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(THE CHEAPEST WEEKLY IN CEYLON)

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CEYLON.



THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1904.

THE PERMANENT MEMORIAL.

Whatever the failings of Sir West Ridgeway might have been in holding the scales evenly between contending interest of communities and persons it cannot be denied that the people of the Northern Province of this Island owe him a debt of gratitude for the extension of the great Northern Railway to Jaffna, in spite of opposition in powerful and influential quarters. It was in recognition of this fact that an ovation was given to him such as not given to any other Governor of Ceylon, when he came here in March 1902 to open the first section of this Railway, and funds were raised to establish a permanent Memorial in Jaffna in honour of the Governor who has given us this Railway which had been dismissed by one of his predecessors as a "tantalizing vision" and abandoned by his immediate predecessor after carrying out the survey of the line as an impracticable proposal. It was at one time expected that enough funds would be collected in Jaffna and among Jaffnese in outstations to erect a statue of Sir West Ridgeway and to build a Memorial Hall to perpetuate his memory in Jaffna. But subsequent events, chiefly the gross injustice

done to Mr. P. Ramanathan in passing over his claims for a Supreme Court Judgeship or to the Attorney-Generalship, when these appointment permanently or temporarily became vacant, dissatisfied the Tamils of the Colony in general, and damped the ardour of many a supporter of the cause of this Memorial in all parts of the Island. The re-appointment of the Hon'ble Dr. Rockwood for a term of another five years against the declared policy of the Government in regard to such appointments, was also objected to on principle and estranged the feelings of several influential Tamils, although personally they had the highest regards for the Doctor's professional qualifications and fitness for the office.

The result was that, beyond the sums collected before the occurrence of those unpleasant incidents, no further attempt was made by anyone to raise funds required for the purpose. Even sums collected for the Memorial were diverted from the common object. It was expected that the Colombo Committee would contribute about Rs 10000 for the Memorial. But not only they did not care to raise that amount by collecting the subscriptions from those who promised contributions, but the amount in their hands, about Rs 2000, was decided to be devoted to a separate Memorial in the form of a Scholarship in the Jaffna Hindu College. The idea of erecting a statue was, therefore, given up. But there was fund sufficient for the building of a Hall, made up of about Rs 5000 collected by Mr. R. W. Allegecoon when he was Police Magistrate of Pt. Pedro and Chavakachcheri, Rs 3000 in the hands of the Jaffna Committee after defraying the large expenses connected with the reception of the Governor, and about Rs 1000 contributed from outstations. It was, therefore, decided at a general meeting of subscribers held in the Jaffna District Court House on the 17th October last, under the presidency of Mr. J. P. Lewis, the acting Government Agent, to build a Hall in the Esplanade of Jaffna to be called "Ridgeway Memorial Hall" as the permanent Memorial to Sir West Ridgeway for the great boon of the Railway which he has given to the people of the North. An influential and representative Committee was also appointed to carry out the decision of the Meeting. And this Committee met once, a few months after, when it was announced by Mr. Lewis, the Chairman of the Committee, that the Government were pleased to allow a site in the Esplanade for the building of the Hall, and that Mr. Tomalin had promised to furnish a plan of the building on payment of the usual fee.

Though it is now several months since the last meeting of the Committee was held, yet nothing has been done to commence the work. Mr. Lewis who has taken very great interest to see the work carried out is likely to leave the Province before the year is out. It is only

right that the foundation should be laid by him before he leaves us. We have got already the site and funds almost sufficient to complete the work. It is, therefore, unaccountable why the work has not been yet commenced. We earnestly hope that the Committee will meet on the return of the Government Agent, from circuit and make arrangements to commence the building of the Memorial Hall.

LOCAL & GENERAL

Jaffna Hindu College—The annual Prize Distribution of this institution will take place on Monday the 12th Instant. Mr. R. H. Leembruggen, retired Inspector of Schools, will preside.

Letter box—Pillar Letter boxes have been erected during the week on the Main Road, Town, midway between the Jaffna Post Office and the Kacheri Post Office, and also at the Grand Bazaar. The hours of collection are from 9-30 a. m., to 1-30 p. m., on week days, and 11-50 A. M. to 2-20 P. M. on Sundays.

The Government Agent—We understand that Mr. J. P. Lewis, acting Government Agent N. P., who is now on circuit at Iranamadu will return to Jaffna on the 8th Instant.

Proposed New Station for Jaffna—the Government Agent having been asked by the General Manager of the Railway to give an estimate of the value of the lands surveyed sometime ago to be acquired for the proposed new station near the Grand Bazaar the Maniagar of Jaffna is now engaged in the appraisal of those lands. We understand that the value of those lands with the buildings standing thereon would be about three lakhs of rupees.

The Police Magistrate of Kayts—Mr. Wourterz having gone on three weeks leave of absence to Colombo, Mr. Sivapirakasm, Proctor, acts for him.

Our New Colonial Secretary—Mr. A. M. Ashmore, our new Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary is expected in Colombo on the 23rd Instant.

Provincial Engineer—Mr. Waddel who was on a tour of Inspection in Mannar has returned.

The late Mrs. N. Gould—Death is announced of Mrs. Gould, wife of Mr. N. G. Gould which occurred last week suddenly at Matale.

Double Murder at Kandy—A Eurasian by the name of Robertson, who was angry with the Police for prosecuting his mistress and getting her fined Rs 10, brought a rifle from the volunteer armoury loaded with cartridges bought from Messrs. Walker Sons & Co., and shot two Constables who were on duty in the Police Court and a boy who was close by. Both the constables died almost immediately and the boy is in the Hospital. The murderer then surrendered and in the statement he made to the Magistrate desired that he should also be shot and not hanged.

The Caste Circular—The Circular of the Inspector-General of Police to the effect that only men of the Vellala and Karawa Caste among the Sinhalese and only Vellalas among the Tamils should in future be employed in the Police force has been withdrawn by order of His Excellency the Governor.

Cricket—A cricket match is expected to be played on Saturday 3rd proximo between the Jaffna Police club and the Winners Team.

—Cor.

Acknowledgment—We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Reports on the Northern Province, the Railway, and Judicial Statistics, from the Secretariat for the year 1903.

A correspondent writes from Madras:—"I am glad to inform you that Mr. S. Subramaniam Pillai (son of M. R. Ry. V. Chinnatamby avargal,

Odayar of Tellippalai Parish Jaffna) late chief Inspector of the Madras Electric Tramways is ordered to proceed to Coimbatore today on Plague duty as a First class Sanitary Inspector on a salary of Rs 70 per mensem, having come off successful in the Examination held on 27th July 1904."

COLOMBO

Is the bar overcrowded?—This is the question that engages the attention of some of the local papers for the last one or two months. There can be no doubt that the bar is overcrowded not only in Ceylon and India, but even in the country from which the Editor of the "Times" hails, who has now renewed this old question for reasons best known to himself. The rush to the bar is a true sign of progress and civilization, wealth and independence. It produces an enlightened form of loyalty to the Sovereign, and hence contributes largely towards the consolidation of the British Empire. It does not impoverish the government, but on the other hand enriches it immensely. In one respect only it produces an evil if that were an evil. It handicaps largely the arbitrary inclinations and mental ebullitions of the anti-native section of the Anglo-Ceylonese in Ceylon.

The Inspector-General of Police—It has been almost a law in the Police department to admit higher caste men only as Police Constables. The I. G. P., has now enforced to its fullest extent by means of a special circular to his subordinate officers. This is objected to in certain quarters as violation of a principle of British Justice. If this particular principle gives equal rights to all alike, there is another British principle at the same time which prohibits interference with the customs and habits of a people under the British flag. But not to go so far, the I. G. P., has found out in practice that lower castes are not qualified enough to perform the duties of a Police Constable. They only, as a general rule, contribute largely towards the increase of crime in the Island. The I. G. P., determined to put down crime in the Island, and he has no doubt made a move in the right direction. But we would advise him not to make a commotion. He can very well do without it. We would also suggest to him to raise the present status of a Police Constable a little bit higher, and to admit men of morality only as constables—the term morality being used in its extensive sense.

Personal—Mr. Nagalingam, the late Interpreter of the Pt. Pedro Courts, being transferred to Colombo, has come and assumed duties in the Registrar General's Office. He belongs to a respectable family, and enjoyed high popularity in Jaffna not only as an efficient and conscientious officer, but as an important factor of the Hindu community as well.

Hinduism Goahead—An extensive observation will convince anyone that among all the leading religions of the world, the religion of the ancient Rishis of India alone makes a steady progress in this civilised age; not so much among the masses as among the highly cultured men and women especially of the West. It was only the other day we read an article about the considerable progress which the advocates of cremation have made in the Western countries.

In 1902 there were 6,628 cremations in the city of Paris, 3,160 in the United States, 1,074 in Germany, and 479 in Great Britain as against 452 in the previous year. Cremation is advocated only by Hinduism, and it is diametrically opposed to the faith of the Christians.

The wife's position in English law—The position of the wife may be summarised thus:—(1) All contracts she enters into with her husband's express authority will bind him.

(2) All contracts she enters into with her husband's implied authority will bind him for necessities.

(3) But if she is already supplied with necessities her husband can negative the implied authority she possesses.

(4) And her implied authority disappears if the husband has forbidden her to pledge his credit.

Do "the people" read?—An old English book-seller says—"there is no outlet for books. The people do not buy books, for they do not read. The Parsons even do not read, I used to sell many books—lots of sets of commentaries even. I sell none now". Another Midland bookseller says "We educate, but we develop no intellectual power. We teach, but we produce no love for learning. These things are only too patent." —Cor.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Kuala Lumpur,
17th August 1904.

The Celebrated Temple case—It will be in the recollection of our readers that a case was pending in Court about the management of the Supramania Swami Kovil. The facts of the case are as follows:—The management of this Temple was formerly in the hands of the Chetties and Indians, but since the death of Mr. K. Thambusamy Pilly the Chetties have refused to give the same share of management to his son and claimed to have its sole possession. Then a case was instituted in the Court of Law by the Indians which was dragging on for a period of over a year. The case was committed to the High Court of Selangor and came on for hearing before the Senior

Magistrate and the proceedings continued for about ten days. The Senior Magistrate decided in favour of the Chetties. Again an appeal was filed in the Judicial Commissioner's Court by the Indians, which was heard by Mr. Justice W. H. Hyrdman Jones acting Judicial Commissioner, Puisne Judge of Singapore. The re-trial also occupied a week's time and on both occasions Messrs. Napier and Adams, the leading lawyers of Singapore and Penang were retained by the Chetties and the Indians respectively at considerable expense, and they rightly fought for their clients assisted by the Selangor Lawyers. The Judgment was reserved for sometime and eagerly awaited. The J. C. reversed the Senior Magistrate's sentence and decided that the Temple should be conducted as before and the Chetties were also ordered to pay the cost of the case to the Indians. I understand the Chetties spent over 9,000 dollars and the Indians about 5,000 in carrying out this Law-suit during the period aforesaid.

Whatever the decision may be, there seems to be much discontent prevailing which will seriously affect the Temple. The Chetties' original idea was to desert the Temple immediately if they do not win the case and to erect another which they are now contemplating to do as the Judicial Commissioners' sentence is only appealable to the Privy Council.

What a large amount of time, money and labour has been wasted in this case? I think they would have been able to build and maintain a new temple with the amount spent in this case, had they adopted such a wise course when they knew they could not agree. I may also be permitted to state in connection with this that the affairs of a Singapore Temple are also in a similar or worse condition. Why cannot the so-called promoters of Hindu religion find better means of infusing higher principles of our ancient philosophy, which will help one and all to advance morally and spiritually, instead of fighting for a thing which is in fact all men's property and not the property of a particular class of men.

Mr. P. K. Nambyar Barrister, B. A.—This lawyer of the Madras Presidency who gave three months notice to practise in the F. M. S. Courts, was finally admitted to do so on 4th instant after some difficulty. The Selangor Bar Association and that of Perak objected to his being admitted on the plea that he was not in the Native States during the period of the notice to enable them to acquaint themselves of his conduct. Again his certificates were called for and Mr. Justice Hyrdman Jones eg. J. C. stated that he was glad to allow Mr. Nambyar as a member of the Bar. Mr. Nambyar is a Barrister of the Inner Temple, and I hear he also edited a law code. He is the first Asiatic to practise in the F. M. S. Courts and it is hoped there will be several others following suit as there is good demand here for lawyers. He will join Mr. T. H. Rogers.

Vivekananda Reading Hall—Mr. S. Thambimuttu of Tirunelvely and a Railway Contractor kindly contributed a donation of 20 dollars to the Hall for the purchase of the four Vedas. This is the first contribution towards our Library from outside the members and it is hoped that other gentlemen who have not yet given any encouragement will follow the good example set by Mr. Thambimuttu. No doubt the public are gradually beginning to value the advantages of a Library reading.

Sir William Hood Treacher K. C. M. G., Resident General F. M. S., retires from the public service on the 12th proximo and he is succeeded by Mr. W. T. Taylor the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary of Singapore. Sir William Treacher was a kind and genial Officer and there will be a grand State Ball in the New Town Hall in honour of his retirement.

The Berlin Cremation Society has sent a petition containing 9,500 signatures, to the Pope, praying that the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church shall no longer be denied to persons wishing their remains to be cremated. "The Indian Empire" (of 20th July 1904).

A brutal act by the soldiers—Some soldiers when bathing in the Straits at Singapore flung two coolies working in a boat into the river for no reason whatever. One of them being an expert swimmer reached the shore with much exhaustion while the other Chinaman plunged into the water to find the depth of the sea. What a sinful act?

Chinese Literary and debating Society. A very interesting and instructive lecture was delivered by Mr. Penny, Editor of the "Penang Gazette" on the subject of "The press, its history and influence and how a London paper is manufactured" He fully referred to the career of the "London Times"

Another lecture on the subject of "Romanised Malay as a language for Straits Chinese" was

given by Mr. R. J. Wilkinson, the Inspector of Schools F. M. S. He said the Malay language will play a great part in the history of the world. The Straits born Chinese do not, as a general rule learn their language but they speak Malay and have letter communications in Romanised Malay which is easier to them than the study of the Chinese Characters which are very cumbersome to master. Their case is similar to that of the Muhamadans of India and Ceylon having adopted the Tamil language instead of the Arabic. Mr. Wilkinson's advocacy for the establishment of an Anglo-Vernacular school for teaching the Romanised Malay will carry much weight as he is the Head of the Educational Department F. M. S. A gentleman also took the opportunity to refer to the leisure time wasted by the Government Clerks without a decent book in their hands.

Considering the short period of the Chinese Literary and Debating Society's existence it has the patronage of all the high Officers and its name and fame is now widely known. Although the Chinese are an Asiatic race their undertakings always succeed whereas the efforts of the Tamils, generally fail owing to want of union.

Rabid dogs at Kuala Lumpur—A clerk employed in the P.W.D., who was bitten by a mad dog left for Saigoon on Monday the 8th inst in order to undergo the Pasteur treatment. The victim is a Jaffna Tamil.

The Agri-Horticultural Show, Kuala Lumpur, The first of its kind in the F. M. S. was declared open by H. E. the High Commissioner on 5th August. It continued for 3 days. Numerous people of all nationalities having been drawn to the scene. The President of the Show was D. G. Campbell Esq, acting British Resident Selangor. There were over 5,000 kinds of native products being the collection both in the F. M. S. and Straits Settlements. —Cor.

THE RULES OF THE HINDU COLLEGE FOOT-BALL CLUB.

1. The Association shall be called the Hindu College Foot Ball Club.
2. The object of the association is to promote the physical advancement of the students of the College.
3. The association shall have a Patron, a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Captain and a Vice-captain.
4. The business of the association shall be managed by a committee of not less than nine members, including the office-bearers save the Patron and the President.
5. The office bearers and the committee members shall be elected annually at a general meeting of the association.
6. Any vacancy occurring amongst the office-bearers or the committee members may be filled up by a meeting of the committee.
7. Every member of the association shall pay a monthly subscription of not less than ten cents payable on or before the 10th of every month.
8. Any member neglecting to pay his dues on the said date or after having been once called upon to do so by the Treasurer will not be admitted into the games.
9. The present and old students who are not reading in other Colleges only are eligible for membership.
10. The visitors will be given a week only.
11. No player shall join the game without the permission of the captain or in his absence the vice-captain and likewise while they leave the game for the day or for a while.
12. The Secretary shall keep full minutes of the proceedings of the meeting of the committee and of the general meeting as well; and shall convene meetings when ever necessary.
13. The Treasurer shall collect subscriptions and have charge of the funds of the association, shall pay bills against the association upon vouchers signed by the Secretary with the consent of the committee, and shall also report the non-payment of subscription by any member on the due date to the captain or Vice-captain, who will disallow such member from the game. The Treasurer shall lay accounts of every month at the committee-meetings and shall receive the signature of the President of the committee. —Cor.

THE WAR.

London August 28—Reuter, wiring from Liaoyang under today's date, says the Russians evacuated Anshanchan yesterday after a day's fighting in which they lost 300.

General Oku on Friday began an attack on Anshanchan and General Kuroki on Anping. It is estimated that two hundred thousand men are confronting Kuroki whose concentrated forces are carefully entrenched. The belief is growing that there will be a great

and decisive battle at Liaoyang.

Reuter wires from Liaoyang on the 26th inst., that the rapid advance of the Japanese has forced the fighting line to within about ten miles of Liaoyang.

London August 29—Reuter at St. Petersburg says General Sakharoff telegraphs on the 27th that 6 guns were abandoned during the Russian retreat after Friday's fighting. The Russian losses have not yet been fixed, but will exceed fifteen hundred. There were many sword, bayonet and revolver wounds showing the closeness and desperateness of the fighting. The Japanese turning movement and enfilading fire from their guns caused the Russians to retire to a new position. The Japanese resumed the offensive on Saturday afternoon. The Japanese attacks are characterised by extreme fanaticism.

Reuter, wiring from Liaoyang today, says that the entire Russian force with transport and artillery has fallen back safely on Liaoyang and are preparing to give battle. It was a magnificent spectacle yesterday evening as the Russian transport retired across the plain, while troops and guns protected the rear the batteries firing rapidly and incessantly.

Reuter at St. Petersburg says General Rontkovsky and Colonel Deraaben were killed during the retreat on Liaoyang.

London August 30—Reuter from Tokio says that the Japanese in the battle at Anping had 2,000 killed and wounded.

The Japanese captured 8 guns at Anping and 8 at Anshanchan.

General Sakharoff reports from Liaoyang at noon that the Japanese are advancing along the whole front against Liaoyang. The main attack is directed against the Russian centre and the right, where the Russian losses are heaviest. The Japanese, over night, posted numerous artillery within range of the Russian positions, and by nine in the morning the Japanese were close to the Russian centre.

Reuter from Liaoyang wires today that rifle firing began at five this morning southwards, a steady cannonade is progressing and a great battle is believed to have begun.

Reuter from Tokio says it is believed the loss of Anshanchan, the strongest defence of Liaoyang, renders the Russian position at Liaoyang untenable.

The Japanese reached five miles west of the railway last evening, but dispersed.

Reuter at Chifu says that since the failure of the grand assault on Port Arthur, the Japanese are contenting themselves with desperate attacks on individual positions, but have made little permanent impression and have lost heavily.

London August 31—General Sakharoff, in a despatch from Liaoyang, dated today, says that yesterday's battle concluded at nine o'clock at night. The Russians recaptured many positions occupied by the Japanese. The enemy attempted to turn the Russian right, but were repulsed by the reserves. The Russian losses were three thousand.

Reuter, wiring from Liaoyang today, says the battle is proceeding, but the force of the cannonade is not equal to that of yesterday. The Japanese are getting round the left flank of the Russians. More than half a million men and 1,300 guns are engaged on both sides and practically the whole force is in the firing line.

Reuter at St. Petersburg says it appears that reinforcements have been pouring into Liaoyang for past weeks, totalling two army corps.

Reuter, understands that the autumn campaign will probably terminate with the fall of Port Arthur and the driving out of General Kuropatkin from Liaoyang.

It is pointed out that the Japanese financial position will enable her to continue the war for a long time yet; while, as long as she is victorious, her credit will be undiminished.

The Russian Baltic squadron has returned to Kronstadt from a cruise.

London September 1—Reuter from Tokio telegraphs under today's date that the battle at Liaoyang is progressing. Official despatches which left late yesterday say that neither contestant has realised a visible result. —The Ceylon Observer.

PAID AND UNPAID HEADMEN.

PERENNIAL NEED FOR REFORM.

The question of paid and unpaid Headmen is one that is ever with us. It is as little likely to cease to claim our attention as the poor, or the Police. Successive Governors have pondered over it, and have secured Reports on it, and have, perhaps, framed resolutions regarding it, only one of which has come to the knowledge of the lieges—and that is, that it had best be left alone! Sir Henry Blake, from all accounts, has not yet arrived at this last resolution. He has the matter still under consideration; and in these circumstances, the letter which we print in another column will probably be of interest to him, and use. Perhaps it may contain nothing new to His Excellency, so far as the expression of distrust in Headmen is concerned. Lack of faith in the integrity of the Headmen, whether paid or unpaid, is very widespread; and, we are afraid, not without cause. So far as our information and observation go, the belief among the best-informed and the most thoughtful members of the general community, both official and unofficial, is that strict truthfulness and imperviousness to questionable influences, is the exception even among the higher Headmen who count some excellent men. It is, we need hardly say, a very serious matter, if it be true that the majority even of our paid Headmen are not to be depended on. If the bill be a true one, the Revenue Officers, who are the immediate superiors of the defaulters, cannot be acquitted of all blame. It cannot be that a high personal standard in the superior officer, combined with an inflexible determination to punish neglect and put down corruption can fail of all influence under successive administrators. If the majority of the higher Headmen do not deserve to remain under the imputation under which they, unfortunately, lie—then, too, the responsibility must rest, to a great extent, on Government Agents and their Assistants. If they wink at abuses, if they fail to punish, or secure the dismissal

of dishonest men—simply because they are clever or complacent or useful, then those who know their true character will naturally infer that character does not count, and that all Headmen of the same status are similarly deficient in honesty. But even those who shake their heads when the integrity of Headmen is under discussion, do not believe that they seldom or never do right, that their influence and efforts are always or mostly thrown on the side of the evil doer. What men do believe of them is that they are not to be absolutely depended on, that they have not the moral fibre to resist a bribe if offered, or to shield a friend or useful acquaintance in his delinquencies. In this view, it does not become necessary to sweep away the whole system, or to effect any radical change. All that is necessary is more efficient and thorough supervision, and the more severe treatment of proved delinquents. Revenue Officers need not believe every complaint against their headmen. On the other hand they should not affect to believe them incapable of laxity or corruption. They should not repel complainants, however lowly, or return answer that they have inquired into complaints when all they had done was to secure an inevitable denial from the party complained against. If accuser and accused be more often confronted, false accusations will be materially reduced, and cause for accusations will be less frequently and recklessly offered. Sir West Ridgeway would not have spoken as he did in his farewell speeches, had he not been finding that bribery was more rampant than he had thought. It is to be hoped Sir Henry Blake will find good cause for a better estimate of the Headmen class on the eve of his departure. If it is to be so, deeds not words must be the motto in the interval.

—The Ceylon Observer.

"ORDER NISI."

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 1560
In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Nicholappillai Vaittiampillai of Allaippiddy
Deceased.
Prengippillai Swampillai of Allaippiddy
Petitioner.
Vs
Mathalenappillai widow of Swampillai of Allaippiddy
Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Prengippillai Swampillai of Allaippiddy praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased Nicholappillai Vaittiampillai coming on for disposal before H. R. Freeman Esquire District Judge, on the 17th day of August 1904 in the presence of Messrs. Casippillai & Oathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 15th day of August 1904 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the nephew of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or, before the 19th day of September 1904 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 17th day of August 1904

Sgd. H. R. FREEMAN
District Judge.

"ORDER NISI."

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF TRINCOMALIE.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 213.
In the matter of the estate rights and credits of Variar Sinnar late of No 8. Div. Trincomalie.
This matter coming on for disposal before Colville Eardley Wilmot Esqr. District Judge Trincomalie on the 31st day of August 1904 in the presence of Mr. M.M. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and application of the Petitioner Sinnappillai widow of Variar Sinnar bearing the said date, it is ordered that the said petitioner as the widow of the deceased Variar Sinnar is entitled to have letters of administration to his estate issued to her unless any person interested in the said estate show sufficient cause to the contrary on the 15th day of September 1904.
Trincomalie, 31st August 1904
C. Eardley Wilmot
District Judge.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE HINDU ORGAN.

Messrs.		Rs. C.
S. Swaminathapillai	Trincomalee	11-00
S. Thuraiappa	Jaffna	4-00
A. Chinnappa	Do	5 00
T. Sathasivam	Do	1-50
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K. Chinnatampi	A. Pura	4-50
V. Cartekesapillai	Kandy	11-50
S.V Arumugam	Tissemaharah	5-50

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an examination for candidates wishing to enter the Third Class of the Clerical Branch of the Public Service will take place on Monday, October 10, 1904, and following days.

2. Applications for admission to the examination by persons not now in the Public Service must be addressed to the Director of Public Instruction, must bear a duly cancelled stamp of Rs. 10 with the words "Ceylon Stamp Duty" only, without the words "Judicial" or "Warehouse Warrant" printed thereon, and must be on form A. Forms are to be obtained at any Post Office on application, or within four days' notice. A certificate of the registration of the candidate's birth showing him to be on the 10th October, 1904, between the ages of 18 and 21, and a certificate of good character signed by a responsible person,* to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Instruction, must be attached to the form of application. If a certificate of birth for a previous examination was sent in, reference may be made to it by mentioning name and date of examination. Affidavits will in no circumstances be accepted.

3. Clerks belonging to the Fourth Class of the Clerical Branch of the Public Service, who have completed three years' satisfactory service, and those employed by Provincial and District Road Committees, whose appointments date prior to July 1, 1875, are eligible for examination irrespective of age and without fee. Their applications (in the same form, Schedule A) for admission to the examination should be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction through the Heads of their Departments.

4. Applications are to reach the Director of Public Instruction not later than 12 noon on Monday, September 12, 1904; any applications received after that hour, by whatever cause delayed, will be absolutely rejected.

5. The Director of Public Instruction will return to the candidate his application, approved or disapproved as the case may be, after taking, if necessary, the orders of Government thereon. The approved application shall constitute the candidate's ticket of admission to the examination. Candidates presenting themselves for examination must produce to the officer appointed to supervise the examination at the station at which they present themselves their forms of application, approved by the Director of Public Instruction. A candidate not producing such form, whatever may be the reason for his not so doing, will be refused admittance to the examination.

6. Examinations will be held at Colombo and Jaffna only, in the places and under the supervision of the officers specified in Schedule B. Heads of Departments are required to grant to officers of their Departments, whose applications to present themselves for examination have been returned to them approved by the Director of Public Instruction, leave to present themselves at the most conveniently situated station at which the examination is to be held.

7. The examination will be competitive. The number of places assigned for competition shall be thirty.

8. The successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination as to their physical fitness for service in any part of the Island.

9. The subjects for examination are those set out in Schedule C to this notice. The examination shall be held in two parts: the first part, a qualifying examination in Handwriting, Spelling, and Arithmetic. Any candidate failing to obtain two-thirds of the marks allotted for Handwriting and half those allowed for Spelling and Arithmetic respectively shall be excluded from the remainder of the examination. The second part of the examination shall be in the remaining subjects in Schedule C. Should a candidate obtain less than one-fourth marks in any of the subjects other than Handwriting, Spelling, and Arithmetic, or, if he be a Sinhalese or Tamil, less than two-thirds marks in his native language, such marks shall not be counted in his favour. In all the written papers marks will be deducted for bad writing and mistakes in spelling.

10. Officers who have served continuously in the Fourth Class of the Clerical Service for over six years will be allowed to compete amongst themselves, and be eligible if they obtain a minimum of 33 per cent. in the compulsory subjects, for seven of the appointments offered for competition. Three of the appointments will be reserved as prizes for deserving officers of the Fourth Class of not less than ten years' service to be selected irrespective of examination. No service under the age of sixteen years will be reckoned for this purpose.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, July 28, 1904.

By His Excellency's command
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

*The Candidate's Teacher or Schoolmaster by preference, or a Member of the Public Service, a Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Advocate, Proctor, or Notary, or, generally speaking, some person whose name is known and to whom reference can readily be made.

SCHEDULE B.

Place at which Examination to be held.	Officer by whom Examination to be supervised.
Colombo Training College	Director of Public Instruction
Jaffna Kachcheri*	Government Agent

*The Government Agent is at liberty to adjourn the examination to any other suitable building.

SCHEDULE C.

English—	Marks.
Handwriting	150
Spelling	100
Composition	100
General Paper†	100
Precis Writing	100
Arithmetic (including Tota)	200
Shorthand (optional)	100
Bookkeeping (optional)	50

Native language—	Marks.
Written translation out of	50
Written translation into	50
Grammar	50
Reading and translation orally a written document	50
Interpretation	50

In place of the native language one of the two following subjects may be taken:—

(a) Latin—	
Translation into English unprepared	100
Translation into Latin	50
Grammar	50
(b) Mathematics—	
Geometry†	100
Algebra†	100

†The General Paper may include questions in English History, Geography, and Literature.

†The Geometry will include questions on Euclid, Books I, II, III, and IV, with deductions. The Algebra will include definitions, the theory of indices, greatest common measure and least common multiple extraction, of square root, simplification of fractions, solution of simple and quadratic equations and of problems producing such equations, the elementary rules of ratio and proportion, arithmetical and geometrical progressions, permutations, and combinations.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

	Rs.	Cts.
Sanitary Catechism	"	5
Anglo Oriental Primer	"	30
do do Reader No. I.	"	38
do do do No. II.	"	45
do do do No. III.	"	60
do do do No. IV.	"	70
do do do No. V.	"	85
Middle Reader Part I.	1	25
do do do II.	1	25
do do do III.	1	25
Science Primer-Introductory	"	70
History of Greece-Primer	"	70
Physical Geography	"	70

APPLY TO

THE MANAGER

HINDU ORGAN

JAFFNA.

Important Notice.

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THE MANAGER,
"HINDU ORGAN"
Jaffna.

"ORDER NISI"

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 1556
Class II

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Suppar Katirkamar of Meesalai

Deceased.
Teyvanaippillai widow of Katirkamar of Meesalai
Petitioner

Vs

Sitamparappillai Veluppillai of Meesalai

Respondent

This matter of the Petition of Teyvanaippillai widow of Katirkamar of Meesalai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Suppar Katirkamar coming on for disposal before H. R. Freeman Esquire District Judge, on the 3rd day of August 1904 in the presence of Messrs. Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 2nd day of August 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 15th day of September 1904 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 3rd day of August 1904
Signed. H. R. FREEMAN
District Judge.

"ORDER NISI"

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 1559

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kartigesar Murugesoo of Vannarponnai East

Deceased
Ponnu widow of Murugesoo of Vannarponnai East
Petitioner

Vs

1. Kartigesoo Kantayah and
2. Kartigesoo Ilayatampi of vannarponnai East
Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Ponnu widow of Murugesoo praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Kartigesar Murugesoo coming on for disposal before H. R. Freeman Esquire District Judge, on the 12th day of August 1904 in the presence of Messrs. Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 12th day of August 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 Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 6th day of September 1904 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 12th day of August 1904
Sgd. H. R. FREEMAN
District Judge.

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