

The Hindu Organ

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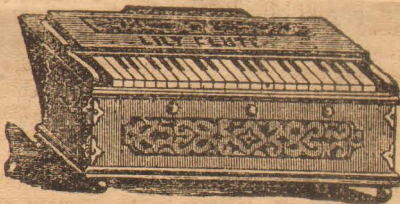
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A. KANAGASABAI
(Vice President S. P. S.)
V. CASIPPILLAI
(Secy. S. P. S.)

P. CARTHIGASAPILLAI
(Manager, Hindu Organ)
Jaffna, 14th March 1900.

NOTICE.

Mr. N. Ponniah Travelling Agent of the Hindu Organ has the authority of the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, to recover the arrear donations subscribed for the Hindu College in 1895 as well as to collect fresh Subscriptions on account of the institution. All amounts paid to him on account of the College will be acknowledged in the Hindu Organ and receipts duly signed by the Treasurer of the S. P. Sabai will also be posted direct to the subscribers.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 1055
Class 2

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Vakuppillai wife of Mohammado Lebbi Marakair of Vannarponnai West
Deceased
Abubakka Neynappillai Marakair Mohammado Lebba Marakair of Vannarponnai
Petitioner

Vs

1. Segu Meyadeen Mohammado Usantampy
2. Segu Meyadeen Allapichchai both of Vannarponnai West.

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Abubakka Neynappillai Marakair Mohammado Lebba Marakair of Vannarponnai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Vakuppillai wife of Mohammado Lebbi Marakair of Vannarponnai coming on for disposal before C. Eardley Wilmot Esquire, District Judge, on the 19th day of April 1900 in the presence of Messrs. Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 18th day of April 1900 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or, before the 23rd day of May 1900 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 19th day of April 1900

Signed C. EARDLEY WILMOT
District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No 1056
Class 1

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Tankamma wife of Sinnattampy of Vannarponnai West
Deceased
Sithamparappillai Sinnattampy of Vannarponnai West
Petitioner

Vs

1. Achchippillai widow of Sinniah Chettiar of Vannarponnai East and
2. Sinniah Chettiar Veluppillai of do

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Sithamparappillai Sinnattampy of Vannarponnai West praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Tankamma wife of Sinnattampy of Vannarponnai coming on for disposal before C. Eardley Wilmot Esquire, District Judge, on the 20th day of April 1900 in the presence of Messrs Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 19th day of April 1900 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person on or, before the 23rd day of May 1900 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 20th day of April 1900

Signed C. EARDLEY WILMOT
District Judge.



THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY MAY 9, 1900

The N. S. Hospital.

This institution which has been since 1884 the subject of party representations and recriminations on account of its mismanagement is now once more prominently before the public. It was called the people's Hospital, although its affairs

were managed, or rather mismanaged, by a Committee composed of the Government Agent and his subordinates. The public having become dissatisfied with the then state of affairs commenced an agitation in 1884, to secure the reform of the management or to bring about the establishment of a Government Hospital in Jaffna. As long as Sir William Twynam was at the head of affairs in Jaffna neither the one nor the other could have been accomplished. But one reform was forced on the Committee in 1892—the appointment of a Visiting Surgeon to supervise the working of the Hospital. This satisfied the public to a certain extent and further agitation was given up, in the hope that the retirement of Sir William would bring about all the other necessary reforms. But the present Government Agent, Mr. Levers, after an experience of three years with the management of the Institution came to the conclusion that it should be closed and a Government Hospital established in its stead. At a meeting of subscribers held last year he tendered his resignation as Chairman; and a Committee of 32 gentlemen were appointed at that meeting to consider and adopt measures to retain the Hospital, if possible, under the management of the Friends-in-need Society. This committee held several meetings, at one of which a resolution was passed asking the Government Agent to re-consider his decision and to retain his position as Chairman of the Committee, but to relieve him of his responsibilities in connection with the Hospital. The Committee would have the Colonial Surgeon of the Province to be an ex-officio member of the Committee and to supervise the working of the Hospital. The Government Agent however, insisted on his withdrawal from the Committee altogether. He recommended that the Colonial Surgeon be appointed Chairman of the Committee in his place. The Thirty Two Committee would not accept this proposal and there was a deadlock. The Government Agent thereupon called a meeting of subscribers and a resolution was passed affirming the necessity of closing this Institution and opening a Government Hospital in its place. But the Government would not accede to the proposal contained in that resolution and insisted on retaining the Hospital as a people's hospital. As an outcome of long correspondence between the Government and the Government Agent it has been decided that the Government Agent should retain his position as Chairman of the Society, that the Colonial Surgeon should be ex-officio Chairman of the Hospital Committee and Visiting Surgeon of the Hospital, that the present Visiting Surgeon should be withdrawn by Government and provided elsewhere, and that the power of employing further professional aid for the patients should be left in the hands of the new Committee. At a meeting of subscribers held in the Jaffna-Kachcheri, on the 30th Ultimo, these new arrangements were adopted and a Committee of representative and influential gentlemen was appointed to manage the Society's Hospital.

If not for the retrograde step now taken in regard to the withdrawal of qualified professional aid from the Hospital this arrangement would satisfy all parties—those that would like to retain the Hospital as a people's hospital and also those that agitated for the establishment of a Government Hospital. We do not think that the Colonial Surgeon would be able to perform all the duties that have hitherto been performed by the Visiting Surgeon. We cannot, therefore, too strongly urge on the new Committee the necessity of retaining the services of Dr. Rajasingam who has done his duties as Visiting Surgeon with very great acceptance to the public, or of appointing another qualified Medical Officer on the staff of the Hospital. When there is a large and representative Committee with the Colonial Surgeon at its head to manage the affairs of the Hospital, we have every hope that this want will be readily supplied. If this is not done the Hospital question cannot be said to have been finally settled.

Since the above was in type we have seen a report of the proceedings of the meeting held on the 30th Ultimo published in the Jaffna Catholic Guardian. Why the proceedings sent to our contemporary by the Honorary Secretary have not been forwarded to the other local papers, we cannot understand. We hasten to correct a mistake that has crept into that report. Mr. A. Sapapathy's name appears in the list of those who were present at that meeting. But he was not present on the occasion. We have no doubt that the mistake was inadvertently made.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

The Weather—After the heavy rains which have inundated the whole District and caused heavy loss to the cultivators, the wind is blowing hard from the South-West. The damage caused by floods to the tobacco crop, and other products is estimated at over two lakhs of rupees.

The Hindu College—This College reopened to-day after the New Year Holidays. Mr. N. Chelvaraj Pillai the Principal of this College who went to Madras on leave is expected soon.

The Maniagarship of Valligamo West—Mr. Tillaynadar, son of the late Maniagar and Interpreter of the Jaffna Provincial Road Committee, has been appointed acting Maniagar of this Division.

The Provincial Road Committee—Mr. J. N. Sandrasekara, Draftsman of this Committee has been appointed Interpreter in the place of Mr. Tillaynadar.

The Government Agent—It is not known who will be the *locum tenens* of Mr. Ievers when he goes on leave next month. Various names have been suggested. But nothing is definitely known.

The District Judge—We understand that there is no truth in the rumour that Mr. Wilmut, our District Judge, will go on leave in the course of this year.

Personal—Mr. Advocate Tirunavukarasu and Mrs. Tirunavukarasu left here for Colombo by the Lady Havelock on Saturday last. On Friday night his house was the scene of a grand demonstration to bid him farewell. The members of the Bar and other friends met him at his residence which was tastefully decorated for the occasion and a suitable present was made to him.

—Mr. M. Chinnappa of Moolai the well-known Contractor, returned from Colombo on Friday last by the Lady Havelock. He went to the Metropolis with the view to secure some contracts in connection with the Jaffna Railway.

The Attorney-Generalship—Mr. H. L. Wendt has been appointed acting Attorney-General in the place of Mr. Layard who has gone on leave. Boer Prisoners and Ceylon—Intelligence has been received in Ceylon that the Home Government has asked the local Government whether a suitable site could be found in the Island for the reception of further batches of Boer prisoners who may from time to time be captured. It is said that Bandarawella will be selected as the site if the suggestion be accepted by the Ceylon Government.

The Beddabadda Case—This famous case was argued on the 30th ultimo and 1st Instant in appeal before Justices Lawrie and Moncrief by Mr. Norton, "the lion of the Madras Bar" who has been sworn a member of the Ceylon Bar also, on behalf of Mr. Senathiraja, the appellant, and Mr. Sampayo, on behalf of the respondents, Mr. Srikantha and his wife. Their Lordships reserved the judgment.

Marriage in High Life—Mr. S. Assaipillai, the well-known coach contractor has issued invitations for the marriage of his niece Miss. Nagaretnam Velupillai with Mr. Sandrasekara, Maniagar of Poonaryn. The ceremony takes place tonight, and preparations are going on to celebrate the marriage on a grand style.

The Durbar of Government Agents—This year the Durbar will be held next month, instead of in August as had been done in former years.

The Indian Famine—The famine which is now raging in some parts of India affects 85,000,000 of people, of whom over 5,000,000 depend upon Government relief. It is very strange that a Famine Fund has not been yet opened in Ceylon, although the War Fund is still being collected and has already amounted to Rs 85,000,000.

Increase of Revenue—The Government Gazette of the 27th Ultimo gives the comparative Statement of the actual Revenue for the first quarter of this year, as compared with the same quarter of the previous year.

The totals are as follows:—

1st quarter of 1899 Rs. 5,864,573
1st quarter of 1900 Rs. 6,697,473

Increase 833,000

THE RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

It is stated that there are to be two headquarters in connection with the present Railway Extensions, that of the Kelani Valley Rail-

way being at Welikada, with Mr. Craig in charge, and that of the Northern and Udapussellawa lines at Kandy, in charge of Mr. Olliver. For this reason the Accountant's work has had to be divided, and while Mr. Root will act as Accountant of the Northern and Udapussellawa Railways on R 8,000, another Accountant is to be appointed to the Kelani Valley line on R 3,000, and we understand that Mr. Grenier, of the Audit Office, has been recommended for the post. Two storekeepers have also been appointed—Mr. B. Wille to the Kelani Valley line on R 2,000, and Mr. Speldewinde to the two others on R 1,300.

The Ceylon Independent.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor, The "Hindu Organ."

Sir,

Will you or any of your readers kindly help me out of the following difficulty which mercilessly harasses my approach to a belief in a *sentient* God?

Although it may be urged that we cannot know all about God yet, with reference to the physical side of divine attributes, there are only three ways in which, God can have any existence. And the difficulty in question is my inability to reconcile the idea of a *Sentient* God with any of the possible answers to the question: Is God, in relation to His physical attributes, material, immaterial or both?

I shall take the three possible answers to this question and state, in the case of each one of them, how the discrepancy, at least in my opinion, arises.

God is material. That is, if God as a *sentient* being possesses a material body, it must be one so constituted as to have developed in itself the skill manifested in creation. Apart from the changeableness of all things material which negates other acknowledged and necessary attributes of God, the very argument by which the existence of a *sentient* God is predicated, "that argument from design," the trumpet of Lord Kelvin and other theists, ought again to point to the existence of a still superior Being. This would be but the forging of one link in the making of an endless chain.

God is both material and immaterial. This is open to the same objection as the first.

God is immaterial. The only immaterial reality in existence is energy in its various forms. It is well known that this energy must proceed from a material source and cannot exist apart from it. Thus if God is to be regarded as an immaterial Being, He must be the immaterial energy manifested by a material body or bodies. Hence God cannot be a *sentient* Being but is merely the summum bonum of all the blind forces of nature; the processes of whose operations we term natural laws and the tangible manifestations of these, natural phenomena. It is this conclusion which, from my point of view at any rate, is irreconcilable with the belief in a *sentient* God. What I want is an authoritative statement, which must of course stand to reason, on these points. I am not going to say that anybody ever had personal interviews with God, but, it is beyond question, it was in some such way as the above that Divine nature was comprehended, rightly or wrongly.

I shall be very thankful Mr. Editor to you or any of your readers Christian and Hindu who will kindly help me here by either pointing out my errors or giving a satisfactory solution of the difficulty.

Trincomalee
18th April 1900

I am, Sir,
truly yours
K. Damodaram.

(If our correspondent cannot believe in the existence a *sentient* God, it is hardly in the power of any one to remove the difficulty that mercilessly harasses him. We cannot, we own, undertake the solution of the difficulty. If, any of our readers, however, with a taste for the discussion of such obtuse metaphysical questions, would respond to our correspondent's call, he is welcome to do so. Ed. H. O.)

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

THE WAR

London, May 1st.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein the 30th April, states that the Boers were very persistent in their attacks round Thabanchu on Saturday and Sunday, but that the position of General Rundle's Division was very strong. General Rundle was assisted by Colonels Gordon and Dickson's Cavalry Brigades, Colonel Smith Dorrien's Infantry Brigade, and a body of Mounted Infantry under Colonel Ian Hamilton.

Lieutenant Geary, of the Hampshire, was killed. Reuter, wiring from Thabanchu, says that the Boers on Sunday made a determined attempt to seize a pass in the mountain and capture a convoy. General French attacked their flank, sending his troops up precipitous mountains. Darkness enabled the Boers to withdraw. The Boer position was almost impregnable.

A despatch from Lord Roberts says that Colonel Hamilton, with the Mounted Infantry and Colonel Smith-Dorrien's Brigade when marching northward yesterday from Thabanchu were opposed by a strong force under General Botha at Hantney. Reinforcements have been sent, and General French is strengthening

General Hamilton from Thabanchu, where the Boers have decreased.

Colonel Hamilton's casualties yesterday were about thirty.

Colonel Maxwell's Brigade yesterday occupied, Blaksoniers, and Schamskraal kopjes unopposed; but the Mounted Infantry were engaged for four hours.

The "Pall Mall Gazette," in a despatch from Mafeking dated the 20th April, says that the Boers are busy blowing up the railway to the southward.

The Garrison responds with the utmost cheerfulness to Lord Roberts' request to hold out another month.

London, May 2.

Reuter, wiring from Thabanchu on the 1st instant, says that Colonel Hamilton's Division was engaged yesterday and to-day in forcing a passage northwards of Hantney. The enemy, who were in force, and who held the line of hills commanding the sides of the neck, were attacked and fled, and a passage cleared. The Boers on the mountains are now shelling the outlying camp, necessitating our removal to a safer place.

Reuter, wiring from Boshop on the 29th April says that 400 rebels attacked our outpost to the eastward yesterday but were repulsed without loss on our side.

A Times' despatch from Mafeking, dated the 20th ultimo, says that the besiegers now number 3000 with numerous guns but that their big Crutot has been withdrawn. The natives report that it has been sent to Pretoria, but the siege of Mafeking is nevertheless being prosecuted vigorously.

London, May 2.

The following casualties occurred in Colonel Hamilton's force on the 30th April:—

LUMSDON'S HORSE.

Killed—Major Showers, Private H. Lumsden. Wounded—Sergeants Marsham and Elliott, Privates Burn, Murdoch and Franks.

Missing—Sergeants Fraser and Macnamara, Privates Daubeny, Saunders, Gillindray, Erith and Peterson, Lieutenant Crane and Private Warton, it is believed are wounded.

Altogether eight officers and twenty men of various Regiments were killed, wounded and missing.

London, May 3.

The "Express" publishes an interview with the King of Sweden, who is now in London. His Majesty emphatically declared his belief in the justice of the British cause in South Africa.

A "Times" despatch from Bloemfontein says that all horses have been confiscated in that district, which is more effective and easier than disarmament.

A "Morning Post" despatch from Bloemfontein says that a letter from President Steyn to general Botha has been captured. In it he complains that the Boer troops supposed to be defending Kroon stad are engaged in looting grain in the districts thereby causing intense ill-feeling among the Free Staters. He urges the withdrawal of a part of the Boer force in Natal v z Vanreenan's Pass in order to strike a decisive blow in the defence of the Free State. Otherwise he would be unable to guarantee the loyalty of the Free State portion of the forces.

London, May 2.

The Queen to-day inspected at Windsor the Blue jackets and Marines of H. M. S. "Powerful," who formed the Naval Brigade which went to Ladysmith, and thanked them for their splendid services.

Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lambton replied that the services at Ladysmith were nothing compared with what the Navy was ready to do for the Queen.

London, May 3

Pending further despatches from Lord Roberts, the military situation is obscure.

It appears that general advance was made on the 30th April in the direction of Brandfort. The force included Colonels Bruce Hamilton's and Broadwood's Brigades. The Boers fell back. The Brigades were apparently afterwards ordered to join Colonel Ian Hamilton and were confronted by an unexpectedly large and resolute force of the enemy covering the whole of the Boer retreat.

Lord Roberts telegraphs that Colonel Hamilton met with considerable success on the 1st instant, driving the enemy from a strong position at Hout Nek. The Boers dispersed eastward and northward, leaving 26 prisoners. Colonel Hamilton is now at Jacobsrust. Colonel Broadwood's Brigade arrived in time to afford valuable assistance, threatening the enemy's rear during the afternoon. Colonel Ian Hamilton was joined by Colonel Bruce Hamilton. The first stroke of the enemy's rout was given by the Gordons and two companies of the Shropshires storming the position. Colonel Hamilton praises highly the services rendered by the Eighth Hussars and Kitchener's Horse. The enemy admit twelve killed and forty wounded, 21 of whom belong to the Foreign Legion. Maximoff, the Russian Commander thereof, was wounded, and the German Lieutenant, Gunther, and two Frenchmen killed. Five officers were wounded, including Lord Kensington, in the advance of April 30th.

London, May 4.

The British have captured Brandfort, surprising the Boers.

The despatches and correspondence promised by Mr. Wyndham to the House of Commons on Monday last, have been published. Lord Lansdowne, on the 5th January, requested General Buller to forward despatches relating to all engagements for publication. Lord Wolseley, in a telegram to Lord Roberts on the 6th February says that it would be impossible to publish Lord Methuen's Magerfontein despatch as it contained inappropriate passages, and there were other objections. Lord Wolseley offers to revise, but he would prefer Lord Methuen to rewrite the same. Lord Lansdowne in a telegram to Lord Roberts on the 28th March refers the latter to the above telegrams and continued that it is impossible to publish all the documents accompanying Lord Roberts' despatch of 13th February, and proposes the publication of those which have already been gazetted on the 17th April last. Lord Lansdowne asks Lord Roberts' opinion in the matter and suggests referring to General Buller. Lord Lansdowne proposes as an alternative to treat the despatch of the 13th February and enclosures as confidential. General Buller is sending a fresh and full narrative to Lord Roberts could append any observations he desired for publication. Other despatches show that

General Buller objecting to rewrite a despatch for publication Lord Lansdowne decided with Lord Roberts concurrence to publish selection from despatch.

The Times and other newspapers stigmatize Lord Lansdowne's proposed alternative as a cynical invitation to cook despatches, and add that it was impossible for Lord Roberts to object to the publication of what he had written. The responsibility, they say, remains with Lord Lansdowne.

A Reuter's despatch from Brandfort, dated the 3rd instant, says that Brandfort was captured by a combined movement of General Tucker's and General Pole-Carew's Division on the east and centre.

Colonel Hutton's Mounted Infantry on the west surprised the Boers, who retreated hastily. 4,000 were moved here last evening to oppose our advance.

General Tucker's Artillery had a sharp artillery duel with the enemy, and put two of their guns out of action.

Lord Roberts' in announcing the occupation of Brandfort, without much opposition, hopes that we have not many casualties. The Boers, who were commanded by General Delarey, retired north-east.

SELECTIONS.

MR. S. SWAMINADHAN M. A., L. L. B.

HARVARD'S BRILLIANT YOUNG BRAHMIN STUDENT.

QUIZZED BY 8. PROFESSORS.

TELLS OF HIS EXAMINATION FOR PH. D. LASTING FOR TWO DAYS.

Mr. Subharama Swaminadhan, who will be the first East Indian to receive a Harvard degree, is altogether one of the most remarkable men who have come to the University. Though only three months at Harvard, he is to receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, which is the highest degree conferred by the University.

The East Indian is a most interesting young fellow and in his travels he has acquired an English intonation which is pleasing to a high degree. It is difficult to realise in speaking with the gentleman that he is an East Indian by birth. In all particulars he answers to the description of the English gentleman though his complexion may be a trifle dark.

The knowledge of Mr. Swaminadhan is something remarkable. At the oral examination for his degree, which ran through two days, he simply astounded the professors who had him in charge. At the examination there were present Professors Thayer and Beale of the law school, and from the College, Professors Hart, Taussig, Greenough, Haskins, Strobel and Channing, to do the regular questioning, and it so happened that the fame of the student attracted extra professors on the second day and the board of visitors.

HOW HE WAS QUESTIONED.

Mr. Swaminadhan's own account of the examination was most interesting. "If one knows his subject," said the young doctor of philosophy, "an examination should not be difficult but the strange part of mine was that the professors were all so kind and sympathetic that it was not possible to tell whether I was talking common sense or foolishness. They would ask a simple question and then follow it up in all its ramifications, in order to test my real knowledge. I was examined on seven subjects and each of the professors had a list of the subjects. They included international law, sociology, Roman law and kindred subjects in law and economics. Professor Thayer confined himself to asking questions in jurisprudence, but Professor Taussig asked questions on each of the subjects. He seemed to have a full knowledge of everything. But all the questioning was done so kindly that I hardly realized that it was going on."

As a matter of fact the examination took place in the faculty meeting room in University Hall, and was, all in all, one of the most searching that have ever been administered. Usually where a student has been at the University for two or three years the oral examination takes but a few hours, but as Mr. Swaminadhan has been at Harvard for only a few months the examination took two days, in order that it might be thoroughly ascertained that the young man was up to the high standard that has been set by the Harvard authorities.

HOW HE CAME TO AMERICA.

The way Mr. Swaminadhan came to America is interesting. At the University of Edinburgh he won a travelling scholarship. Ordinarily the men who win these go to Germany to finish their studies, but Mr. Swaminadhan petitioned the faculty to allow him to come to Harvard, and, owing to the cordial relations that exist between the University of Edinburgh and Harvard, this was allowed. He is much enraptured with the American University. "What strikes one most at Harvard," he says, "is the fellow-feeling between the students and the professors. Here the professors and students seem to be in full accord and sympathy, and the professors can always be consulted at their work."

"In Germany I found that each professor came in with a bundle of papers, and as soon as the work was over the professor disappeared as quickly as possible. In England the professors deliver only a small number of lectures and the tutors do most of the teaching. Otherwise I find the students here on the average much more intelligent than I have noted at any of the other

Universities that I have attended or observed. In Germany many the students are under such strict discipline at what they call gymnasia—the equivalent of our preparatory schools—that when they are allowed the privileges of University they become very lax, and at Oxford and Cambridge the students in general really do not work much."

Mr. Swaminadhan will leave Harvard in June. He will travel extensively over this country, and will sail from Vancouver. When he arrives in Madras he will have completed a tour around the world, and he will probably teach in the University of Madras.—*Boston Sunday Post*

THE WAR.

The War in South Africa has not been concluded and will not be concluded early as per expectations of the many who are anxious to see to its speedy termination. On page 36, of Vol. IV of the Astrological Magazine, we gave a short summary of the history of the present War and again on page 72 of Vol. IV, in a note we expressed our strong conviction by looking at the heavenly chart that "the Planetary combinations are not very much in favour of a speedy termination of these bloody troubles." There is no vagueness about our predictions and the War will drag on its tedious length. There are troubles springing up in Ashanti, Corea, Turkey, America and China. The threat held out by Kruger to Portugal is also ominous. On every side secret preparations seem to be carried out with a view to take part in any future scramble for power. France is reorganising its military establishments and must certainly have an object in view. It is really a great wonder how the Boers have been able to hold their own against the overwhelming numbers of the English Army and the vast resources which it has in the prosecution of this war. All earthly calculations must have shown the utter impossibility of the Boers holding their own for even a week against the superior British forces, but the fact has been quite the reverse. More than 6 months have elapsed and the War seems to be no nearer to its end than when it began. We stated in the very commencement of this war, in October last, that it would continue for a long time and that there would be much loss of life and money, due to the predominating influence of Mars and Saturn in an unlucky house. Mars is now in Pisces and will move on to Aries in this month. It is his own house and he is now in his acceleration. This movement makes him very unsteady in politics and war. Sovereign minds are now very much disturbed by these Martian influences and the world is passing through a great crisis. The hearts of the Rulers cannot be opened, but if examined they will be found to be full of anxieties and troubles. Mars enters Leo (Simba) in early November and stays away there till about the end of May next. This Stambhana or unnecessary delay in one house affects the heads of the military classes and they lose the balance of mind to hear sober counsels. Previous to his entrance into Leo, his stay in Gemini is deplorable. In Gemini he is aspected by Saturn in the 7th and aspects him also. In Cancer, Mars is debilitated and is therefore bad. All these produce unfavourable results on the terrestrial affairs; Saturn is King for this lunar year and has an unsympathetic minister in Jupiter. The latter is good no doubt but he is unfriendly with his master. Matters cannot take always favourable turns. Epidemics, famines, destruction by floods and rains, want of rains, plagues of various kinds, great losses from fire and drowning will be some of the characteristics which attend the movements of this hot and warlike planet. Those who are anxious to learn more about the results of the next ten years may refer to my book entitled the 'Next Ten Years' or the prospects of the next ten years from 1900 to 1910. The influence of heavenly bodies is immense, and cannot be opposed by ordinary human exertions. Due precautionary and remedial measures must be adopted if their influences have to be averted. We beg to draw the attention of our readers and the public to the predictions made by the continental Astrological Editors and ourselves, and compare the results.—*Astrological Magazine*

LOSSES IN THE WAR.

The War Office has issued a further revised statement of the casualties in the Field Force. South Africa, reported during the week ended April 7, 1900, and total casualties reported since the beginning of the war, up to and including that week. From this it appears that during the week the following losses were sustained—Died of disease, 3 officers, 167 non-commissioned officers and men; accidental deaths, 3 non-commissioned officers and men; invalids sent home, 38 officers, 479 non-commissioned officers and men.

The grand total of casualties from all causes up to April 7 is 18,653 divided as follows: the deaths from wounds being deducted from the total of wounded:—

Officers killed.....	211
Officers died of wounds.....	58
Officers died of disease.....	47
Officers died of accidents.....	3
Non-commissioned Officers and	
Men killed.....	1,960
Non-commissioned Officers and	
Men died of wounds.....	465
Non-commissioned Officers and	
Men died of disease.....	1,485
Non-commissioned Officers and	
Men died of accidents.....	34
Total deaths.....	4,253
Officers wounded.....	627
Non-commissioned Officers and	
Men Wounded.....	9,883
Total wounded.....	10,510
Officers missing and prisoners.....	168
Non-commissioned Officers and	
Men missing and prisoners.....	3,722
	—3,890

Grand total 18,653

To these, however, must be added 29 officers and 1,828 men who have been invalided home sick (as distinct from wounded.)

The proportion of deaths from disease again shows a marked increase. It amounts to a fraction over 36 per cent, this week, as against 338 last week. The proportion of deaths from wounds has also gone up slightly, being now 51 per cent, the total injured.

A FRENCH CURE FOR INFLUENZA.

London, Feb. 21.—After having nearly recovered from its usual epidemic of influenza, London receives from Paris a "safe cure" for the complaint. The discoverer is Dr. Borne, Deputy for Doubs, who cured M. Waldeck-Rousseau in three days, and was also successful with President Loubet, M. Deschanel and several of his brother deputies. Dr. Borne's remedy is as follows:

As soon as one feels the symptoms of influenza one should have the two following prescriptions made up, firstly:

Chloroform water.....	2 ounces
Water.....	2 ounces
Magnesia.....	3 drachms
Salol.....	15 grains
Betol.....	15 grains
Antifebrin.....	16 grains
Syrup of orange flowers.....	1 ounce.

This must be well shaken and a table spoonful taken every fifteen or twenty minutes during the first day.

On the following days one should take two cachets on rising in the morning and two on going to bed at night, composed as follows:

Magnesia.....	2½ drachms
Betol.....	75 grains
Salol.....	45 grains
Terpine.....	45 grains.

For 20 cachets.

Dr. Borne, who made no difficulty about rendering his efficacious prescriptions public, said his principle was that all the digestive, respiratory tubes, &c., should be disinfected. He had experimented with all the antiseptics capable of combination, and had eventually arrived at the kinds and doses given in the prescriptions. Of course, the doses were modified according to the age, condition, &c., of the patient. Dr. Borne considers the replacing of antipyrine by antifebrin to be important, as antipyrine often affects the kidneys.—*The Sun*.

NOTICE.

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