

# Hindu <sup>The</sup> Organ

(THE CHEAPEST WEEKLY IN CEYLON)

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY!

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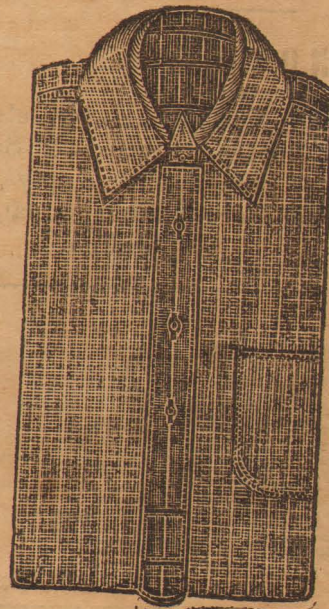
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## NOTICE.

That as water has been obstructed from running to the Tank called Miravirkulam in Vadamradchi West in Jaffna, Chinnattampiyar Kanagarayar and his brother Chinnattampiyar Vichuvalingam of Puloli have obtained signature from me and several others in a blank ruled paper, stating that it was for petitioning the Government Agent for opening a water course for it; but it has not been so carried on. On our inquiring the matter, we are obliged to suspect that they did this for the purpose of carrying on certain things disadvantageous to the interests of the temple of Miravittpillayar and advantageous to their own interests in connection with the case now carried on in the District Court of Jaffna under No. 2710, touching the property forming the outer-court of the said Temple. Wherefore I disclose this truth with the consent of those who have signed along with me.

Signed K. Chuppar

4th day of Nov. 1903 Puloli

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## THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1903

## THE GLANVILLE MURDER CASE.

Elsewhere we publish the letter of His Excellency Sir J. West Ridgeway to the Hon'ble Mr. Rosling, Planting Member of the Legislative Council, on this case, justifying his action in commutating the sentence of death on the two unfortunate men convicted by a European Jury into imprisonment of each for twenty years. His Excellency has proved himself, by the right use of his prerogative in this case, a just and courageous Representative of the Sovereign. We had our doubts, at the time we made our humble but earnest appeals to His Excellency in these columns to save these two men from the gallows to which they were unjustly condemned, whether His Excellency would do so on the eve of his departure from the Colony, for fear of wounding the feelings of the powerful European Planters who were clamorous that for the murder of Mr. Glanville someone, whether guilty or innocent, should be hanged as a deterrent. Although the Planters or the vast majority of them have lost their heads for the occasion and are expressing sentiments in regard to this case as persons bereft of reason and feelings of humanity, yet it is a satisfaction and a great consolation to the Ceylonese to find that all Europeans are not so bloodthirsty and that it is a British Governor, at the instance of a British Judge of the Supreme

Court, and on the unanimous advice of the Executive Council composed entirely of British officials, who did this act of justice to two humble and helpless Tamils, in the face of opposition in very influential quarters. The irresponsible portion of the European community, whether in India or Ceylon, try their best, by intimidation, threat and abuse of those in authority, to prevail upon the Government to do everything at their bidding to promote their own interests and their own safety, without any regard to justice, humanity or the interests of any other community. But, if those at the head of the Government were strong and just men they fail to attain their object, as they have failed in this case to enjoy the spectacle of two "natives", who were condemned to death by a Jury composed entirely of Planters for the murder of a European but who were pronounced by the presiding Judge to have been innocent, being hanged simply to be a deterrent to others.

There is undoubtedly some cogency in the argument employed by some that, if His Excellency and the Executive Council had their doubts as to the guilt of these men, they should have been released, instead of having been sent to jail for 20 years. But His Excellency's explanation and justification of what he has done, under the circumstances, are not wanting in reasons and arguments which are equally cogent and satisfactory. There is no denying the fact that in ordinary circumstances, if the presiding Judge had thought that the accused were wrongly convicted and a miscarriage of justice had taken place, and if that opinion was shared by the Governor and the Executive Council, the men so convicted would have been given a free pardon by His Excellency and released. But if he had done it in this case there would have been an open mutiny of the European Planters which should be avoided, if not in the interest of the Colony, at least for His Excellency's peace of mind on the eve of his departure after a most prosperous administration of about eight years. Those who argue that His Excellency ought to have released the two Tamil coolies condemned to death if he was not able to confirm the capital sentence are not sincere and true in their professions of sympathy for them. They are wild with rage because these two men were not hanged but got only 20 years which, as His Excellency well remarked, is the punishment inflicted for similar crimes in countries of Europe where capital punishment has been abolished, even when a crown head is the victim. These Planters would surely rise in open mutiny, as we have already stated, if His Excellency had released the cook and appu of the late Mr. Glanville in the exercise of his prerogative of pardon, and make the remaining days of Sir West Ridgeway in Ceylon very bitter and unpleasant. We ought, therefore, be thankful to His Excellency for the commutation of the sentence, which, we hope, will, if the inquiry promised by His Excellency be instituted, result in the two unfortunate men being released and the real culprits receiving condign punishment.

## OUR SUBSCRIBERS. PLEASE NOTE.

1. We are very sorry that our earnest appeal calling for prompt payment of arrear subscriptions due to the Hindu Organ has not had the desired effect. The

15th September last, was the date, before which we asked our subscribers to remit the subscription in full, due for Vol. XIV. We tender our thanks to those who responded to our call, but to those who treated our appeal with studied indifference, we mean to give them another date, viz.,

31ST DECEMBER 1903

before which date, we earnestly solicit each and all of our subscribers to remit their dues to this paper in full.

2. Our subscribers in arrears are particularly requested to note that, unless they pay and settle their dues before the 31st December 1903, their names will be struck off our list of subscribers and in due course steps will be taken to recover them.

## LOCAL &amp; GENERAL

The Weather—Heavy rains fell in all parts of the District on Monday last, and the prospects of the paddy crop are now excellent.

The Post Office Defalcation Case—Mr. Goonetillake of the Jaffna Post Office who was tried by the District Judge on a charge of defalcation of public money was acquitted on the 5th Inst. on the ground that the indictment was bad.

The Crown Proctor, Jaffna—We congratulate Mr. T. C. Changarapillai, Proctor of the Supreme Court, and Justice of the Peace, on his appointment as Crown Proctor, Jaffna. Mr. Changarapillai is well conversant with the work, having acted as Crown Proctor for about three years before 1899, when he was appointed to act as Police Magistrate of Kayts temporarily. On Mr. Changarapillai taking up the acting Magistracy of Kayts, he was succeeded by Mr. Jhupillai whose death has necessitated Mr. Changarapillai's reappointment. Mr. Changarapillai has been in the practice of his profession in Jaffna for nearly forty years, during which he has held a leading position at the bar. He is well-known for his honesty, courtesy and winning manners and as one of the most respected members of the Bar. His long experience of this country and its people and his intimate knowledge of the laws and institutions of Jaffna will be of immense help to Government. Not only Mr. Changarapillai has to be congratulated on his appointment but the Hon'ble the Attorney-General also on having made a good selection and that too locally. The importance of Jaffna and the position of its Bar demand always the appointment of a local Proctor to represent the Crown. To a minor station where the bar is wanting in able or intelligent members a Crown Proctor may be sent from Colombo or elsewhere, but not so the case of Jaffna where the bar counts in its ranks some of the most efficient and intelligent Advocates and Proctors in Ceylon.

Birth Day Honours—We are glad to learn that Mr. A. Naganather, Shroff of the National Bank, Newara Eliya, is one of the new Mudaliyars created by his Excellency the Governor in connection with His Majesty's Birth day. He belongs to one of the highest families in Jaffna being a brother-in-law of Mr. A. Mailvaganam J. P. and U. P. M.. We congratulate him on the honour conferred on him. We have also to congratulate Mr. Vinayagam, the veteran Post Master of Point Pedro, and Mr. Theyvar Nagalingam, a leading and wealthy merchant of that place on the rank of Mudaliyar conferred on them by His Excellency.

Our Late Chief Justice—Our late Chief Justice Sir Bruce Burnside was a passenger by "Prince Henrich" which touched at Colombo on its way to Australia.

The Obscene Pamphlet Case—This case in which Mr. K. Veluppillai, the proprietor and Editor of "Suthesa Naddiam" is charged with having published an obscene pamphlet is postponed for the 12th Inst. to hear the evidence for the defence.

**Our New Governor**—Our new Governor Sir Henry Blake will leave Hong Kong for Ceylon on the 21st Inst.

**The Plague and the Ceylon Medical Officers**—The Government have in contemplation a proposal to send over to Bombay some officers of the Medical Department to make a practical study of the plague and every thing connected with it.

**Our Senior Puisne Justice**—Our Senior Puisne Justice the Hon. Mr. F. C. Moncrieff is returning to Ceylon and will assume duties in the Supreme Court Bench on the 14th Inst. Mr. Joseph Grenier who is acting for him will then revert to his substantive appointment as District Judge of Colombo.

**The Recent Cholera Outbreak at Maravilla**—It is said that the recent outbreak of cholera at Maravilla was due to the villagers eating the flesh of a huge turtle which they had captured. The turtle was a large and old one.

**The Viceroyalty of India**—It is said that Lord Amthill will arrive in Calcutta at the end of March to assume the Viceroyalty of India provisionally during Lord Curzon's absence.

**A Phenominal Rain Fall in England**—A phenominal rain fall has taken place in England and hundreds of square miles are under water. The harvest in some places has been damaged by this abnormal rain.

**Sir W. Wedderburn**—Sir William Wedderburn, a retired Indian Civil Servant and a supporter of the Indian National Congress, is coming out on a visit to India next month. We hope he will be accorded a hearty welcome by the Congress Wallas.

**A New Justice of the Peace**—We are glad that Mr. Daniel Joseph has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the district of Matale. He is a native of Jaffna and is now settled at Matale where he owns extensive landed property. He is a public spirited gentleman and a Member of the Planters Association of Ceylon.

**An Accidental Death**—A man at Urumperay while washing himself in a tank slipped into deep water and was drowned.

**Acknowledgment**—We acknowledge with thanks the receipt from the Secretariat of the Blue Book for the year 1902.

#### MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

One of the prettiest and grandest weddings that have ever taken place in Jaffna was celebrated at Vannarponnai, on Saturday the 7th Inst., the contracting parties being Mr. Sivapragasam, Law Student, eldest son of Mr. R. Kanyah Mudaliyar, Secretary of the District Court, Jaffna, and Miss Arumugam daughter of Mr. T. K. Arumugam of Kandermadam, Merchant. The nuptial ceremonies were performed according to Hindu rites in the house of the bride between 1 and 2 p. m. in the presence of the elite of the Jaffna Tamil community. The bridegroom was taken in a grand procession to the bride's house in a Phaeton drawn by a pair of those well-known Delhi ponies of Maniagar Tillainathar and in company of a large number of friends and relatives, which included most of the members of the Jaffna Bar. The bride and bridegroom returned to the house of the bridegroom the same night at 11 p. m. and the returning procession was a very grand one, both on account of the unprecedentedly large number of people that accompanied it and also owing to the novelty of the vehicle in which they came in procession. A steam boat was made with cabin, deck and all outward appearances of a real boat and the bride and bridegroom with their attendants and crew were seated on board presenting the appearance of a pleasure party actually steaming on sea. Some Valvettiturai men were engaged in constructing this boat

for some days and every body admired the skill with which the work was carried out. Mr. Kanyah with his wonted geniality and hospitality received the large number of his friends who attended the wedding and everything went off satisfactorily leaving nothing to be desired. The festivities continued for four days. We wish the newly married couple long life, happiness, and prosperity.

#### COLOMBO.

**Weather**—We have rain always. The weather is not very satisfactory, and it seems to be favourable to enteric fever.

**The Royal College Magazine**—This is edited at present by two senior students of the Royal College, viz Messrs A. Mahadeva and Keneumau. The last issue of which contains much of readable matter, especially the editorials which shine with beautiful ideas expressed in a most exquisite style. It speaks indeed very highly of the Juvenile Journalists. It needs hardly be mentioned that Mr. Mahadeva is the second hon. of Mr. P. Arunachalam C. C. S.

**The Seven Years' Hard Imprisonment**—The period covering the last seven years in the history of the Hindus of Ceylon will, though the heavens may fall, never be forgotten, nor the name of Sir West Ridgeway in connection with it. And what more permanent memorial than this is required to perpetuate H. E.'s name in the Island. The Hindus have been undergoing a penal servitude, as it were, unappealable in its constitution, cruel in its administration, and unbearable in its endurance. Who can deny that the Hindus as a community are the most down-trodden people in the Island at the present day? And yet let this not grieve their hearts, for is it not a fact that even the Gods at times fall into the jaws of evil time? Adversity and prosperity must have their respective turns. Adversity we have had enough and Hush! there we hear the bugle sound of prosperity. With the advent of Sir Henry Blake, prosperity is bound to come. Let the Tamils whether Hindu or Christian, not however bury the past into oblivion. There have been during the past seven years several childish disputes, fruitless wars often with blank cartridges, and unconstituted disunion among themselves. Let us earnestly hope that they will take lesson from all these.

**The Solicitor-General on three months' leave**—Mr. Ramanathan is one of the most hardworking officials in the Ceylon Government; and he always makes it a point to take the annual leave that is legitimately given to every official. He that worketh hard must have good rest. We wish him a hearty good time of it.

**Vivekananda Society**—The members of this society are preparing for a public meeting in connection with the opening of a Hindu library in the Metropolis. They expect arrival of books from different parts of India, and America very shortly.

**An Indian Blacksmith**—An achchhari at Karachi has just manufactured a motor ear. He is said to possess skill equal to a British artisan.

**The latest discovery of a missionary lady**—In a book entitled "Things as they are" the author a Miss Carmichael discloses the latest discovery of hers. She says the high caste Hindus in India don't embrace Christianity because they are selfish and morally coward, and if their women are suspected of Christian leanings, they are secretly murdered. What a grand discovery! Hip, hip harrah! We wonder with what she manures her intellectual field to produce such a fertile product!

**A Tamil Crown Counsel**—We are glad to hear that Mr. Advocate William Sinnacamy Wadsworth of Copay, who has been practising his profession in the Colombo bar for the last three years, is now appointed to act for Mr. Templer, the Chief Crown Counsel for the Island. Heaven helps those who help themselves.

**An American's opinion of the Hindus**—Dr. Hall who visited this place a year ago, returned home and speaks of the Hindus thus to his people:—"I was in India nearly four months. I never heard the English language spoken so elegantly as by educated Hindus, who speak it in the models set by Macanlay and Burke. It is strange we speak of them as a barbaric race. I was ever their guest, and not once was allowed to go inside a hotel. One comes back a much humbler man from the East. The West has much to learn from the East. Many times during my intercourse with them with their gracious customs and reverence for all religion, I felt that I was the clumsy barbarian". Need we say that the reverend gentleman is a true Christian, a typical American.—Cor.

#### KWALA LAMPUR.

##### Topics of the Week.

**Obituary**—Mr. Sanmugam, a Native of Karadive, Jaffna, and an employee in the Public Works Department here has breathed his last on the 15th Instant. The funeral was ceremoniously conducted, being attended by almost all the Jaffnese resident in Taiping and its suburbs.

**The Straits Dollar**—In pursuance of the recommendations of the Currency Commission who had their sittings in London some time back to consider the question of currency in the Straits Set-

lements, the Government has issued a new dollar, of the same fineness and weight as the previous one, but smaller in size and it is now the legal tender in the Colony and Federated Malay States. This is intended to do away with the instability of the late dollar, and it is anticipated that this would give a stable value to the dollar in relation to gold.

**The Dewaly Festival**—This festival, which is not much cared for by the Jaffna Tamils in these parts was, in Taiping and some other out-stations, celebrated with all solemnities; and it was a red letter day to some Jaffnese here. It is earnestly hoped that our compatriots will not stand back in anything that affect their nationality at any time to come.

**The New Inspector and the Senior Clerical Examination**—In the examination which he personally conducted in Kuala Lumpur, Mr. Wilkenson is said to have asked the meaning of the term "bashi-bazook" from the Candidates; and one of them gave his answer to it as "an infernal machine."

**Propos of this Examination** it is interesting to know the reason for its postponement (as announced by the Topicist last week) was that some of the examination Papers somehow or other got into the hands of some of the candidates, one of whom with remarkable audacity, enclosed one of the Papers in an envelope together with an anonymous letter to Mr. Voules, asking him whether that was one of the Papers he intended to set the candidates. The Letter was addressed to the acting Inspector of Schools.

**The Noted Battu Caves**—The noted Battu caves—one of the few sights of Selangore, by the way, that tourists never fail to visit—are at present tenanted by a Hindu Hermit, accompanied by two of his disciples. He has been in the caves for over a month, and is reputed to have effected many cures on the blind and the maimed. On Sunday last a party of over 200 Hindus and the Klings (Indian Tamils) made a pilgrimage to the Caves, more out of curiosity than with any religious motives, and spent nearly the whole day there. The hermit is a man of about 35 years of age, is a strict vegetarian, and fasts during the greater part of the year. He takes his abode in the bright cave, and sleeps in the immediate vicinity of a little niche in the limestone rock, wherein some fervent Hindoos had long previously placed the little image of a God.—Cor.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### A NEW MUDALIAR.

The Editor of the "Hindu Organ."

Sir,

His Excellency, on the eve of his departure from this Colony, could not have conferred a more worthily deserving distinction on anyone than the rank of Mudaliyar conferred on Mr. A. Naganathar, Shroff, National Bank, N'Elya, on the occasion of His Majesty's birth-day anniversary. Mr. Naganathar's friends, of whom there is a legion, in different parts of Ceylon and India, will hail with pleasure and satisfaction on hearing of the honour conferred on him, by the Governor, for his public spirit and social position, no less for his munificence and high character. It may be mentioned that Mr. Naganathar has been a resident at the Sanitarium for the last quarter of a century and during that period he has always identified himself and took a deep interest, as a citizen in every public movement tending to the betterment and advancement of his countrymen. The Government Agent, Central Province who recommended him very highly and the Lieut.-Governor, who readily endorsed the recommendation, ought to be congratulated on their wise selection. This distinction is unique, seeing that Mr. Naganathar is the only Un-Official Mudaliyar in the Tamil community, barring Mr. Theyyar Nagalingam of Point Pedro, who was created a Mudaliyar, on the very strong recommendation of the Hon'ble Dr. Rockwood. We may very well cherish the hope that Mr. Naganathar will be the recipient of higher honours in the future.

Yours truly

Colombo 5th Nov. 1903

Citizen.

#### THE GLANVILLE MURDER CASE.

##### LETTER FROM H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

The following was received by us this morning from the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling, who wrote that it was "in reply to a letter I wrote asking if H. E. could see his way to make a statement on the Glanville murder case":—

The Hon. Mr. E. Rosling.

Dear Mr. Rosling,—I have to acknowledge your letter of date regarding the commutation of the sentence of death in the Glanville murder case. There is no duty devolving on the Governor so responsible or which affects his personal peace of

mind so much as that of the exercise of his prerogative of mercy. The King delegates to him the Royal prerogative, and for its exercise he is responsible to the King and to no other man. I have therefore always declined to justify or explain my action in such matters.

In this case, however the circumstances are peculiar. A planter has been brutally murdered under circumstances in which, apparently, there were and could be no extenuating element, but, nevertheless, I have commuted the sentence of death which was passed on the accused in pursuance of the verdict of guilty returned by the Jury. I am not surprised that my action has caused disquiet and discontent in your community, feelings which I particularly regret at this moment when I am naturally anxious that no cloud should darken the friendly relations which exist between them and me.

Moreover, I greatly sympathise with the feelings of the planters in this matter. Many of you live in lonely and isolated localities, far away from the guardianship of the law in the shape of police or magistrate. Your lives, and more still the lives of those near and dear to you, are at the mercy of the native population around you. As an almost invariable rule you are as safe as if you were living in a London Square—perhaps safer—but now and then an outrage such as this brings home to you the danger which hangs over you, and you feel that if the present happy state of things is to continue not only must the Government vigorously and unrelentingly pursue the criminal but, when proved to be guilty and convicted, he should suffer death in order to deter others from following his example. With these views I am in complete accord.

I do not think any one will impute to Government any slackness or indifference in dealing with the sad case in question. From the first I have given the matter my personal attention, and I am convinced that the police have done all that men can do, and that their exertions from beginning to end deserve the gratitude of your community as they have the approval of Government.

The accused have been brought to justice, convicted and sentenced, to death, but, nevertheless, I have commuted the punishment from death to that of rigorous imprisonment for the maximum term. I am not surprised—I fully expected that my action would be condemned by many and although, as I have stated, I do not consider myself responsible in my exercise of the prerogative of mercy to any man except the King, I think that it is desirable, for more reasons than one, that I should frankly discuss the question with you who represent the Planting Community in the Legislative Council.

Various objections are taken to my action. There are those who hold that the verdict of the jury should be unalterable and beyond the scope of my human interference. In other words they would abolish the Royal prerogative of mercy. They must first amend the British Constitution.

Then there are those, very few I hope, who contend that it is necessary that when a European is murdered someone, whether guilty or innocent, should be sacrificed as a deterrent. I cannot even discuss so monstrous a proposition, and would only say that if the men who utter these idle words in moments of irresponsibility were called upon to sign the death warrant of a man whom they believed to be innocent, they would shrink with horror from the act.

Then there are those who hold that if a death sentence is commuted, not for some extenuating reason but because there is a doubt as to the guilt of the convict, it is illogical and inconsistent to inflict any other kind of punishment. The man should be released. This is plausible, but it is not the view which I take of the situation. I accept, unless there has been some glaring mistake or injustice, the verdict of the jury, and the question which I consider is the nature of the punishment to be inflicted. True, the judge has sentenced the man to death, but that sentence has no force, until it has been confirmed by me after consultation with the Executive Council. It rests entirely with me to sentence the man to death or to rigorous imprisonment for 20 years or less.

If I have any doubt as to the guilt of the convict—and if I find that this doubt is not shared by the judge who tried the case or by the Law Officers or by my Executive Council who advise me, I might sign the death warrant, but with great reluctance, for, after all, the responsibility is mine and I must be guided by the light of such reason as God has given me. Indeed, I am required by the Royal instructions before confirming a sentence of death to satisfy myself that the evidence is sufficient to establish the guilt of the convict.

But when I find that my doubt is shared by the judge who tried the case, by my legal advisers, and by the Executive Council, then I can hesitate no longer. It would be nothing short of criminal if under these circumstances, from fear of misconstruction, unpopularity, or any other unworthy reason, I signed the warrant of death on a man whom competent judges believe to be possibly innocent.

To do so would be to shut the door to further enquiry and thus effectually defeat the desire of all who wish the real murderer to be brought to justice. These are the principle which are followed at home and throughout the Empire, for instance in the Maybrick case.

In the present case I have applied the above principles. After carefully studying the facts I have grave doubts whether the convicts are the actual murderers, and I find that these doubts are shared by the judge who tried the case, and by my advisers. The doubt is not sufficient in my mind to justify an interference with the verdict of the jury; but it justifies me in remitting, indeed it compels me to remit the extreme penalty of death which would close the door to further enquiry and to reparation, should the doubt be confirmed by future revelations.

Let me assure you that although I have no doubt whatever that what I have done is right yet, I have only acted after very careful consideration and consultation. The matter will not rest here. No trouble, no money, will be spared to ascertain the real truth, no stone will be left unturned in our search for light. I believe myself that sooner or later the truth will out. Then, if it is proved that other hands than those suspected committed the foul deed, the real murderer will not escape, and if, on the other hand, the facts which are revealed dispel our doubts regarding the men who have been convicted, then, although unfortunately they will escape the death which they have so fully deserved, they will at least suffer the same punishment as is inflicted for similar crimes, even when a Crowned head is the victim in European countries where capital punishment has been abolished.

Yours sincerely,  
(Signed) WEST RIDGEWAY.

Queen's House, Colombo, October 26th, 1903.

### "CURSE OF TOBACCO."

BLINDNESS AND CANCER DUE TO SMOKING.

LONDON OCT. 8.

Probably more panegyrics have been written on tobacco than on any other article of common consumption. It has been a "solace," a "comfort," a "friend," an "inspiration," a thousand and one other things according to successive generations of writers.

Yesterday a well-known specialist in the treatment of eye diseases, who is consulted on an average by nearly a hundred patients daily from different parts of the kingdom and from abroad, expressed the opinion that tobacco was a national curse, and that the Government should take steps to prevent its use.

Dr. J. Bell Taylor, M. D., F. R. C. S. E., of Nottingham, the authority in question, declared that every man and woman who smoked half an ounce of tobacco a day—a very moderate allowance—was smoking himself or herself blind. In addition, he attributed the increase of cancer in this country mainly to indulgence in tobacco by both sexes. "Scarcely a day passes," the doctor proceeded "without persons consulting" me who owe the impairment or loss of their sight to smoking tobacco. I have had as many as five such patients in one day. The eye diseases caused by tobacco are white atrophy of the optic nerve and tobacco amblyopia.

OPTIC NERVE DESTROYED

"The first indication of trouble observed by the patient is a difficulty in reading. The last thing he blames for his failing sight is tobacco and so he keeps on smoking. He finds that spectacles are of little if any use. Then he consults an ophthalmic surgeon and discovers to his surprise and alarm that the tobacco which has 'solaced' him has also destroyed his optic nerve. One of my patients smoked himself absolutely blind."

Mr. Bell Taylor further pointed out that colour blindness is frequently caused by smoking. Many of his patients are railway men who find that they cannot distinguish the colours of the signal lamps. "In nine cases out of ten the defect is due to smoking."

The doctor mentioned the names of several distinguished personages who have died in recent years from cancer, and expressed his conviction that the malady in each case was traceable to the use of tobacco. "Smoking destroys the epithelium of the tongue and causes psoriasis, which develops into cancer." The doctor mentioned the case of a man who served him as groom, and was a habitual smoker. The doctor, afraid lest he might some day set the stable on fire, thought to dissuade him from the habit by telling him that he ran the risk of contracting cancer. But the man went on smoking. "Strangely enough shortly afterwards I saw a tiny pimple on the man's lip. I diagnosed it as cancer, and operated successfully. But the disease had spread to the glands, and the poor fellow died in great agony. Another case is that of a friend of mine, who died after his cancerous tongue had been removed."

LADY SMOKERS.

The doctor deplored the growing practice among ladies to smoke. "It is really alarming"

he added. "In one house in the country where I have been staying all the ladies smoked. I took the liberty of giving them a good lecture. 'Oh, Don't deprive us of our cigarettes, doctor,' they exclaimed."

As illustrating the hold which smoking takes upon ladies he mentioned the case of a young lady who during Lent tried in vain to "sacrifice" her cigarettes. She averred that without tobacco she felt "prostrate;" her symptoms were similar to those produced by drugs. In fact she could not live without tobacco.

### A REMARKABLE ZOO.

WHERE WILD ANIMALS OF ALL KINDS FRATERNISE.

Herr Carl Hagenbeck, the largest dealer in wild beasts in the world, sends an interesting letter to the "Daily Mail" on the subject of the open-air cure for weekly animals in captivity referred to in a previous issue of the Patrika.

Herr Hagenbeck says that animals thrive better when kept together in large collections than when confined in separate cages. He has arranged, therefore, for various birds and animals to be grouped into four varieties. One section is for various water-fowl, storks, cranes, ibis, etc., the second for diverse hay-eating animals, such as camels, dromedaries, various sorts of llamas, deer, antelopes, zebras, wild horses, kangaroos, etc. The third lot is a collection of various carnivorous animals, such as lions, tigers, lion-tiger cross breeds, leopards, pumas, hyenas, polar bears, black and brown bears and dogs, all playing together. These animals run all loose on one space, are away from the visitors 30ft. only, and are not divided off by railing or glass, etc. The fourth group is stationed in another large space with artificial mountains, where they run about.

Shelters are provided, and all the groups are to be seen quite as if they all live together on a large ground.

Modern zoological gardens should be arranged on these lines only, he says. The cost is about a third of that involved by the present system of irritating cages and fencing.

"Fresh air is the principal thing for every living creature," says Herr Hagenbeck, "and therefore houses for the various animals and birds should be constructed in such a way that the animals can go out in the fresh air whenever they like."

"Most of our animals in our various zoological gardens now die because they are not kept in a proper way. I know several gardens where numbers of animals are never let out during the winter months. This is what gives them all kinds of diseases. For the sum of £1,500 to £2,000 I could build here a house large enough for fifty cages of various kinds, including four cages for such monkeys as chimpanzees, gorillas, orangs, gibbons, etc., which would be arranged in such a way that the animals could go out in the open air whenever they pleased, and where they could also find a warm place to rest whenever they needed it."

—The A. B. Patrika.

### NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary }  
Jurisdiction } No. 1427  
Class I.

In the matter of the estate of the late  
Muttukumaru Vaitialingam of Copay South  
Deceased.

Kandiah Nagalingam of Irupalai

Petitioner

Vs

1. Taiyalnayagam widow of Catheravelu and  
2. Seethavippillai widow of Vaitialingam both of  
Copay South

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Kandiah Nagalingam of Irupalai praying for letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Muttukumaru Vaitialingam of Copay coming on for disposal before W. R. B. Sanders Esqr. District Judge, on the 21st day of October 1903, in the presence of Messrs. Casippillai & Cathiravalu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 21st day of October 1903 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is a relation of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or before the 30th day of November 1903 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 21st day of October 1903

Signed. W. R. B. SANDERS

District Judge.

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