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We have the pleasure to bring to the Notice of the Subscribers to the *Hindu Organ* and the public in general that Mr. S. S. Vytilingam who was connected with our Printing Press for the last two years has been appointed Travelling Agent for the *Hindu Organ* in the place of Mr. N. Ponniah who has resigned. He is authorised to collect the subscriptions (arrear as well as current) due to the paper, to enlist new Subscribers and to sign bills and receipts on behalf of the Manager, *Hindu Organ*. It is earnestly hoped that the public will cordially support the efforts of the Sabha to strengthen the position of the *Hindu Organ* as the only Hindu Newspaper in Ceylon.

P. CARTHIGASAPILLAI
(Manager, *Hindu Organ*)

Jaffna 3rd July 1901.

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1901

The Eastern Province.

The Revenue of this Province for the year 1900, shows a decrease of Rs31000 as compared with that of the previous year. In 1899 the revenue was Rs310,267, but in 1900 it amounted to only Rs.279,267. The decrease is chiefly under the head of licenses. A decrease is also shown under the heads of Sale of Lands and of Government property. The Customs and Court fees show an increase.

Under the head of Food Supply of the People, the Government Agent reports as follows for the year. 1900.

The district produces more than enough for its own requirements. Annexed is a comparative return of the extent of paddy land sown and the yield for 1899 and 1900

Comparative Return of Extent of Paddy Land sown and the Yield.

Year	Extent sown. Acres.	Yield in Bushels
1899	68,480	946,470
1900	91,476	1,206,993

The Customs returns show an export of 121,170 bushels of paddy to other parts of Ceylon, chiefly to Jaffna, leaving a balance of 1,085,823 bushels for local consumption. The small quantity sent up-country by land does not make any appreciable difference.

The coconuts grown so extensively in this district, though chiefly converted into copperah for trade, form a portion of the food supply of the people. Fish, both fresh and dried, enter

into the diet of the people, being caught in large quantities in the lake and backwaters of the district. Meat, both of buffalo and black cattle, is consumed by the Moorish population living along the coast; but the large herds of cattle which graze in the extensive pasture lands of the district are destined for up-country markets. Large quantities of the ordinary country vegetables are grown in the wet season, and plantains are extensively cultivated in gardens. More time and attention might be given to fruit-growing, but, while paddy and coconuts yield such profitable results there is little inducement for the people to turn their attention to anything else.

As to the progress of irrigation Mr. Murray writes as follows:—

The year has witnessed great activity in the development of irrigation schemes, which for comprehensiveness have never been surpassed in the history of the Province. It is a noteworthy fact, as indicating the confidence the people have in the success of irrigation, that in all new works proprietors have voluntarily bound themselves in writing to repay Government, not only the initial outlay, but also interest, cost of supervision, and future maintenance.

It has been said that the Eastern Province was once the granary of Ceylon; and there is no reason why it should not revert to that position, if a liberal policy is continued in regard to irrigation in the future. As one sign of the good effect produced by irrigation works of the past, I may point to the large increase of population as shown by the Census just taken.

Five trained Engineers from England have been appointed to take charge of the larger works, while the restoration and improvement of the smaller village tanks are supervised by a Chief Irrigation Inspector, one Inspector, and four Sub-Inspectors. The following is a list of the larger works and the names of the Engineers in charge:—

- (1) Construction of Vakaneri tank—estimated cost, Rs 353,654.50—Mr. G. J. O'Brien.
- (2) Enlargement of Sakamam tank and the restoration of the connected tank of Vammiyadi—estimated cost, Rs 59,058—Mr. S. H. Bower.
- (3) Surveys connected with the restoration of Unnichchai tank—estimated cost, Rs 1,560—Mr. R. F. Morris.
- (4) Restoration of Tembittiva tank—estimated cost, Rs 16,604—Mr. R. F. Morris.
- (5) Construction of four large Masonry anicuts under Rugam tank—estimated cost, Rs 87,376—Mr. C. D. Watts.
- (6) Surveys at Kondavaddavan in connection with proposed enlargement of the Paddippalairu works—estimated cost, Rs. 5,000—Mr. E. de Kretser.

Work has commenced at Vakaneri, and to facilitate transport a service road of seven miles in length from the main road at Valsichchenai to the tank is approaching completion. Labour has been imported from India to prevent any break in the progress of construction, as the local labour employed is sometimes called away to plough fields and reap crops.

A similar start has been made at Vammiyadi—the auxiliary tank to Sakamam—and, if the labour force is steadily maintained without interruption, the restoration of the former and raising the bund of the latter to increase its storage capacity should be finished in eighteen months.

The surveys under Unnichchai tank have been completed at a cost of Rs.1,560, and estimates and plans have been prepared prior to commencement of work, which it is hoped will be started next year.

The four anicuts under Rugam tank will be commenced early in 1901 as soon as the floods in the river subside.

The officer in charge of Unnichchai tank will supervise the restoration of Tembittiva tank.

Surveys are being made in connection with the construction of Kondavaddavan tank and the further development of the Paddippalairu scheme, which now irrigates 23,000 acres, but which is capable of considerable extension.

Other large and important abandoned tanks await restoration, but it has been decided to allow them to stand over till those taken in hand are completed. They are Maha Kandiya in Porativu pattu, Wattakandiya and Wattawilakandiya in Bintenna pattu, and Adaichchakkulam in Manmunai pattu north.

Village Tanks.—Equally good progress has been made in the restoration and improvement of village tanks, notwithstanding the opposition and indifference of the villagers at first. In the Bintenna pattu the scanty population consists almost entirely of Sinhalese chena cultivators who have, from time immemorial, been accustomed

to depend on this mode of living. The occupants of chena hamlets scattered throughout the jungle have gathered round village tanks which they are restoring, and paddy cultivation is making fair progress under them. The first year bunds were cleared of jungle and breaches filled in to hold sufficient water for the first crop. A few acres of the adjoining high ground were cleared for huts and for cultivation of dry grain for the subsistence of the families until the full completion of the tank.

Three Sub-Inspectors of tanks travel round and give directions and report on progress of work, while the Chief Irrigation Inspector exercises a general supervision over all village tanks in the Province. Illicit chena cultivation is of course attempted, but the crops are confiscated and the offenders punished.

The same system of tank restoration is carried out in the Panama pattu, with equally satisfactory results.

In Manmunai pattu north and south, Eruvil, Porativu, Karavaku, Sammantarai, and Akkarai pattu the Sub-Inspector has, in addition to the restoration of abandoned tanks, the work of supervising the maintenance of about 250 tanks in use.

The factory for the construction of cement pipe sluices for village tanks was reopened this year after remaining closed for eight years. Sluices are turned out now for tanks which have been passed by the Sub-Inspectors as being ready to receive them.

The maintenance of the large storage tanks of Rugam, Fulukunava, Kadukkamunai, Divulanai, Tumpankeni, Chadiyanatalaval, Viragodai, Irakkamam, Amparai, Sakamam, Rotewewa, Lahugalla, Panama, Naulla, Hakgalawewa, Kehelulla, Maha-oya, and Pullumalai has been efficiently carried out.

A new spill will have to be built for Kadukkamunai, as the old one has been damaged by the foundation giving way.

Two leaks in the rocky portion of the bund of Pulukunavi tank have been stopped with cement concrete.

As to Legislation, Mr. Murray's report contains the following remarks:—

There is little to note under this head. New fishing laws for regulating fishing along the sea-coast are under consideration.

The Hindus have also asked for some Government supervision over their temple revenues to put a stop to the interminable disputes between their priests and the fraudulent disposal of temple property. The Buddhists asked for the same Government interference, and a Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance was enacted for the better regulation of their affairs, but the result has not been satisfactory. Another Ordinance is to be passed on new lines the result of which should be seen before anything can be done for the Hindus.

But Mr. Lushington, the Assistant Government Agent at Trincomalie, expresses himself as follows:—

I beg to report what I have previously suggested, that an Ordinance be enacted providing for the election of trustees of a Hindu temple. I do not advocate any interference with the management of the temples, but merely power to elect trustees from time to time for the management of the temple property. A case is now pending in the District Court between rival trustees, which illustrates the necessity for legislation. The case has been further complicated owing to the death (while the action was pending) of one of the rival trustees.

Much ill-feeling is caused by these disputes, and at any time there may be rioting and bloodshed arising from the rival trustees leasing the temple property to different sets of cultivators.

The Kachcherri Mudaliyarship.

When we wrote on this subject soon after the death of Mr. Bastiampillai Mudaliyar, we expressed the hope that a gentleman acceptable alike to the Government, the headmen, and the people would be selected to fill up the vacancy. The Government have now to be congratulated on the excellent choice made by them, which has fallen on Mr. Chittampalam Kailasapillai, chief Tamil Interpreter, Supreme Court. Mr. Kailasapillai, and two other gentlemen, all eminently fitted for the post by their intelligence, education, and integrity, were recommended, and the Government have nominated Mr. Kailasapillai. It is to be hoped that the vacancy

caused by the transfer of Mr. Kailasapillai to Jaffna, will also be filled by a deserving person. The appointment of Mr. M. S. Ramalingam who makes a good and efficient interpreter will, we believe, give satisfaction to the public.

Mr. Kailasapillai's qualifications for the position he has been called upon to fill, are too well-known to need any mention at our hands. It goes without saying that in these days, when residents of Towns disdain to learn and even to speak Tamil, a good knowledge of that language is an essential qualification for the head of the Native Department, and this Mr. Kailasapillai possesses in an eminent degree. Mr. Kailasapillai and Mr. Sabaratnam, the 2nd Interpreter of the Kachcherri who has acted with great acceptance as Chief Mudaliyar, have no equals in the public service as regards their knowledge of Tamil. Mr. Kailasapillai's knowledge of English is not second to that of any gentleman in the Clerical or Native Department, and he is possessed of a cultivated mind and an unruffled temper.

Mr. Kailasapillai belongs to an ancient and respectable family in the North. His grandfather, Kailasapillai Mudaliyar, was a Maniagar of Jaffna. His relations both on the father's and mother's side have been always known to fame and name as distinguished Tamil scholars, and Nellore, the capital of the Tamil kings, and the cradle of Tamil learning in Jaffna, has been their place of birth.

We presume that in the Native Department there are greater facilities for practising corruption than in any other branch of the public service. The maxim "as is the God so is the worshipper" specially applies to this department. The people of Jaffna must, therefore, be grateful to Government for giving them a singularly honest and upright Chief Mudaliyar—one who has never swerved, and will never swerve, from the path of honour, right, and virtue, and who, both by example and precept is sure to instil into the minds of the headmen a regard for truth and justice.

LOCAL & GENERAL

A Post Office at Vannarponnai—A Post Office will be opened at Vannarponnai from 1st September 1901. The site selected for this office is the house which is occupied by Messrs Duray & Co. druggists and chemists, Jaffna. The office of Messrs. Durai & Co. will be removed to the adjacent building.

The Northern Railway—The work at the Southern end of the Northern Railway trace appears to go slower than in Jaffna. It is said that rails have been laid up to only about 10 miles from Kurunegala. The greater delay in Kurunegala is accounted for by the existence of elevations and depressions in the trace which give more work to the surveyors and engineers than the Jaffna line.

A Marriage—The marriage of Mr. S. S. Winslow, P. W. D. Anuradhapura, with Miss H. R. Edwards of Batticottai, was solemnized at the Batticottai Church on the 7th Instant.

The Director of Public Instruction—Mr. S. M. Burrows will pay an official visit to Jaffna in October next.

The Jaffna Commercial Corporation—We understand that the annual general meeting of this body will be held on the 19th Instant.

Mr. C. Chelliah—We extend a hearty welcome to Mr. Canapathippillai Mudaliyar Chelliah who arrived at Jaffna from Singapore about a week ago after an absence of 12 years. The immediate reason for the visit is the illness of his mother, an aged lady who has been bed-ridden for the last one or two months. Mr. Chelliah is employed as an interpreter at Singapore, and being a well-educated gentleman has won the approbation of the Government and the public in the discharge of his duties. He is the second son of the late Mr. A. Canapathippillai Mudaliyar, for many years the Adigar of Mannar and the Maniagar of Jaffna. The Maniagar was a faithful and trusted servant of the Government, and in view of his long services, Mr. Chelliah ought to have been given an appointment under the Government of Ceylon. But it is not merit or justice that always prevails, and Mr. Chelliah had to seek "fresh fields and pastures new" in the Straits

where he has been eminently successful. He is on six weeks' leave and will return to the Straits about the middle of September.

The Sale of Intoxicants—The *Morning Star* complains against the establishment, in places of public resort, of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors. We add our own protest against the licensing of liquor shops in bazaars, &c.. When applications are made for licenses, they are referred to headmen, who, in most cases, recommend the sites selected by the applicants even without inspecting them. The headmen do not feel their responsibility in the matter.

THE DEAF HEAR—No. 463 of *The Illustrated World* of 626, Chiswick High Road, London, W. England, contains a description of a Remarkable Cure for Deafness and Head Noises which may be carried out at the patient's home, and which is said to be a certain cure. This number will be sent free to any deaf person sending their address to the Editor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A MEMORANDUM TO THE TAMIL NATION.

Whatever the sentiments and opinions of different individuals may be, as regards the comparative merits and value of the languages of the various races and nations of the world, there can be no question as to the preciousness and importance of a language to those to whom it happens to stand in the relation of mother tongue. It is, indeed, not over-stating the truth that a nation and its language rise and fall together. No nation can, in any true sense, adopt and make its own, the language of another nation. The noblest and highest ideas a nation is capable of, can find its best and truest expression only in its mother tongue. It is the bond of a common medium of thought that holds together human units in racial and national unions, without which no progress is possible. The Tamil race possesses such vitality that it has maintained its individuality among the races of the world for several thousand years, and if its preservation in the future is desired, as it must necessarily be, by every Tamil who is loyal and faithful to the great traditions of his race, the supreme necessity of rescuing its language from decay and degradation should be practically recognised. It need not be pointed out that the true life and basis of a language exists mainly in its classical literature and that in spite of the manifold misfortunes that have befallen our literature, there is still a remnant left to us, which is worthy of a place side by side with the literature of Greece and of Rome. But a great part of this remnant is preserved in a most perishable form in old manuscripts, which do not possess much resisting power against the attacks of the moth and white-ant. How sad it is that two of the five primary epics, viz, "Valavpathy" and "Kundalakesi," have now been irretrievably lost to the Tamil world, although there is sufficient evidence to show that one of them at least was extant until a few decades ago. The imperative necessity that exists, therefore, of devising some means to preserve the remains of our literature needs no further advocacy. In what other way, but by issuing in print all the unprinted ancient books, can this end be achieved?

This, of course, is a task of a magnitude that no single person can undertake; but nothing can be too hard for co-operative bodies.

It is proposed that, as a purely literary, and therefore, a national undertaking, all loyal Tamils should form an Association, with branches in every Tamil District. The most practical way in which the Association, if formed, can achieve its end, is to help the Pundits who are already engaged in editing old classical works to continue their work by giving them donations sufficient to cover the expenses of publication. The funds required for the purpose may be raised by the members of the Association by means of such monthly subscriptions paid by them as are within their means. Those Tamil gentlemen, who, by virtue of their wealth and position, are recognised as the leading members of our community, may subscribe liberally and become the Patrons of the Association. It is suggested also that an agreement may be entered into with the Pundits helped by the Association that a copy of every book published under its auspices should be issued free of any extra charge to every member of the Association. But, these and other similar matters may be discussed and settled in due course by the Association after its birth.

Finally, it being believed that nothing more need be said in this matter to entitle it to, if not ensure, the favourable and serious consideration of every thinking Tamil and especially of those who are the representatives of the intellect and wealth of our community here and elsewhere, the suggestion is formally made that a meeting of the enlightened and educated Tamils residents in Colombo be convened without delay in order to concert measures for the carrying out of this object.

Chit: Kylasapillai, (Captain Gardens)
J. Tamby Pillai (Forbes Road)

Colombo, 13th August 01.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN INDIA:

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In my last letter I pointed out that a great many of the cases of conversion recorded were not genuine, in the sense of being gains from the non-Christian population, but were simply captures from other missions. From this it follows that a man, getting converted first at one mission, then at another, and so on, may swell the number of conversions indefinitely without at all increasing the number of the Native Christian population. That this is not an exaggeration the following quotation will show conclusively. The Baptist report for 1896 says: "Among other discouragements under which our missionaries in Bengal have laboured, our Barisal brethren have been greatly distressed by the action of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel." Again; "Like other stations of our Society in Bengal, the Church at Soory has suffered greatly by the drain upon her that has been made by the several adjoining missions. Mention might be made in particular of the Church Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Society, and the American Methodist Episcopal Society." From time to time the Salvation Army has published accounts of the huge number of converts made in India. In 1897 a Mr. Gillespie of the Irish Presbyterian Mission published a pamphlet in which he declared that the Army's statistics are purely imaginary, while the agents employed are "men of evil reputation, and the Native Christians who join the Army suffer both spiritually and materially from the change." At Bareilly Mr. Booth Tucker reported twenty-five families at work on the farm colony. Mr. Gillespie says that, instead of twenty-four families, there is only one. In Gujerat the Army claimed 75,000 adherents and 10,000 enrolled adult "soldiers". Mr. Gillespie challenges them to produce 400 genuine converts. Finally, in the Thanch Mahala, where about 3,000 are said to be on the rolls, Mr. Gillespie failed to find a single one after the most diligent inquiry. The Church Missionary Society also falls foul of the Army, and asserts that whatever following it has in India is drawn from the Christians, and not from the non-Christian population. The report adds that the native agents employed by the Army "are such as it is impossible to respect," and states there is no evidence to show that "one heathen or Mahomedan has ever been brought by Salvation Army effort to professing in his home his adhesion even to unbaptised Christianity" (Report for 1896, p. 216). The report for 1900 asserts, further that at Kangaya, Travancore, the Army enticed away nearly half the congregation (p. 324); and, of course, these reach the British public as genuine converts from heathenism. The Roman Catholics also receive their share of blame. In one case they are accused of taking away over 400 families belonging to the Church Missionary Society; in another, of undermining the work of Protestant associations (Church Missionary Society's Report, 1896; pp. 323, 344). Needless to say the Roman Catholics return the charge, and accuse Protestants of taking away their converts. The London Missionary Society, in its report for 1900 (pp. 99, 232-3) also complains of the rivalry of Mormons, Catholic, and Seventh-Day Adventists. In brief, each one of the societies accuses all the others of taking away converts already made. I have no intention of entering into any estimate as to the truth of these charges but quote them merely to show the utter unreliability of Missionary returns. After reading these charges and countercharges, it becomes plain that, in a large number of instances, these so-called converts are not converts at all. They are professionals who visit mission after mission, getting all they can at each, and ranking as a new convert in a score of different reports. No announcement is made in a single one of the reports that a large percentage of their new members belonged to other churches before joining theirs; the public naturally believe they are conversions from the non-Christian population. It is evident that, poor as the returns are as they stand, if we allow for the new births among Christians already converted, the number who are converted one week and lapse the next, and those who are simply captured from the missions, the number of genuine converts would sink to microscopic proportion.

In addition to the direct attack made upon non-Christian religions by propaganda, there is an indirect attack made through the agencies of schools, medical missions and the like. That these latter agencies are productive of some good there can be no doubt; but, as they are all maintained for their value as instruments in the work of evangelisation, their work has to be finally estimated in terms of their success in this direction. The Church Missionary Society's report asserts that the educational work in India continues to "demonstrate its usefulness as an evangelistic agency" (p. 347), and in various parts of the report the same opinion is expressed concerning the medical missions. The Church Missionary Society's report also expresses "The great need for missionary schools that are capable of holding their own with the well-equipped Government institutions" (p. 252). The London Missionary Society reports that at Trivandrum more than 150 girls have left "mission schools to secure a higher standard of education in Government institutions—a fact which we very deeply deplore." The last phrase shows pretty clearly how very real is their solicitude for the educational welfare of the people. What, then, is the value of those schools as

instruments of conversion? None of the societies give the least information on the subject, except indirectly. We are left to find out as we may. We shall, however, get some indication of their value if we compare the number of scholars with the number of reported cases of conversion. In 1896 the number of scholars in Church Missionary Society Schools reached the figure of 52,004. But, as the increase in the number of communicants from all quarters between 1896 and 1900 was only 3,631, and as the reports of the various missionaries attribute almost the whole of the conversion to the influence of their preaching, it is difficult to see in what way these schools "demonstrate their usefulness as evangelistic agencies." The fact is that but very few of the people who pass through mission schools in India ever become members of any Church. Two or three sentences from the Church Missionary Society report will show this much. At Bannu, Punjab, out of 840 scholars two were baptised (pp. 262-3). At Karachi the conversion of one boy out of 476 a "noteworthy event" (p. 272.) At Amritsar among 691 scholars, there were "no baptisms" (p. 252.) The London Missionary Society had 33,184 scholars four years ago: since then the net increase from all quarters has been 1,189. The Baptists register 6,000 scholars: in 1898 they gained 52 converts and in 1899 they lost 16. Where, then, are the glorious results that we are assured flow from this educational work? Certainly they are not evident in the published returns; and it is unfair to assume that, as they are not mentioned they are not in existence. The truth is that, while the Indian student is quite willing to avail himself of the opportunities for a good secular education, he definitely turns his back on the religious instruction. The case reported on page 17 of the Church Missionary Society report, of a man who had no objection to his son becoming a Christian because "I have noticed Christians are coming to the front, and I want my son to come to the front," is typical of a large class. One may place, at the side of the empty assurances of interested parties the explicit declaration of Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P., on his return to England from this country in 1889, that "educated India is looking for a religion, but turns its back on Christ and his teaching as presented by the missionary. As far as turning the young men they educate into Christians is concerned, their (the missionaries) failure is complete and unmistakable" (*Birmingham Daily Post*, February 14th, 1889).

ISAAC JACKSON.
—The Pioneer.

NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 1177

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Ponniah Chettiar Veluppillai Chettiar of Vannarponnai East

Deceased

Annappa widow of Veluppillai Chettiar of Vannarponnai East

Petitioner

Vs

Gnanampal daughter of Valuppillai Chettiar of Vannarponnai East

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Annappa widow of Veluppillai Chettiar of Vannarponnai East praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Ponniah Chettiar Veluppillai Chettiar coming on for disposal before W. R. B. Sanders, Esquire, District Judge on the 1st day of August 1901 in the presence of Messrs Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 31st day of July 1901 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondent or any other person or persons shall on or before the 30th day of August 1901 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 1st day of August 1901
W. R. B. SANDERS
District Judge

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MULLAITTIVU.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 10

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kantan Ponnai and wife Valliyammai of Chilavattai

Deceased.

Konar Sinnatturai of Chilavattai

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Ponnachchi wife of Suppaiyah and
2. Ponnai Sitamparan both of Chilavattai

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner, praying for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased Kantan Ponnai and wife Valliyammai coming on for disposal before J. O. K. Murty Esquire, District Judge on the 15th day July 1901 and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 15th

day of July 1901 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner 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 August 1901 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Signed this 15th day of July 1901
J. O. K. MURTY
District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MULLAITTIVU.

ORDER NISI

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 20

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kasinathar Thamu Udaiyar of Omandi Deceased

Thamu Udaiyar Nallatamby Udaiyar of Omandi

Petitioner

Vs

1. Thambu Udaiyar Thambu
2. Thambu Udaiyar Chellaiyah
3. Pathiyal daughter of Ariyar Sanmugam
4. Sinnamma daughter of Ariyar Sanmugam all of Karmalpuliyai Kulam

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased Kasinathar Thambu Udaiyar coming on for disposal before J. O. K. Murty Esquire, District Judge on the 24th day of July 1901 and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 24th day of July 1901 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the eldest Son of the deceased and as such 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 21st day of September 1901 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Signed this 24th day of July 1901
J. O. K. MURTY
District Judge.

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