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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. M. Sapapathy, a teacher in the Hindu College Jaffna, has been appointed Manager of the *Hindu Organ* and the *Saiva Prakasa Press* vice Mr. P. Carthigesapillai, resigned, with effect from the 1st March, 1902.

V. CASIPPILLAI

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our Travelling Agent Mr. S. S. Vytia-lingam has left this for Trincomalee and Batticaloa for collecting the arrears of subscriptions due to the paper. Subscribers over there are kindly requested to avail themselves of this opportunity of paying their dues to him.

The Manager

Hindu Organ

Jaffna, 9th April 1902.

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1902

The Incidence of Taxation Commission.

This Commission has already begun its labours, the first sitting having been held on

the 7th Instant under the presidency of Mr. im Thurn, our new Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary. The Chairman explained the scope of the inquiry to the members, and there was a discussion as to the line of procedure to be adopted in carrying on the inquiry. The admission of the representatives of the press to report the proceedings of the Commission was an important departure initiated by the Chairman, to whom the thanks of the press and the public are due for this great concession. This shows that Mr. im Thurn has begun well, not only as Chairman of this Commission but also as Lieutenant Governor and Colonial Secretary of this Colony.

The second sitting of the Commission was held on the 15th Instant, when several sub-committees were appointed to collect statistics and report on the several taxes now imposed in the Colony. A summary of the proceedings of this sitting is published elsewhere. There will be no further sitting of the Commission till the return of His Excellency the Governor, as the Chairman of the Commission will administer the Government of Ceylon as Lieutenant Governor during the absence of the Governor.

In our humble opinion, the Commission is not only premature, as the Chairman remarked at the first sitting, but also unnecessary, as, under the present system of taxation the Island has become prosperous, without entailing any hardship on the people in general. And we have, therefore, to warn the Government against the consequences of disturbing the present arrangement, to suit the views of faddists and interested persons.

This Commission owed its origin to the clamour of the European planters backed up by their organs in the press with the view to shift some of their burdens on the shoulders of native tax-payers. The general prosperity of the native subjects of His Majesty in Ceylon and the absence of famine here, unlike the condition existing in the neighbouring Continent, are due to the equitable taxes imposed on them. And Ceylon also being in no need of increased taxation, any disturbance of the existing sources of revenue and resorting to new taxes to which the people are not accustomed would prove highly detrimental to the interests of the people of Ceylon. We should, therefore, caution the Commissioners against making recommendations which may sound very well in theory, but would prove unworkable in practice.

The taxes now levied in Ceylon are mostly indirect ones which are most easily recovered without being felt at all as a hardship by the people. These are now sought to be replaced by direct taxes—a general land tax or an income tax.

The European planters are interested in the reduction of the railway rates and the abolition of the import duty on rice, as these measures would cheapen the cultivation and transport of tea and other products of their enterprise in the Island. Various attempts have been made in and out of Council to get a substantial reduction of the railway rates, solely in the planting interest. But the Government, after making partial concessions, refused to move further, saying that they could not afford to lose the revenue derived from that source. It was after that an outcry was raised against the levy of the import duty on rice and of the road tax &c.. The European planters and merchants have now succeeded, as they always succeed, by the persistency of their agitation and by the influence which they always exercise with the Government, in this Commission being appointed to inquire into and report on the incidence of taxation in Ceylon. We feel sure that the native members of the Commission will safeguard the interests of the people of Ceylon in general,

and not allow them to be jeopardized to suit other interests.

We are fully alive to the necessity of Government giving every possible encouragement to promote European industry in the Island, as it is an important factor to the prosperity of Ceylon in general. But our contention is that any relief afforded to the European planting industry or mercantile pursuits should not be done at the expense of the native interests. Let railway rates be reduced by all means if the public revenue could afford it; and let some other taxes be reduced or abolished, if such measure would lighten their burden. But to substitute a general land tax in the place of the abolished ones, would be the greatest calamity that would ever befall this Island.

Whatever may the objection in theory to the import duty on rice, it has not been felt as a hardship or injustice in its incidence by the people. It has the additional advantage of yielding a large source of revenue to the Government, without any difficulty in its recovery. The objection to this tax comes curiously at the time when the British Government which was pledged to free trade and abolished all corn duties in the British Isles, have thought fit to reimpose corn duties there and reverted in a manner to protective tariffs. The last Budget of the Imperial Chancellor of the Exchequer provides for a slight increase on the corn duty also. The advocates of free trade and objectors to food taxes in Ceylon will now see the futility of maintaining their theory in this Island after the example set by the Imperial Government. Almost every country has now reverted to protection in the interests of indigenous industries and productions, not to speak of revenue considerations. The argument, therefore, that the import duty on rice should not be allowed to stand after the abolition of the paddy tax in Ceylon is fallacious and untenable. The consumers of imported rice of whom a large number are in this Peninsula do not feel this import duty as a burden on, and an injustice to, them, and have never complained against it.

As regards the Road tax which is the only direct tax which all males between the ages of 18 and 55 pay and which has worked beneficially in opening and improving the means of communication in the Island, we would not object to its abolition, if the result of this abolition be not the imposition of another tax like the land tax, which would be more obnoxious and more oppressive than the Road tax.

We hope to revert to the subject on a future occasion and shew why a land tax or an income tax should not be introduced into Ceylon.

THE JAFFNA RAILWAY.

It having been represented that the goods traffic of this Railway does not answer the expectations of the railway authorities, a meeting of the Jaffna Railway Committee was held in the Jaffna Library on the 26th Instant at 4 P. M. under the presidency of Mr. Advocate Kanagasabai, to consider what steps should be taken to increase the goods traffic of the railway. Mr. Ellis Koch, Station Master, Jaffna, and some other railway officials also were in attendance at the request of the Committee.

Mr. Kanagasabai explained at length the causes that had contributed to the railway not attracting the goods traffic to the extent expected by the railway authorities, the chief of which is the disparity between the railway rates and the existing cart rates. He suggested the desirability of a special Committee consisting of some members of the Railway Com-

mittee, some leading merchants of the place and some railway officials being appointed, to ascertain the differences between the cart and railway rates, to suggest measures that should be adopted for securing the existing goods traffic for the railway, and especially to interest themselves in the matter and induce the merchants to send their goods by the railway explaining to them the advantages of sending goods by it.

A special Committee was then appointed, with Mr. A. Sapapathy as Honorary Secretary, consisting of the following gentlemen; viz, Messrs A. Kanagasabai, Advocate, V. Casippillai, and R. Mailvaganam, Proctors, Ellis Koch and Cretchley, of the the Railway Department, and W. Mather, S. Manuelpillai, S. Assaippillai, M. B. Swampillai, A. Sapapathy, V. A. Ambalavanapillai, E. Mailvaganapillai, A. S. Pitchaikany, M. M. Meyadeen, R. M. M. S. T. Raman Chetty, A. R. A. R. S. M. Raman Chetty, S. Sinniah, and Basanathan Mesar, Merchants.

Mr. S. Sinniah was appointed general agent of the Committee to interview the merchants and secure as much of goods traffic as possible for the Railway. The Committee also decided to pay Mr. Sinniah a bonus for the important work which he has undertaken to do at their special request.

The special Committee held a meeting in the Library on Monday the 28th Instant and their report will be submitted on the 3rd proximo.

LOCAL & GENERAL

The Government Agent—Mr. W. R. B. Sanders has assumed duties as acting Government Agent, Northern Province, in addition to his own duties as District Judge, Jaffna. It is expected that Mr. Lewis will arrive here at the end of next month and relieve Mr. Sanders of his duties as Government Agent.

Registrar of Lands—Mr. M. Caralasingam, Registrar of Lands, Jaffna, having obtained leave of absence for one month to proceed to Colombo, Mr. R. Na Mailvaganam, son of Mr. A. Mailvaganam J. P. and U. P. M., has been gazetted to act as Registrar of lands, from the 9th proximo. Mr. R. Na Mailvaganam is a young man worthy of the confidence reposed on him by the Government. We hope to see him employed permanently by Government in an office of trust and responsibility.

The Jaffna Steam Navigation Company—At the meeting of the Directors held on the 18th Instant several tenders from ship building firms in England were considered, and one of them, that of Mr. Hayes, was accepted. Order has been sent to commence the work under the supervision of Mr. Black of Glasgow, Consulting Engineer.

Personal—Mr. Isaac Thambyah, Advocate, who went to Trincomalee on a special retainer to defend the accused in a case tried at the Supreme Court Sesssions returned here yesterday by steamer.

Mr. Supramaniam of Walker Sons & Co., Colombo, has come to Jaffna on a visit.

Mr. D. P. Tampoe Broker, Colombo, second son of Mr. T. M. Tampoe, Police Magistrate, is also here on a visit to his parents and friends.

Obituary—We regret very much to record the death of Mrs. S. P. Lawton, wife of Mr. S. P. Lawton, Proctor, District Court of Jaffna which took place on the 20th Instant at Manipay. We tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved husband and relatives.

Snakebite—A woman of Kattudai a village in Manipay died from the effects of snakebite on the 15th Instant.

The Jaffna College Miscellany—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the March number of this periodical. It is a very readable and interesting number, and its printing and get up are very creditable. The article on "Transmigration of Souls" is written from a Christian Missionary point of view, and we need hardly say that we dissent from the views expressed therein.

New Proctors—Messrs Tampoe, and Tambiah have commenced to practice their profession as Proctors of the District Court Jaffna. We wish them success.

Board of Health Jaffna—Mr. Chit. Kailasapillai, Chief Mudaliyar of the Jaffna Kichcheri, has been gazetted a member of the Board of Health, Jaffna.

Dispute about a Native Vessel—One of the largest Native Vessels in Jaffna, Barque Tirunadaraj, Sivagama Sundry Letchmy, belonging to four Chetty Firms here is detained at Kankesanturai owing to a dispute among the owners, as to the appointment of a new Master. The owner of one-fourth share wants to retain the present Master, but the other owners, require a change of Master. One party desires that the vessel should sail from Kankesanturai, as several other vessels have done, to Masulipatam to load paddy, while the other party object to so doing on the ground that this being the time of the setting in of the South-West Monsoon, it should sail to Kiyts and seek shelter there. Mr. Sanders as acting Collector of Customs held an inquiry in his house yesterday and declined to interfere in the matter of appointing a master and referred the applicants to the Vice Admiralty Court.

The Governor—His Excellency having left Colombo for England on the 24th Instant to represent the Eastern Colonies at the Coronation of the King, Mr. im Turn has assumed the administration of the Government of the Colony as Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Ivers acts as Colonial Secretary, while Mr. C. A. Murray and Mr. J. H. D. Saram have been appointed to act as Auditor-General and Treasurer respectively.

Tobacco Cultivation—Mr. Gibson, the tobacco expert, has returned from Colombo and has commenced his experiments in curing tobacco at Pachchilipalli to suit European markets. We are glad that his mission to Colombo was a success. We wish him success in his venture to introduce improved method of curing tobacco into this Peninsula, which is sure to do much good to the inhabitants here. Mr. Gibson is doing in this respect what the Government ought to have done for the people. We hope, therefore, that he will receive encouragement at the hands of the Government.

The Buddhist—We welcome the re-appearance of this excellent periodical, in a new garb and under different auspices. A few months back the Buddhist Theosophical Society discontinued the Magazine which had done useful service in the cause of Buddhism. The Young Men's Buddhist Association of Colombo has now undertaken the future publication of the periodical, whose aims and objects, as well as policy, remain the same as before. The first number of the new series is a very readable one, the contents being, "Editorial notes", "The Sangha Raja Saravankara", "the only Religion for Young men", "the four noble Truths", "Pamo-Tama Parayana Sutta", and "Buddhist Activities".

THE PERMANENT MEMORIAL.

POINT PEDRO.

22nd April 1902

Sir,

I would perhaps interest your readers to know that the following gentlemen resident within the Point Pedro Division have paid their subscriptions to His Excellency the Governor's Permanent Memorial Fund and the sums so paid have already been deposited at the Jaffna Bank.

2. A list of those who are delaying payments will follow in due course.

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NOTES BY RAMBLER.

As promised, shall we enter into the question of permanent happiness? Are my readers prepared for the task? Is there such a state of happiness, never-failing and unceasing, harmonious and blissful, to enrich your soul, or is all that a figment, a dream? Man in the midst of his troubles and turmoils, anguish and worry longs for repose. When he wishes to be quiet and calm, a hundred and one circumstances annoy him, then, how can one enjoy permanent happiness, asks a friend, and adds, as long as there is light and darkness, heat and cold so long will there be pleasure and pain, happiness and misery. It is impossible in the nature of things to have permanent happiness.

I ask, has this imaginary friend understood the question rightly. I am not to be scared from the field like that. The opposites he speaks of refer to the material existence. He mistakes the things of the world for happiness and misery. Perhaps he thinks Wealth is happiness and Poverty is misery. He presupposes that the possession of certain things is pleasure and the want of others is pain.

In fact, it is for this mistake we are to find a remedy. It is this delusion which shuts out the light of permanent happiness. Happiness is an inward realisation and does not depend on the things of the world; it belongs to the spiritual sphere. To be unmoved by pleasure or pain (mark the words) is the real Pleasure. To be unmoved by happiness or misery is the real Happiness. And this is the first step towards permanent happiness.

But above all, there is the preliminary; a highway man, to satisfy his wants, murders the passer-by, because so long as he is alive he (highwayman) cannot be in possession of his things. If the things have to be recovered, the murdered must come to life and the murderer must be murdered. Even so, have we to commit a cold-blooded murder, for, an intruder has to be dispatched. He has marred your life, he has robbed you of your permanent happiness and made you subserve his interests. Kill him—yourself the I, Ahankara.

It is he who has made you a slave; who hides from you your real beauty and splendour; it is he who is the cause of all this misery, selfish motives, selfish desires and selfish thoughts have drawn around you the circumstances of which you complain. Having plunged yourself into the meshes which you have woven, you fret and complain.

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(Continued on the 4th page.)

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MANAGER HINDU ORGAN.

everything towards yourself by thoughts, words and deeds. At every selfish thought, you are sending out poisoned arrows which wound some one else of the same temperament, and return to you ten fold with the consequent pain and agony. If you are miserable, your thought is the cause; if you are poor your thought is the cause. The arrows you send are not lost, sure as anything, they return with misery. That is why you are a slave of circumstances. * * *

Circumstances have no power to over-rule you but in your ignorance, you allow yourself to be over-powered, just as the peacock, which tears to pieces the venomous cobra is stunned to see the chameleon, which at once plucks out its eyes. In your selfishness you forget the power that resides in you. If you want to be unmolested by circumstances, by pain or anguish begin at once by killing the 'I', and with other devices, you will grow in a halo of bliss and happiness. * * *

Then, whatever you require will be at your doors. you will feel a power within yourself which is spiritual and permanent; you will yourself begin to feel the magical potency of that power. The solution of that permanent happiness is the goal of all religious sects, is the ultimate object of every spiritual philosophy. Man, even in the midst of his ignorance, sometimes realises a bit of that happiness when, all alone, he reviews his acts. If he remembers his gift to the poor man at the window, how much he rejoices that he has quenched the fire of hunger in his brother; this is only a minute particle of that permanent happiness. * * *

Being blessed with wealth and power, it is no self-sacrifice to throw a farthing out of the window. To be disposed to give away what he has for himself without caring for his wants is self-sacrifice and it is then the self is killed and permanent happiness is begun to be realised. I know a person who lives under the same circumstances as any of you are, who has his family relation and friends, and yet is the happiest man in the world, he is my third son Sathanandhan. * * *

As his name implies, every moment of his life he is in *anandham*—happiness. As to his possessions, he had equal share with his brothers, but he wasted, as others think, his wealth in giving away; his powers are very many. He looks on the world with an eye of pity and loves every creature more than he loves himself, whether it is a mansion or a humble hut, he is indifferent; none of the so called pleasure can detract him from the path he has chosen. * * *

This subject will be better explained by him as he experiences what we seek for. Therefore I'll let him speak. Now, boy, Sathanantha, how is it that you are ever happy in this miserable world? Speak.
20th April 1902. 'Rambler'

SELECTIONS.

THE SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

With all these considerations before the mind's eye, the Missionary societies are doing their work industriously, while the British Government, bound by a pledge of neutrality, are silently, watching the game with hopeful interest. The work is being done in a cool and calculating manner. The friends of Christianity are apparently not at all concerned with the quality of the product of the evangelical mill. They are concerned only with the quantity, for they seem to believe that it is quantity that will enable them to compete in the long run. Naturally enough, therefore, they are also not very fastidious as to the methods they use in working this mill. The Right Rev. L. G. Mylne, D. D., formerly Lord Bishop of Bombay, admitted this plainly in the series of lectures he delivered in the beginning of this year in England. Although the diffusion of Christianity is wide, said he, the depth of the work done in this way leaves a great deal to be desired. In the first place, only the needy among the lowest class of people in India fall a victim to the inducements of Christian Missionaries. A cheap education is used simply as a bribe to induce students to come to the school or college, and with the help of the Government or their anti-Brahman subordinates, Missionaries do not find it difficult to convince the students of the probabilities in favour of their advancement in case they embrace Christianity. But even this attempt has generally failed, and the choice of the Missionaries is confined to young orphans to whom religion has no meaning or low class people for whom the loss of caste has no terrors. As observed by Lord Curzon somewhere, "many a Native becomes a Christian in order to get a situation as a servant or clerk, and it not infrequently happens that a shady character will suddenly find salvation for the sake of the material advantages or protection which it may be expected to confer upon him." But the Christian Missionary seems to have made up his mind that one Native Christian does not count for less than one, by whatever method or means his conversion may have been brought about. To him it is enough that one unit has been abstracted from the heathen to the Christian total, and that this one convert has in him limitless potentiality as he becomes a fresh stock of descent and the ancestor of a family that may add hundreds of Christians more to the total in years to come. The object is as Bishop Mylne put it, "to try to form a body of Native Christians, who should in time simply by being Christians, simply by being followers of Christ, come to be a power among the heathens around." A Christian, who really cares for converting heathens simply because

good Christians may be added to Christ's fold, will perhaps be inclined to reason with him, to use Bishop Mylne's own words, in the following manner:—

"Hindooism has its immense virtues. A religion, which can make a poor law unnecessary in a large country; a religion, which develops the domestic virtues up to a very high point, as it does, certainly has something in its favour. And, again, take Mahomedanism. When you see the Mohamedan anywhere, at any time plant down his praying carpet on the ground, and begin to say his prayers, whoever is looking on, utterly regardless of everything else, you cannot but respect that man and his religion. That being so, and the bulk of our fellow-countrymen in India not being in any way actively engaged in promoting mission work, and for the most part, not interesting themselves particularly in it, you find them settling down, first into the idea that it is utterly indifferent whether people profess the same religion as themselves or not, and then into the idea that you had much better leave them alone and be contented to let them rise to such a standard of virtue as their religion can give them, when perhaps you can only make them indifferent Christians."

But as we have already said it is the quantity and not the quality of the product of the evangelical mill that is principally looked to, and there is nothing that can stem this tide of the multiplication of the Christians in India, except perhaps the efforts of the leaders of the non-Christian communities, who have had by this time ample evidence to convince them that even though aggression may be foreign to their nature, still, considerations of self-defence at any rate, should impell them to think over the evil and proceed to take remedial measures against it.
—The Mahratta.

THE INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.

SECOND MEETING OF THE COMMISSION.

The second meeting of the Commission on the Incidence of Taxation was held this afternoon at the Council Chamber. The Hon. the Lieut Governor and Colonial Secretary Mr. J. M. Thurn presided, and the members present were:—The Hon. Mr. J. N. Campbell, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Figg, the Hon. Mr. Giles F. Walker, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, and the Hon. Mr. L. Halugalla, Messrs. John Ferguson, Stanley Bois, F. Beven, E. Rosling and H. White, Secretary to the Commission. The President remarked that they had met to receive the suggestions of the members, and he called upon the Secretary to read them.

The Secretary Mr. White then read the suggestions contained in communications from Messrs. Francis Beven, J. N. Campbell, E. Rosling, Giles F. Walker and John Ferguson.

The President afterwards suggested the appointment of Sub-Committees to consider the different taxes. He thought they would have one more meeting before the departure of H. E. the Governor when definite motions would be made.

Mr. Obeyesekere suggested the obtaining of incomes of the people in the different Korales through the Agents and Mudaliyars.

Mr. Rosling suggested that particulars be obtained from India regarding the working of the income tax there.

On the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. Ferguson, Messrs Walker, Hulugalla, S. Bois and F. Beven were appointed as sub-committee on Railway rates, Roads and Grant-in-aid Roads.

Messrs Ferguson, Obeyesekere, Jackson, Beven, and De Soysa were appointed as sub-committee on arrack revenue.—Messrs Hulugalla, Rosling and Figg and Abdul Rahiman, to be the sub-committee on Salt Revenue.—On Custom and grain revenue, Messrs Beven, Walker, Stanley Bois, Sanmugam.—On land tax revenue and income tax, Messrs Ferguson, Campbell, Hulugalla and Walker.—Messrs. Campbell, Rosling and Beven were appointed a sub-committee on "the Incidence of Taxation on the different classes."
—The Ceylon Observer.

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary } No. 1260

Jurisdiction }

Class II

In the matter of the Estate of the late Chellachchi wife of Chuppaiya of Vannarpannai West.

Deceased Kathiresar Chuppaiya of Vannarpannai West

Petitioner.

Vs

1. Chinnattangam widow of Ponnambalam of Vannarpannai West
2. Ponnambalam Channugam of do
3. Ponnambalam Mattaiya of Vannarpannai East
4. Ponnambalam Kanagasabai of Van-West and
5. Ponnambalam Vaitiyalingam of Van-East

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Kathiresar Chuppaiya of Vannarpannai West praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Chellachchi wife of Chuppaiya coming on for disposal before W. R. B. Sanders Esquire, District Judge, on the 7th day of April 1902 in the presence of Messrs. Casipillai and Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of

the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 4th day of April 1902 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other persons shall on or, before the 16th day of May 1902 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 7th day of April 1902

Sgd/ W. R. B. SANDERS

District Judge.

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Tonic Pills No. 1; or for Sterility, Impotence... 100 pills...	3	8
Emulsion for Leprosy (for internal and external use) for R-d Leprosy...	6	0
Diarrhoea and Cholera Dispeller (no family should be without it, specific)...	0	12
Infant Protector, Carminative and tonic, best for Children...	1	0
Digestive pills for 100 pills (for Indigestion, &c.)	1	4
Cough Syrup, (for Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.)	1	0
Cough pills, for 100 pills (of 30 years trial)	0	12
Purgative pills, (for costiveness, bilious habit)	0	6
Liver complaint...	0	12
Female pills (for all sorts of female complaints)...	0	12
Leucoderma powder (for internal and external use) White Leprosy...	1	8
Tonic pills, No 2, (specific for Enlargement of Spleen, Opium Habits, &c.)	1	0
Wind Killing Oil (for Rheumatism, &c.) Annas four and...	2	0
Ringworm Ointment (specific) supercedes all other ointment...	0	6
Hair Dye -instantaneous, WITH BRUSHES...	1	4
Hair Oil -perfumed, for baldness, &c.	1	0
Pandharinath Gopinath & Co.'s SASAPARILLA PILLS on all sorts of venereal diseases...	1	0
arsodyne for purifying blood and all sorts of venereal diseases. A giant remedy...	1	0
Headache Remedy cure within 5 minute...	1	8
Gopinath's Anti Corpulence for obesity...	2	8
Eye drops -for Ophthalmia, &c., &c.	1	0
Ear drops -for purulent discharges &c.	0	12
Universal Ointment -for Healing Ulcers, Wounds &c.	0	8
powder and Ointment for piles each...	2	0
Tooth powder -for Toothache, &c.	0	4
Silver Gilding Fluid -gilds an article within 2 minutes...	0	8
Scorpion Sting Remedy...	0	12
Oczena Remedy for stinking ulcer in the inside of the Nostrils...	2	0
Depilatory powder removes hairs within 5 minutes...	1	0
Gonorrhoea cure certain within 3 days. Try once.	1	0
Gonorrhoea pills...	1	0
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Hypophosphite &c. best for consumption...	1	8
Hypophosphite of Lime Syrup, best nerve tonic	1	0
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