

The Hindu Organ.

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS
HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION
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The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1911.

PROPOSED NEW EXCISE SYSTEM FOR CEYLON.

The report of Messrs. B. Horsburgh and R. M. Thurley upon the proposed abolition of the present system of production and distribution of arrack and toddy in Ceylon, and the introduction of a system of excise on the lines of that in force in the Madras Presidency has been issued as a Sessional Paper. The Legislative Council at its meeting of April 7, 1909, adopted the following Resolution:—

"That in the opinion of this Council it is expedient to alter the existing system of arrack and toddy renting, and to take measures for the introduction of a system of excise on the lines of that which has been adopted in Madras, or upon lines which will be an adaptation of that system suited to local conditions; that Government should secure a more complete control of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor than it at present possesses; and that this Council approves such expenditure as may be necessary, in first instance, on account of such expert advice from British India or elsewhere as may be needed before any change of policy can be definitely proposed."

In September 1909, Mr. R. M. Thurley, Assistant Commissioner of the Madras Salt, Abkari, and Customs Department was appointed to advise the Ceylon Government as to the steps to be taken for the institution of the reform, to organise the necessary machinery, and to supervise its operation for a period after it had been put into working order. Mr. B. Horsburgh of the Ceylon Civil Service was associated with Mr. Thurley in this work in view of his knowledge of local conditions, it being understood that while Mr. Thurley was to be responsible for the technical part of any scheme put forward, Mr. Horsburgh was to be responsible for

its applicability to the conditions of the country. The report under notice is the joint production of these two gentlemen. It is a lengthy one covering 20 pages of printed matter and bears evidence of thorough and careful inquiry into and masterly grasp of the subject by the Commissioners.

The excise system now in force in Ceylon is justly condemned by the Commissioners in the following words:—

Briefly, as regards arrack, the system of production is that known as the "outstill," the liquor being produced in some 200 small and scattered stills, licensed indeed, but otherwise unwatched and uncontrolled, while the distribution is effected through the "renting" or "revenue farming" system, by which the monopoly of retail sale in defined areas is knocked down to the highest bidder. Both these systems are admitted to be the most primitive in the scale of fiscal development. As regards toddy supply and distribution there cannot be said to be any system at all, and practically the whole toddy business of the Island is either illegal, or, at least, outside the law.

The Madras system is fully described in the report as tending to secure the highest degree of control of production and restriction of consumption which His Excellency has stated to be the principal objects to be attained by the reform of the Ceylon system. It is also pointed out that the existing Madras system has secured an increase of revenue in that Presidency on account of arrack from Rs. 4,600,000 in 1888-1899 to Rs. 11,496,178 in 1908-1909, and on account of toddy from Rs. 3,965,736 to Rs. 11,549,535, during the corresponding period.

The Commissioners thus expect a similar increase in the excise revenue of Ceylon by the introduction of the Madras system. While this is to be welcomed, we are very sceptical as to the proposed reforms reducing the consumption of arrack and toddy in this Island. The Commissioners do not favour the promotion of temperance by repressive measures, but say that their main object throughout has been to promote an advance in temperance among the people of the country by securing control over the production and a restriction of the consumption of alcoholic liquor resulting from an increase of price, the proper adjusting of the number and sites of shops, and regulation of sale, while also keeping in view the excise ideal of a maximum of revenue from a minimum of consumption.

The curse of Ceylon is the increase of drunkenness and consequent increase of crime in the country. If Government will only look to their revenue disregarding the great evil caused by the spread of intemperate habits among the people, they would be sadly wanting in their duty towards their subjects. It is to be hoped that even at the sacrifice of some revenue stringent measures will be adopted to arrest the progress of drunkenness in Ceylon which is evident from the increase of the revenue derived from this source, even under the defective system now in force in this Island.

The summary of recommendations of the Commissioners is as follows:—

(a) Separation of arrack and toddy. (b) Abolition of present small outstills. (c) Abolition of present renting system. (d) Division of the Island into contract supply areas. (e) Concentration of distillation in a few large stills worked on modern excise lines. (The number of areas and stills to be determined on ascertainment of reliable figures of consumption.) (f) The distillery buildings and plant to be supplied by Government and leased to contract suppliers. (g) A duty per gallon to be levied before arrack passes into consumption. (h) The supply of the contract areas to be through bonded warehouses. (i) One Government distillery to be started at once for purposes of experience and training, and to supply stock to meet difficulties. (j) Redistribution of arrack taverns. (k) Sale by auction of each tavern separately. (l) Adoption of rules recommended for situation and conduct of taverns. (m) Division of the Island into toddy-selling areas. (n) Adoption of recommendation for situation and conduct of toddy laddies. (o) Ultimately the right to sell fermented toddy in each area to be sold by auction. (p) Ultimately a uniform tree tax to be imposed on all trees tapped, whether for sweet or fermented toddy. (q) A toddy renting system to be introduced preparatory to the adoption of (o) and (p). (r) Adoption of recommendations regarding imported liquors. (s) Adoption of recommendations in view of change of system. If Government decides to adopt these recommendations and to carry them out, then steps should at once be taken to give effect to (i), (j), (m), (r), and—so far as is necessary—(k), (l). Steps are already being taken to carry out (d). The draft of an Ordinance should be put in hand; details of establishment and pay worked out in the form of a departmental scheme; candidates for admission to the Department selected, instructed, and required to pass an examination before final appointment; the requisite books and forms decided on and prepared; and generally, the organization of the necessary machinery should be proceeded with so as to enable the new system to be started smoothly on the date proposed. The division of the Island into contract supply areas and the determination of duty will probably be complete before the revision of taverns and constitution of toddy-selling areas. The erection of the large distilleries should then be pushed on, with the knowledge and experience gained from the working of the one already established. By the time they are ready the tavern and toddy areas will have been settled, and the whole system can come into operation

from a given date—preferably the beginning of the financial year; say, July 1, 1912. Should it happen that the distilleries are ready before the tavern and toddy distribution is finished, they should be started at once for the supply of duty-paid arrack to renters of the present rent supply areas, or, at any rate, for the preparation for the Census of 1911 should be going on at the same time as the tavern revision, as it will throw a considerable extra strain on the Government Agent and their staffs; but from another point of view the occurrence of the Census at this time is of very great advantage, as it will provide an authoritative and up-to-date check on numbers to be served, and enable a final adjustment of means to ends to be made with a much greater approximation effectiveness than is at present possible.

ELECTION DISTURBANCES IN ENGLAND.

We quote the following from the (London) "Times". If a similar disturbance had occurred in Ceylon in connection with the contest for the Ceylonese Seat, the enemies of the reform movement in this Island and particularly the "Times of Ceylon" would have preached a homily on the unfitness of the people of Ceylon to enjoy any manner of representative Government and heaped all kinds of abuse and blame on the Secretary of State who has granted to them the small privilege of electing only one member to represent their interests in the Council.

The most exciting incident of the election on Saturday was the disturbance which was caused in Lincoln by the visit of the Home Secretary.

It was announced on Friday night that Mr. Churchill would address meetings in Lincoln at midday on Saturday on behalf of Mr. Roberts, the Liberal candidate. The Unionists resented this action, as Sir Robert Filmer, their candidate, had tossed with Mr. Roberts for the use of the Corn Exchange for the final meeting on Friday night and won.

The moment that Mr. Churchill appeared on the balcony of the Liberal Club in Lincoln on Saturday he was greeted with considerable uproar by the crowd which had gathered below, and after he had endeavoured for more than an hour to obtain a hearing, he retired and made his speech to the members of the Club.

While the Home Secretary was trying to speak there were scenes of extraordinary violence in the streets, and fighting was begun among sections of the crowd. Mr. Churchill, in spite of his experience of election disturbances and outbursts of political passion, saw at once the dangerous aspect of the disorder, and shouted, "Keep your places: somebody will be killed." His words were heard, however, only by those who were near him. Again amid the din he sought to make himself heard, but his efforts were unavailing, and he had no alternative but to retire. Meanwhile Sir Robert Filmer appeared in the Churchyard opposite the Liberal Club and was given an enthusiastic reception. The cheering drew the attention of a hostile element in the crowd and several rushes were made, during which blows were struck, mud and gravel were thrown, and many persons received cuts and bruises. It was said that Sir Robert Filmer was struck in the face by some small pebbles.

Mr. Churchill at length left the Club escorted by police and detectives, and it was stated approached Sir Robert Filmer and offered to allow him to speak from the Club after he had finished. Sir Robert Filmer gave no answer at that time, but afterwards sent a Police Inspector with a message that he refused to leave the square until Mr. Churchill gave promise not to speak in the constituency on the polling day. The Home Secretary returned to the balcony, but was again refused a hearing, and he had to leave. Soon afterwards he went to the railway station and continued his election tour.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

We learn from the Indian papers that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Krishnaswami Iyer B. A., B. L., a Judge of the High Court of Madras, has been appointed a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras, in the place of the Maharajah of Bibbili who has resigned, and that Mr. P. R. Sundara Iyer B. A., B. L., a Puisne Judge of the High Court in place of the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Iyer. M. Krishnaswami Iyer was till his appointment to a judgeship of the High Court a leader of the Indian Congress. His appointment to a seat in the Executive Council is a recognition of the claims of educated Indians to a share in the inner counsel and deliberations of the Government. He is a gentleman of great abilities and undoubted public spirit.

Besides Mr. Sundara Iyer who has been elevated to the High Court Bench, there is another distinguished Hindu Judge of that Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankara Nair B. A., B. L., who was also a leader of the Congress party. It must also be remembered that the Advocate-General of Madras is another Hindu, the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Iyer. Besides these Hindu officials, the vast majority of the elected unofficial members of the reformed Legislative Councils of Madras, as of all other Councils in the neighbouring Continent, are Hindus.

In Ceylon, however, which was till some years back, far ahead of India in re-

gard to the political privileges enjoyed by the people, no pure Ceylonese is now admitted to any of the high and responsible offices which are conferred on our brethren in India. It is contended by some would-be leaders amongst us that great abilities and public spirit are disqualifications for election to the one Ceylonese Seat in the reformed Legislative Council of Ceylon, more so in the case of the candidate who happens to be a Hindu.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER.—Since our last issue a good shower of rain fell in all parts of the District on the 16th instant. The days are now very warm but nights are very chilly owing to excessive dew.

THE GOVERNMENT AGENT.—Mr. H. R. Freeman, the Government Agent who proceeded to Elephantpass on the 13th instant to meet His Excellency the Governor, returned to Jaffna the following day.

THE LOCAL BOARD.—The monthly meeting of the Jaffna Local Board was held on Saturday last at 9 A. M., when the estimates for this year were considered and adopted.

SUPREME COURT CRIMINAL SESSIONS AT JAFFNA.—will commence on the 13th proximo. There are seven cases on the calendar we understand. The Chief Justice will preside.

A WELL DESERVED RECOGNITION.—We are glad to learn that K. Kanyah Mudaliyar, Secretary of the District Court Jaffna, who is one of the ablest members of the Clerical Service, has been selected by the Government for the presentation of a bonus in recognition of his special merits. It is a well-known fact that Kanyah Mudaliyar has enjoyed the confidence and esteem of successive District judges. We congratulate him on this recognition of his meritorious services by the Government.

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE.—Mr. T. S. Abhirama Aiyar, M. A., the newly appointed Professor of Physical Science, assumed charge of his duties on the 18th instant. Mr. M. Thambipillai (F. A.), and Training College Graduat. also joined the staff on the same day. Mr. T. E. Warriar, B. A., is due early next term; a local graduate is acting for him. Several new teachers have been added to the staff for work in the lower standards also.

LONDON MATRICULATION.—The Hindu College, Jaffna, has opened a class for pupils preparing for the London Matriculation Examination.

THE CHETTY STREET HIGH SCHOOL.—The opening ceremony of the new building built for this School takes place this evening. Rev. J. M. Brown, General Secretary of the W. M. M. S. will open the Hall; and Mrs. Brown the Ladies Gallery. Revs. W. T. Garret, H. Highfield and J. T. Appapillai will give addresses.

ARRIVAL OF SIR HUGH AND LADY CLIFFORD.—Sir Hugh Clifford K. C. M. G., the Colonial Secretary of Ceylon returned to the Island from home after a six months' holiday on Sunday last with his bride, better known as Mrs. Henry de la Pasture.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF CEYLON.—It is reported that Mr. A. G. Lascelles, the Attorney-General, who is now on leave and will return to the Island in the middle of next month, will succeed Sir Joseph Hutchinson as Chief Justice of Ceylon when the latter retires in March next.

ARRIVAL OF MR. AND MRS. S. T. M. P. SITHAMPARANATHA CHETTIAR.—Mr. Sithamparanatha Chettiar, son of the late Mr. S. T. M. Pasupathy Chettiar, Treasurer and one of the chief founders of the Hindu College, who married his cousin in October last, Miss Gurunathapillai, only daughter of Mr. V. S. Gurunathapillai, retired Assistant Conservator of Forests, South India, and niece of Mr. Proctor V. M. Saravanamuttu, M. C. C. Kandy, returned to Jaffna by train with his bride on Friday the 20th inst. They were welcomed at the Station by a large number of friends and relations who escorted them in a procession of carriages to their residence in Vannarponnai.

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. H. L. CRAWFORD.—Mr. Crawford, who was one of the ablest Members of the Civil Service of Ceylon, left the Island on Sunday last, having retired from the service after having served the Government in various capacities for 33 years. Prior to his departure he was entertained at dinner by the Civil Service and the unofficial Members of the Legislative Council. Mr. Crawford acted with great acceptance on several occasions as Colonial Secretary and his last tenure of this office was from April last till his retirement from the service.

PERSONAL—Mr. V. S. Gurunathapillai, Retired Assistant Conservator of Forests, South India and presently Chief Forest Officer, Punganur Zemindary, has been appointed Superintendent of Census for Punganur.

—Mr. K. Nallatamby of Forest Department, Port Dickson, has been transferred to the Deputy Conservator of Forest's Office, Kuala Lipis. Mr. Nallatamby passed the Senior Clerical Examination in 1907 and at present undergoes the course of Civil Engineering under the International Correspondence School, Kingsway, London.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT—We are pleased to learn that Mr. Pona Thillampalam of Manipay who, while driving home from the Railway Station with his son Mr. Canapathipillai of the C. G. R. Colombo, on the 24th ultimo met with a serious accident resulting in a fracture of his right arm, is improving under the treatment of the well-known Native Physician and Specialist Mr. A. Seenivasagam of Pannagum.

MERITORIOUS PUBLIC SERVICE—Mr. F. Bartlett, Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, having recommended Mr. J. B. Ariyanayagam, Second Clerk of the Trincomalee Kachcheri, for recognition at the hands of Government on account of his hard work, efficiency and merit, the latter has been rewarded accordingly by Government. The Honorarium is, besides a lump sum of money awarded as a Bonus to the officer, to be regarded as a form of decoration which will be a record in favour of the officer to merit further recognition for advancement in the service. He counts a service of nearly six and a half years during which time his career has been very bright and he is an officer who has exceptionally good record. The recognition he has just received at the hands of Government is sufficient indication of the bright future before him.

A PRESENTATION OF THE MALDIVIAN TRIBUTE—The annual presentation of the Maldivian tribute to H. E. the Governor took place at Queen's House, Colombo, on Saturday the 21st Instant.

SUICIDE—One Mangesh Rao, who was reading in the Intermediate in Arts class of the Madras Presiding College, and son-in-law of Mr. H. Narayana Rao M. A., F. G. S., Assistant Professor of Geology in the same College, committed suicide on the 11th inst. for having not been allowed to appear for the ensuing examination. He was an intelligent, conscientious and hard working student. He failed in the selection examination by want of 3 marks in one subject and owing to the strict observance of the rules of the College he was not allowed to take up the examination. So he fell into a well and brought an end to his brilliant career.

THE LATE MRS. PONNUTHURAI—We deeply regret to have to record the untimely death of Mrs. Ponnuthurai, wife of Mr. S. Ponnuthurai of Fiscal's Office, Jaffna, son of Mr. S. Sellappa of Aiyankoilai, which sad event took place on Saturday last at her residence in Vannarpannai, of fever. She was eighteen years old at the time of her death and leaves behind a son and a daughter. The funeral which took place on the following day was largely attended.

OBITUARY—We deeply regret to chronicle the sad and untimely death of Miss Naga deipam Tambaya, which occurred at Dunedin Estate, Yatiyantota, on Saturday the 14th Inst. at 9 A. M. at the age of 21 months. The deceased who was the only beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Tambaya, was suffering with convulsion for about five hours and passed away peacefully leaving her parents and others to bemoan her loss. It has caused wide spread sorrow as she was loved by one and all. Our heartfelt sympathy is with the parents and relations on their unexpected sad bereavement.

"THE JAFFNA Y. M. H. L. A."

22 1-11.

The annual meeting of the above association was celebrated on the 21st January 1911, at 6 30 P. M., at Serampady, under the presidency of Mr. S. K. Ponniah. The Hall was tastefully decorated and there was a large attendance. After going through the programme of the Evening refreshments were lavishly served and the meeting terminated with the distribution of Thambulam and the sprinkling of rose water.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Messrs. Silk Pitambar Co's advertisement appears on the last page. This well-known firm of Benares supplies the best and the finest silks at moderate prices. Catalogues will be supplied on application.

THE CRIMINAL CASES IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHETTIES ESTATE.

Our readers are aware that litigation for the ownership of four or five valuable coconut estates in the Pallai district has been going on for the last two years or so. The contending parties are uncle and nephew who are in Devacottai and heads of the well-known and rich firms A. R. A. R. S. M. and R. M. A. R. R. M. We have heard it stated that the amount spent by both parties in connection with this litigation and disputes approximates a lakh of rupees. It culminated in the early part of December last in a serious riot in one of the estates between the followers of the contending parties, in which several people were injured and one of whom died in the Pulcely Hospital about three weeks after the occurrence. Counter cases were instituted by the parties before Mr. Weerakoon, when he was Police Magistrate of Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri. They came on for trial at Chavakachcheri before Mr. R. W. Allegaon, the new Magistrate, on Friday last, when Mr. Daniels, the Superintendent of Police, also instituted cases against both parties, including some Chetties connected with the firms in question. A great sensation was caused by the Magistrate ordering the remand of all the accused including the Chetties. All endeavours throughout Friday and Saturday to release the Chetties on bail of any amount were of no avail. The case was taken up on Monday last at Point Pedro and the Chetty accused were enlarged on bail. The total number of accused in the cases brought by the Superintendent of Police is about 30.

THE SAIVA SIDDHANTA CONFERENCE, (RAMNAD 1910)

The following is the Presidential address delivered by Mr. K. P. Pattanna Chettiar, Senior Counsellor to H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore at the Fifth Session of the Saiva Siddhanta Conference which opened its Sessions at Ramnad on the 23rd December 1910:—

THE SUPERIORITY OF THE SAIVA FAITH.

Your Highness and Gentlemen.—In the first place, let me return my most grateful thanks for the great honor you have done me in electing me to preside over this august Assembly, composed of the best and most highly cultured adherents of the faith to which I am proud to belong. I am an utter stranger to you all, and yet you have done me this unique honor which I take to be due to the fact that I happen to be a Virasaiva, and to belong to a part of India in which this faith greatly predominates amongst the people. I am sure the Virasaiva Community will consider this as a compliment paid to itself. My claim, however to preside over the deliberations of this Conference, lie more in your indulgence, than in any pretensions on my part to high learning in my religion, or for the matter of that, in Saiva Siddhanta generally. I appreciate the honor more as a recognition of the common religious bond that unites the Kanarese Virasaivas with their Tamil and Telugu brethren in the South, and with all the Saivite communities in general.

I must begin by saying that, whilst I am a devout worshipper of Lord Mahadeva, the Supreme, I am no sectarian in the narrow sense of that term. I entertain the greatest reverence towards the other Gods of the Hindu Pantheon. Indeed, why should we despise our own Gods the Gods of our ancient Maharishis, when we are enlightened enough to accord a sympathetic reception to such alien faiths, as those of Christians, Muhammadans and Zoroastrians? The great faiths of the world are all cast in the Divine mould, and if the forms are different, the difference is rendered necessary by the inherent diversities of mankind. It is quite as impossible to have one religion for the whole world, as to have only one mode of thinking on any particular subject. All religions are founded on Truth, and they differ from one another, on account of the standpoint from which they view the central principle of Truth. To give you a concrete instance—We have got a hill called the Sivaganga or Kakudgiri near Bangalore. It is stated in the Sthalapurana, and it is also a fact, that it presents four different appearances, viz., that of a bull, a Linga, a serpent and Vinayaka according as it is viewed from the East, West, North and South respectively. None of these descriptions is untrue; yet, they differ essentially from one another. Whilst we are staunch in our own faith and believe it to be the best for the attainment of material and spiritual happiness in this world, and Moksha in the next, let us be tolerant and even sympathetic towards the other great religions of the world, and the more so towards the other faiths of Indian origin, which have come from the same common stock, to wit, Vaishnavism, Saktism, Jainism, Buddhism and so on.

(To be continued.)

—The "Hindu".

DISTRICT NOTES.

TRINCOMALEE.

4 1-11.

Street Lighting—It would be well if the Local Board gives some more attention to the above subject. As things are just at present it is a disgrace to any civilised Board. The lamps give but a very faint light which is calculated more to embarrass than to lead pedestrians. They are not properly cleaned and the oil used is evidently not sufficient. The contractor must be made to pay for the carelessness of his servants, and I am afraid that with the fresh duty already imposed on kerosine, things will assume a worse state. The Board may well finance the contractor a little more and insist on his doing work more satisfactorily.

Personal—Mr. Glanville has gone to England on six months' leave, and Mr. Dyson has assumed duties in his place.

19 1-11.

Personal—The acting Director of Public Works has been here these days on inspection.

—Mr. J. B. Ariyanayagam of the Kachcheri has been transferred to Jaffna. Mr. de Mel succeeds him here.

—Mr. B. T. Arasaratnam, is, after all, not to be transferred from this station.

Scholastic—St Joseph's English school re-opened in Monday after Christmas holidays. Mr. V. Chelliah of the Wesleyan school has joined the staff of the institution.

SINGAPORE.

30-12-10

The Straits Medical School—The final examinations for the long Session began on the 16th inst., and continued for more than a week. The results of the second year and the fifth year subjects are very unsatisfactory. In the second year twenty-four candidates appeared, of whom, only seven came out successful. The papers set on Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, we learn, were similar to those set for the F. R. C. S. Examination in England. If such strict questions were to be set for an infant institution of this kind, we suppose the number of students who remain in the school will be increased year by year. Many students who have been working by the midnight lamp, after all, we are sorry to say, are very much disappointed and discouraged when they came to know their unfavourable results. We sympathise very much with them, and take the opportunity to encourage them by impressing upon their minds the noble saying that "Failures are the pillars of success."

—This time many Government students of the two years' course came out successful in their final examinations, and are proceeding to take up their appointments as Hospital Assistants in the Federated Malay States. We wish them every prospect in their new sphere of life, and hope they will all turn to be men of character.

—In a meeting held in the Victoria Memorial Hall, under the presidency of His Excellency Sir John Anderson, G. C. M. G., it was proposed that the Singapore Medical School should be the memorial to our most lamented King, instead of erecting a new building in remembrance of His late Majesty, and to call it by the name of "King Edward VII's Medical College". We are glad to learn that arrangements are being made to raise subscriptions from Planters and Chinese "Towakays" to meet the cost of affording an eminent staff, and to provide the other necessities that are indispensable to maintain a proper college. We hear, that His Excellency is taking active part in it, and hope that this proposal will soon become a success. It is also said that this school is going to be affiliated to the Hongkong University, which, we think, will be more satisfactory to the Chinese students, than to our Tamil students.

—Dr. S. M. Livesey, our lecturer and Demonstrator in Anatomy is proceeding to England to further his medical studies there. During his absence, we are given to understand, that his place will be taken by Dr. R. D. Keith, and Dr. Mc Hutchison. Dr. Livesey's absence will, no doubt, be greatly felt by many students of Anatomy.

—The Entrance Examination for admission to the school will be held by the middle part of February 1911. We have to state, that colloquial Malay is made compulsory this time.

The Malayan Fruits—Now a days different fruits of the Malay Peninsula are abundant in the Markets and elsewhere. As a rule, most fruits of Malaya are covered by very thick and strong skin, as that the inner edible substance could only be reached by removing the skin with some effort. Durian is a fruit whose skin is densely studded with strong and sharp thorns, as it is the case with the jack fruit, but the skin and thorns of the former are stronger and larger, although the fruit itself is smaller. In taste, it excels jack fruit, but its smell will, no doubt, make the olfactory nerve dull. It is owing to this nauseating smell that it has lost its appreciation. Anyhow it is largely consumed by the Chinese and the Malays. It grows in jungles where the tiger and the pig, the deer and the fox try to snatch it from one another. It is also eaten by all domesticated animals except cats. It is said that it has a property of stimulating the sensual appetite, and that people should not eat it abundantly. The other fruits are Mangosteen and Rambutan.

The latter grows largely in the Central Province of Ceylon. Mangosteen, no doubt is appreciated by all, and is served as one of the delicacies for dining tables.

Mr. P. Ramanathan's candidature for the Educated Ceylonese Seat as regarded in Malaya—All the Ceylonese, resident in Malaya, are at a loss to understand why some people in Ceylon, prefer Dr. Fernando who is well-versed in the healing art to Mr. Ramanathan who is well-versed in Law. "Every man is great in his own place; but what the Ceylon Legislative Council wants, is not a man to relieve the ailing sufferers, but a man who can be the political leader" is the prevailing talk among the Ceylonese of the Straits and the F. M. S.

—Cor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

APPRECIATION OF MR. H. R. FREEMAN'S ADMINISTRATION.

To the Editor, "Hindu Organ".

Sir,

Since the reins of the Government of the N. P., has fallen into the hands of our present Government Agent, Mr. Freeman, you will admit, Sir, that there has been a remarkable change in every aspect of the country, which has suffered for sometime from continual droughts. Our country now abounds in prosperity brought upon by timely rains. The well-to-do state of a country is generally spoken of as due to the just administration of its rulers. We have in our Government Agent a ruler, not to flatter him, comparable to one of the best administrators in the days gone by and the following stanza from Thiruvalluvar may well be applied to him:

இப்புகிச்சேலேந்த மன்னவகுட்டி, பெயர் வந்தியமுத்து (Timely rain and good harvest abound in a country where proper justice is administered by the ruler.)

Unlike any other previous Government Agents who held the reins of N. P., since the British rule, Mr. Freeman, the present Government Agent, has proved himself an ideal ruler. His name has become so familiar even among the remotest Villagers and his feet have trodden many a nook and corner, which had never witnessed a shadow of a European. He has become a friend to the needy, a relief to the oppressed, a solace to the poor, a strength to the weak and infirm, and a terror to the wicked. Bribery and corruption are decreasing amongst the headmen and we now seldom hear of a case of blackmailing. What can we do more than to pray to God Almighty to spare his life to be usefully spent in our country for a long time. As I write this it recalls to my memory an old maxim just applicable to him as our ruler: காலேந்தி காலுழலகெல்லா மன்னவன், காலேந்தி காலுழலகுருகு, i.e. The whole universe depend for existence on rain and the subjects of a ruler rest on a just administration.

N. N.

A CONTINGENT OF GREAT GRANDFATHERS.

The Editor, "Hindu Organ"

Dear Sir,

The present day politicians invoke the aid of our great grandfathers to fight their political battle. Will they shortly trot out our great grandmothers too? Their dotings coupled with the logic of the "Morning Leader" will make Ceylon a veritable hell on earth. If one Man is capable of such somersaults, the state of things in Goa can easily be imagined. What a national calamity has been averted by the Ceylon National Association refusing to see eye to eye with Mr. Everts and introduce into the Ceylonese electorate men who know all about our great grand parents etc. The great grand parents of the majority of the greatest men in the world were people of "humble origin".

The Saviour collected clings of wood in his infancy. We will on no account be ashamed of the "humble origin" of our ancestors. We know not what more the "Morning Leader" has in store for the supporters of Mr. Ramanathan. It does not require a prophet to foretell that the "Morning Leader" is doing all it can to create a deplorable breach between the different communities in the Island, and to make that breach unhealable. I appeal to my countrymen to calmly face the inevitable, but to desist from doing anything that will contribute to widen the gulf, and make it impossible hereafter for the various communities to live in amity. A rank outsider cannot be expected to see things just as we who have a permanent interest in the land can see. Therefore it behoves us to maintain our composure at this critical juncture, and do everything that lies in our power to lessen the bitterness. Let not our Rulers exclaim that what they granted to us as a boon is being converted into a veritable apple of discord. We should nobly strive to shew the liberal Government that we can safely be granted higher privileges. I earnestly hope that my humble appeal will bear fruit.

C. Muttiah.

Jan. 20-11.

"WHO IS MR. PONNAMPALAM RAMANATHAN".

The Editor,
"Hindu Organ".
Dear Sir,

In response to the call from that discredited journalistic quarter, the Ceylon Catholic Messenger amused the reading public with an article under the above heading, in its issue of the 30th December. It is, indeed, high time that Dr. Fernando should exclaim "save me from my friends", for his so-called supporters in the Press are really doing him more damage than any appreciable good. True it is that Mr. Ramanathan in the course of his speech at the Public Hall said that there were certain "over-zealous ignorant priests" amongst the Catholic Clergy, who were exercising an "undue influence" over the voters. I have personally great respect and regard for the Catholic Priests, with many of whom I have come in personal contact, and I do not know for myself how far Mr. Ramanathan's statement is correct. But if the "Catholic Messenger" really felt that Mr. Ramanathan's indictment was false and incorrect, we have no objection against its doing so. But what amuses one is the veritable somersault it performed, in trying to discuss whether Mr. Ramanathan was a spiritual man, a philosopher, or even further a public man. In this attempt, it cut a most pathetic figure, indeed, and created great interest and amusement to the reading public. After producing what he evidently thought in his opinion were convincing and dexterous arguments, the Editor of that journal concludes that Mr. Ramanathan is neither a spiritual man nor a philosopher, but only a lawyer, and what more with apparently triumphant exultation proceeds to ask "what marvellous feat was accomplished by him" as a lawyer, and not being content with that, advances a step further and declares for the edification of all and sundry, that "as a public man Mr. Ramanathan has not done any appreciable good". He lamentably ignores the fact that the Government recognised his abilities as lawyer, and appointed him as a King's Counsel, and that he was made Honorary Causa a Barrister—a distinction honourable to a high degree and at the same time unique, conferred presumably in recognition of his "marvellous feats". And as to what Mr. Ramanathan did as a public man, it will appear absurd on my part to recapitulate the number of measures he introduced, tending to the welfare and the advancement of the Ceylonese. His countrymen know what Mr. Ramanathan did as a public man, and one has only to dismiss that statement of the "Messenger" with supreme contempt and ridicule.

But the final view of the somersault is yet to come. In giving it a final polish as it reached its perfection, the Editor declares with great dexterity, that the "least intelligent member of the Catholic Clergy has more wisdom in his little finger than he (Mr. Ramanathan) has in his entire brain". This completed its somersault. It seems, as if though the Catholic Priests possess wisdom in their fingers too! What a singularly curious phenomenon! It is no less curious and surprising to the readers than it would be to the Catholic priests themselves. Fingers too have become the seats of wisdom by some editorial stretch of the imagination. Alas! How has the glory of the editorial profession departed!

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
S. Thiagarajah.

TEMPERANCE.

The Editor,
"Hindu Organ".

Sir,
I believe you cannot be too liberal in the space you may spare for this most vital question. Even the humblest attempts to thwart the ever-increasing destructive activity of the vampire of drink deserves the highest encouragement of all true lovers of mankind. I hope, therefore, that you will not grudge some space for extracts and contributions on this subject which I intend sending you as often as I can.

I also hope that all sympathetic readers will do what little they can to scare the vampire by writing, speaking, and action.

I give below some extracts on this subject from "Great Thoughts".

Yours truly,
S. S.

We all know the drink traffic lies at the very root of all our great social evils, and if we had a sober, educated, and thoughtful people, nearly all the evils which are inevitable would be manageable.—Right Hon. Thomas Burt, M. P.

I hope we have come to this position as rate payers and tax payers, that too long have we dealt with the results of the traffic, too long have we dealt with the Poor Law, the workhouse, prisons, the asylums, and it is time that we begin to deal with the cause.—D. J. Shackleton M. P.

A great weight of evidence indicates drink as the most potent and universal factor in bringing about pauperism. Some witnesses also indicate gambling as a serious and growing cause, but gambling, though it wastes the resources of its victims, does not lead to such physical and moral degeneration as drink.—Poor Law Commission Report p. 221.

I believe that the drink traffic is one of the greatest evils which curse our land today. Every week that I live I am more and more convinced that the political power of the liquor traffic and

the drinking habits of our people are one of the greatest—if not the greatest—hindrances in the way of everything that makes for national righteousness and the betterment of the condition of the people.—Philip Snowden M. P.

Intemperance does not necessarily mean only obvious and palpable drunkenness. From the very moment in which alcohol has disturbed the healthy exercise of the mental faculties, or has impaired the moral sense by unduly exciting the animal passions or has in any way unfitted a person for discharging his duties in the proper struggle for survival, from that moment has there been guilt of intemperance.—T. B. Hyslop M. D.

Batholomew Royal Hospital for Insane.

JAFFNA EDUCATION.

(Infant training)

Though much is said and written of the modern Educational system in the Peninsula of Jaffna yet very little do we find about the duties of the sponsors of education. We mean not only of parents or guardians and teachers but also the Government as connected with it. To begin with parents. We cannot expect of the great mass of illiterate parents who can do no more service to their children than to provide them with their necessities. It is beyond their power to give them an early home training. So it is not fair to urge on the poor parents to teach their children the value of truthfulness, justice, temperance, courage and compassion as a correspondent of the Morning Star, who professes to sympathise with the uneducated parents and gives them a sound advice as to the training of the infants at home—that is mere beating at the bush. Such theorists must put themselves in the place of the illiterate father and then shall they be able to feel the miserable situation of the father. It is, indeed, a great pity to see the miserable situation of the poor father on the one side and the theorists on the other. Therefore it is high time for the promoters of Education to lay aside all theories and adopt such measures as would improve the ways of the early training of the infants. Now coming to the bearing of the teacher on the early training of infants it is his influence on the boy, his character, his temper, and in short everything in him that attracts the attention that mould the character of the boys entrusted to his charges. A teacher should therefore possess a high degree of intellect and must be a man of alert mind thirsting for knowledge; because such a man alone can be expected to influence powerfully the young man committed to his care. He must be a man of high character. He must be a living example to the boys. It is to such men that the protection and education of the children is committed; they will be held responsible for the faithfulness or unfaithfulness with which they perform their duty. They have not only obligations but also high and responsible duties to the community and to the country and if they do not educate the children properly they will not be doing their duty. It is a burning shame to see the imbeciles of the society are allowed to enter into this noble profession. A fair degree of health and strength is required. There should be no admission to the lane, the deaf, the sleeper, and decrepit. The fact that "Sleeping fox catches no fowl" holds good everywhere. "A well-balanced mind is better than a well-filled mind" says an eminent writer. It is man of such stamp that Jaffna is badly in need of although we have some in the persons of some selected few. Indeed we owe a heartfelt tribute to the Government for turning out a certain number of young men well-fitted for the profession every year from the Training College. Yet there is a crying need for efficient trained teachers to Jaffna Schools—a view appropriately handled by the members of the North Ceylon Educational Association.

One word more for the teachers. There must be a co-operation between the teachers and the parents as regards the Education of children. There must be a healthy idea of the school and its discipline entertained by the parents. This can only be done by the monthly report sent by the teacher of the progress of the pupils to the parents. Teach religious lessons at least an hour a week. Train up the children in the right way, that they may do a great deal of good to the world; or they will destroy peace and be promoters of discord and confusion, for they will be the educators, the formers of the character of their children, and these again will educate those that follow after them. So the evil or good consequences of what is now done will spread far and wide, and go down to the end of time. How responsible is the situation. Teachers! Gird up your loins and educate the children properly.

Pro Bono Publico.

Notice.

WANTED AT ONCE.

AN overseer with 25 coast coolies and 4 pairs of Bulls to take charge of a section of 15 miles (Metalled road).

D. S. Muttiah.
District Engineer.
Vavuniya.

NOTICE CALLING FOR TENDERS.

SEALD tenders marked on the envelope "Tender for (1) Improvements to Valanai to Punguduturrai road.

(2) Extension of Mallakam Punnalai Kadduvan road

(3) Extension of Pullai road.

(4) Constructing a road in Urikaduvan in Pungudutivoe

(5) Improvements to Araly Kayts to Suruvai road.

(6) Building two latrines at Chunnakam market premises

(7) Building two urinals one at Chavakachcheri and one at Kodigam market premises will be received by the Chairman, District Road Committee, Jaffna, up to 2 P.M., on Wednesday the 8th February 1911.

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.

H. R. Freeman,
Chairman.

District Road Committee's Office,
Jaffna 17th January 1911.

Pith Turbans.

Pith Turbans of different patterns always in stock. Prices very cheap. Orders promptly attended. Old turbans repaired.

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NOTICE.

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Opinions—very complete—of considerable practical utility—carefully prepared—safe and sufficient guide—clear and lucid—concise—exhaustive and comprehensive—well arranged and excellently got up—has facilitated the work of the students

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2988.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Sinnacheli wife of Kanapathiar Vinasilambay of Puloy West

Deceased.

Kanapathiar Vinasilambay of Puloy West

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kanapathiar Valliappan
2. Sivaguman widow of Nagappan
3. Kanthar Eramppoo and wife
4. Theivanni—all of Puloy West

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased Sinnacheli wife of Kanapathiar Vinasilambay, coming on for disposal before M. S. Pinto, Esquire, District Judge, on the 10th day of January 1911 in the presence of Mr. V. Ganapathipillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the said Petitioner, dated the 29th day of November 1910 having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as lawful husband of the said deceased, to administer the estate of the said deceased, and that Letters of Administration do issue to him accordingly, unless the Respondents abovesaid or any other person shall, on or before the 10 day of February 1911, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

January 19, 1911.

M. S. Pinto.

District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MULLAITIVU

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 85.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Waitia, Lingam Manikkar of Vavuniya Villakulam

Deceased.

Velappillai Ponnaiya of Div. No. 8 Trincomalee

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Neelappan Vallipuram and his wife
2. Ramanama of Chali in Kadduculan Patta

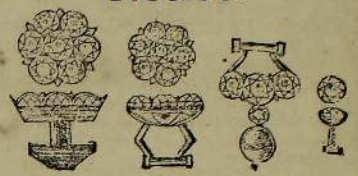
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before A. W. Seymour Esq. District Judge, Mullaitivu, on January 6, 1911 in the presence of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated January 5, 1911, having been read, it is ordered that the petitioner be, and he is hereby declared entitled as nephew and heir of the said deceased Manikkar, and that Letters of Administration do issue to him accordingly, unless the Respondents abovesaid or any other person shall on or before January 27, 1911 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

A. W. Seymour,
District Judge.

January 6, 1911.

Notice.



THE PRICE OF THE WORLD.

A wonder for native ladies:—London made 19 carat Rolled gold diamond Thodoo Rs. 1500.

The illustration in the margin shows a pair of female ear ornaments called "THODOO" which is set with our Simulation diamonds. Its efficient workmanship and the glittering nature of these stones like stars of the heaven deceive the public to think they are real diamonds. In fact diamond experts often blunder and value this Thodoo at Rs. 1500. The brilliancy of these stones is without any fault equal to diamonds of first water, this has been specially imported from Europe for our Indian daughters and they must not be deprived of the pleasure of wearing them to the satisfaction of their male members of the family. Such a worthy Jewel we are giving you at such an insignificant price at Rs. 3.80 only per pair, despite its high quality.

No. 2. Same as above quality diamond Kaduk, valued at Rs. 1000. Price Rs. 3.8 per pair.

No. 3. Same as above quality; Kunthanan Balaakoo; very attractive, valued at Rs. 200. Price Rs. 2.00 each.

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