904 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to her unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or, before the 25th day of August 1904 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 24th day of June 1904

Sigd. H. R. FREEMAN
District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 1545

Class I

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Chinnachchy wife of Aiyathurai of Vannarponnai West

Deceased.

Chithamparanathar Aiyathurai of Vannarponnai East

Petitioners

Vs

1. Chinnattampi Iramalinkam and his wife
2. Tangam of Vannarponnai West

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Chithamparanathar Aiyathurai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Chinnachchy wife of Aiyathurai coming on for disposal before H. R. Freeman Esquire District Judge, on the 30th day of June 1904 in the presence of Messrs. Casipillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 30th day of June 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 10th day of August 1904 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 30th day of June 1904

Signed. H. R. FREEMAN
District Judge.