

# The Hindu Organ

(THE CHEAPEST WEEKLY IN CEYLON)  
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

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## TO THE PUBLIC.

## "THE HINDU ORGAN"

THE CHEAPEST WEEKLY  
NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON.

We have now the pleasure of presenting to our subscribers and to the public in general, an English Weekly Newspaper whose sole aim is to safeguard native interests and to foster national aspirations and undertakings.

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THE MANAGER.

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THE MANAGER

## NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is proposed to buy and send from Jaffna specimens of gold and silver jewellery and brass work for the Paris Exhibition of 1900. Persons willing to dispose of such articles are requested to bring them to the Kachcheri on every Tuesday and Thursday at 2 P. M.

No specimens will be bought after the 30th September next.

J. H. LEAK  
For Govt. Agent.

Jaffna Kachcheri  
27th June 1899

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Mannar  
21st Sept 1899



## The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1899

### A National Association for Ceylon.

That a central Association to promote and safeguard the interests of the Ceylonese generally is one of our most crying wants cannot be denied by any native of the Island with the least spark of patriotism or public spirit. Ceylon is the only country of some importance where an Association or organization of the kind does not exist. Self-governing countries do not stand so much in need of such organizations as countries like India and Ceylon, which are subject to the rule of a foreign power, however benevolent that rule may be. A National Association is intended not to be in any way antagonistic to Government but only to represent our wants and grievances to our rulers loyally and constitutionally. That representations made to Government in this manner carry greater weight and are more likely to bring about the desired results than those made by individuals goes without saying. Our Government which has never been inimical to the just aspirations of the Ceylonese will, we doubt not, welcome the establishment of this Association and recognize it as a help rather than a hindrance to it.

This is not after all a question of establishing an Association in Ceylon *de novo*. The Ceylon National Association was in existence for several years and did excellent service to the Ceylonese till five or six years back. It was composed of the leaders of the different native communities in the Island and its representations were received by the local as well as the Imperial Governments with the highest respect and consideration. That Association has now become defunct, and what is now required is nothing more than its revival. It does not speak well of the public spirit and self-sacrifice of the leading men among the Ceylonese that they should have allowed that organization to collapse, without any effort on their part till now to revive and re-establish it on a firmer and permanent basis. They have thus laid themselves open to the attack and ridicule of visitors to the Island and of the enemies of native progress in the Island. We are, indeed, ashamed to admit that public spirit has taken leave of the recognized leaders of the several communities in the Island and that every one is so selfish as to think only of his own aggrandizement without caring in the least for the general good of the public. These men little realize the fact that this selfish policy, although it may bring tem-

porary gains to them, will not in the long run prove so beneficial even to them and to their posterity as they think it would be productive of. It is only a policy of large hearted philanthropy and sterling public spirit that benefits not only its possessor but also those for whose good it is used.

There was a time when Ceylon was far ahead of India. The constitution of our Legislative Council was the envy of our bretheren in the neighbouring Continent. Municipalities were introduced into Ceylon long before they were introduced into India, and in point of education also we were at one time more advanced than the people of India, the first two graduates of the Madras University being two Jaffnese who had graduated from the Batticotta Seminary. Even in public spirit the leaders of the Ceylonese communities were then very distinguished and prominent, as was evidenced, among other movements, by the formation in the sixties of the League and the resignation of all the unofficial members of the Legislative Council in a body on the military question. The tables have now been turned the other side. We now look to India for example as she has gone ahead of us in all respects in which she was far behind us not many years ago. The Indian Legislative Councils have now undergone considerable reforms and are constituted on a more liberal basis than our own, a large proportion of unofficial members being elected by certain constituencies; while we are content with a constitution as given to us more than sixty years ago, under which it is possible, as it has been done now in the case of native members, to fill unofficial seats with men not very distinguished for their independence and public spirit. In India local self-government has made greater strides than it has done in Ceylon. There are now in that Empire hundreds of Municipalities most of which are presided over by Chairmen elected by the members of the Municipalities themselves, not to speak of the Local Boards in India which are constituted on a more liberal basis than those of Ceylon. The educational progress of India is prodigious and is not at all to be compared to that of our Island. We have not only made no progress, but, shall we say, retrograded in some respects. We have gone so far behind India that one of her sons—one who has not been known to have taken a prominent part in important public movements there—has come to Ceylon to lecture to the leading men of this Island on patriotism and public spirit, and to urge on them the necessity of establishing a National Association.

India has not only that grand organization called the National Congress which meets every year in the principal cities of the Empire and which is to hold its fifteenth session at the end of the year at Lucknow, but has her Provincial Conferences and Presidency Associations. Though the diversity of races, languages, creeds and interests in the neighbouring Continent are more numerous and conflicting than they are here, yet our bretheren there unite together for common objects, make great sacrifices, and achieve all those successes enumerated above. It cannot be doubted that but for those organizations, the outcome of their public spirit and self-sacrifices, the Indians could not have advanced so rapidly as they have done, materially and politically. On the other hand, we in Ceylon are sitting with folded hands, throwing ourselves at the mercy of our paternal Government, and contenting with what it does for us. The Government, of course, does what it considers and honestly believes to be good for its subjects. But

is it not the duty of the subjects to point out loyally what they are in need of and what they are not? It is only an Association like the defunct Ceylon National Association that can successfully do it on behalf of the Ceylonese. We would, therefore, earnestly appeal to the Chairman, the Secretaries, and leading members of that association to revive it and thereby earn the thanks of the public of Ceylon. We have no doubt that their endeavours in this respect will have the co-operation and support of the Ceylonese in all parts of the Island.

If the Ceylon National Association had been in existence, we believe, the Waste Lands Ordinance which is the subject of so much controversy in the Colony and England would not have been allowed to become law in its present form. Is it not anomalous to find the Association of a third rate town—the Chilaw Association—espousing the cause of the people of Ceylon and sending delegates to England to agitate for the repeal or amendment of that Ordinance, when there is not a central Association in the Metropolis of the Colony to take up the question and represent the feelings of the entire native population of Ceylon?

What we desire to see is not only the revival of the Ceylon National Association, but also the establishment of branch Associations in all the important Towns in the Island. This would be the nucleus of a Ceylon National Congress composed of delegates from the several Associations who should annually meet in the Principal Towns of Ceylon. We hope it will not be long before this dream of many a patriotic Ceylonese is realized.

We have often in these columns advocated the necessity of establishing an Association for Jaffna, and it is to be hoped that it will soon be an accomplished fact.

In conclusion we have to thank Mr. S. C. K. Rutnam for a copy of his Circular on "The Dream of a Ceylon National Association" which he has sent to us. It is the perusal of that Circular and the brief notices of proceedings of meetings in which Mr. S. K. Nair has lectured on this question that has prompted us to write this article. The thanks of the Ceylonese are due to these gentlemen for now mooted this question and agitating it. We would, however, advise Mr. Rutnam to bide his time till the recognized leaders of the different communities in Colombo have been persuaded to co-operate with him in the formation of the Association. Unless they take the initiative and co-operate in the movement, he can never hope to succeed. An Association composed of Mr. Nair's "patriots" will be of no use in Ceylon. We would rather have no Association than having one composed of persons with questionable antecedents who cannot inspire public confidence. Besides, the Government will not recognize the Association, unless its leading members be, as those of the defunct Ceylon National Association, men of high social position, unimpeachable character and large independent means.

### LOCAL & GENERAL.

**THE WEATHER**—In great many parts of the Peninsula the fields have been sown immediately after the shower of rain that fell on the 19th Instant. But no rain has subsequently fallen and the weather continues to be fine and clear. It is feared that the paddy sown will not germinate in many places as there is not sufficient moisture in the soil. If so, those fields would have to be resown, and several farmers will suffer from want of seed paddy.

**OBITUARY**—We deeply regret to have to record the death of Mr. Sundram, Udaiyar of Colombogam and Chundicully, which took place on the 23rd Instant. The deceased was not only an exemplary headman but was a person possess-



ed of extensive landed property. We offer our condolences to the bereaved family.

—We also regret to record the death of Mrs Kailasapillai, wife of the chief Tamil Interpreter of the Supreme Court which took place at Nallore, Jaffna, on the 11th instant. We tender our sincere sympathy to the bereaved husband.

**FATAL ACCIDENT**—A Nalava man of Kokuvil East died last night as the result of an explosion of gun powder which he himself prepared and dried in fire.

**The Jaffna F. N. S. Hospital**—We understand that Mr. Ievers, the Government Agent and ex-officio Chairman of the Managing Committee of this Hospital has made a strong representation to the Government asking them to take over the Hospital under their management, as the public of Jaffna are no longer able and willing to support it. The District Engineer of Jaffna has by order of Government inspected the building and surveyed the hospital land. This shows that it will soon be converted into a Government Hospital.

**The Crown Proctor, Jaffna**—Mr. Gabriel Johnpillai, Proctor, has arrived from Colombo and assumed duties as Crown Proctor here in the place of Mr. Changarapillai who is acting as Police Magistrate of Kayts.

**Arrack Rent**—The rent of Mullaive and Vavonia has been purchased by the well known coach contractor and merchant, Mr. Assaipillai, the former for Rs. 14,500 and the latter for Rs. 8,160.

**Personal**—Mr. Mathyaparanam, Chief Clerk of the Municipality of Taipeng, Perak, has returned here owing to ill-health. We are sorry to say that he has not yet made any progress towards recovery but we hope that his stay at Keerimalai, the health resort of Jaffna, where he intends to stay some time, will greatly benefit his health. He is a highly connected member of our community and is a gentleman of liberal views.

### THE RESULTS OF THE RECENT PROCTORS' EXAMINATION.

The Council of the Board of Legal Education met on the 9th evening. The following is a list of the candidates who have passed. They are given in order of merit:—

#### PRELIMINARY

1. C. E. Perera 2. K. B. Panabokke. 3. J. A. Cadiramen 4. J. T. Samarasinghe. 5. J. P. Rodrigo. 6. W. E. de Silva 7. W. J. de Silva 8. N. A. Dharmaratne, and 9. J. E. Perera.

#### INTERMEDIATE

1. S. J. Candappa awarded scholarship.) 2. G. H. P. Leembruggen (these two candidates' papers were reported to have shown a very high standard of excellence) 3. C. Ariyanayagam. 4. C. Perumal Palle 5. T. B. Ranawane and C. Sproule. 7. O. G. de Alwis 8. W. H. Hepponstal. 9. J. A. Fernando 10. K. Chelliah 11. T. R. S. Auwardt and S. Kathiresu. 13. G. S. Suraweera.

#### FINAL

1. A. Kanagaratnam 2. E. G. Jonklaas. 3. V. Coomaraswamy. 4. A. de Abrew 5. Percy Cooke 6. A. V. Van Langenberg 7. A. Modliar Vello Pule 8. D. V. Mendis. 9. F. Jayasuria 10. H. P. Potger 11. D. C. Subasinghe. 12. S. J. Benjamin.

Of the candidates who were successful at the Final examination, four are Jaffna Tamils. Mr. A. Kanagaratnam who comes first in order of merit is a nephew of Mr. Proctor Casippillai and a brother of Mr. Proctor A. Cathiravalu and of the late Dr. A. Ponnambalam M. B. C. M. Aberdeen. He was educated at Colombo and Calcutta in the latter of which places he went through the B A course but had to return to Ceylon without standing the examination owing to illness. Mr. V. Coomaraswamy is a grandson of the late Mr. P. Sinnakkuddy, Proctor, and nephew of Mr. S. Ponnampalam, Proctor, one of the largest landed proprietors in Jaffna. Mr. Velupillai is a son of Ampalavaner Mudaliyar, the popular Sroff of the Jaffna Kachcheri, and a cousin of Mr. Proctor Sittampalam. Mr. Benjamin is a son of the Rev. Joseph Benjamin, Native Minister, Wesleyan Mission. We congratulate the above gentlemen on their success and hope that it is an earnest of many more successes to come. Although it has always given us great pleasure to chronicle the successes of our countrymen, whatever creed they may belong to, we are specially delighted in this instance to record the fact that three of the successful candidates are Hindus belonging to families of standing and influence.

### THE JAFFNA CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

#### THE SEQUEL TO THE ABDUCTION CASE.

##### FOURTH DAY.

##### THE DEFENCE.

On the re-assembling of Court on Tuesday the 29th Ultimo, Mr. Advocate Kanagasabai opened the

the defence and called the accused Mr. H. R. Solomontogive evidence on his own behalf. He said:—I am the accused in this case and a nephew of the Rev. Mr. Niles. I was educated in Madras. My brother Robert Solomon married Miss Lily Niles, a daughter of Mr. Niles. I was then employed in the Ceylon Government Railway. She, Lily Niles, was proposed to me but I declined to marry her. I was then in the receipt of Rs. 50 per month. My brother was then a clerk in a mercantile firm in the receipt of Rs. 30 or 35 a month. I subsequently rose to the position of Station Master of Mahiyawa on the Matale line. I held that appointment till May or June 1897. I came to Jaffna in April of that year on sick leave. Mr. Niles visited me with his wife and daughter. I returned their visit. Two or three days after my arrival here I invited them to dinner. All of them attended including Miss Niles and my brother's wife. In return they invited me to dinner. At that time Mr. Niles was living near the Mission house in the Town, I was then living at Mr. Alexander's at 1st cross-street. I was in the habit of going to Mr. Niles very often I used to give Miss Niles chocolate and sweets. She used to offer me refreshments—tea and coffee. I declined to marry Lily Niles because she was not to my taste. I entertained an idea of marrying Allagamma Niles. Proposals of marriage were made in June or July 1897. Williams made the proposal for me. Williams informed me that the father was willing but the mother was opposed to giving Allagamma Niles in marriage to me. There was then an engagement between us both. It was in June or July 97. We then moved like lovers. On several occasions I sat at cards with her. I talked with her alone and behaved like a lover. In May 1897 Mr. Niles went to live in Vannarponnai. I used to go there. The card playing was not known to the parents of Allagamma before July 97. We used to play cards at Mr. Tampoe's. One day when we were playing Anandam Niles a brother of Allagamma saw us. He went and told his parents, and they sent him back to bring her. But she did not go. Mrs. Tampoe wrote to the father and stopped her. We used to correspond. I used to send my letters to school through my nieces, the Misses Alexander. Allagamma sent her letters through her horsekeeper. She used to send chits through my nieces and through Miss Fanny Walton, acknowledging the receipt of my letters. I destroyed them all at her request. The letter B was received by me through horsekeeper Marian Sinnatamby. This is the letter (produced) There are two lines scored. They were scored at the time I received it. I preserved it because I thought I must show it to her parents if there be a necessity for it. This was the last letter she wrote to me after her removal from school. I heard Mr. Niles was telling people that his daughter did not love me although I intended to marry her. I thought it therefore better to preserve this letter. I got some jewellery made for Allagamma in August and September 1897—a pair of bangles, a *pooranaddiyal*, and a ring. I got a *Thali* also made in March 98 but it was not finished. They all cost me about Rs. 750. The *Thali* would have cost me Rs. 400 if it was finished. In April 1898 I was charged with abducting Miss Niles. She wore the bangles and ring when I was arrested at Vasavilan. I was remanded during the investigation of that case. I was so from April to 14th June 1898. This letter was given to me by my nephew Wilfred Alexander in Court. I asked him to search for it and he found it. I asked him the first time I was brought to Court and about a month previous to the production of the letter. Allagamma was examined on letter B. on the day it was produced. She was not able to make out the scored portion at first sight. It was left by the Magistrate at 12. A. M. in her hands to enable her to read that portion. Mr. Cooke took a copy of the letter, dictated by Mr. Carpenter. I objected to the copy being taken. Mr. Sapapathy, the court Interpreter was then present. I swear that the lines were not scored by me. I have heard those scored lines read as "Has Ratnam Paul come to school." I know Ratnam Paul, a daughter of Dr. Paul. There was a talk a fortnight before the receipt of letter B. that I was to marry Ratnam Paul. Allagamma used to ask me if I was going to marry Miss Paul. She used to chaff me in reference to her. Allagamma knew that the only chance of my meeting Ratnam Paul was when she attended school and St. Peter's Church. There is a swing at Mr. Niles' house and I swung Allagamma in the swing. Chellappa Niles has not been in good terms with me for the last 7 or 8 years. Mr. Hunt also is not in good terms with me, because I declined to marry his niece. I once spoke to Mr. Niles of my intention to marry his daughter. I was acquitted in the abduction case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Aserappa—The letter B. was written to me by Allagamma (the letter was read by the accused) This looks more like a business letter than a love letter. No it is a letter which combines business with love. I preserved this letter because I wanted to shew it to her parents. The very fact that she corresponded with me was sufficient I thought. I received more than a dozen letters from her. Sometimes she wrote to me "My dearest darling" and sometimes "My dearest darling cousin." This is the only letter in which I was addressed as "My dearest darling friend" It seemed to me a love letter. The letter B. was produced in court by me through my counsel. I never wrote love letters to others and received none from others. I wrote love letters to Allagamma only. I met her often but never had a chance of talking to her. She used to go with her parents and not alone. She used to look at me and

smile at me. I had no occasion to tell Allagamma that I had preserved this letter. Allagamma was jealous of Ratnam Paul. That was the reason she wanted at first to make references to her in the letter to chaff me, but might have on second thoughts erased that portion. The Misses Walton used to send their salaams to Allagamma through me and I also used to write to her that my mother, sister and others in the house were inquiring after her health and presented their compliments to her, although as a matter of fact they never asked me to do so.

Re-examined by Mr. Kanagasabai—Allagamma used the word "Friend" advisedly in the letter, in order to escape detection. After she was taken away from school by her father she addressed me "my dearest darling friend."

To the Foreman—The letter B. was put in an envelope and sent to me. The envelope was not addressed. All her letters to me were enclosed in blank envelopes. I also used to send letters to her in blank envelopes.

Wilfred Selvanayagam Alexander—I am a nephew of the accused. I am a student, of the Wesleyan Central College. I am in the Calcutta Entrance class. I remember the time when my uncle was in remand charged with abducting Miss Allagamma Niles. He was brought to Police Court from Jail. He asked me to examine his boxes and find out letters written to him by Allagamma. I searched his boxes but did not find any letter. I told this to my uncle when he came back to Court the next time. He told me to search more carefully. I then researched the boxes and found the letter in his cloth box. I gave it to my uncle in Court. This is the letter. (Letter B. produced). I remember seeing the scored lines then.

Cross-examined—The lines are scored with different sort of ink. I did not notice whether the scoring was recent. I did not try to read the scored lines. Accused did not tell me to search a particular box. He simply asked me to search for letters signed "Emily A. Niles." My uncle had three boxes, two containing books and one clothes. I first searched those containing books. Not finding the letter in them I searched the cloth box and found this letter in it along with several other letters not written by Allagamma. I searched the boxes on several occasions. Nobody saw my searching for this letter at any time. I did not tell my father, mother, brothers or sisters about this. I kept the letter with me for four or five days before I gave it to the accused. I did not show it to anybody. I did not read it myself. I kept it in my box. When I gave it to my uncle in Court I told him I could not find more letters of Allagamma in the box.

Marian Sinnatamby—I am a horsekeeper. I am now employed as such under Mr. Fyers. I was horsekeeper of Mr. Niles in 1897. I know his daughter Allagamma. I used to drive her to school. She was taken from school and kept at home for about two or three weeks. I know the accused a little. I knew his name from Allagamma. She gave me some 4 or 5 letters and asked me to deliver them to the accused privately. Those letters were given to me at different times. The accused also gave me a letter at Mr. Tampoe's house to be given to Allagamma. Two or three days after she gave me a letter when I was in the stables to deliver it to Rasiah privately. She was then at Vannarponnai.

Cross-examined—I entered Mr. Niles' service in the third week of July 1897 I am not educated and I cannot name the months of the year. I was paid Rs. 2 and food a month. I don't know what this month is.

Judge—Who taught you to say it was July?

The witness—It was the Reverend gentleman who told me when he paid my first month's salary that he was paying it for July. I was paid for that month Rs. 1-37½. I had been working in that month for 22 days. I was under him for 3½ months. Ten or fifteen days after the wedding at Point Pedro I left his service. I wanted an increase of pay. He would not give. I therefore left his service. I was not employed one or two days before the Point Pedro wedding. Mylan succeeded me. It was a school day when Allagamma was taken from school by her father. I did not state in the Police Court that it was not a school day. Letters were enclosed in blank envelopes and were not addressed.

Dr. William Paul—I am Resident Surgeon of the F. N. S. Hospital. I have a daughter by the name of Ratnam. She attended the Wesleyan Girls School in 1897. She was in the English school and was a boarder throughout the year and never a day scholar. I remember the time Mr. Niles took away his daughter from school. During that time my daughter was a boarder.

Cross-examined—My daughter was all through a boarder. She was absent from school in the last week of August and first week of September when I was away at Kankesan-turai for a change. In July also she was absent for a day or two. I remember Allagamma's removal from school very well as it created a sensation at the time. I also intended to remove my daughter at the time from



school, but did not do so, thinking that others also will follow my example and remove their girls to the loss of the Mission. There was no proposal of marriage, between my daughter and the accused. People never chaffed accused in reference to her.

Baboo—I am a coach driver. I was employed as a horsekeeper in June last year under Mrs. Susan Nevins. My carriage was one day in that month engaged by Mr. Niles. I drove Mr. and Mrs. Niles to Uduvil. They brought a girl from there. I brought them and left them at Mr. Hunt's house. They got down and went there. It was about 1-30 P. M. I never saw the Uduvil girl afterwards.

Cross-examined—Mr. and Mrs. Niles got into my carriage near the Police Court, and I took them straight to Uduvil. On their return they stopped in front of Hunt's house and got down. I saw them going into the house where I saw two or three females including Allagamma. I asked them if I had to wait. They asked me to go and I went away. I did not get my hire, as it would be got by a bill made by the carriage owner. When Miss Elaiyatamby got down from the carriage Allagamma Niles embraced her and took her into the house. I did not see Mr. Hunt there. Mr. Niles was there. There was another carriage opposite to Mr. Hunt's.

Mylan—I am a horsekeeper. I was employed under Mr. Niles in June last year. I remember the abduction of Allagamma. I was horsekeeper of Mr. Niles at that time. I remember Mr. and Mrs. Niles going one day from court to fetch a girl at Uduvil. That girl Nallamma was brought by them to Mr. Hunt's. She got down and went into the house. I was there waiting with my carriage, which brought Miss Allagamma Niles and Mr. Chellappa Niles who had also gone into that house. The carriage that came from Uduvil was sent away. I drove back Chellappa and Allagamma to court. This was after an hour and a quarter after Nallamma's arrival. I brought my carriage back and took Mr. and Mrs. Niles and Miss Elaiyatamby to court.

Cross-examined—I saw Mr. and Mrs. Niles start from court to Uduvil. They went in Baboo's carriage. I did not drive Allagamma and Chellappa to Vannarponnai that noon. From 12 A. M. to 1.30 P. M. they were at Mr. Hunt's. I swear I did not drive them to Vannarponnai. From Hunt's they came to Court at 1.30 P. M. After the inquiry was over I drove them to Vannarponnai at 5-30 or 6 P. M.

Mr. Henry Muttiah Chellappa—I was the Headmaster of the Vambadi Girls School. I know the accused as well as Allagamma Niles. I remember the day in which a letter was produced during the inquiry into the abduction case. I saw young Alexander that morning with a letter to be handed over to his uncle the accused. I heard that Nallamma Elaiyatamby was brought to court that day. At 2 P. M. that day on my way to the school from Court I saw Nallamma Elaiyatamby at Mr. Hunt's. I saw her standing in the hall of Mr. Hunt's with Allagamma Niles. I knew Nallamma before this. I was appointed Headmaster in February 1897. The mission supplies ink, black ink, to the girls. I never heard of any other ink used in the Girls School. There was a special rule preventing girls from bringing pen, ink and pencil.

The Court adjourned for the next day at 4-30 P. M.

#### FIFTH DAY.

On Wednesday the 30th August the Court re-assembled at 11 A. M. when Mr. Henry Muttiah Chellappa was re-called and cross-examined by the Crown Counsel. He said—My services have been discontinued since March last for the reason that I spoke to a school girl by the name of Sathupillai about this case. Saturdays and Sundays are not school days. Ratnam Paul was enlisted a boarder in May 97 and continued as such till June 1898. In August 97 she was a boarder. She was absent in July 97. I mark the school Register. Miss Niles was removed from school in August 97. The girls can have access to the register. It is allowed to lay on the table. Ratnam was absent from school in September when her father was seriously ill. At present I am a private tutor. I went to court on the morning of the 1st June 98. I had no special business there. Before I got in I saw young Alexander with a letter in his hand. I am not in very friendly terms with the Alexanders. I went up to him and asked him what he had. He told me it was a letter which he had to give to his uncle the accused. I asked him what letter it was. He told me it was a letter from home. This was at 9-30 A. M. Young Alexander further said that it was a letter which he him-

self did not read and asked me not to press him to read. No I did not press him to read. He did not tell me from whom it was. I know all the girls in the school. Chellamma Thillayambalam and Chathupillai were in the Vernacular school. I am 36 years old. I am married to Miss Frederick. The matron Mrs. Frederick is my mother-in-law. Miss Frederick my sister-in-law is here today and she is a witness for the defence. They were living with me till three or four months back. I live near the F. N. S. Hospital premises. Mrs. Frederick and Miss Frederick are now living in the Town. They had lived with me for 3 or 4 years. Having found it uncomfortable to live in my house they have gone to live separate. Mrs. Frederick severed her connection with the school as matron after the abduction case. Miss Frederick was asked by Mr. Trimmer to leave the school on the day she gave evidence in the Police Court in this case. Mrs. Frederick left school before that. She is now teaching some girls sewing and gets Rs 10 a month. Her daughter is doing nothing. Before she joined this school Mrs. Frederick was a matron in a vernacular school in Colombo. She is not now living with her husband. She has been separated from him for the last 15 years. I left court at 10-15 A. M. to go to school, when I saw Mr. and Mrs. Niles there. I did not see the accused there. I went to school and came back to court at half past one and stayed there till two. The school re-opens at two. On my way to school I saw Allagamma Niles and Nallamma Elaiyatamby standing in the Hall of Mr. Hunt's house. I saw a waggone on the roadside. I did not see either Mr. Niles or Mr. Hunt there. I met Sathupillai about 10 months after this. I met her in the grandbazaar and asked her where she was going. She said she was going for a wedding. I asked her if it was true that some letters were burnt at school by Pooranam Elaiyatamby. She said Pooranam herself told her that she burnt some letters. I heard that Mr. Trimmer held an inquiry. At the first inquiry Pooranam denied the burning of any letter but at the second inquiry she admitted. After Miss Frederick gave her evidence in the Police Court a relation of Mr. Niles told my uncle Mr. Backus that she spoke a lie about the burning of letters. It was to ascertain the truth I spoke to Sathupillai. One day when I was teaching the class the girls laughed. When I asked what it was I found that Miss Nallamma Elaiyatamby wrote in her slate "Mrs. R. H. Solomon, Cross Road" and handed it to Allagamma. I warned the girls and asked them to clear the slate.

Re-examined—I marked the register for present a stroke and for absent a cypher. If any one tamper the register it can be found out.

Mr. Mapanar Sapapathy—I am Interpreter of the Minor Court of Jaffna. I interpreted in the abduction case during the inquiry. I remember some letters being produced during that inquiry. I remember the day Allagamma was examined on a letter. This is the letter (Letter B was produced) I saw the last two lines were scored out. She was not able to read the scored lines at first sight. She read the two words "Retnam Paul" before the adjournment at 12 A. M. When the court adjourned the letter was in the hands of Allagamma who was trying to read it. I am sure she did not read the scored lines till the Magistrate left the Bench. Mr. Cooke took a copy of the letter. The accused drew my attention to it and asked me not to allow the copy to be taken. Mr. Carpenter was reading it when Mr. Cooke took the copy. Miss Elaiyatamby was examined when the court re-assembled. She read the scored portion of the letter B soon after it was given to her. I do not remember a single instance in which a Proctor took a copy of this kind in a criminal case.

Cross-examined—I am not sure whether Allagamma read the scored portions at all. She did not read it in my presence. When Nallamma was called to give evidence she was asked to read that portion and she read the lines.

Miss Chellamma Tiliyampalam—I live at Vannarponnai. My father is a teacher and I live with him. Rev. Mr. Niles was living close to our house, within a call distance. I was in the habit of going to his house, not to cook rice, but as I was a friend of Allagamma. We were school mates. I saw accused talking to Miss Niles 5 or 6 times in the company of her parents. Every time parents were not present, sometimes they were alone. Allagamma told me she was willing to marry accused, father was half willing, but mother and brothers were not willing. This was in 1897. I remember the time she was taken away from the school by her father. She was kept at home for a fortnight and sent back to school. She spoke to me about marriage before her removal from school. I know Allagamma used to write letters to the accused. The accused used to take tea and other refreshments at Mr. Niles. Allagamma and her mother used to give him. Accused used to give presents to her. When Allagamma was removed from school Headmaster Sapapathy asked

me why she was removed. I told him that she was removed on account of the love affair of which she told me. We use black ink at school and it is supplied by the Mission.

Cross-examined—The girls do not bring any ink to school. Allagamma never brought any ink to school from home. There is a rule preventing girls from bringing ink to school. My father is a teacher. He has a coolie to clean the lamps of the Church. My father pays my school fees. I received summons and I attended court and gave evidence. I never spoke to the accused. My mother is a bible woman.

Mr. Richard Nagamuttu Sapapathy—I was Headmaster of the Wesleyan Girls School from 1895 to 98. In September 98 I was asked by Mr. Trimmer to sever my connection with the school. Mr. Trimmer gave me a certificate when he discontinued me (certificate produced) I was discontinued, because I failed to inform Mr. Trimmer that Allagamma was willing to marry accused as told to me by Chellamma in August 1897. The Lady Principal supply ink to the girls. The girls do not bring ink.

Cross-examined—I am now employed as a clerk under Messrs Alexander and Brothers. The accused is a brother-in-law of Mr. Alexander.

Miss. Sethupillai—I was in the Wesleyan Girls School. I know Allagamma and through her I know the accused. They used to write letters to each other. I know they intended to marry.

Cross-examined—I was in that school for 6 or 7 years. Ratnam Paul also was in that school. She was a boarder in 1897. At the time Allagamma was removed from school Ratnam was a boarder. I live at Acheln, about 10 miles from Jaffna. The accused did not bring me to Jaffna to give evidence. My brother brought me. Since I came to Jaffna to give evidence in the Supreme Court I have been living at Mr. Alexander's house where the accused also lives. I will go home as soon as the case is over.

Miss Rasamma Frederick—I was examined as a witness for the prosecution in this case in the Police Court. I was not a witness in the abduction case. I know Allagamma and the accused. I know they were writing to each other. Allagamma told me she was willing to marry accused, but her parents were not willing.

Cross-examined—I was a great friend of Allagamma. This letter K. was written by me to Allagamma either in December 96 or January 97. I have written letters after this. I wrote to Allagamma till she was abducted. I know Ratnam Paul. She was a boarder when Allagamma was removed from school by her father, and when Ratnam was taken home for her father's illness she attended as a day scholar. (The Crown Counsel here put into the hands of the witness a letter which was not produced in the Police Court and which was marked P.) This is a letter which I wrote to Nallamma Tampoe dated 10th January, no year. I began this "My dearest darling, affectionate darling, dearest dear." Besides Nallamma Tampoe I used to write to Allagamma Niles and to nobody else. My greatest friend is Nallamma. My mother was matron of the School. She left school about a year ago. In December 98 I left school. My mother resigned owing to ill-health. After I gave evidence in the Police Court Mr. Trimmer asked me what evidence I gave, and when I told him all what I said in Court he asked me not to come to school in future. The girls keep their boxes in a room, to which others had access. Nallamma Elaiyatamby had a box. Allagamma Niles also used it, although she had a box of her own. It had a padlock. Neither I nor my mother tried to open it. I know the accused. One day when I was returning from church some of the girls pointed him out to me as the man to whom Allagamma used to write letters. Allagamma told me of her intention to marry accused and also of her writing letters to accused. My mother earns about Rs 12 a month by sewing. This is quite enough for us to live on. The accused never comes to our house.

Re-examined—My mother is possessed of property worth Rs 400 or 500.

With this evidence Mr. Kanagasabai closed the case for the defence and began his address to the Jury at 2-20 P. M. He did not conclude it at 4-30 P. M. when the court adjourned for the next day.

#### SIXTH DAY.

On Thursday at 11 A. M. Mr. Kanagasabai resumed his address to the Jury on behalf of the defence and concluded it at 1-45 P. M. After adjournment for lunch Mr. Aserappa on behalf of the prosecution replied for two hours. The Judge summed up for conviction for about an hour and a half. The Jurors retired to consider their verdict at 5-15 P. M., and after a deliberation which lasted for about 45 minutes returned to Court and pronounced their verdict acquitting the accused on both counts, on the first count by a majority of 6 to one and unanimously on the second count.