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THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1904.

THE JAFFNA POLICE COURT.

Serious complaints are made in regard

to the way justice is administered in the Police Court of Jaffna. The increase or decrease of crime in a locality depends chiefly upon the Magistrate who has jurisdiction over it. Mr. Dutton, the present Police Magistrate, who is personally an amiable gentleman and an honest and conscientious officer, is generally spoken of by the Bar and the public as too lenient to be a Magistrate, and the consequence is increase of crime and rowdiness in the place. The chances of culprits escaping condign punishment are greater, we are told, under Mr. Dutton, than was the case under any other Magistrate who had presided over the Jaffna Police Court. We know of instances in which well-known rowdies who were expected to be taught good lesson have escaped punishment. We do not say that the Magistrate wantonly allows them to go "scot free", but he seems to be by nature inclined to distrust evidence led by the prosecution and to give greater credence to the proof of *alibi* led by the defence. This speaks volumes for Mr. Dutton's humanity and love of justice, as he construes them to be. There are English Magistrates who in administering justice among the natives are very harsh and are more inclined to convict accused than to acquit them, whatever may be the weight of evidence led in the case. This is one extreme, and the present Police Magistrate of Jaffna seems to follow the other. What is wanted is firm administration of justice, to be a safeguard against innocent men being harassed by their enemies and rowdies getting the upper hand. The respectable and law-abiding citizens should be sure of justice being done to them in a court of justice, and the Magistrate should be a terror to evil-doers.

We have heard of several instances in which justice has been defeated by the failure of the Magistrate to grasp the real facts of the cases or the gravity of the offences. Not to refer to ordinary offences there has been going on for some months past a most daring offence in snatching away the *Thali* or wedding ornament from women at night times; and the victims have always been respectable Brahmin women. There have been, during the last two or three months, four or five cases of that kind in different villages in Jaffna, but in none of which have the accused been punished. A leading practitioner in the Police Court told us in a tone of despair that there is no chance of the accused in such cases being brought to justice, as the Magistrate easily swallows the suggestion of the counsel for the accused that the cases were false ones brought by the husbands out of jealousy at the intimacy of the accused with the women who were said to have been deprived of their *Thalies*. This is sure to lead the rowdies to commit more daring offences of this kind, as an impression prevails that they could be committed with impunity. We do not mean to say that Magistrates

in such cases should punish the accused on insufficient and unreliable evidence. What we suggest is that the authorities should do every thing in their power to help the prosecution in procuring evidence to prove those cases before they are dismissed for want of evidence, instead of adding insult to injury by the prosecutor's story being disbelieved and rowdies being emboldened to commit greater lawlessness.

THE REPORT OF THE NORTHERN PROVINCE BY MR. J. P. LEWIS.

(continued from our last issue.)

Overcrowding of Boats.—Masters Attendant's Ordinance.

During the Nainativu festival, going and returning, there was much overcrowding of boats, every boat carrying at least three times its proper complement of passengers, and some as many as ten times. One boat licensed to carry sixteen passengers carried 180, and another licensed for 12 twelve carried 120. Prosecutions were entered at Jaffna Police Court against 64 tindals, of whom 62 were convicted and fined in the aggregate Rs. 365. At Kayts ten were prosecuted, convicted, and fined Rs 105. There was another conviction in November at Kayts.

The tindals were surprised and indignant at being prosecuted, as such a thing had never happened before, which was not correct, as there had been prosecutions at Kayts in February and April and one tindal had been fined Rs 50. The licensing of passenger boats was first regulated in 1895. It was, however, apparently considered that during the Pearl Fishery and festival times all regulations were suspended, and they pleaded that at such times they had been allowed to carry as many passengers as they liked.

The present licenses only allow two persons to a ton for boats without cargo, and apparently assume that no boat carrying a cargo carries passengers as well, whereas many carry both cargo and passengers. I think that four persons to a ton for boats without cargo would not be too many, and one per ton for a boat not heavily laden with cargo. It is better to allow more passengers so long as it is consistent with safety, and to prosecute tindals carrying more than they are licensed to carry, than to restrict unduly the number of passengers and to take no notice when they violate the terms of their license, as they do during the continuance of the Nainativu and Madu festivals and during the Pearl Fishery.

As a curiosity I append a list showing the number of passengers carried by boats that returned from the Nainativu and Madu festivals in July:—

III.—WEATHER.

There were unusually heavy rains on the night of June 16 and on July 3 and 8, and on six consecutive days in August, 10 to 15. September was abnormally wet, heavy rain on the 14th, and again on 23rd, and on twelve other days in the month. In fact, with the exception of December, it was the wettest month in the year. In November there was heavy rain on the 19th, and in December on the 3rd, 18th, and night of the 28th, when the highest fall of the year (5.12 inches) at Jaffna was recorded. On the night of 3rd and 28th the weather was almost cyclonic.

The rainfall at Jaffna was 72.78, as against 47.36 last year and 40.11 in 1901. Some of the people attribute the increased rain to the opening of the railway through the peninsula.

I annex table of the rainfall at Jaffna, Mannar, and Mullaitivu, and also of the monthly rainfall at Jaffna. At Kayts the rainfall was 63.46 inches. At Nedun-keni in the Mullaitivu District, which gets the heaviest rainfall in the Province, it was 80.38; at Man- kulam on the North-Central road, it was 48.63; and at Vavuniya it was 47.32:—

	Inches.
Jaffna	72.78
Mannar	42.82
Mullaitivu	54.54

Rainfall, Jaffna.

January	1.60	September	14.43*
February	2.85	October	2.25
March	.04	November	12.77§
April	2.97	December	23.24†
May	5.15		
June	.97		72.78
July	4.18		
August	2.33		

*3.45 on 14th. †4.68 on 10th. ‡5.12 on 28th.

IV.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The following is an estimate of the grain crops of Province in 1903 made by the headmen:—

	Bushels.
Paddy	896,153
Varaku	14,794
Other grains	78,349
	<hr/>
	989,296

The imported grain amounted to—

	Bushels.
Paddy	1,582,508
Rice	238,441
Other grains	26,192
	<hr/>
and the grain exported to—	Bushels.
Paddy	790
Rice	4,375
Other grains	32

The consumption of grain, home-grown and imported, was—

	Bushels.
Paddy	2,477,871
Rice	234,066
Other grains	119,303

In addition to the above, large quantities of kurakkan, paddy, gingelly, &c., were brought by land from the Vanni and the North-Central Province, the quantity of which is not ascertainable.

There was a very satisfactory coconut crop owing to the heavy fall of rain during the dry season. The price, however, remained steady owing to the demand in foreign markets.

The palmyra crop was ample, but the people do not seem to have as much liking for the produce of the palmyra—pinaddu and odiyals—as they used to do. The Jaffna Maniagar reports that this is due to "the improvement of the means and circumstances of the people of the peninsula, and especially of those of the Jaffna division." Nor do the people of the islands now go to the peninsula to buy palmyra fruit as they used to do.

The manioc root, which has greatly displaced the palmyra in this respect, was largely cultivated, and this, being procurable almost all round the year, has formed one of the chief articles of food, especially in the Jaffna District. It is desirable that the cultivation of this root should be extended in the Vanni, at Putukudiyiruppu for instance.

The supply of garden produce and vegetable was satisfactory, but the heavy showers which occurred during the dry weather caused some damage.

There was an ample supply of fish, turtle, &c., but fowls, eggs, &c., were difficult to procure, as these now find their way by steamer to Colombo.

The paddy and varaku crops of the Jaffna District were much below the average, owing to want of rain at the commencement of the cultivation.

The restoration of the Giant's Tank greatly benefited the Mannar District, where the paddy crop has increased by more than a third of the last year's yield. The Mullaitivu crops were not so satisfactory as those of 1902.

The Jaffna people are very fond of tea. There are tea shops at the station (three), at the market, at the Courts, at the Kachcheri, and they are run at the festivals—in fact, wherever people congregate. The charge for a cup of tea is one cent, or three cents if more than the usual quantity of milk is required. Aerated waters are also in great demand.

In Delft the people live chiefly on palmyra produce and dry grain. A very small quantity of paddy was cultivated in 1903; in fact, the cultivation of paddy at all in the island is an innovation and only began in 1902. The dry grains cultivated are varaku, Sami, and mondi. The varaku crops were very good, more than double the estimate, but the mondi crop was a failure, the plants having been attacked by a kind of "grasshopper." The palmyra crop was exceptionally good and the fruit plentiful, so that very few people left the Island for Jaffna to procure pinaddu, as happens in most years. Milk and its products also constitute the food of the well-to-do in the island, but were scarce owing to the large mortality among the cattle in 1902 and the weak condition of the survivors in the early part of the year. Toddy in Delft is also practically an article of food, and is consumed by men, women, and children. Delft ghee is in demand at Jaffna.

(to be continued.)

LOCAL & GENERAL

The Weather—The drought still continues. There is no sign of rain whatever. The wind blows very hard. Vegetations are parched up everywhere. Cattle are starving and dying for want of fodder. The fields remain unsown, except in places where dry sowing has been resorted to. The look-out is very bad indeed.

A New K. C.—We congratulate Mr. Walter Pereira on his being made a King's Counsel—an honour which he well deserves by reason of his standing at the Bar and his valuable contribution to the legal literature of the Colony.

The Northern Railway—According to the latest official information the Kurunegala Anuradhapura section of this Railway will be opened for traffic on the 1st of November. Four new officers have arrived in Colombo in connection with this Railway.

Notarial Preliminary Examination—An examination for candidates intending to enter into articles of apprenticeship with a view to become Notaries Public will be held on the 24th April next by the Director of

Public Instruction at the Training College Colombo.

Mr. Sturges—Mr. Sturges the Veterinary Surgeon arrived here on Saturday last and left for Delft and Iranativu to inspect the horses there.

The Inspector-General of Police—Major A. W. de. Wilton the Inspector-General of Police paid a visit to Jaffna last week.

The English Teacher's certificate Examination—This Examination was held here on the 13th and the following days at St. Patrick's College, Jaffna and was presided over by the D. P. L. Those that appeared numbered about a hundred.

Obituary—We regret to chronicle the death of Mr. S. Senathirajah Head Master of Neervely Saivite School which took place at his residence at Neervely on the 12th instant.

REPORT OF THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1903

I have the honour to submit the report of the Jaffna Hindu College for the year 1903

The College has on the whole made satisfactory progress during the year under review.

Strength and Attendance

There were 396 names on roll on the last day of December 1902. The strength of the College on the last day of December 1903 was 358. The present strength of the College is 406 with an average daily attendance of 352. There are 59 students in the Entrance and F. A. classes and 347 in the School Department.

The average number on roll for 1903 was 358 and the average daily attendance for the period was 274.

Government Examination

The Examination for Government grant took place in October 1903. A larger number was presented than in previous years and a larger grant was obtained. The percentage of passes in Reading, Writing and Arithmetic was more than in the previous year. There was also a slight increase in the percentage of passes in the other subjects, showing an increase in the efficiency of the School Department. In the Specific Subjects the boys did much better than in previous years and so also were the passes in Tamil literature. But there is vast scope for much useful work in this Department. We feel that much of the poor result in some of the subjects is due to our short-comings. If a great teacher can say at the close of a useful life the child is but half understood, what need be said as to how much we have to learn, constantly keeping abreast of the advance of educational aims and methods to do our work in a useful way. "If we honor the work, the work will honor us." That is the only way in which we can be truly useful and help to raise the dignity of the schoolmaster's calling. I have to repeat the remarks made in previous reports on regular attendance. The annual prize-giving gives me the opportunity to meet and take counsel with the parents of the boys as to the best means of securing regular attendance on which so much of the success of the boy at school and afterwards in life depends. Boys generally absent themselves on very slight and trifling excuses. During the month of December, January, and February, the attendance falls off very appreciably owing to the prevalence of fever. This may in a large measure be prevented by proper attention to food, clothing and the surroundings. I have been painfully impressed with the fact that nearly 20 per cent of our boys, those who come from the outlying villages 2 and three miles off, have no proper noon-meal or have such things to eat as are not wholesome or sufficiently nutritive to maintain that vigour and freshness so necessary to learn their lessons with attention and interest. At the time of life when their bodies grow and develop, the boys should receive good nourishing food. Else an impaired physique will tell seriously upon the mind, and both body and mind will lose their tone and vigour. A weak boy falls an easy prey to malarial fever. I hope that some arrangement will be made in the College premises, with the co-operation of the parents to give the boys a good noon-meal. From enquiries, I find there are some boys who leave home at 8-30 A. M. after a hurried morning meal and who do not eat anything in the interval between that and 5 P. M. when they return home from school. In the evening session their attention and interest flags and though they have now become habituated to it, it is unwise to let them continue to do so. In the keen competition of life not only between man and man, but between people and people, the weakest will surely go to the wall. The physical factor therefore needs our most earnest attention. At the time when boys are selected to be presented for the Government Examination I am often confronted with the difficulty of parents insisting upon their boys being presented, simply because they have put in the 100 attendances required by the Code. In all the standards and especially so in the higher forms, if a boy is irregular, he loses the sequence of studies and unless he is very intelligent invariably fails at the Inspector's test. I hope that the parents will realise this and will co-operate with the teacher in taking the boy from standard to standard only when he is fit to do so and not to remove him from one school to another, because he was not presented for the Government Examination or was not promoted.

Tutorial Staff and Changes in the Staff

The present staff consists of the Principal, 3 professors, 9 assistant masters and a Tamil Pundit.

Messrs E. Kanagasundram and A. Ponniah, assistant masters holding 2nd Class certificates were selected in January this year by Mr. Evans, Principal of the Training College, to undergo training for 2 years in Colombo. Both are intelligent young men who will prove very valuable acquisition to the college on the completion of their course. They will greatly help to inspire a new enthusiasm into the teacher's work in all its details. They have promised to furnish a design of the desks used in the Training College which will so much help to improve the handwriting of our boys in which there is so much scope for improvement in our school.

Mr. S. Virasamy, B. A. (Madras) was appointed Professor of Mathematics in June 1904. He is a Mathematics graduate and will prove a successful teacher of the subject.

Mr. E. Kandiah who passed the First Arts Examination this year, was appointed assistant master in 1904.

University Examinations

One student, Thampi V. entered for the Senior Cambridge Local Examination in December 1903 and passed 43rd in order of merit out of 89 senior boys who passed from Ceylon.

In the Calcutta Entrance Examination our result was very unsatisfactory. Only one student passed out of 20 who were presented. The results for Jaffna were on the whole bad, a large percentage of the Candidates having failed in English and General knowledge. Considering the high percentage of passes the school maintained uniformly for the previous 11 years, it is hoped that the College will recover its lost position in the Examination next year.

In the F. A. Examination we fared well, 4 out of the Eight Candidates who entered passed. Our best boy V. Tampi who passed the Clerical Examination, and the Cambridge Senior Local (both in 1903) was prevented by serious illness from presenting himself for the F. A. Examination.

Government Clerical Examination

Three of our students T. Nagalingam, S. Ratnasingham, and V. Thampi, came off successful in the Clerical Examination held in 1903.

Our Old Boys

Three of our old boys who passed the F. A. Examination from the College, Messrs V. Saravanamuttu, K. Arulampalam, and M. Thambiayah have passed the Proctors' Examination, the first in 1903 and the other two in 1904.

One of our old boys Mr. Sivasithamparam has passed out this year as Licentiate of the Ceylon Medical College.

We begin to feel the need for a College Magazine where the successes of our old boys may be chronicled from time to time.

An Old Boys' Association

Some of our old boys who are at present in Colombo have written to me suggesting the desirability of forming an Old Boys Association. Their object is to bring the old boys together in a common bond of love to their "Alma Mater", to further the interests of the College so far as it lies in their power and to promote a spirit of union and fraternity among themselves. It is a good idea and I mean to call for a meeting of the old boys at an early date to decide upon the constitution of the association. Their idea is to conduct an old Boys' Magazine, to collect funds for a well-equipped laboratory, and to help in forming a School Library. We have now about Rs 500 for which apparatus for teaching Electricity and Magnetism and Chemistry will be ordered. I hope the old Boys will add to this from year to year till a good laboratory is formed.

The University Question

The Government of India has notified that the recommendation of the University commission as regards Ceylon forming part of the Geographical area limited to the Madras University will come into force this month. It is therefore very probable that this will be the last year, we can send up boys for the Calcutta Examinations. Then comes the question whether we are to affiliate the college to the Madras University or to follow the course approved by the Ceylon Government for higher education, which is either the London University Examinations in Arts and Science or the Cambridge Local Examination. I hope this matter will receive the early attention of the college authorities.

The Football Club

I regret that there is no play-ground attached to the college and that there is no Gymnasium. In spite of inconveniences, the natural desire for out-door games among boys has seen the birth of a Football club this year, with Mr. V. Veyagesam, assistant master as President, who takes a keen interest in the game.

When the main college building is completed I hope the authorities will direct attention to the following things which are necessary for efficient work.

1. Quarters for Boarders
2. A Gymnasium
3. Laboratory
4. Library
5. Improved desks and other school-furniture

The old boys are coming forward to help and the Hindu Public will not be backward in co-operating with the college authorities in advancing the educational movement.

I have to thank each and every one of my assistants for the valuable help they rendered me during the

year to which so much of the success of the school was due.

I have also to thank the donors of prizes for their generous help.

12th Sept. 1904.

N. Selvadurai,
Principal.

THE WAR.

London, September. 12.—Reuter, at Mukden, wires on the 10th that a portion of the Russians have begun retiring on Tieling. The Japanese advance is slow. The military situation is not unfavourable to the Russians.

Reuter at Tokio says: Baron Oyama reports that a large body of Russian cavalry appeared East of Yentai and bodies of Russians with artillery are along the railway between Yentai and Mukden. Baron Oyama adds that the Russians are merely maintaining touch.

The Baltic fleet has sailed from Kronstadt and it is announced that its destination is the Far East.

A Daily Telegraph despatch from Liaoyang, dated September 8th, states that Field-Marshal Kuroki's army has been drawn in and is now five miles to the north east of Liaoyang. The Japanese are preparing turning movements from the west against Mukden which they undoubtedly intend to capture this year, probably within three weeks.

Allahabad, September. 13.—A special telegram to the Pioneer, dated London 12th September, says that starving Japanese soldiers have looted Liaoyang and stabbed the Scottish Missionary, Dr Westwater.

London, September. 13.—Reuter, wiring from Liaoyang on the 8th, says Liaoyang was thrice looted in three days. The Russians first pillaged the food and liquor shops, and after the Russians left the Chinese soldiery and police continued to plunder; and finally the starving Japanese entered and, finding shops ransacked, turned their attention to dwellings. The officers were greatly distressed at the excesses of the men who are now under control.

Reuter at St. Petersburg says that an unofficial estimate places the Russian losses at Liaoyang and after at 40,000, which is being rapidly counterbalanced by heavy reinforcements. The General Staff state that General Kuropatkin since Liaoyang has been strengthened by two Army Corps and has now fully 300 guns.

The Tsar is going to Odessa to bid farewell to further reinforcements.

Owing to the enormous aggregation of troops at Mukden, food reserves are exhausted. The strain on the Commissariat is enormous and is increased by the loss of quantities of food during the retreat. Torrential rains make further operations at present impossible. General Kuropatkin reports all quiet.

Reuter at Tokio says the details of Kuroki's operations from the 28 ultimo to 5th inst show that fighting was continuous and desperate. The Russians cut the communications of the Japanese who were without drink or food, except dry rice, for 24 hours. The Russian fire was concentrated and deadly, the Japanese suffering heavily and holding their positions with difficulty. The timely arrival of reinforcements averted a repulse.

Marshall Oyama reports that two kinds of dum-dum bullets were found among the Russian ammunition captured at Liaoyang.

The Morning Post says it is stated that official Russian despatches have been received in London which announce that General Sassulitch, commanding 5,000 men of the Russian rear-guard south of the Hunho, has been severely wounded and captured with 3,000 men.

London, September 14.—General Kuropatkin telegraphs the first official estimate of the Russian losses from the 28th ult. to the 5th inst. as 4,000 killed and 12,000 wounded.

Reuter, wiring from Tokio, says: Marshal Oyama reports that a considerable force of Russians continue southwards of Mukden on the left bank of the Hunho. The Russians are also fortifying the heights on both sides of the Liao-ho at Tieling.

General Stoessel reports that he repulsed the Japanese attack on Port Arthur on the 2nd instant. The Japanese column came in contact with mines and many Japanese were blown into the air.

Reuter, wiring from Mukden yesterday, says the Japanese are thirty versts away and there is no sign of an advance.

The Times correspondent, wiring from Tokio says the Russian coal supply for the Manchurian Railway depends upon the mines at Kaiping, Yentai and Washun; that the first two are no longer available, and the third, which is 23 miles east of Mukden, will probably soon fall into Japanese hands. Forty trading junks have descended the Liao River to Yingkop.

Since the Russian defeat at Liaoyang, the Japanese Press admits the indecisive character of the victory and the able strategy of General Kuropatkin, but claims that greater results could not reasonably be expected in view of the equality of numbers and the superiority of the Russian position. —The Ceylon Observer.

**SRI RAMAKRISHNA'S TEACHINGS.
THE DEVOTEE.**

GOD, His scripture and His devotee are all to be regarded as one, i. e., with equal reverence.

What is the state which a *siddha* attains? (*Siddha* means (1) perfect, (2) well-cooked.) As a potato or a brinjal, when boiled properly (*siddha*), becomes soft and sweet, so when a man reaches perfection (*siddha*), he becomes all humility and tenderness.

Of the many kinds of *siddhas* found in this world, there are,

(1) The *svapna siddhas*, who attain perfection

by means of dream inspiration.

(2) The *mantra siddhas*, who attain perfection by means of any sacred mantra (word).

(3) The *hathat siddhas*, who attain perfection suddenly. As a poor man may suddenly become rich by finding a hidden treasure, or by marrying into a rich family, so many ordinary people become pure all of a sudden, and enter the Kingdom of Heaven.

(4) The *kripa siddhas*, who attain perfection through the manifest grace of the Almighty, as a poor man is made wealthy by the kindness of a king.

(5) The *nitya siddhas*, who are everperfect. As the vine of a gourd or pumpkin brings forth its fruit first and then its flower, so the everperfect is born a *siddha* (fruit) and all his seeming exertions after perfection (flower) are merely for the sake of setting examples to humanity.

The iron once converted into gold by the touch of the philosopher's stone, may be kept under the earth or thrown into a rubbish-heap, but it will remain gold, and never return to its former condition. Similar is the case with one who has once touched the feet of the Almighty. Whether he dwells in the bustle of the world, or in the solitude of the forest, nothing can ever contaminate him.

The steel sword turns into gold by the touch of the philosopher's stone and though it retains its former form it becomes incapable of piercing any one. Similarly, the outward form of a man, who has touched the feet of the Almighty, is not changed, but he no longer doeth any evil.

She who has a king for her lover, does she accept the addresses of a street beggar? So the soul, that has once found favour in the sight of the Lord, does not want the paltry things of this world.

—Awakened India.

Mr. John Morley's Advice to Students.

A London Correspondent writes—The University of Edinburgh had the privilege of conferring the degree of LL. D. (Honorary) on Mr. John Morley, M. P., on the 23rd July. He launched in the afternoon at the Students' University Union and in the course of a speech gave the following advice to students: I do ask myself at times, uneasily, whether our University system, whether in England or in Scotland, does tend entirely to promote that liberty of mind which is the great mark of distinction between really educated men and a man who is only half-educated. I have a great friend whose happy fortune it has been to know some of the most prominent and leading men of his time, and he assures me that of those great and prominent men he does not think he could count more than four who are or who were really lovers of truth. By lovers of truth I mean something more than the sense in which we are all lovers of truth—I mean men who are free from the imprisonment of formula. I mean men who are tolerably free and tolerably detached from the affairs of party in Church and State, with width of apprehension and power of comprehension, which, after all, is the true aim of culture. That love of truth it is for which Universities chiefly exist, if they recognise their chief mission. It is to promote that love of truth, not merely scientific truth and the truth needed for the pursuit of a calling, but the ability to adjust your opinions to the opinions of others, to recognise the opinions of others who differ from you, and whom you regard as wrong, and yet that there is something to be said for their opinions you owe it to them—however unpopular in the passion of the moment these opinions may be—you owe it to them and to yourselves a respect for the truth. My best friend and teacher when I was a young man, was a man bred in Scottish traditions—John Stuart Mill. He said to me often and I hand this legacy to you (1) Keep yourselves in the full air of the world and play your part in the world's affairs. (2) Always study rather than be passive. (3) Do not be so unreasonable as to expect more from life in the world than life in the world is capable of giving.

Men of all shades of opinion, all dogmas of faith, and all parties of politics cannot but confess that they find in Mr. John Morley the noblest man in the House of Commons in Britain. Many Christians often have to confess that avowed agnostic. Mr. Morley acts more humanely, more generously and justly than themselves and that the House of Commons is alive to a great and inspiring influence in him as it used to be in Charles Bradlaugh. Like his master's (John Stuart Mill's) Morley's life finds its

satisfaction not in writing books as a recluse—but in the active service of humanity. He is a man of too high a principle that it is very difficult to expect even the Liberal party will give him some office of responsibility if it comes to power. People in high positions in Britain are not generally actuated by the love of truth. Especially one finds the difficulty if one wants to give them a bit of the truth about India. The Press is anxious to suppress the truth if it serves the interests of the party or that of the governing body. People who call themselves educated will not hear the truth, especially those in the high positions of life. Therefore Mr. Morley's advice to the rising generation of Britons is very timely and full of purpose. We wonder whether there is any chance of Mr. John Morley going to India as a Viceroy. If the Liberals should come to power soon, there may be some probability of it. Meanwhile, we may congratulate India even on the remotest prospects of such a chance!

—The Hindu

MR RAMANATHAN AT ANANDA COLLEGE

Mr. Ramanathan accordingly rose and addressed the gathering as follows:—Col. Olcott, ladies and gentlemen: On this auspicious occasion it had delighted me to be able to come here and be permitted to take some active part, at the request of my every good friend, the Principal of this College. I consider to-day a happy fruition of the past labour of those engaged in the establishment and the continued maintenance of Ananda College. I think it was some twenty years ago that I met for the first time, Col. Olcott and Madame Blavatsky is Colombo. At that time the Buddhists of Ceylon knew not the beauties of Buddhism; knew not, I may venture to say, the greatness of their philosophy; and it was principally owing to the encouraging words of my worthy friend Col. Olcott and the late Madame Blavatsky that the Buddhists of Ceylon began to take an active interest in all that concerns their true welfare. (Applause.) And the development that has taken place since then has been to some extent very marvellous. But I am not one of those who are prepared to rest content with the development that has taken place already. Now that the great light which has been kindled by the Colonel and by others who have been staunch adherents of the cause of ednaction is burning in our midst, it must be the duty of every one of us to keep that light burning every day more and more if possible. I am not one of those who are satisfied with the progress of the national sentiment in our midst, because I still see that a great deal has to be done.

To Put Down The Denationalisation that still exists in the country. (applause.) It has been my privilege for very many years to be in constant touch with the most cultured men in the country, of all classes, and amid them some of my most eminent Sinhalese friends who have not yet thrown themselves heart-whole into the national movement begun and maintained by such worthy spirits as I find to day present (and some of them are not present here owing to exigencies). I have not been able to congratulate those cultured priests amongst Sinhalese in taking an active part in the movement that is going on. I find for instance many of the leading Mudaliyars in Government service, and many others in the professional services, of the Island not joining hands with those who are now taking an active part in an institution of this kind in order to maintain the national movement. I have asked them: Well, you consider yourself to be leading Sinhalese gentlemen. Will you tell me what it is that constitutes a Sinhalese gentleman? They have been silent in my presence. I have asked them: Do you take delight in speaking the beautiful Sinhalese language at your homes, or do you take delight in speaking the Sinhalese language.

On Public Platforms, or do you take delight in speaking the Sinhalese language when you meet your friends in Railway carriages and in other places? The other day I was travelling in a railway carriage where I met four or five Sinhalese gentlemen of the first rank; and there was a lady included in the number; and I found them all engaged in a very interesting conversation but that conversation was carried on in a language other than their own. Ah! gentlemen if Sinhalese lips would not speak the Sinhalese language who else is there to speak that language! (Applause) I, for my part, will not permit my children to speak English in my house. Persons may say "Oh it is a Rajabashawa—Government language and we learn it by talking it at home." I say. "No my mother is greater than even my ruler" (Applause). My mother is Tamil—Thammul—(Laughter); and every religion teaches that in every country the greatest is mother. Mother first father second

and the rest afterwards. (Applause) "Honour thy parents."—Christian doctrine. Tamil teaches the same; so in the Sinhalese language—you all know the Sinhalese language I am

NOT TEACHING HERESY

when I say I honour mother first. For my mother is Tamil. Gentlemen, you must take delight in the Sinhalese languages you must not spurn it. I have been to very many countries outside of Ceylon. I know hundreds and hundreds of races in the East and in the West You know me: I do not flatter you. When you have been wrong I have spoken against you; when you have been right I have worked with you. I am no flatterer, because I love the truth; and I tell you that having gone to many a land, I have not come across a finer race to look at or a race possessed of a greater philosophy and a finer language than the Sinhalese. (Applause) There are about 1,500 millions of souls on the face of this particular earth, but only 1½ millions of Sinhalese, and every day this western civilisation—which I prize in its proper place, and which I shall accept with certain limitations—is flooding our country and

TAINING US WITH THE MATERIALISTIC SPIRIT

which is playing such sad havoc in western countries (Applause.) We are deeply religious; we live for another country, and that country is the invisible country. It is not here. It is the country known in the Buddhist language as *Amatapadam* or *Nirvana*. We are spiritual from Nature, and when I see this damnable materialism flowing into our households and corrupting the youth of our country, my blood boils, and I say to myself that every Sinhalese man, every Tamil man who knows what he is about should raise his voice and protest against denationalisation that is going on in the country. (Applause) Gentlemen, I do not speak against the westerners. They are very good; they have taught us to love fair play; they have taught us to administer justice; they have taught us many a virtue that we had almost forgotten in the past by the maladministration of our rulers. We are deeply thankful to them; we are deeply thankful for

THE BROAD VIEW OF LIFE

that they take; but what I protest against is the in-flow of that materialistic spirit which their own cultured men are protesting against. (Applause) We are spiritualised—let us know something of the spirit. If a Sinhalese man does not, by studying Buddhistic Sinhalese works take the trouble to know something of the spirit that is in him—something of the spirit that is in each of us here—something of the boundless spirit that is pervading everywhere and actuating every little spirit that is in our midst—he is not a Sinhalese man. A Sinhalese man is not a tailor made figure, who puts on a good long-coat, a fine broad collar, a top-hat and patent boots. He is not a person born only to spread out his shoulders, carry an umbrella in a particular position, have a cigar in his mouth, and puff away and say "haw." (Laughter) That is not a Sinhalese man. That is something other than Sinhalese. But the man who speaks Sinhalese like these two revered gentlemen whom I have had the pleasure of hearing, without an admixture of a foreign language—who can

REEL OUT SENTENCE AFTER SENTENCE

in pure Sinhalese, invested with sentiments which are inspired and grand to hear—he is a Sinhalese man. I say we have got specimens of Sinhalese gentlemen on this platform, and it is our duty therefore to cultivate the study of the Sinhalese language to the best of our power, ignoring the English language or any other language at places where they have no business. And if you do all that, then I say you have done your duty to the nation: Your example will be an inspiring example in the field of nationalisation. But if you have not done that, and delight in collars and neck-ties, and forget your native language, and cannot speak it on public platforms or in railway carriages or in drawing-rooms or anywhere else—then I say none of you are Sinhalese gentlemen. The 1,800,000 or 1,900,000 Sinhalese will soon dwindle down or boil down to seven or eight thousand; the nation will be ruined, and we must all with trembling knees await the destruction of the race in no time. Have not the Anglo-Saxons passed off? Have not the Normans passed off? Has not many a great nation passed off?

WHERE ARE THE PHOENICIANS

Where are the Assyrians? Where are they?—All swept off before the face of the earth because they have been too ready to open their doors to the inflow of foreign influences. Everything valuable has been swept away, and the race itself swept out of existence. I can speak for some time, gentlemen, but others must speak as well, and therefore let me resume my seat. (Applause)

—The Ceylon Independent.

"ORDER NISI."

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 1564

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Thankammah wife of Arumugam Kanagaretnam of Navaly

Deceased.

Velauthar Eliatamby of Alavatty

Petitioner.

Vs

Arumugam Kanagaretnam of Navaly, now of Colombo, Assistant Shroff Hong-Kong Bank

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Velauthar Eliatamby of Alavetty the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Thankammah wife of Arumugam Kanagaretnam coming on for disposal before H. R. Freeman Esquire District Judge, on the 25th day of August 1904 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Ponnampalam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 25th day of August 1904 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the guardian of the minor heir 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 3rd day of October 1904 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 25th day of August 1904

Sigd. H. R. FREEMAN

District Judge.

"ORDER NISI"

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 1568

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Achchimuttu widow of Veluppillai of Uduvil

Deceased.

Naganathar Thampayah of Uduvil

Petitioner

Vs

1. Ampalavanar Naganathar of Uduvil and wife
2. Chinnachchi of do and
3. Aiyampillai Muttukkumar of Maravaupulo

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Naganathar Thampayah of Uduvil praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Achchimuttu widow of Veluppillai coming on for disposal before H. R. Freeman Esquire District Judge, on the 31st 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 29th day of August 1904 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the guardian of the minor heir 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 7th day of October 1904 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 31st day of August 1904

Signed. H. R. FREEMAN

District Judge.

"ORDER NISI."

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 1561

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Vallipuram Ilayathamby of Chavakachcheri

Deceased.

Vallipuram Kanagasabai of Chavakachcheri

Petitioner

Vs.

1. Vallinachchan widow of Ilayathamby of Chavakachcheri
2. Kartiganu Kanthiah of do
3. Nazamuttu Tampu of do and wife
4. Viyaladchy of do

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Vallipuram Kanagasabai of Chavakachcheri praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Vallipuram Ilayathamby coming on for disposal before H. R. Freeman Esq. District Judge, on the 18th 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 17th day of August 1904 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful brother 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 September 1904 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 18th day of August 1904

(Sigd) H. R. FREEMAN

District Judge.