(THE CHEAPEST WEEKLY IN CEYLON)

## PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY!

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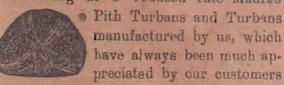
JAFFNA: WEDNESDAY JANUARY 4TH 1905



NO. 27

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Mesurs.		Rs. O.	
O. Supiramaniam	Colombo	5-00	
D. Muttuswamy	do	5-50	
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## THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAPPEA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1905.

## THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The twentieth session of the Indian National Congress was held in Bombay commencing on the 26th ultimo and continuing for the two following days. This session is a remarkable one for the reason that it was presided over by a retired Anglo-Indian high official—Sir Henry Cotton, K. C. S. I.,—who retired only two years ago from the Chief Commissionership of Assam and who was not appointed Lieutenant Governor of Bengal owing to his pronounced pro-Indian sympathies. It was also remarkable for the

hearty and enthusiastic "send off" given in England to Sir Henry Cotton and Sir William Wedderburn, Bart, who attended the Congress as delegate of the British Committee by a large number of English sympathisers with the Congress cause.

In our opinion the growing sympathy with the Congress cause in England as shown on the occasion of the Banquet given at the Westminister Palace Hotel in honour of those two ex-officials, prior to the departure to Bombay, is a more important factor in the success of the movement than anything done in India itself. Among the distinguished English men who were present and spoke in support of the Congress were the Right Honourable Leonard Courtney, Mr. 7. Lough M. P., Mr. Frederick Harrison, and Mr. C. J. O.' Donnell, who is himself a retired Indian Civilian. The following gentlemen, among others, wrote letters of apology regretting their absence and sympathising with the aims of the Congress, Viz, Lord Hobbouse, Sir George Bidwood, K. C. I. E., Mr. T. R. Buchanan M. P., Mr. W. P. Byles, Sir Charles Dilke M. P., Dr. Farquharson, M. P., Colonel Hanns, Mr. George Harwood M. P., Sir Robert Head, Bart., Mr. A. O. Hume C. B., Mr. H. M. Hyndman, Mr. J. A. Jocoby, M. P., Mr. Herbert Lewis M. P., Mr. Bugh C. F. Lutterell, Mr. Morgan Lloyd, M. P., Mr. J. M. Maclean, Mr. Ernest Parke, Mr. J. H. Reynolds, Mr. Herbert Roberts, M. P., Mr. C. E. Schwann, M. P., Mr. Donald Smeaton C. S. I., Mr. Robinson Souttar and the Hon. Philip Stanhope M. P.. These are all gentlemen of great prominence in England and any movement which has enlisted their sympathy and support cannot fail to succeed in attaining its ob-

Surely our bretheren and follow subjects in India have not striven in vain during these twenty years since the Congress movement was started to ameliorate their condition under the British rule. They have not only secured a reform of the Legislative Councils and other notable reforms but are sure before long with the co-operation and support of powerful English friends to see most of the Congress programme carried out.

We hope in our next issue to publish a summary of the proceedings of the Congress.

#### "NO MARKS NO PROCESS" CASE.

We publish in another column the judgment of Mr. J. R. Wienman, acting District Judge of Colombo, in this sensational case. It will be seen that Mr. Namasivayam, the Plaintiff, is awarded a damage of Bs 25 for the slap and kick which be received from Mr. T. S. Thorpe, the Defendant in this case. Although the amount awarded as damages is a disappointingly small sum, considering the circumstances of the case, yet it is a satisfaction that the Defendant who was be-

yond the reach of the criminal courts of the Island has been reached through this civil action, and has been obliged to answer to the charge made against him and to pay a penalty for his wrongful and illegal act.

The acting District Judge's arguments if carried to their logical conclusions should have resulted in the Plaintiff's case being dismissed. He finds that it was not a cowardly assault. "The assault was a trivial one, intended neither to cause pain nor bring disgrace. The Plaintiff was in short treated like a lazy boy who was required to be hurried up.' The learned D. J. further says: "I must at once say that actions of this kind ought to be discouraged, if every man in the Island who has been assaulted in any manner however trivial the assault may be, is permitted to come to and claim damages for physical and intellectual suffering, our courts will be flooded with a class of most undesirable and pettifogging litigation." We are curious to know why then any damages at all were awarded to the Plaintiff in this case with costs?

If a European employe of a Firm, taking advantage of his superior position, and greater physical strength, assaults and kicks a fellow employe of the same firm who happens to be a "native", without sufficient cause or provocation in the presence of several persons, it is not a cowardly assault, according to the finding of Mr. Judge Wienman, nor is it intended to cause pain or bring disgrace!

The District Judge also seems to be not aware of the peculiar circumstances under which this civil action was instituted. Otherwise he would not have indulged in the remark about the necessity of discouraging civil actions for assault. He must know that if the Plaintiff had received justice in the criminal Courts, he would not have brought this action.

We must, however, give credit to the District Judge who is a Ceylonese and an acting official to boot, for having after the orders of the Police Magistrates of Colombo and the acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in connection with the criminal charge preferred by the Plaintiff, awarded even this small amount of damages against the defendant who is a European.

#### LOCAL & GENERAL

The Weather—Partial showers of rain fell on the 2nd and 3rd Instant.

Jaffina Hindu College—A meeting of the "Old Boys" of the Jaffina Hindu College will be held in the College Hall on Monday the 9th January 1905 at 4 p. m., to consider the desirability of forming an Old Boys Association and of starting a "Hindu College Magazine" in connection with it.

Personal—Mr. Coomarasamy, the well-known Tamil scholar and Foet of Chunnagam who was seriously ill for the last few days, is, we are glad to learn, improving towards recovery.

Supreme Court-The first Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court for the year 1905 will commence here on the 21st Instant.

The Superintendent of Police-Mr. Dowbiggin goes to Colombo on promotion and Mr Godfrey who is expected here shortly suc-

Wayside Stoppages-From the 1st of this month the train stops at Tellipalai and Kokuvil for a few minutes for the convenience of passengers who wish to travel by rail from these places. While we welcome this as a move in the right direction, we have no hesitation in saying that it will not be a success, for the reason that the fare is not for the actual distance travelled. We find from the new-time-table that the 3rd class fare from Kokuvil to Jaffna, a distance of about two miles, is 16 cents, the rate between Chunnakam and Jaffna. We do not think that anyone will pay this rate and travel by railway. Till the port of Kankesanturai is re-opened in March and the tobacco season commences in May there will be also very few who will travel from Kokuvil by railway. The case will, however, be different after the whole line is opened to Colombo.

Kerosine Oil-There was a dearth of Kerosine Oil in Jaffna for sometime and the people suffered much inconvenience by it. We saw many people going to the Petroleum Bulk with tins and bottles and returning disappointed. The expected consignment of oil has at last come and we hope that similar failure of the supply will not take place in future.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP-Our readers will be much interested in the following Christmas incident:
On the night of the 29th ultimo at about 9 P. M. Mr. M. Nailiah the head of the enterprising firm of Messers Nailiah and sons, Jaffna, received a telegram from Nawalapitiya from Basaratnam stating that his brother was seriously ill at Nawalapitiya and requesting him to remit Rupees eighty five by wire before nine next morning to pay the Doctor's bill. The telegram also stated that the sender was waiting at the Post Office for the money. Mr. Nelliah thought that his two sons Thurairatnam and Rasaratnam who are now law students at Uolombo had gone to Nawalapitiya for the holidays, that Thurairatnam had suddenly fallen ill, and that Rasaratnam had wired for the money, As the that Rasaratnam had wired for the money, as the address was wrongly mentioned as M. Nalliah sons & Oo. Mr. Nalliah suspected and at once despatched an urgent telegram to Mr. M. S. Ramalingam Interpreter Mudaliar of the Supreme Court, with whom his two sons were staying enquiring whether his sons were in Colomboor elsewhere. In reply Thurairstnam wired that he and his brother Rasaratnam were in Colombo and enjoying good health. Mr. Nalliah then made out that the telegram from Na. walapitiya was a false and forged one and informed in the morning the Post naster-General by wire of the circumstances and requested him to take steps to arrest the delinquent. In the meantime he sent another telegram to Nawalapitiya addressed to Rasaratnam informing him that the money will be remusted by 8 O'clock P m, the same evening and enquir. ing about the present state of his brother's health. In reply a wire was received stating that it was impossible to manage without the 85 Rupees and that his brother was improving a little and that he was waiting at the Post Office for the mo; While so waiting at the Post Office and enquiring about the money the impostor was arrested by the Post Master of Nawalapitiya ander instruc-tions from the PostMaster-General and given into

ceedings against the man. Police-Mr. H. A. Bell, Inspector of Police. Jaffna, has gone to Colombo on a

Police custody. The Government has taken pro-

short holiday.

The Northern Railway-The Railway from the North across the big bridge over the Galkandamaduoya which marks the boundary between the Northern and North-Central Provinces was opened on the 28th Ultimo.

Personal-Mr. A. Thuraiappa, Manager of the Batticaloa branch of the Jaffna Commercial Corporation Ltd, arrived here yesterday by the last trip of the S. S. "Lady Havelock."

Theft-On the Thiruvathicai festival day a young girl belonging to a respectable family at Vannarponnai who went to the Sivan Temple accompanied by her

father was robbed of a Jewel which she had been wearing on her head. The Jewel, we hear, is worth about Rs 75.

Calendar-We have received from Dr. Gopinath Crushuaji Kshatriya of Bombay copies of his Calendar for the years 1905 and 1906 It is a neat wall calendar with advertisement of the Doctor's medicines.

#### NEWS OF MR. R. W. IEVERS.

Writing to a Colombo resident from Edinburgh. Dec. 4th, Mr. R. W. levers says:—"I am here in the above beautiful city for the last two months "under a Doctor"-about the 14th I have consulted in the past 18 months! However he (Gulland) seems to have quite got hold of my case and is treating me on the "open air" system under which I am certainly being bettered. I am, of course, to continue it for some months and he expects to have me quite fit for duty about April. Fancy a tropical resident of 80 years' standing being put to live out of doors in such a climate and to endure icecold water bathing.

I have seen Sir Archibald Lawrie frequently, looking remarkably well and happy. Dunlop (late C. C. S.) lives here and is generally to be found at the new Club. I have also met Mrs. Lorimer, Mr. im Thurn's mother and Mrs. Mearns (nee Miss Twynam of Jaffua) who lives in Edinburgh-also Mrs. St. George, widow of Col. St. George wellknown in Ceylon and Gibson

I expect to return with our youngest daughter who has recently taken honours in Borticulture at Swan--The Ceylon Observer. ley College in Kent.

Pur Subschibens in Angeurs.

Will kindly note that the XVth Volume of our paper has closed and it is more than 5 months since the XVIth Volume commenced. Still we regret to note that many of those subscribers who are in arrears, have not yet made up their minds to settle their accounts. Although we waited for a sufficiently long time, expecting settlement, we were sadly disappointed much against our wish. We had therefore to hand over our accounts to our Proctors, who have commenced to issue "Letters of Demand" to our defaulting subscribers. Steps have also been taken to sue some of our very bad pay masters.

Our local and outstation subscribers are, therefore, requested to take note of the above and promptly pay up their arrears; and thus save us from the unpleasantness of taking legal steps against

> THE MANAGER HINDU ORGAN.

DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE. Jaffna December 17, 1904 at 2. p. m.

Present Tha Chairman The District Engineer, Jaffus C. Strantenbergh Esqr. A. Sapapathy Eagr. and The Secretary.

Proceedings and R solutions-under Markets Ordinance.

I. Read and approved proceedings of last II. Considered conditions of lease of markets as

approved provisionally-Resolved that the same be approved with two

additional conditions. III. Considered the question of appointment of

market keepers. Resolved that the present market keepers be not kept on except Udaiars who are to be paid Hs 5-, a month, and that the sweepers be discontinued. Markets to be kept clean by the

IV. The chairman moved that Ha 100 , be voted towards construction of a culvert at Grand Bazaar on condition that the other Rs 100-, is paid by Mr. Vallipuram as agreed to by

Resolved that He 100-,, be voted.

V. Considered the question of voting money to meet the expense of firing the time gun. Resolved that the Committee declines to vote

VI. Considered the question of repairing the clock in clock tower.

Resolved that Mesars. Orr and Sons be requested to send a man to examine the clock and estimate cost of repair.

Sigd. W. T. Southorn Secretary D R. C.

#### MORTOR-CYCLE RIDE ACROSS THE ISLAND.

Our readers, we presume, have read with pleasure the Herchiean feats performed by Mr. Doudney, re-corded in the evening edition of the "Ceylon Times" of the 15th Instant. He has just now completed the the last of his five trips across the Island on a Mortor-cycle. He spanned 250 miles (the distance from Batticaloa to Colombe) in about 164 hrs. This trip of his has undoubtedly proved that the morsor-cycle is a very reliable and tseful machine for men of business, who will otherwise have to undergo much expense and trouble and to pleasure-seekers. The importance of his trip does not end here. He complains bitterly of the cattle and pariah dog nuisance and suggests the enforcement of the dog-license throughout the Island as a remedy. We certainly think that this will be one of the last things for the Council to deli-berate upon during the next session. But we do not see by what manner of means the Council can persuade themselves to enforce the dog-license throughout the Island. Mr. Doudney, perhaps, as he informs us was 'crawling through the villages' on his noisy mortor-cycle and this, naturally, kindled the curiosisy of the dogs, which he is kind enough to qualify as 'pariah.' This indeed is no matter for excitement and it is a pity that Mr. Doudney's anger was worked to such a high pitch that he is determined on seeing the dogalign pitch that he is determined on seeing the dog-elicense enforced throughout the Island even at the expense of the heads of two or more Government Agents! We really pity them, whoever they be. Mr. Doudney seems to include to at the category of 'Pa-riah' all the dogs without a column to and thinks that these are only worth the skin with which they are elothed and the money they can belon the they are clothed and the money they can bring the treasury.

Far from these are the uses of the 'pariah dog' to the villager. It defends the villager from the attacks of wild animals, of thieves, of robbers and hunts for him the game and is as it were the real friend of the villagers in times of danger and need, which seem not unfrequent when we consider their mode and habit of living. Unlike most dogs in towns which are as expensive as useless and are too good for anything else but to look at and pat a bit, the 'village pariahs' are as inexpensive as useful. Should Mr. Doudney succeed in enforcing the dog-license throught the Island we cannot imagine the deplorable state of the villager without a shudder. The poor villager who lives from hand to mouth and finds at times unable to support his family cannot conveniently afford to pay his dog tax. The dog is seized and destroyed without giving its owner any means to protect him from the attacks of wild beasts and, in short, to take

its place.
We see clearly that from the cyclists' point of view the enforcement of the dog-license throughout the Island will give them more freedom from nervous strain. But how many cyclists are there who go touring through the villages, sometimes 'creeping and sometimes at walking-pace', not many we are sure, considering the vast majority of Non-cyclists. If the dog-license be enforced throughout the Island, it will mean that the influential and over-whelming number of villagers' safety would be left cut of consideration, We would remind all those who are seriously thinking of supporting the dog-license that the dog, being an animal, does not like man, participate in reason, therefore it is no wonder that he shows curiosity over a gentleman 'crawling through the villages' on a mortor-cycle. A villager would surely have been astonished at this spectacle. The dog being not up-to-date cannot distinguish a man on a Mortor-cycle from an

It is for the Lientenant Gorernor to see whether he should in favour of a handful, stray, tourists or of the vast majority of the villagers on whom the material prosperity of the Island depends in a more or less

Let us hope that Mr. Dondney will be able to report bester on the behaviour of the village 'parish' towards him on his return from the next trip which we look forward with great pleasure.

Colombo. 17th Decr. 1904.

## THE

London December 24th-Reuter's Nagasaki correspondent says that it is reported at Dalny that the Bussians have offered to surrender Port Arthur, provided the garrison and ships are returned to Russia. The Japanese declined.

Renter's Tokio correspondent says the storming of Koyangshuku was preceded by a heavy bombardment against the Koyangshuku, Sungshushan and Erlangshan forts. After the Japanese captured the heights, the Russians concentrated a heavy fire thereon from the Tayangku and Yahustni forts—also, in a determined manner, attacking the heights, throwing hand grenades but they failed to drive out the Japanese. Despite the bombardment the Japanese succeeded in building up defensive works on the heights and counterbombarded, setting fire to Fort Tayangku.

The colliers Yeddo and Cloverley for Mosambique, with 10,000 tons of coal discharged their cargoss at Port

Said. A German steamer is taking a part thereof to an

unknown destination.

The Times Pekin correspondent says that the Chinese on the 23rd inst. seized, at Fengtai Station near Pekin, 3,000,000 rounds of Russian rifle ammunition, consigned

to a Russian firm at Tientsin, and evidently destined for Port Arthur. It was concealed in bales of wool and brought on camele from Kalgan.

Renter's Tokio correspondent says the besiegers at Port Arthur stormed and hold the heights east of Koyangsbuku. Prisoners reported that General Kondrachenko and Ilma were killed, and General Fock

London December 25th-Admistl Togo announces the withdrawal of the majority of the fleet from Port Arthur.

Reuter wires from Tokio today that the besiegers at Port Arthur occupied Taliuchiatem, and officially announce the fall of the whole Russian advanced positions fronting the Japanese right.

Lendon December 26th—Reuter wiring from Tokio

yesterday, says Tokio is again a great military camp, a repetition of the scenes of last spring. Thousands of recruits and reservists are assembled, who are drilling and equipping preparatory to going on the field of service. The barracks are filled, and soldiers are billatted the substitute of the scene of the scen throughout the city. The general military preparations are enormous. It is proposed to give Marshall Oyama a rough total of half-a-million men, with a heavy increase in artillery, beside providing for the defence of Formosa and the Southern Islands in anticipation of the Baltic Squadron attempting to form a base there.

London December 26th—The latest Japanese successes at Port Arthur indicate that the Japanese are en lea-

Vouring to isolate Lisatishan promontory.

The steamer Manshu Mern has left Japan for Port Arthur with 10 foreign attaches and representatives of of the Diet on board, beside press representatives.

London December 27th—The Tzar has issued a de-

maintenance and i mutability of the fundamental laws of the Empire, it she duty of Government to meet any change in the needs of the people which proved mature, even though it involve essential innovation in legislation. He directs his Ministers to consider the means and possibility of introducing various administrative reforms and report to him as soon, as nossible. means and possibility of introducing various administrative reforms and report to him as soon as possible. These will not involve any practical change in the system of Government. The proposal includes (1) bringing the pensant laws into comformity with general legislation (2, measures to ensure the application of the law for all alike, (3) retablishing legal responsibility for arbitrary act, (4) ensuring the independence of the courts, (5) the extension of the powers of local institutions and measures to make them more representative, (6) The revision of the exceptional law against enemies of public order, the introduction whereof involved a of public order, the introduction whereof involved a grave extension of discretionary powers to administrative authorities. (7) The revision of religious restrictions, (8) The revision of disabilities of natives of certain territories. (9) The revision of the press laws, enabling the press to falfil its mission worthily, interpreting the reasonable strivings for Bussia's advantage.

A Givernment core managed dealers a that the reference of the pressure of th

A Government communique declares that the reform movement initiated by the Zemstvos is alien to the Russian people, which remains true to the old state organisation hallowed by centuries. The authors are working for the benefit, not of Russia but her enemies. The Government must oppose any anti-Governmental meeting. State servents specially will be held responsible for any contraventions of the law in this respect. It also calls upen the Press to contribute towards the tranquillisa-

tion of society.

A Bussian journal, in an outspoken article, says the time has passed for silence regarding the State and Navy; and that the task imposed upon Rozhdestvansky as apperbureau, and that the vessels destined for his reinforcement, now at Kronstadt and Libau, are dangerously defective.

Tubed at Tokio gives 49 Japanese officers killed and 58 wounded. This, coupled with yesterday's list indicates the sevenity of the losses in the rank and file.

Retter's correspondent with the besiegers wires that the Inpanese captured Ehrlungshan Fort with 1,000 casualtice. Seven dynamite mines were exploded at ten yeakarday morning and made breaches in the front wall torough, which a large body of troops charged under cover of a tremendous bombardment and captured the first lime of game. A bitter fight ensued, resulting in the capture of the fort at night. The garrison of 500 third (then?) escaped.

Heuter wires from Tokio that the Japanese toccupied the entire fort of Ehrlungshan yesterday.

London December 31st—A Daily Telegraph message from Unitu says a messenger arrived from Dalny states that the Russians have abandoned the new to vg of Port Anthur which was destroyed by the Japarasse fire. The Japanese are unable to occupy the new town for fear of mines.

-The Ceylon Observer.

#### THE NAMASIVAYAM-THORPE CASE.

#### PLAINTIFF GETS JUDGMENT.

FOR TWENTY— FIVE DIFFRES.

Mr. J. R. Weinman, District Judge, delivered judgment yesterday in the Namasivayam-Thorpe case, which came on for trial before His Honor on Monday. The full text of the judgment is as

The paintiff is a young man just past 21 years, who up to the 15th of September last, was employed under Walker Scar & Co. sa assistant struckeeper on a salary of Rs., 20 a month. He was in charge of the lool stores and his duty was to isens such tools as were required by the Engineer, and workmen. The defendant is Chief Eugineer of the establishment and has been so In short rever years. On the morning of the 13th September, the defendant went up to the plaintiff's stores and saked him for a big spanner The plaintiff got all the spanners laid out and asked the defendant if he wanted any of a

particular size. The defendant replied that he wanted a six and half inch spanner. The plain-tiff said he had none of that size. The defendant, then, who was apparently in a hurry, asked the plaintiff to look for one at a particular spot which he indicated and simultaneously

RAPPHD HIM OVER HIS HNAD and as he turned round, gave him a kick on his posterior. The defendant says that as the plaintiff was very slow over the search, he lost his temper and gave him the kick to harry him up. I shall assume this to be so. The defendant does not justify the assault. He admits that the act was a thoughtless one. It cannot be too clearly laid down that no master is justified in law in assaulting his servant, however humble his position may be for any fault. Provocation may be a palliation of, but it cannot be a defence to the assault. The plaintiff, later in the same day, left the office and never went back. On the following day, he preferred a charge against

the Magistrate. The Magistrate RECORDED THE EVIDENCE

the defendant for assault in the Police Court of Colomba, of which the defendant's brother was

of the plaintiff and sent the proceedings on to Mr. Hellings the Additional Police Magistrate with a record by him, which might well have been omitted, that he does not issue process unless the alleged assault is sufficiently severe as to have at least some marks. Mr. Hellings refused process, not on the ground that there were no marks, but on the ground that the harm caused, if any was exceedingly slight. He acted under section 88 of the Penal Code which provides that "nothing is an offence by reason that it causee ..... any harm, if that harm is so slight that no person of ordinary sense and temper would complain of such harm." The plaintiff thereupon applied for a rule nie upon Mr. Helliogs to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue on him to compel bim to issue process against the defendant. This was refused by the Acting Chief Justice. Thereafter, this action was instituted in which the plaintiff claims R 1,000 damages for

resulting in injury to his person, credit and repu. tation. The facts are all admitted. It is also conceded that the defendant was not actuated by any malice or ill-will towards the plaintiff. He acted without he slightest premeditation, on the spur of the moment in a fiash of irritation and temper, and I do not believe that he had

WRONGFUL ASSAULT

the slightest intention or thought of causing paid or bringing disgrace on the plaintiff. It was said that the defendant used to knock about his subordinates, but it appears that though he had been about seven years in the firm, and always had between 300 and 400 workmen under him, only one other case of assault could be charged to him. He Admits that he, sometime

ago, kicked a cooly down a staircase. Then it was said that it was a cowardly assault. I certainly do not think so. The assault

WAS A TRIVIAL ONE intended neither to cause pain nor bring disgrace. The plaintiff was in short, treated like a lazy hoy who was required to be hurried up. It cannot, on the evidence, be denied that the defend. ant did beat and assault the plaintiff. However trivial the assault was there could be no question as to the assault, and that a person should feel himself insulted if kicked in the presuce of his coolies-though only two of them-is prefectly natural. But what damages did the plaintiff suffer by such assault? Plaintiff's Counsel qu ted a case from Austin page 901 in which the Supreme Court awarded £7.10 damages for a case of assault in which the man had the top knot of his hair out off and was made thereby the subject of ridicula and shame among his friends, and relations. This was in 1846 and I can well believe that seventy years ago in the town of Jaffas orthodox Hindoo, with his top knot off, did become

A SUBJECT OF RIDICULE,

and the damages awarded in the case were pot excessive. No special damages have been claim. ed or proved. Manifestly, the cost of the aborbe claimed, in that, rightly or wrongly, the plaintiff's charge against the defendant was not entertained there. Plaintiff's Counsel asked for exempleay damages. I should have considered the question of exemplary damages if there was the slightest evidence or indication that the defendent was a hard task master, in the habit of bullying and leating the men under him. There is not the slightest indication of this. No special damage being proved the Court is asked to give general damage. I must at once tay that actions of this kind

OUGHT TO BE DISCOURAGED.

If every man in the Island who has been assaulted in any manner however trivial the ass-

salt may be, is peremitted to come into Court and claimed damages for !physical and intellectual suffering, our Courte will be flooded with a class of must undesirable and petti fogging litigation. I do not believe that the plaintiff's physical pyin lasted for half an hour as he says. But there is the natural indignity he suffered in consequence of the nature of the assault He is entitled to some damages and I give him Re. 25 with costs in that class, as in the Court of Requests.

-The Ceylon Independent

#### THE CONGRESS INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN BOMBAY:

Lord Lamington, the popular Governor of Bombay, opened the Industrial Exhibition organized under the auspices of the Twentieth Indian National Congress, in the presence of a brilliant grthering on Saturday last. All the arrangements had not been completed owing to the shortness of time. Probably, if the Exhibition had been opened a little later as was done in Madras last year, the Houble Mr. D. Vithaldas Thackersey, the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, would not have had to apologiea for the incompleteness of the arrangements. However, this initial incompleteness will not detract from the success of the Exhibition which, from all accounts, is fully assured. The Committee has received support and encouragement from all parts of India, particularly from the ruling Princes. The task of organising an Industrial Exhibition is great, as we found last time in Madras. The support of the Government and of the ruling Princes is invaluable; but without great powers of organisation on the part of the Committee and great and sustained efforts, it is not possible to hold a successful Exhibition. The members of the Bombay Committee are to be congratulated on the organising power they have shown and on their remarkable success, to both of which Lord Lamington bore postinted testimony. His Excellency acknowledged the great skill in organisation by means of which the articles and objects of the Exhibition had been collected; and he rejoiced that so much enterprice, originality and power of organisation had be a shown in equipping the Exhibition. We have yet no idea of the extent, grandeur and magnificence of the Show; but from the very appreciative and enthusiastic terms in which Lord Lamington referred to it and from the excellent account furnished by Mr. Vithaldas Thankersey, there can be very little doubt that it is one which fully comes up to the expectations of all those who take a sympathetic interest in it. To us it is highly gratifying to think that the Exhibition which was first begun at Calcutta in 1901, and repeated at every successive Congress, has received new stimulus and development every year, and that it promises to become a permaneut itinerant institution following the Cougress to its appointed place every year. It is apparent to all that the Exhibition that was held in Madras has wonderfully stimulated public interest in Indian industries and manufactures; and not a few enterprising men have set up or intend to set up new business in indigenous industrial products. The scaps manufactured ib the Bengal Soap Manufactory, the Parai soaps and the delicious biscuite manufactured in Bombay, the scented oils and like indigenous products are all being increasingly put into the Indian market; and we have no doubt that if the present tendency is not discouraged by unfores en adverse influences, there is a future for Indian manufactures and industries even in the face of the inroads of Manchester and Sheffield.

The history and traditions of India encourage the hope that the time may some when we may hope to see a revival of the dead and decadent irdustries of India which had a glorious past and it was not without a certain amount of confidence in the future as well as pride in the past thet Mr. Vithaldas referred to the old, renowned. industries of India and to the possibilities of futore enterprise and development. He recalled the g brious productions of the country in the past anch as the carved wood, work, the designs, the colours and the textures of its carpets and shawle, admired for many centuries and accepted as patherns for imitation by the skilled artificers of Europe, the wonderful textures sent forth from the looms of Daces to adorn the noblest beauties of the Court of the Imperial Cassars, the slaborate stone-carving of Central India, Rajpulans and Gugerat, the embossed silver work od Cutch and Agra, the microscopic painting of Relhi and Lahors, the carvings in san-dalwood and the inlaid work of Multun. The survey is, by no means complete or comprehensive; but it sufficiently shows that if a people with a past can be sure of a inture, we are justified in looking forward with hope to a splendid

future of industry and commerce. With India's fertile soil and its immense producing power, and with the immense patural resources lying concealed in the bowels of the earth, there are, as Mr. Vithaldas said, great potentialities for the future. But it has also become apparent that, without the help of modern machinery it is not possible to compete with the rest of the world even if other circumstances are entirely favourable; and the Exhibition Committee fully recognise the importance of the inventions and scientific appliances of the West for the regeneration of Indian industries. It requires a great affort to create all the favovrable circumstances that are necessary for the attainment of the national aim, but no province is more fitted for initiating and prosecuting a task of this nature than Bombay which, with its enterprise and wealth and with its many distinguished citizens, stands foremost as an industrial and commercial country. Bombay may, therefore, littingly set

the example and take the lead. We hope that the Exhibition, which has been opened under such excellent auspices, will mark the beginning of a new industrial era. Indeed, as Sir Pherozesha Mohta said, it is impensible to agree with the advice that we should not devote ourselves; to anything but the promotion and development of industries, for industries are, after all, only one of the means by which a nation can prosper and progress. Yet that one means is of very great importance, and can by no means be neglected. Self-help and sympathy are the two things which will go a great way towards success in this matter, self-help on the part of the people and sympanhy on the part of the Government. B mbay is, indeed, fortunate in having a Governor who is in complete sympathy with the objects of the Exhibition and who is, moreover, endowed, as Sir Pheroz sha said, with the capacity, courage and will to judge for himself. There seems to be a suggestion that in the matter of according support to the Exhibition his Excellency had to reject opposite advice- If so, Bombay has all the more resson to be proud of its Governor. Sir Pherozesha Mehta acknowledged in the most graceful terms the obligations of the Committee for all the help that His Excellency had rendered, te ir all the kindly and generous sympathy that he had shown. And Lady Lamington has rivalled her husband in extending her sympathy and support to the movement. If His Excellency opened the larger section of the Exhibition; Lady Lamington performed the same ocremowy in regard to the Ladies' section, and assured the ladies who are responsible for organising that section that it would have her own personal care and support. In the next few days, a large concourse of people will witness the exhibition; and we are sure that those of us who may go to Bombay will bring back impressions which will materially help local efforts in the cause of it dustry and manufacture. A great impetus has been given to the movement, and with its acquired force, it is bound to progress towards the ischievement of those results which have been the aim and purpose of those who conceived the idea of attaching an Industrial Exhibition to the National Congress. -The Hindu.

#### INCOULATION OF LAND-A WONDERFILL DISCOVERY.

Dr Moore's discovery is perhaps the most im port-ant made in the new century, his discovery of en rich-ing soil by inoculation, inoculation of nitrogen. Says

the New York "Sun":

"In the whole history of agricultural science there is nothing that illustrates the power of mind matter more forcibly than the discovery most grouphically described under the above title in the cu rrent "Century Magazine." In its present practical form this method of making arid land fertile is the invention of Dr. George T. Moore, of the United States Department of agriculture, to whose honour it is recorded, that he first patented his discovery in order to protect it, and then deeded the patent to the Department in trust for the people, so that all raight freely use it."

So this eminent philanthropist, after having resured himself of the soundness of his discovery, mr de it over freely to his fellow-beings, without charging thing for his immense trouble and looss of time! unselfish, how Hindu-like, and how un-Westerr 1-like is this philanthrophy, specially in America, where the almighty dollar is the ruling principle of life, and where commercial consideration is the basis of all good works. But what is this inccustion of lane 12

Briefly described this inocculation is a way of put-ng into the soil the nitrogen of the air. If soil is ting into the soil the nitrogen of the air. If soil is "worn out," it is because it has lost its plant food, nitrogen. Fertilizing in the ordinary, expensive methods adds new nitrogen. But why is it that c ertain craps "enrich" the soil, while others exhaust it? Why is it that a rotation of crops improves the soil, as every farmer knows?—this, indeed, was a common p lace of agricultural lore in the west, but the reason of it has not been understood.

Some years ago a German chemist discovered that a certain class of plants—peas, beans, clover, alfalfa, hpin, vetch, and the like—gained nitrogen food, not only from the earth, but from the air, seventenths lof which is pure nitrogen. This takes place in a curious way: The plants have on their roots nodules or tobercles, varying in size from a pinhead to a potato; these growths long regarded as useless excrescences, are in fact made up of millions of bacteria, and it is their singular function to absorb nitrogen from the air and convert it into plant food.

Thus, a field planted with pes may not only yield a good crop when the soil itself is lacking in nitrogen, but after the crop is gathered, there may actually be left more nitrogen in the soil than it had before.

Now, what Dr. Moore has found is a way of cultivating and strengthening these nitrogen absorbing bacteria, until he has developed a type of hungry germs with five or even ten times the capacity of their ancestors. Moreover, plants exposed to these improved bacteria develop larger tubercles, drink in great drafts of nitrogen from the air, and prosper exceedingly. The farmer gets the bacteria in convenient form from the Department of Agriculture, soaks his seed in the dilution, or "inoculates" the soft by mixing the solution with earth, and spreading it over the soil and harrowing it in.

Of course the process is applicable only to plants of the class named above, not to grain or other nonleguminous crops; of course, also, the process is useless in soil already well supplied with nitrogen. The results have been in many cases amazing, as is shown conclusively by photographic evidence in the article in the "Century." Its author, Gilibert H. Grosvenor, for instance, pats side by side pictures of two speci-mens of pes grown by a Maryland farmer—one from rich, soft with untreased seed, the other from sandy upland with inoculated seed; and the latter is more than double the size of the former,

Still more striking is the fact that this same Maryland farmer has redeemed by this methold two-thirds of his land, previously abandoned as hopeless, and has made it more productive than the other third increasing his total gain fivefold. The value of such a dis-

covery is almost incalculable,

Here is a discovery which deserves the immediate and serious attention of the Government. In Ben-gal the Pusa Agricultural College was heralded into existence with a trumpet of large promises- All that the public know of this College is that a number of fat berths were created for the benefit of Europeans. But, surely, they should show some work for the salaries they get. Are they aware of this discovery? If so, will they gather all information regarding it and publish the same for the information of the people?

-The A. B. Patrika.

# Important Notice

As we are given to understand that Mr. S. S. Vytilingam who was once connected with this Paper as its Travelling Agent has left Jaffna for Straits Settlements, we would like to invite the attention of our subscribers to the Notice published by us in the September and October issues of our Paper last year about the discontinuance of his services as travelling agent of the Hindu Organ.

Our subscribers are warned not to make any payments to him but to remit all money directly to the Manager.

No receipts signed by him will be accepted by us.

THE MANAGER HINDU ORGAN.

## NOTICE.

"ORDER NISI-" IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary | No. 1582

Juriediction In the Matter of the Estate of the late Chellappapillai Thorai Rajah of Vannarponnai East Decessed.

Samuel Mervin of Vannarponnai Bast Petitioner.

1. P. Ponniah Hubert and wife 2. Jave Thayria amma both of Jaffina.new at Colombo Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Samuel Mervin of Vannarponnai East praying for Letters of Administration to the easte of the abovenamed deceased. Chellsphapillai Thural Rajah of Vannarponnai coming on for disposal before H. R. Freeman Esquire Diatrick Judge, on the 29th day of November 1904 in the presence of Mr. S. Kandayya Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 29th day of November 1904 having been read, it is

declared that the Petitioner is the grand lather of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issned to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or, before the 24th day of January 1905 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 29th day of November 1904 Sigd. H. R. FREEMAN District Judge.

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செ. கா. சப்பிரமலரியபின்னே செ. கா. சப்பிரமணியபின்னே செ. கா. சப்பிரமணியபின்னே	OF BY STUDENTHULLES OF BY	த்து விருந்தவின் பெயர்.
acin Cupa acin Cupa acin Cupa	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	டின் அ-ம்இலக் தொழில் நடத்துவிடம்.
இசு. கா. சப்பிரமவுகியபின்னே வண் மேற்கு கடிலுக-ம் ஆண்டு பெற்குளி அட இசு. கா. சப்பிரமவுகியபின்னே வண் மேற்கு கடிலுக்குள் ஆண்டு கூடைகை. இசு. கா. சப்பிரமவுகியபின்னே வண் மேற்கு கூடிக-ப் ஆண்டு ஆகுளின் தகுடை இசு. கா. சப்பிரமவுகியபின்னே வண் மேற்கு கடிலுக-ப் ஆண்டு ஆகணியூ உறகை	P	தே கா கட்டிக்காம் இன்றுள் அடம்இலக்கக் கட்டின் ச்சையட்டத்தின்கை மல்லிலின்படி பிரந்த்தம் உ பெயர். கடத்தின்றுள் அடம்இலக்கக் கட்டின் ச்சையட்டத்தின்கை மல்லிலின்படி பிரந்த்தாலத்த்
வண்டுமற்கு, காகவிக்கம்டுசட்டி சண்டுகம்டுசட்டி வண்டுமற்கு, மகமதுகாசீன் சுது ந்தான் திட்துக்கா தர் வண்டுமற்கு, பக்கிகுமெய்யத்ன மீதாங்கையில் வண்டுமற்கு, முகம்மது அப்துக்கா தர் குண்பதேன் அப்துக்கா தர்	அண்பேற்கு, முகமத்துப்துக்காதர் முகியத்தையுத்தையுத்தையின் இல. கூடுஅ, கு.இ. பொன் காலபட்டுமன் அண்குமற்கு, முகமத்துப்துக்காதர் முகியத்தையின் அப்துக்காதர் குடிக்கு அப்துக்காதர் கூடுகியத்தையின் அப்துக்காதர் கூடுகியத்தையின் அப்துக்காதர் கூடுகியத்தையின் காகுகையின் இல. கக, கு. கடிக, கல்லட்டியல் க, கல்லட்டியல் க, கல்லியற்கு, முகமதுதுப்துக்காதர் முகியத்தையின்கோதர் குடிக்கு அப்துக்காதர் இல. க0, கு. கடு, கெலி, பொண் சுவியம் குடிக்கு அப்துக்காதர் இல. கடி, கு. கடிக்கு, கு. கலி, பொண் சுவியத்தையின் வண்பேற்கு, முகமது அறுத்தாக்கியம் இதையின்கள் இல. ககை, கு. கலி, பொண் சுவியத்தம் கேரும் பேற்கு, கெலி, கொண்கு காலித்தட்டும் கண்மேற்கு, செலித்தம் திரும்க்கள் தாலிக்காதர் கேரியற்கு கூறுக்கிய கூறுக்கிய இல. ககை, கு. கலி, பொண்குட்கும் கேரியற்கு கூறுக்கிய கூறுக்கிய இல. ககை, கூற, கைகி, கிருவது அதிக்கிய கூறுக்கிய கூறுக	
நொகைப்: நா. சுப்போ ரீய பிக்கோ.	இல் சுடுவு, ரு.இடு, பொன் நோல்பட்டுமணிக்கோர்க்கை க. இல் கடி, ரு. கடு, பொன் நின்றபட்டுமணிக் கோர்க்கை க. இல் இடி, ரு. கட்டு, கல்லட்டியல் க, கல்காதோக்க கோர்க்க க. இல் கடி, ரு. கட்டு, கல்லட்டியல் க, கல்காதோக்க கோடி க, ககொயகம் இல் கடி, கட்டி கட்டு கல்லட்டியல் க கல்காதோக்க கோடி க. இல் கடி, ரு. கட்டு, கல்லட்டியல் க கல்காதோக்க கோடி க. இல் கடி அரு. கட்டு வள்ளிப்பாத்சரம் சோடி க. இல் கடி அரு. கட்டு வள்ளிப்பாத்சரம் சோடி க. இல் கடி அரு. கட்டு பொன்கட்டிம் கோடி க. இல் கடி அரு. கட்டு பொன்க கடி திருக்கில் க. இல் கட்டு, ரு. கட்டு, பொன்க மாறுடிச்சுக்கில் க.	ம் அடைவுகைக்கப்பட்டபின் மீனத் தவிணைதப்பி அடைவுள்புத்தகத்திற் கண்டிநிக்குப்பு, அடைவின் இலக்கழம் தொகையும் விபாழ்ம்

பிரமனியபின்னே கடையின் தின்ணேயில் இருந்து விற் கப்படும்.

இங்கனம், க. இராமலிய்கம், வண்-மேற்கு உடையார், Gant Ban Cucin Bit .

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