

The Hindu Organ.

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NOTICE.

The Hindu Organ.
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Notice.

SEALED tenders marked on the envelope "Tender for Scavenging and Latrine conservancy" will be received by the Chairman Local Board Anuradhapura till 12 noon on Monday Novr. 21st 1910, for the undermentioned service for 1911.

1. Scavenging, sweeping and clearing all Town Roads and drains daily, and carting the sweepings and refuse to such places as may be fixed by the Chairman from time to time.

2. Latrine conservancy, removing between fixed hours and burying at such places as may from time to time be fixed by the Chairman the night soil from all the public and private latrines and thoroughly cleansing and disinfecting the latrines.

3. Successful tenderer will be required to deposit cash equal to one fourth of the amount of his tender as security for the due performance of the contract.

4. The Chairman does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. Further particulars may be ascertained at the Office of the Local Board Anuradhapura.

J. D. BROWN,

For Chairman, L. B.

Local Board Office,
 Anuradhapura, Novr. 1910.

NOTICE.

SEALED tenders marked on the envelope "Tender for lighting street lamps" will be received by the Chairman Local Board Anuradhapura till 12 noon on Monday November 21st 1910 for lighting 31 street lamps during 1911, as follows.

1. The lamps are to be lit on nights when there is no moonlight up to 11 P. M. except in the following instances.

2. All lamps should be lit during October, November and December from 6 to 11 p. m. whether there is moonlight or not.

3. The lamps near Hospital, near the entrance to the Hotel and at the Junction of the Kurunegala and Puttalam roads should be lit daily the whole night throughout the year, from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. irrespective of moonlight.

4. The lamp at the Hackery stand in the Railway station premises should be lit every night throughout the year, from 6 p. m. to 9 p. m. or till the arrival of the evening train.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to repair and repaint the lamps and also replace broken chimneys and burners and supply new wicks when necessary. Only daylight oil should be used.

6. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit cash equal to one fourth of the amount of his tender as security for the due performance of the contract and enter into a bond and the expense of such bond to be borne by him.

7. The Chairman does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

8. Further particulars may be ascertained at the Office of the Local Board Anuradhapura.

J. D. BROWN,

For Chairman, L. B.

Local Board Office,
 Anuradhapura, Novr. 1910.

The Jaffna Hindu College.

The following further subscriptions have been received towards the Permanent Fund of the College:—

	Rs.	Cts.
Amount already acknowledged	1002	71
Vaddukkoddi, Mr. I. Mudr.		
Tillainather	2	00
Tollipalai, Mr. S. Appathurai	2	00
Meyyidapuram, A. Subramaniam	5	00
Madawachi, T. Kaylasam	30	00
" P. Rajaratnam	13	00
" R. Saverimuttu	15	00
" A. Velupillai	5	00
Ratmalagabawa, K. Malavarayar	10	00
" K. Ramu	2	50
Kakatagasdigiliya, V. Arasaratnam (pt. pt.)	10	00
Mihintala, T. V. Tillayampalam (pt. pt.)	2	50
Walastawe, K. Venasitambiy	5	00
Grand Total	1104	71
C. ARULAMBALAM, Treasurer.		
Jaffna, 7-11-10. H. C. Collection Committee.		

Mr. & Mrs. S. T. M. P. Sithamparanatha Chettiar

present their best compliments and beg to thank their friends and relations for the congratulatory telegrams and letters sent them on the occasion of their marriage.

Kandy, Novr., 1910.



The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1910.

THE NEW JUDICIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE JAFFNA DISTRICT.

The meeting held at the Ridgeway Hall on Saturday last to protest against the abolition of the Minor Courts at Mallakam and the amalgamation of the Minor Courts of Jaffna and Kayts under one Magistrate and Commissioner of Requests was an influential and representative one. Rai Bahadur L. Williams Pillai made an excellent chairman. His speech explaining the object of the meeting was exhaustive, eloquent and impressive. The several Resolutions were moved, seconded, and supported in earnest speeches by gentlemen whose words are entitled to very great weight. The first Resolution was moved by Mr. T. C. Changarappillai J. P., & U. P. M. retired Crown Proctor, who is not only a highly respected lawyer of very long standing, well acquainted with the wants of the country, but also a gentleman who has acted on many an occasion with very great acceptance as Magistrate and Commissioner of Requests in the three Courts affected by the proposed arrangements. His opinion, therefore, not to speak of the others who took part in the proceedings of the meeting and whose opinions are also entitled to very great weight, must carry greater weight with the Government than that of the official who advised them to adopt the retrograde measure in question.

The speeches delivered on the occasion, particularly that of Mr. Advocate Tampoo revealed a serious state of affairs connected with the present administration of justice in the Police Courts of Jaffna and Mallakam, accounting for the appreciable diminution of cases instituted in those Courts and for the lack of work from which the present Magistrate is now suffering. The basis of the new judicial arrangements being the great reduction of work in the Jaffna and Mallakam Courts, it is to be hoped, the Government will carefully investigate, through a special officer appointed for the purpose, whether there is actually such real diminution of work or not in those Courts as to justify the abolition of one Court and the amalgamation of two others. It would not only be a retrograde measure but also a dangerous one, if the decision was hastily come to without due consideration and inquiry.

The people of Jaffna have, indeed, a real grievance, in this matter. It is impolitic and inexpedient to abolish or amalgamate judicial tribunals that have existed for well nigh a century in important centres which continues to grow

in population and importance. The public have a right to know whether the Government Agent of the Province was consulted before the decision as to the new arrangements was come to. It would be also interesting to know whether the Hon'ble Mr. A. Kanagasabai, who knows all about these Courts and who ought to have been consulted as the Representative of the people affected by the new arrangements, was taken into the confidence of the Government before the abolition and amalgamation of these Courts had been decided upon. It is only a motion for papers connected with this subject at the next sitting of the Legislative Council that will throw light on the sudden decision come to by the Government in regard to this matter. We hope the Committee appointed at the meeting will, failing to influence the Government to revoke the decision already arrived at, ask the Tamil Member to make the motion in Council, preparatory to an appeal to the Secretary of State. We, however, entertain full hope, that His Excellency the Governor who is always open to conviction will make due inquiry into the matter and do justice by allowing these Courts to remain as they are at present.

The following were the Resolutions unanimously passed at the meeting:—

Resolution No. 1.
"That in the opinion of this meeting it is necessary to retain the Minor Courts at Mallakam and to have two separate judicial officers to preside over the Minor Courts of Jaffna and Kayts."

Proposed by Mr. T. C. Changarappillai, retired Crown Proctor, seconded by Mr. T. Ponnampalampillai, retired Excise Commissioner, Travancore, supported by Mr. J. N. Sandrasegura, Advocate.

Resolution No. 2.
"That a Memorial be sent to His Excellency the Governor praying that the present arrangements with regard to the Minor Courts at Mallakam, Kayts and Jaffna be continued."

Proposed by Mr. J. M. Hensman, President, Jaffna Association, seconded by Mr. S. D. Tampoo, Advocate, supported by Mr. J. M. Thomas, Manager, Jaffna Trading Company.

Resolution No. 3.
"That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to draft, sign, and forward the said Memorial to His Excellency the Governor:— (1) The Chairman, (2) The Secretary, (3) Mr. J. M. Hensman, (4) Mr. T. Ponnampalampillai, (5) Mr. T. C. Changarappillai."

Proposed by Mr. C. Modir. Muttiyah, Pawbroker, seconded by Mr. J. V. Chellayah, M. A., Professor, Jaffna College, supported by Mr. Kanavathippillai of Karaidive in Tamil.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER.—The rain that fell last night was the heaviest for the town since the winter season of this year set in. The prospects of the paddy and varagu crops are excellent.

THE ASSAULT ON THE JAFFNA MANIAGAR.—The case came on for trial today in the Police Court before Mr. Roberts. The accused (1) Saravanayar Kandiah, (2) Nagamuttu Chellappah and (3) Thambipillai were charged with assault, theft, and destruction of an official document which was then in possession of the Maniagar. Mr. Advocate W. Duraiswamy instructed by Mr. R. R. Nalliah appeared for the prosecution and Messrs. S. D. Tampoo and Masilamany Advocates, instructed by Mr. G. N. Tampoo, Proctor, defended the accused. The Magistrate after a summary trial convicted all the accused and sentenced the 1st to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine Rs. 50, the 2nd to six months' imprisonment and the third to three months' imprisonment. The case brought by the Police Vidan against four persons charging them with rescuing the 1st accused from his custody was withdrawn by the prosecution.

THE CEYLON STEAM SHIP CO.—The steamers of this Company are permitted hereafter to call at Tondi and Ammapatam in their round-the-island trips.

THE TAMILIAN ANTIQUARY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of this publication which is No. 7 of the Tamilian Archaeological series. Among the articles which it contains are two learned and interesting contributions by Mr. T. Ponnampalampillai, M. R. A. S., retired Excise Commissioner, Travancore on "The Morality of the Ramayana".

FIRST LESSONS ON SIVAISM.—This is a booklet which we have received from its author Mr. A. Mootambypillai, who is also the author of so many other Tamil works of great value. This is in the form of a catechism and written in elegant and simple style.

NEW ADVOCATES OF THE SUPREME COURT.—Messrs. P. Vaithalingam and P. Chelliah took their oaths on Monday last before His Lordship the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wood Renton as Advocates of the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon. They were the recipients of congratulations from the Bench and the Bar. Mr. Vythialingam is a nephew of the Hon'ble Mr. Kanagasabai and Mr. Chelliah is a son of Mr. S. Ponnampalampillai, retired Sheriff, Mannar Kachechi. We congratulate them on their admission to the Bar and wish them a prosperous career.

THE EDUCATED CEYLONESE SEAT.—We publish in this issue in our correspondence column three very thoughtful and well-written communications on the subject. They are well worth careful perusal.

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE FOOTBALL COMPETITION.—The final match was played on Saturday last between Central College and St John's College and resulted in the former College winning the Price Football Cup for the third time, which now finally belongs to that College. We congratulate Central College on this success.

A NEW ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL.—Mr. V. Casippillai, Crown Proctor, yesterday at Chiviaru. There was an imposing ceremony attended by a large number of people. Mr. T. Ponnampalampillai, retired Excise Commissioner, Travancore, addressed the assembly on the benefits of Educational institutions, highly commending the services of Mr. Casippillai in the cause of education.

THE KING'S VISIT TO INDIA AND THE COLONIES.—"The London Times" in a leading article dwells on the idea of His Majesty the King's visit to the Colonies as being perfectly practicable during the autumn recess to the nearer Dominions including South Africa, without even the appointment of a regency. The "Times" concludes that it might be found practicable after the coronation for the King-Emperor to hold a solemn durbar at Delhi.

DISTRICT COURT, COLOMBO.—Mr. James VanLangenberg, Barrister-at-Law, now acting as Solicitor-General of Ceylon will in all probability succeed Mr. Joseph Grenier as District Judge of Colombo, and the latter gentleman will be confirmed in his acting appointment as Puisne Justice of Ceylon.

PARATHI PASHYA VIDYASALAI.—The annual prize distribution of this vernacular school at Vannarponnai West will take place on Friday next at 6-30 P. M. Mr. V. Casippillai, Crown Proctor, will preside.

MATRIMONIAL.—The marriage of Mr. L. P. Spencer, B. A., Professor, Jaffna Central College, with Miss Ponnamma Vallipuram, second daughter of the late Mr. J. Vallipuram, Vaishya of Mamurai-pattu, Batticaloa, and sister of Mr. G. W. Vallipuram, Superintendent of Minor Roads, and of Mr. W. G. Vallipuram, President, Village Tribunal, Batticaloa, was solemnized at the Batticaloa Wesleyan Chapel on Wednesday the 9th inst. Though the wedding was intended to be a quiet one owing to recent bereavements in the family of the bride, yet there was a large attendance in the Church and in the house of the bride composed of the elite of the Batticaloa community. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer arrived in Jaffna by the "Lady McCallum" yesterday morning and on landing were accorded a hearty reception at the Jetty. We wish the newly married couple all happiness and prosperity.

THE SUPREME COURT.—Mr. H. L. Wendt, Senior Puisne Justice of Ceylon, retires from the Bench at the end of this month, owing to ill health, and Mr. Justice Grenier succeeds him. Mr. A. Wood Renton 3rd Puisne Justice, Ceylon will be leaving for England on furlough on the 8th proximo, and Mr. James VanLangenberg will act for him on the Supreme Court Bench during his absence.

THE KANDY TAMILS' LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—The following resolution was passed at the second anniversary meeting of the Association held on the 5th instant:—"That this Association begs to express its thankfulness to 'The Ceylon Morning Leader', 'The Ceylon Independent', 'The Hindu Organ', 'The Morning Star', and 'The Ceylon Patriot' for their kindness in publishing from time to time the minutes and other informations of this Association."

THE S. S. "JAFFNA" CASE.—Messrs. Walker Sons & Co., have filed an appeal to the Supreme Court against the judgment of the additional D. J., Colombo, awarding Rs. 39,600 damages to the Jaffna Steam Navigation Company.

THE BATTICALOA POOR RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A General Meeting of the Batticaloa poor Relief Association was held at the Victoria Hall on Saturday the 23rd October 1910 for passing the Rules framed by the Committee appointed at the Public Meeting held on 23rd July 1910, and for the appointment of a General Committee of Management for the Association.

The Notice convening the Meeting having been read the Chairman explained the object of the meeting and called upon the Secretary to read the draft rules. The Secretary, after reading the Minutes of the previous meeting which were duly confirmed, read out the rules one by one which were considered by the meeting along with the suggestions submitted in writing by Mudaliyars R. A. Hoole and S. N. G. Eliatamby and passed unanimously.

The next business was the appointment of a General Committee of Management for the Association. It was resolved that the members of the Committee appointed for framing the rules at the Public Meeting held on the 23rd July last be elected to form the General Committee of Management with power to add to their number up to the quorum provided by the rules.

The Meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair proposed by Mr. A. B. Kumarakulasinghe.

There were present amongst others the following:—

Mr. J. N. Tissavirasinghe, J. P. & U. P. M. (President) R. N. Setukavalar, M. A. (Vice-President) Revd. S. K. Ponniah, Mr. M. Chinniah, Advocate, Messrs. W. C. Chinnatambiy, T. Nallarat, S. Kumarakuru, A. B. Kumarakurusinghe, T. Sivasubramaniam, S. Chelliah, A. S. Kandiah, P. Kanagaratnam, S. Thambapillai, N. Ponnampalamp, S. Soosaimuttu, M. Istakky, S. Alakiah, K. Kumarasamy, V. Tambiy, P. Joseph, R. N. Arulambalam. (Secretary.) —Cor.

THE KANDY TAMILS' LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

At the weekly meeting of the above Association held on Saturday, 12th instant under the presidency of Mr. C. Suppiah (Vice-President), Mr. K. Coomarasamy delivered a lecture on "Wrong thinking and some mistakes of life." Messrs. J. M. Dharmaratnam, B. T. Aiyathurai and the Chairman offered comments. —Cor.

DISTRICT NOTES.

MULLAITTIVU.

13-11-10.

Weather.—The days are bright after a heavy downpour of rain.

Our A. G. A.—Mr. A. W. Seymour, our Assistant Government Agent, left this for Jaffna yesterday morning.

A Native Vessel Wrecked.—The Schooner named "Mohamed Buhari" Alina "Komassapuray" belonging to a merchant of Trincomalee while returning from Negapatam with a heavy cargo of rice and other sundries, happened to encounter a strong gale on the night of the 2nd inst. in the open sea. The gale was so violent that with its first bursting, it tore off the main sail and smashed the rigging and other sails into shreds, and the vessel directly began to roll dreadfully and to be drifted with the speed of lightning by the furious current. The panic-stricken crew were completely disabled to do anything to steer the vessel in any safe course, so violent were the high waves. As it was a pitch dark night, the terrified crew could not see even dimly whereabouts the vessel was being drifted to. In their bewilderment, they expected every instant the ill-fated vessel to be wrecked and themselves to be swallowed up by the seething waves. After some hours of drifting with the foaming sea dashing over the deck and rudder, the vessel wrecked and stranded off about half a mile from the shore off Nallatannitoduvay about 17 miles north of Mullaittivu. This disaster drove the terrified crew to frenzy; and making a desperate and last attempt to save their lives, they flung themselves into the sea and made an effort to struggle desperately against the wild waves to get ashore if possible, but pitiful to say, the steersman and another sturdy fellow among the crew while leaping were drowned and the rest swam for their dear lives being drifted by the waves reached the shore exhausted and half-conscious in different spots. After recovering consciousness, they at about dawn met together. On receiving report of this disaster, our A. G. A., proceeded to the scene of the wreck and held an enquiry.

A Suspicious Death.—In the afternoon of Wednesday the 9th inst., the dead body of a young woman having been found in a waterpit within three-fourths of a mile from the town by a cultivator, he immediately informed the matter to the Police Vidan, whereupon, the headman proceeded to the spot and had the body taken out. An inquest and a postmortem were held. The cause of death was inquired into and the proceedings are pending.

Personal.—The port being closed, Mr. A. Chellappillai, Sub-collector has already left for Jaffna. —Cor.

ANURADHAPURA.

14-11-10.

Personal.—Mr. Advocate H. A. P. Sandrasekara came here on the 12th instant on a special retainer to conduct a civil case.

—Mr. S. K. Chioniah, who was away in Point Pedro for his wedding returned to the Town and resumed his duties in the Chief Irrigation Inspector's Office on the 10th Inst.

The Anuradhapura Literary Club—The usual weekly meeting of this club was held on Saturday last. Mr. V. Ramaswamy occupied the chair and Mr. S. Kathiravulu of the Kachcheri read a paper on "The influence of women at home". Remarks were offered by Messrs. W. A. Goonatilleke, J. A. Danapala and the Chairman. Mr. J. A. Danapala will read a paper on "The life of King Dutugemunu" at the next meeting.

Matrimonial—Advocate Mr. S. Navaratnam has gone to Trincomalee for his wedding on the 16th Instant. Before his departure his friends here entertained him at a dinner. He is expected back on the 19th Instant, when the Anuradhapura Literary Club will read an address of welcome, as he is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Club.

Ruanvelisaya Dagoba—The reconstructed portion of the brick work of this Dagoba has come down destroying the images and the place of worship just in the eastern direction of the Dagoba.

PUTTALAM.

6-11-10.

—The cry for water everywhere in the District has at last been satisfied by several downpours. We are now having rain almost every day; consequently the wells and tanks are overflowing. During the week we have had about 15 ins. rainfall. The health of the District is so far satisfactory.

—Mr. E. B. Alexander, the Assistant Government Agent, has started on long circuit to Chilaw District in the Government motor car provided for this District. Mr. A. Rothwell, Provincial Engineer, N. W. P., who was here for about a week on inspection duty has returned to Kurunegalle via Chilaw. Mr. L. P. Stork, D. E., Puttalam who went to Colombo on short leave returned yesterday. Mr. Morris, acting Director of Irrigation has left the District after completing his inspection tour. Dr. J. D. Willis of the Botanical Gardens was here on the 1st Instant with a view of examining the soil at the Bedwa Tank. Mr. T. Pillaiyampalam, who was very lately transferred to the local Post Office from Diyatalaya as an assistant has gone to Jaffna on one month's sick leave.

—The sale of opium at the (local) Hospital, under the new regulations, is found very unsatisfactory. By the present arrangement a great deal of responsibility devolves on the hospital assistant, who hardly finds time to attend to opium buyers and gets on with his legitimate work. The consumers come rushing in and the assistant finds it difficult to cope with the work. Buyers as a result are dissatisfied and sometimes threaten the vendor with violence. The other day an attempt was made by some to enter into the Hospital room through a glass window and remove the opium box from the vault. Luckily, as the Dispenser who sleeps in the adjoining room smelt the mischief and found himself promptly into the room where the opium was. There was nothing done to the opium chest; only one or two glass panes from the window were found broken. The A. G. A. has now allowed a clerk to be engaged at the hospital for some time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HINDU SCHOOL AT MULLAITTIVU.

The Editor, "Hindu Organ", Jaffna.

Sir, The new school of the Saivites in Mullaitivu is beginning to be felt rather uneasily by the constituents of the other educational body at work, and what happens here reminds one of what in an apology of his, Father Francis rationalist-like said—Catholics adhere to the orthodox practice of disregarding contemporary activities. Men go by sympathy and not by arguments, and the so-called "Friend of the Hindu" in the *Guardian* and the discomfited "Pro Bono Publico" of a like persuasion who would *volens volens* gain publicity but couldn't, notwithstanding his wonted belosity into the bargain, are no exceptions to the general rule. These fail to realise that a promise is binding in the inverse ratio of the numbers to whom it is made. In the words of one of their Cardinals, they may not care to be told that it is weakness to be the willing dupe of artifice and to sacrifice one's own interest for the sake of satisfying the insatiable or the unjust. Sufficient it however for the fraternity to be told that the Saivites are not beginning to run a school on the mercantile basis. Pure and simple is the motive of the promoters. To disabuse the children's minds of any instruction adverse to the Saiva interest, to cultivate the receptive and acquisitive tendencies of their minds to play their parts in the intellectual activities of the nation, and to implant in their young minds such lessons of usefulness, nay to make them better citizens of the soil, strive they, and surely the loss of the grant which the children might earn to enrich the Priest's purse cannot be a worthy consideration.

Mullaitivu, Yours truly
11th November, 1910. An on-looker.

THE EDUCATED CEYLONESE SEAT.

The Editor, "Hindu Organ".

Sir,

It is a great pity that on the very eve of a great boon conferred upon the Educated Ceylonese Community so much of voluminous balderdash is being manufactured at a certain quarter, intended to belittle an illustrious and distinguished son of the soil, in whom a greater part of the constituency, recognises the fittest man to represent the country's interests in the Legislative Council. It is a greater pity that an undiscerning and pugacious Editor from the neighbouring continent, should be allowed to declare with impunity, that it is his duty "to inquire into the claims of the candidates", in order to guide public opinion, and to produce childish and silly arguments in support of his contention, expressing at the same time a love for logic and sequence. At any rate, we are thankful for the attitude he has taken up, in that we have dispelled a delusion, which many of us were hitherto labouring under, that he was sincere and disinterested in his previous attempts of representing people's interests. Let him waste gallons of ink and quires of paper in manufacturing scurrilous articles against him whom the country considers its hero; let him sit and sneer on his editorial chair, disappointed at the painful thought that his attempts signally fail to convince the people at large; let him bowl with all the simplicity of the dog in the fable that barked at the Moon with all its might and main, intending to undervalue its brilliant splendour; let him do all this, yet the fact remains, as unimpeachable as ever, that Mr. Ramanathan commands the same amount of love, confidence and admiration of his grateful countrymen. If it is, as this wonderful exponent of public opinion (?) wants us to believe, his duty to show to an unwary public the defects and shortcomings of candidates who contest for the Seat, should he not attempt to show us the disqualifications of both who had offered their candidature for election? The fact that he vilifies the one and finds 'nothing irreconcilable' to the necessary requirements, in the claims of the other, clearly, shows that he approves of the latter's election. And yet, it is this self-same champion who told us but a while ago that 'we support no man's candidature'. *O tempora! O mores!* He further argues that Mr. Ramanathan declared four years ago that he was physically unfit to stand the strain of political turmoils, and that his Doctor advised him not to exert himself, ergo, on his own confession, he is now physically unfit. He lamentably ignores the fact that one can regain lost health and vitality, and can it not be that Mr. Ramanathan has now regained his health and vigour, which he may have lost for a time being? The Editor in question declares that we need no stronger testimony to his physical inability than the truth of his own confession. But would it not be a pertinent question to ask him, why he should not place the same amount of confidence in Mr. Ramanathan now, that he has regained his lost health and vitality and that he is fully equipped to cope with the 'political situation'? If any one dare say that age has brought to Mr. Ramanathan an enfeebled mind, let him go and listen to the lectures he delivers and 'read, mark and inwardly digest' them, he will see that his mind is as vigorous as ever it was.

How heart-rending it is to ignore the claims of this great hero, who has shed a lustre on the name of the Ceylonese, this man whom any country will admire and cherish. Born in any other country possessing independent Government, he would have been at the head of its affairs. But born in Ceylon, he was not able to attain a greater position than he actually did. Who is the Ceylonese, nay the cultured being, who after reading in the *Hansard* what Mr. Ramanathan effected in the Council during his time cannot but exclaim 'here was a man, take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again'? We are given another opportunity to avail ourselves of his services and let us cling to it, laying aside all petty bias of caste and creed. We cannot hit upon a better choice. His retirement from politics was a national calamity; now that he returns at the irresistible call of the nation, let us extend to him our cordial welcome.

Impudent it is to compare the claims of this great hero to those of any other in the Island. I have heard a glow-worm showing its torch to the sun being talked of as a good illustration of impudence. But I never realised its pith or pitiness, until I actually heard of one man, who has done nothing more than what was said even in that Manifesto published in his favour, who has not set his foot on that difficult department of human activity which he is now so anxious to tread, laying his claims—if claims they be called—against those of one who is a 'tried campaigner', who has achieved wonders in that field in which the other wishes to try experiments, who had fearlessly and successfully fought strenuous battles in the political arena, whose fame is far and wide amongst the civilized nations of the West, who has held spell-bound the assembled wisdom of the Americans and earned the enviable name of an 'ardite Hindoo', who, in short, is a unique personality which a century rarely sees and therefore cherishes. 'We haven't tried the

now man, let us give him a chance' exclaim the supporters of the other candidate. The Council-chamber is not a field for experiment. We require a man of recognised abilities, a man of experience, experienced not in the methods of curing consumption and diarrhoea, but experienced in legislative work, a man of debating capacities. Mr. Ramanathan does not pretend to successfully cope with any raid of tuberculosis in the Council Chamber. That perhaps may be a shortcoming of his. Every man has his own defects and who has not? But it is not that the country requires of the Educated Member. It requires the assistance of a good debater, of a man of action and vast experience, of a man who can fearlessly assert his conviction and will not rest satisfied with mere 'yeses' and 'noes'. The assistance of such a man we can find in Mr. Ramanathan and in Mr. Ramanathan only. He is coming back to guide and assist us, 'refreshed like a giant' after a retirement of four years and let us extend to him our cordial support.

Colombo, I remain
8 Small Pass, Yours truly,
10-11-10. S. Thiagarajah.

The Editor, "Hindu Organ".

Dear Sir,

It gave me great pleasure to read the letter of Mr. T. G. Harrison, published in the "Ceylon Independent" of Saturday the 12th Instant, for the reason that, in an eminently able manner, he analyses the manifesto recently published in favour of Dr. Fernando, and exposes the purport, aim, and one-sided nature of the production in an outspoken fashion. The manifesto, as has been properly pointed out by several writers in the papers, studiously avoids mention of the qualifications essential for the effective performance of a Councillor's functions, but makes a display of the qualifications possessed by Dr. Fernando. I need not dilate upon the respective claims of Mr. Ramanathan and Dr. Fernando to eminence. They both have earned high reputations in their respective walks of life. They are men who have, among others, vindicated the intellectual potentialities of the Ceylonese, for which we should be thankful to them. We are called upon to select one of the two. To sever it is a highly unpleasant duty. However unpleasant it is the choice has to be made. Recently a relation of mine wrote to me to say that it was inexplicable to him as to how I made up my mind to espouse the cause of Mr. Ramanathan in preference to Dr. Fernando. I understood that religion must have influenced him to write to me like that, and, in reply, made him distinctly to understand that one should not allow his vision to be clouded by any religious consideration in a matter involving the best interest of his country. One's religion can have absolutely nothing to do with one's political rights.

I have watched the career of Mr. Ramanathan from the seventies when he was nominated to the Tamil Seat in succession to his distinguished uncle, the late Sir Coomaraswamy. I was then an advanced student, and I was one of those who deemed that another aspirant to the Seat was better fitted for it, and accordingly participated in the strenuous opposition to Mr. Ramanathan's nomination. Mr. Ramanathan, by his admirable career of about fourteen years in Council, proved beyond even a scintilla of doubt that those who opposed his nomination were sadly mistaken in the estimate they formed of him. It is very few who are capable of this prodigious performance. It is only those who lived in those times, and who are aware of the intellectual brilliancy of the officials by whom the Council was manned then that can really appreciate the memorable part Mr. Ramanathan played in their midst. He rose equal to every occasion, and rendered signal service to his country. It is that identical Mr. Ramanathan who is now before us. Can we possibly overlook him? Certainly I cannot do so without a pang of conscience. I am not personally known to Mr. Ramanathan, and I do not mean to hold him up as an embodiment of perfection. His critics say this and that against him. Even Burke, the prince of political philosophers had so many things said against him in his day. Some critics do not regard themselves as critics pure and simple unless they criticise another adversely, however inconsistent may be their criticism with truth. Considering all in all Mr. Ramanathan deserves well of his countrymen. That is my verdict, and I wait to see at the poll the verdict of the country.

Jaffna Town, C. Muttiiah.
14th November, 1910.

THE MANIFESTO IN FAVOUR OF DR. H. M. FERNANDO REVIEWED.

The Editor, "Hindu Organ".

Dear Sir,

The editor of the now-much-hated "Morning Leader" confessed the other day, in reply to the formidable charges made against him of insincerity and of unprovoked malice &c., against Mr. P. Ramanathan whom

the Ceylonese for the most part want for the Seat, that he supports no candidate. But the transparent curtain has at last been lifted up and he now appears on the stage as the champion of the other candidate, Dr. H. M. Fernando.

The manifesto in favour of Dr. H. M. Fernando gives us more chances of testing the doctor's abilities for the Seat. Let us take stock of what is contained in it and compare it with the requisite qualifications of a representative, which Mr. Ramanathan himself detailed the other day at Kandy. The qualifications as given in the manifesto are:—(1) The would-be representative should stand prominent among the unofficial members of the Council, as the representative not of class nor of interest, but of the intellect and the enlightened opinion of the people (2) He must be worthy of the honour and capable of appreciating its great responsibilities and obligations. (3) He must be a man of unblemished personal character, unquestioned integrity, and untainted record of public work, and known capacity for high responsibility and useful achievement (4) With the talents of a high order he must combine the advantages of a liberal education and must apply to the exercise of these gifts the ballast of mature age and of a close experience of public affairs (5) He must be possessed with a natural aptitude for positions of public responsibility and unaltered dedication to the public interest (6) He must be a leader entitled to the fullest measure of respect and trust; a man on whom it is possible for the Government to repose confidence and with whom the ruling body would incline to interchange views frankly and freely (7) He must be used to a persuasive and conciliatory exercise of his influence (8) He must possess the esteem and confidence at once of the people and of the Government. The above qualifications, the manifesto says, are "fulfilled in an eminent degree" in Dr. Fernando.

The qualifications as explained by Mr. Ramanathan are:—(1) The education of a would-be representative must be much wider than that of the average elector (2) He should have prosecuted his course of studies in a high class college (3) He should be well up in social science, political economy, statistics, jurisprudence, constitutional law, and general principles of law and legislation (4) A thorough acquaintance with the constitution (5) He should be a broad-minded lawyer who loves to work for the people ungrudgingly, especially if he has the courage of his convictions and of the ability to speak (6) He should have a wide experience of the world and abundant knowledge of local conditions of life; a comprehensive grasp of the situation and of the particular points at issue; ability to understand exactly the details of the question for debate in Council (7) He should possess analytical and synthetical powers to a pronounced extent; and he must be a practical man of light and leading. As a lecturer Mr. Ramanathan had occasion to say all these. But his understanding of the various duties and responsibilities attaching to the Ceylonese Seat, proved by his past brilliant career in council, proves the fact that in him are centered all the required qualifications, of which those given in the manifesto form but a fraction.

It is painful to observe that in the manifesto the more essential qualifications are lost sight of and their omission is evidently intentional. The mere mention of them establishes beyond every semblance of doubt that the signatories' nominee is not the man the constituency wants. For the effective service in a council that deals with the rights and duties of man, with finance and statistics of all kinds, and with the making and unmaking of laws, a knowledge of local conditions, of social science, political economy, statistics, jurisprudence, constitutional law, and the general principles of law and legislation is indispensable. It is surprising to note the absence of this important qualification in the manifesto. The reason is not far to seek. Their nominee is wanting in this and the addition of it to the list must have been feared to prove disastrous to their own cause. Some of the signatories are lawyers of some renown, and it passes my understanding how this important qualification failed to strike their minds. They do not seem to work in the interests of the newly-formed constituency. To mention only such qualifications as are found in their nominee and to overlook others which are more necessary is not very creditable to them. The absence in Dr. Fernando of the most essential qualities which Mr. Ramanathan has given, clearly shows that the doctor is not the right man in the right place. The Educated Ceylonese Constituency is intelligent enough to read between the lines and cannot be so easily hood-winked.

The manifesto would also have us believe that, as there are more votes on the official side, there need be not much debate and oratorical effort on the unofficial side. If the reformed council takes this model as the guiding principle then we had better keep quiet and allow mummies to enter the council. Those on the official side are men of reason and could be persuaded to vote for the unofficials. The persuasive character of one's speech underlies the principles of the exercise of "conciliatory influence" on the officials.

Colombo, A. Homer.
8th Nov. 1910.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

STRANGE RUMOURS FROM PATIALA.

Calcutta, Nov. 7. Since the beginning of last week there have been strange rumours from Patiala. The Gazette of India of the 22nd ult. contained a notification cancelling the appointment of Sirdar Karam Singh, Commander-in-Chief of the Patiala forces, as Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy. For reasons yet unknown, he is said to have incurred the Government displeasure. Today the Calcutta papers publish a wire from Patiala that a few days before the installation of the Maharaja two high officials of the State were ordered to leave the territory within 24 hours. The presence of British troops at the installation is ascribed to this incident. Nothing further is known.

DECEMBER 27TH.

London, Nov. 7. The King has signed a proclamation that December 27th shall be a Bank Holiday.

DISORDERS IN SOUTH WALES.

London, Nov. 8. 800 London constables, mounted and unmounted, are going to South Wales. 200 Hussars have arrived at Swindon and halted there to await instructions. Urgent messages are being sent to the authorities, asking for the troops to be allowed to proceed. The mob attempted to bring the electric plant to a standstill and so flood the Glamorgan mine. The Police, reinforced by 100 constables, rushed the mob and gained the upper hand after several skirmishes. There are numbers of injured on both sides.

THE PROBLEM OF THE BLACKS AND WHITES.

London, Nov. 8. Sir [?] Lambert today presided at the Colonial Institute over a large gathering. The Duke of Marlborough, in a most important and comprehensive address on the Imperial problem, emphasized the fact that it did not conduce to Imperial unity that each State should administer the natives in isolation and urged an exchange of views on the subject. The question of the status of the blacks and whites could not be ignored. India at present was seeking an outlet for its surplus millions, while the white dominions were resolved upon the exclusion of the Asiatics. Both had rights on their sides, but it was a pity that the parties in the controversy should treat each other almost as hostile powers. He strongly suggested a conference of the Empire's statesmen to consider the native question.

THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE JAPAN'S EMPEROR.

London, Nov. 9. Reuter wires that the 26 Japanese, who were charged with plotting to assassinate the Emperor, have been found guilty by a special secret court, which recommends capital punishment.

INDIA'S NEW VICEROY.

Calcutta, Nov. 10. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst arrives in Calcutta at 10 A. M. on the 21st.

GERMANY RECOGNISES PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

London, Nov. 11. Reuter wires from Lisbon that Germany has recognised the Republic. A huge procession cheered in front of the Legation in honour of the recognition.

PREMIER VISITS THE KING.

London, Nov. 11. Mr. Asquith has gone to Sandringham.

London, Nov. 12.

Mr. Asquith's departure for Sandringham has caused a great sensation among politicians. It is variously construed that it means he will tender his resignation and even ask the King to immediately exercise his prerogative, though the general belief is that the visit is simply to announce failure of the Conference.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

London, Nov. 11.

Mr. Asquith assured a deputation to the Labour Members in regard to the Osborne Judgment that Government will do nothing to curtail the direct representation of Labour and promised to submit the deputation's views to the Cabinet. He declared that payment of members was part of the Liberal policy. He hoped it might yet be satisfactorily settled.

KING TO VISIT INDIA?

London, Nov. 12.

The Times discusses at length the idea of the King visiting India and says that it might be found practicable after the Coronation for the King-Emperor to hold a solemn Durbar at Delhi. There is no indiscretion now in saying that the proposal that King Edward should attend the Durbar of 1903 was seriously discussed but his illness rendered it impossible. The Times believes that a fortnight's visit to Delhi [?]

CHINA'S PARLIAMENT.

London, Nov. 12.

Reuter at Peking says an Edict has been issued, directing that preparations be made for Parliament. This is considered evidence of the Government's desire to concentrate opinion, without advancing the date for the inauguration of Parliament.

GENERAL ELECTION.

London, Nov. 12.

Everything today points to a speedy election. Both parties believe it will come before Christmas. It is stated that the Cabinet has decided to drop the Budget and meet Parliament with a declaration for immediate dissolution.

—The "Ceylon Observer".

EXTRACT.

"THE OBLIGATIONS OF ELECTORS AND OF THEIR REPRESENTATIVE".

The following is the lecture delivered by Mr. P. Ramanathan, K. C., C. M. G., on the above subject at the Town Hall, Kandy on Friday the 29th ultimo.

The subject which the conveners of this meeting have requested me to unfold this evening is the duties of citizenship. It is necessary to have a clear view of citizenship in order to understand rightly its duties. In

a previous lecture delivered in Colombo, citizenship was shown to consist of private and public rights. The private side of citizenship is the right of a citizen to marry and trade according to the laws of the State. The public side of citizenship was known to the ancient Romans as *suffragium et honores*. The *suffragium* in our days is represented by the right of a citizen to take part in the administration of justice as a juror to speak at a public meeting and to record his vote in favour of another citizen whom he thinks is suitable to have a seat in the council which deals with the legislation and finances of the country. And *honores* means the official dignity and the high privileges to which the person elected is entitled. The expression "parliamentary honours" or "legislative honours", which is in vogue with us, is modelled on Roman ideas, and means nothing more than the rights and privileges of a seat in Parliament or the Legislative Council.

The right to vote, to judge, and to sit in the council of the nation are all different forms of the right to speak with authority in the king's constitutional chambers, commonly known as the polling booth, courts of justice, and the legislative chamber. It is a bundle of great powers given with the object of improving man, individually and collectively.

Unless we realise and remember the fact that these royal privileges were conferred upon us for our amelioration individually and collectively, we shall never be able to do our civic duties in the spirit in which they should be done. It is ruinous to think of these powers as intended only to add to our vainglory—to make us brag about our being a partner with the king in the government of the country—to inflate us with pride—to make us loom large in the eyes of each other. The addition of State duties to private duties must make us sober, must cleanse us of all levity and frivolity, and engender thoughtfulness and gravity of character.

The moment a man becomes a husband he delights in subordinating his comforts and conveniences to his wife's; and when he becomes a father, his horizon of love expands still wider, and he finds himself cheerfully undergoing many a privation in order to serve the needs or gratify the wishes of the child and its mother. And when outsiders living not far off come often into the domestic circle and take a genuine interest in the welfare of the different members of the family, and labour for their good, such strangers become intimate friends and often they may be nearer in love to us than one who is born as a brother to us. We clearly see that the institution known as the family is a most powerful instrument for the conversion of self-love into neighbourly love.

The institution known as the State is the field where a "citizen" has the opportunity of developing neighbourly love into "patriotism" or the love of all one's countrymen. Just as neighbourly love cannot be developed in the heart without the intervention of the home or family, so neighbourly love cannot grow into patriotism without the intervention of citizenship in a State. It may be added that wider than patriotism is philanthropy, because a philanthropist, transcending the bonds of his own and other states, contemplates man as belonging to a great brotherhood, owing to his realisation, partly or fully, of the profound truth that all souls are the children of one and the same God.

The more one contemplates bodies, the more difficult it is to avoid the differentiations which characterise bodies, and the result is that one is drawn off from the real things of life into the fleeting things of life. Bodies are transient, and ever changing; but the soul is imperishable, and it is a very desirable practice to fix the mind on souls, and speak of souls, rather than bodies. The soul is the real 'I'; the mind is the instrument that uplifts the soul from corruption and works for its benefit. The body is simply the mud-home of the mind and the soul. As the mind is the minister who is in charge of the soul, it must not be allowed to be spoiled by passion or prejudice or worldliness. The soul must be ever watchful of the rise of corruption, and its insidious captivity of the mind. Unless we bear in mind these important truths, life would end in a frightful miscarriage. To prevent such miscarriage, we must know definitely a few, at least, of the fundamental truths regarding ourselves and the world around us.

The body must not be mistaken for the soul, nor the soul for the mind. Even as the body has different stages of growth called infancy, youth, middle age, and old age, the soul has its own growth in love and knowledge. The first stage of the soul's growth is self-love; the second neighbourly love; the third, patriotism; the fourth, philanthropy; and the fifth is the love that knows neither "height, nor depth, nor length, nor breadth," called Godly love. The appliances ordained by God for the soul's growth are a good mind and association with family, citizens, and sages; love 'u' and reverential association and co-operation with them is the secret of being good and Godly. It will thus be seen that love, or the being that loves, or the soul, has to grow gradually, and that such growth in love is brought about by a particular method. The lover of self becomes the lover of neighbours through the family; the lover of neighbours develops into a patriot through citizenship; and the patriot grows to be a philan-

thropist through the belief that God is the Father of all men, "Our Father," as all sanctified ages have taught.

It is obvious that citizenship is worth most to the man who has shown himself unselfish at home. He who is amiable and dutiful in the family will assuredly profit by the citizen's life now conferred on him. For, small as the domestic circle is, the amiability of a person is nourished in the family and gathers strength daily by his helpfulness to his kith and kin and to the self-sacrifice he has practised at home. What is this helpfulness and this self-sacrifice but a manifestation of altruistic love? It is this altruistic love practised by a man in his life at home that grows afterwards as public spirit in the life of a citizen, and burns later on with a great glow as patriotism in regard to the whole country.

(To be continued.)
—The "Ceylon Independent."

NOTICE.

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NOTICE CALLING FOR TENDERS.

SEALED tenders marked on the envelope "Tender for

- (1) Supply of materials during 1911.
- (2) Building a Urinal at Chavakachcheri market.
- (3) Building a Urinal at Kodigamam market.
- (4) Constructing a road from Achchuvelli—Thondaimanaar road to Thampalai—Valalai Village".

will be received by the Chairman, District Road Committee, Jaffna up to 2 p. m. on Wednesday the 30th Novr: 1910.

Every tenderer is required to deposit the sum of Rs. 10/- in the Kachcheri and to obtain a receipt which must be attached to his tender. No tender will receive any consideration where such receipt is not furnished. The tenderer whose tender is accepted will be required to furnish within one week after he is informed of such acceptance security in cash to the extent of one-tenth the amount of his tender and should he fail to do so his deposit will be forfeited.

All unforfeited deposits and securities will be returned to the tenderers.

For further information apply to the Superintendent Minor Works, Jaffna.

M. A. YOUNG,
For Chairman.

District Road Committee's Office,
Jaffna 10th November, 1910.

NOTICE.

AS we are anxious to close the share list before the end of this year, will those who intend subscribing for share, please apply at once? We have only about 100 ordinary and 3500 supplementary shares still left unsold.

TAMBAH S. COOKE,
Secretary,
Jaffna Trading Coy., Ltd.

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Managing Editor,
"The Light of Truth",
Madras, N. C.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday November 21st, 1910, at 1 P. M. at the Kachcheri, the following Rents of the Local Board for 1911, will be put up for auction by the Chairman Local Board Anuradhapura.

- 1. Market Rent
- 2. Gala Rent
- 3. Pasture Rent

J. D. BROWN,
For Chairman L. B.
Local Board Office,
Anuradhapura, Nov. 1910.

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2967.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Meenadchy wife of Kantappu Arumugam of Karadive East ... Deceased.
Kantappu Arumugam of Karadive East Petitioner.

Vs.
1. Arunasalam Vissuvanatar and 2. wife Visaladchy of Karadive East ... Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Kantappu Arumugam of Karadive East, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Meenadchy wife of Kantappu Arumugam, coming on for disposal before R. N. Thaine, Esqr., District Judge, on November 7, 1910, in the presence of Mr. S. Kaudayya, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated November 7, 1910, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him, unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before November 25, 1910, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

November 7, 1910. R. N. Thaine, District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2961.
Cl. I.
In the Matter of the Estate of Vairavanatar Sitamparappillai of Vaddukkoddai in Jaffna late of Kuala Lumpur, in Straits Settlements ... Deceased.
Santiarasegarar Visuvanathapillai of Vaddukkoddai West ... Petitioner.

Vs.
1. Teyvanappillai widow of Sitamparappillai of Vaddukkoddai and Minor. 2. Sitamparappillai Vairavanatar of Vaddukkoddai minor appearing by his Guardian ad litem the 1st Respondent.

This matter of the petition of Santiarasegarar Visuvanathapillai of Vaddukkoddai West, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Vairavanatar Sitamparappillai, coming on for disposal before R. N. Thaine, Esqr., District Judge, on November 9, 1910, in the presence of Mr. A. Modir Veluppillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated October 17, 1910, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is a creditor 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 November 25, 1910, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

November 9, 1910. R. N. Thaine, District Judge.