

# Hindu Organ

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ரும்புத்தகம். } FEBRUARY 21. 1894

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## THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 21, 1894.

### THE WATER SUPPLY OF THE TOWN OF JAFFNA.

We desire to revert to the subject of the Public Health and Improvement of Jaffna, and would deal first and foremost with the matter of our Water Supply. But we are met with the startling fact that we have no water supply worth speaking of at all. The drinking water of the population is got in some cases from the wells of the best local repute, and in others—alas too often—from the worst. Now, perhaps, there is no more powerful factor in the dissemination and propagation of disease than water; and the promiscuous drinking of water obtained from questionable sources, regardless of its impurity, and the many sources of contamination with which it is surrounded, is one of the greatest dangers to which the public can be exposed. In the name of the Jaffna public which is thus obliged to court untold danger, we ask, why is it that the question of a Water Supply for Jaffna is neglected? We are aware that the very best water in the place is not free from organic contamination and that like everything terrestrial its capacity too is limited, to meet more than the wants of the immediate neighbourhood. What then must be the intensity of the poison the rest of our population, e-g, the throngs of Karayur imbibe daily? We urge most strongly the need of a proper investigation into this subject. It is incumbent on the Government to take the question up, if the local authorities with an overweening confidence think that it needs no attention because all goes well. We sound the note of warning, and may it not be unheeded, until the results of a contaminated water supply rouse our attention, but when it is too late! This is one ground for the establishment of a Local Board of Health and Improvement, and we do not hesitate in asserting that it is criminal negligence on the part of those in authority to let poisoned water continue to be used in a crowded town such as Jaffna, where the outbreak of disease in an epidemic form will most assuredly mean the greatest havoc among the inhabitants of our town.

## SUPREME COURT CRIMINAL SESSIONS, JAFFNA.

The first Criminal Sessions of 1894, the longest sessions for several years

menced on the 10th instant, His Lordship the Chief Justice being the presiding Judge, Mr. Grenier acting as Registrar, Mr. Cook as Crown Counsel, Mr. White as Private Secretary to His Lordship and Mr. Kailasapillai as Tamil Interpreter.

The only case taken up that day was No. 7 in the Calendar from Pt. Pedro in which the prisoner was charged with uttering a counterfeit currency note of the value of Rs. 10 knowing the same to be counterfeit. An English speaking Jury with Mr. A. Mailvaganam as foreman was called to try this case. Mr. Advocate Nagalingam defended the accused. Six witnesses were called for the prosecution and the Counsel for the defence having addressed the jury, His Lordship summed up for conviction. The jury, however, being not satisfied with the evidence, returned a verdict of "not guilty." The Chief Justice on learning from the foreman that the verdict was not a unanimous one directed the jurors to reconsider their verdict. But they returned with the same verdict after a few minutes further deliberation, and the prisoner was discharged.

Two cases were disposed of on Monday the 12th instant. The first case taken up was No. 6 in the Calendar from Pt. Pedro. The prisoner in this case was charged with uttering a counterfeit note knowing the same to be counterfeit. Mr. Nagalingam defended. An English speaking jury with Mr. Mailvaganam as foreman tried the case which ended in the acquittal of the prisoner.

Case No. 8 also from Pt. Pedro was then called. The prisoner Sinnatamby Supper was indicted for murder. Mr. Nagalingam defended. The English speaking jury who tried this case returned a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The prisoner was thereupon sentenced to ten years rigorous imprisonment.

On the 13th instant only one case was taken up, viz No. 5 in the Calendar from Pt. Pedro, in which two men of Tunnalai were charged with grievous hurt. Mr. Nagalingam defended the accused who were acquitted by an English speaking jury of which Mr. Mailvaganam was foreman.

On the 14th instant case No. 1 was taken up before an English speaking jury with Ellankainayaga Mudaliyar as foreman. This was a case from Mannar and the prisoner, a Vedhan, was charged with taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act. Mr. Nagalingam instructed by Mr. Proctor Casipillai, defended the accused, who was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine Rs. 200.

The prisoner in case No. 13 from Kaits was then put in the dock, charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. He pleaded guilty to the charge and sentence was reserved.

The third case taken up that day was No. 11 in the Calendar in which an Arab diver was charged with rape. He was not defended by Counsel. The evidence being not satisfactory the jury found him not guilty and he was discharged.

On the Court reassembling on the 15th the prisoner who pleaded guilty to the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder the previous day was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Uduvil murder case was then taken up before an English speaking jury of which Mr. Mailvaganam was foreman. In this case one K. Piran Muttiah of Changuvaly was charged with the murder of Valu Murugan of







Advocate Allegakoen defended the prisoner. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty of the capital offence and the prisoner was sentenced by the Chief Justice to undergo the extreme penalty of the law; and in doing so His Lordship was visibly much affected.

The prisoner in case No. 14 was then put in the dock, a lad of sixteen years from Karativu and charged with theft. An English speaking jury was called to try this case. Mr. Advocate Muttyah defended the accused. The complainant was the father of the accused. The boy admitted that he took away a certain sum of money and some jewellery from the house of his father where he also resided, as they were his own property and as he was ill-treated by his father and his step-mother. This case was not concluded on the 15th and adjourned for the next day.

On the 6th the trial of the Karativu theft case was resumed and ended in the acquittal of the accused.

Case No. 3 from Chavakacheri was then taken up. Five persons were charged (1) with rioting with deadly weapons, (2) theft and (3) causing grievous hurt while committing theft. An English speaking jury with Mr. Mailvaganam as foreman was called to try this case. Mr. Advocate Kanagasabai defended the accused, who were all except the fifth, convicted of simple riot; sentence being reserved they were on the 19th instant sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

From the 19th instant a fresh panel of Jurors were in attendance. Case No 4 from Point Pedro was taken up before an English speaking Jury of which Mr. Alex. Toussaint was foreman. There were six prisoners, the first being charged with forgery and the rest with aiding and abetting the first in committing forgery. Mr. Nagalingam appeared for the 1st 2nd 4th 5th and 6th accused, and Mr. Kanagasabai for the 3rd accused. This was the most intricate and interesting case of the sessions. It appeared that one Valu Kantappen of Puloly West purchased in 1883 and 1885 one-sixth share of a piece of land at Puloly West. This share of the land was again transferred in 1893 by the first prisoner who is also known by the name of Valu Kantappen and lives in Puloly West to the second prisoner, the 4th, 5th, and 6th accused being attesting witnesses to the transfer deed. The Crown led witnesses to prove that the Kantappen who purchased the shares of the land in 1883 and 1885 died at the end of 1885 and that the transfer of 1893 by the first accused was a forgery. The whole day was occupied with the examination and cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses, at the close of which the Chief Justice directed the Jury to acquit the 3rd accused as there was no evidence against him and adjourned the further hearing for the next day.

On the 20th instant the trial of the case was resumed and Mr. Nagalingam made a lengthy and earnest address on behalf of his clients and called five witnesses to prove that the Valu Kantappen mentioned in the title deeds of 1883 and 1885, was the first accused in the case. These witnesses included one of the original vendors of the land and some of the attesting witnesses to the title deeds in favour of Valu Kantappen. Mr. Cook having replied, His Lordship summed up the case in his usual clear and lucid style. The Jury retired and brought in a verdict of guilty against the first accused only and acquitted the rest. The Judge expressed his concurrence with the verdict and sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default to undergo six months' imprisonment.

Another case was disposed of on the 20th Inst, the Chhillalai riot case, in which there were 13 accused. Mr. Nagalingam appeared for all the accused. An English speaking jury with Mr. Melville Geddes as foreman tried this case. All the accused were acquitted and discharged.

The whole of the 21st Inst. was occupied with the trial of a case of high way robbery in which ten men of Anaicottai belonging to the Channa caste were charged. One of them having died the very morning nine were put in the dock. Mr. Kanagasabai instructed by Mr. Casippillai appeared for all the accused. The story of the prosecution was that seven Palla women, retail dealers in the Grand Bazaar, were, on the night of the 12th July on their way home, robbed of everything they possessed, including their Thalies necklaces, leaving only their earrings. It was dark they recognized the accused from their voice. The names of all the accused were not known. The accused were the Vedhan of Anaicottai. The Judge adjourned the trial for the next day. The Judge Mr. Alex. Toussaint was for

believed the complainants and their witnesses, and the jury at 5-40 P. M. without retiring returned a verdict unanimously in favour of the accused. There was little doubt in the mind of the Jurors that this case was concocted with the assistance of the local Headmen by these bazaar women in order to pay off old grudge.

There remains only one case more to be disposed of—the Paranthan theft case, the cause celebre of the sessions, in which a son of the well known ex-Madaya of Chavakacheri, is the first accused. It will be taken up tomorrow and the sessions closed.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WEATHER—The paddy plants in all parts of the district except Poonaryn and Maravanpuluva wither away for want of rain. There has been no rain for the last six weeks or so. A shower at least now will be of considerable benefit to the crop. Although this is the usual harvesting season the plants are everywhere green and just in ears, as the sowing took place nearly two months after the normal time on account of the lateness of the last winter rains. The prospects of the crop are indeed very gloomy and the farmers do not expect to realize even one fourth of the normal crop.

CHOLERA—Two coast moormen, one of whom was a new arrival from India, died of cholera last week near the Grand Bazaar. But thanks to the prompt measures adopted by the medical authorities no fresh cases have occurred. The locality is now kept very clean and disinfected.

OBITUARY—We deeply regret to have to record the death of Mr. Nathan Strong, father of Dr. Strong Arasacone Mudaliyar, at the age of 77 years, which took place at Manipay on the 14th Inst. He was well known throughout Jaffna as the proprietor of the Morning Star Press and was highly respected by the community.

EXAMINATION—The Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University was held in Jaffna commencing from the 14th Inst. There appeared from this centre 66 students, 40 from the Jaffna College, 13 from the Hindu High School, 6 from Chundichully and 7 appeared as private students. We are glad that five out of 8 students sent in from the Jaffna Wesleyan Central College for the Madras Matriculation Examination have come off successful.

PILGRIMAGE to RAMESWARAM—We understand that among the pilgrims who died at Rameswar of cholera was Mr. Chinniah Mailvaganam, Notary public of Puttoor, Jaffna. He was a near relation of the Maniagar of Valligamo East and had a very extensive practice. The pilgrims who went there from here have not all yet returned and great anxiety is felt by their friends and relatives. For fear of the quarantine regulations now in force here steamers refused to take them to Jaffna. The vast majority have gone to Negapatam by land from Paumbun to come here by Kalladhony via Pt. Calmoro. Some have already returned via Mannar.

—The Railway from Polgawala to Kurunagala was opened on the 14th instant by His Excellency the Governor. In reply to the address presented to him by the public he is reported to have made remarks referring to the Jaffna Railway in very reassuring terms. We hope the Jaffna Railway Committee will now bestir themselves in the matter.

TAMIL VS ENGLISH.  
(Communicated.)

The Revd Dr. Howland, the American Missionary at Batticotta, took occasion, in the course of a long speech at the recent distribution of prizes to the students of St. John's College, Chundichully, to compare the Tamil and English languages by placing them in juxtaposition.

Speaking of the Tamil language, he said that it was full, rich and expressive; but at the same time it was cumbersome, corrupted and defiled. It was defective in many respects. Its orthography was unsatisfactory. As an instance in point, he invited the attention of the audience to the Tamil Geography taught in our schools, observing that a whole legion of English Geographical names were spelt in such queer and outlandish fashion, as to jar on one's ears. This evidently showed that the alphabet of the Tamil language was very defective. Great difficulty, he said, was experienced in rendering English into Tamil. There were passages in the Tamil Bible which had not been properly translated. There were many words in it which the speaker said should not be there; but those words could not have been avoided as the language itself lacked the proper and necessary words. The Tamil scrip was rather ponderous. The language could not be written so easily or so quickly as English. It required more space to put together the same amount of thought in Tamil than in English. The speaker invented a certain mode of writing in a speedy and expeditious manner but nobody gave him credit for the invention, or recognised it. So he had to give up his efforts as hope-

less, on the other hand, he said, was a fine language. It was full, rich and expressive; it was sonorous, flexible and liquid. The only defect in it was that it had a bad spelling. This was a necessary evil, but it went a great way to help and strengthen the memory by galvanizing the attention of the student to words of the same pronunciation, but of different spelling. English literature was one of the best and noblest to be found in the whole compass of human language. There were in it works of the highest merit in every department of science and art. English was at present the language of commerce. It was spoken by nearly half the population of the world. The language had grown and developed and become perfected by centuries of incessant labour and culture by master-minds. This mighty development and extensive use of the language were due to the fact of its being a Christian language. The languages in which the Holy Scriptures were originally written had become dead languages. The object of education, Dr. Howland proceeded, was to enable man to attain the highest degree of perfection and this end was to be gained only by the propagation of Christianity. Now as English was spreading through every land and as English was a living language and as the Holy Scriptures had been translated and preached in the English language to a much larger extent than in any other language, the speaker was jubilant over the fact that in the near future, when the time came, all the nations of the world would speak in one language and that language he hoped would be the English language.

Comparisons, they say, are generally odious; and Dr. Howland would have done well had he steered clear of that rock. He may be a proficient in English and he was welcome to grow warm or wax eloquent over a language which is his mother language as he may affectionately call it. But I greatly doubt whether his attainments in Tamil are such as to entitle him to sit in judgment on a language which was great, refined and polished, which had a literature full of erudite and profound treatises in the domains of science and art and which was spoken and written in its highest excellence long before the English had a written character. In support of these observations I beg to quote the following few lines from the preface to the Tamil and English Dictionary of Professor Winslow (Edition of 1862).

"The Tamil is not a vulgar dialect. Before the principal basis of the English had a written character, it was a highly polished language. Its name signifies sweetness and though not so musical as the Telugu, in its poetic form especially, it is not without its claim to euphonic charms, and 'linked sweetness'. Unlike several of the vernaculars of India, it is not, as some have supposed, a daughter of the Sanskrit. Its alphabet differs not only in character but in sound, and is more limited." \* \* \* Dr. Caldwell has well said, "the Tamil, the most cultivated AB-INTRA of all the Dravidian idioms can dispense with the Sanskrit altogether if need be, and not only stand alone but flourish without its aid". It is certain that Tamil could do without Sanskrit much better than English without Latin. \* \* \* Undoubtedly the Brahmans improved their dialects and taught them, (the aboriginal tribes) much of useful art and science; but by bringing them under the influence of the Puranic system of idolatry they shackled their intellects, perverted their moral sense and bound them fast to error by the chains of caste. The reason why Tamil is more independent of Sanskrit than the Northern languages and even than the other Dravidian tongues, is that it has not been left like those principally to the cultivation of the Brahmans."

Dr. Howland said that there were words in the Tamil Bible which should not be there. What is his authority for saying this? Were all the Tamil scholars in India and Ceylon consulted when the Bible was translated or subsequently when revisions of it were made? Will the reverend gentleman guarantee that the English Bible contains accurate and exact synonyms for all the important and technical terms in the Hebrew and Greek versions? When the translation of the Bible in Tamil was first undertaken in Jaffna, the late Arumuga Navalar, unquestionably an able and distinguished Tamil and Sanskrit scholar, was on the staff of the Translators. The passage "I was young, I am old, but never had I known the righteous man forsaken or his posterity beg for bread," had to be translated. The Navalar rendered the last five words into the following Tamil "அவன் சந்ததி அன்னை இரந்தனையும் அறிந்திலன்". Exception was taken to the word "அன்னை" by the European Ministers and the word "அப்பா" was substituted. Now what bread is to the Europeans, rice is to the Tamils; and any intelligent man with even a moderate acquaintance with the Tamil language will uphold the Navalar's translation. As in this so in innumerable other instances errors and imperfections may have crept in.

With regard to what Dr. Howland said on the English language, I confess I am not competent to express an opinion. But I cannot go along with him in saying that the English language spreads and propagates itself because it is a Christian language. To my thinking English extends and develops itself and is being spoken and written by millions of human beings not because it is a Christian language but because it is the language of a ruling race which has succeeded in subduing large tracts of country in both hemispheres, and whose dominion extends over a territory so vast that it has been well said that on it the sun never sets. It is the language of a power or rather of two powers, one in the old and the other in the new world, which have conquered and are still conquering and as they get into new lands introduce their language also. It is the power and influence exercised by the nation that make the people subject to it learn its language. I would be the last man to forego the advantages and benefits flowing from British justice and administration, but if to-day the English were to quit the Colony and some other power come in, would there be the same zeal, activity and rivalry as is displayed in English education by Dr. Howland and a host of others? Let Dr. Howland answer. He dare not deny that English would in no long time be forgotten, as the Dutch now is.



வர சமயம் அச்சமயமென வேறுவைத்தெ

பட்டன. இவைகளைவர்க்குரிய வேதாகமோக

அகரமுதலிய வியலுபுரணை மூன்றையுமொ

புரிப்பன ஆனந்தமும், வித்தியாதத்தவம், சிவந

த்தவம் எனவும் மூன்றாமம்.

நக. சிவம்  
நக. சத்தி  
நக. சாதகியம்  
நக. சகரம்  
நக. சுத்தவித்தை  
நக. அசுத்தமாயை  
நக. சிலை

இவ்வைந்தம் பிரேரகாண்ட  
மெனவும், சிவத்தவமென  
வும், சுத்தமாயாதத்தவ மெ

னவும் பகிம்.  
இவ்வெழும் பேரகாண்டமெ

னவும், வித்தியா தத்தவமென  
வும், சுத்தாசுத்த மெனவும்பகிம்

பிரகிருதியிலிருந்து, (குணம்), புத்தி(உச), அசுர்சா

ரம் (உச), மனம் (உச), சித்தம்(உச) என்னும் அச்ச

கரணங்களுக்கும், சோததிரம் (உச), தவக்கு (சக),

சட்டி (சக), சிவநிலை (சக), ஆகிராணம் (சக) எ

ன்னும் ஞானேந்திரியமையம், சப்தம்(சக), பாதம்

(சக), பணி (சக), பாயு (சக), உடல்தம் (சக) என்

னாகண்மேந்திரியமையம், சப்தம்(சக), பாதம், ச

பாயு(சக), ரகம்(சக), சக்தம் (சக) என்னும் தன்மாததி

காசனத்தம், ஆகாசம்(சக), வாயு(சக), சேது(சக), அப

பு(சக), பிறுதி(சக) என்னும் துவபூதமையமாக

(உச) சுத்தமும் போதியகாண்ட மெனவும், ஆன்ம

த்தவமெனவும், அசுத்தத்தவமெனவும்பகிம். மூ

வகைத் தத்தவங்களினுமாயத்தா தத்தவங், ச

ஞ்ஞவவம்.

சு புத்தபுத்தசமயத்த உலோகாயமுதல் அப

புத்தசமயத்த ஐக்கியவாத சைவசமயம் புத்தபுத்த

சமயமும் புத்தசமயமும் அப புத்தசமயமும் என

முதலிய அச்சமயத்தவங்களுள்லாம் தாவபுத்தக

னமுதல் (சக) சுத்தசமயாதத்தவமே ஒவ்வொ

ருத்தவங்களில சிலபெறுவனவையாக, உண்மைத்

தன்மை விவசகுபெற்ற சைவமென்பதும் பாரணவா

ருப்பிதத்தம் கிணவுந், யகர்வேதமானது அச்ச

திரியின் பொருள் இதுவாமென்று தன்னிதயத்து

ஜ்வரத்தினமாயி ஸ்ரீபஞ்சாங்குரத்தைப்

தத்தமையால், இருக்குச் சாமம் அதர்வ

ணமெனும் மூன்றும் வேதமேயாக, யகர்வேதம் ஆ

கமமாகச் சிறந்து நின்றோங்கும்.

(வரும்)

சமரசாரம்.

காலநிலை—வெய்தும் பளியும் அதிகம். மழைமே

சுஞ் செய்து விட்டது. அகேவியுள்ளில் செற்பி

ரகன் கரித்துபோன இனும் அறத்துமாதிகளுக்குப் போ

ருநிறுச்சு, மழையை நம்பிப் பழிர் வாங்கி நடிக்

கந்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு இரும்புக்கு கந்தமே.

பரிசளித்தல்—திருகெல்வேலி வைத்தியர் ஸ்ரீ. முத்

தத்தம்பிப்பிள்ளையார் சிவநானாதன் வித்தியாசா

லையில் வருகிற உலவ வெள்ளிக்கிழமை பிள்ளைக்கு

குப் பரிசுகள் கொடுக்கப்படுமே.

பே தி—வண்ணப்பள்ளியில் கடைத்தெருவில் இ

ரண்டி மகமதியர் இக்கோயலிந்தனர், அரசினருட

ய மூய்சியால் வேறெருவருக்கும் உண்டாகவில்லை

சிவன்கோயலில் இதற்காக மதா மாரியம்மனுக்கு உ

ற்சவம் நடத்தின்தது.

பண்டி வீமண்கம உடையார்வேலை—இவ்வேலை ஸ்ரீ

கு. சின்னத்தம்பி உடையாருடைய தம்பி ஸ்ரீ. பொ

ன்னம்பலத்துக்கு ஆய்திருந்ததென்று கேள்விப்படு

கிறோம்.

குருபூசை—சுத்தசுவாமிசேயிற் நெற்குவிக்கி

கார்த்திகைமடத்தில் கைமாசத்தில் கண்ணப்பரையன

ர், சுண்டக்கொயனார், நிறுக்ககண்டகையனார், சலிக

கம்பரையனார் என்னும் காலவர் குருபூசையும், முறை

யே, குலசேகரத்தாசர், சி. பொன்னையர், வி. கா. சி

வகுநாதர், வ. ஆறுமுகர் என்பவர்களாலும், அரிவா

கடிதம்.

குனியோபாதானசிருட்டி.

முடிபு.

(சுடும் பக்கத் தொடர்)

எ. கடவுள் உலகநிருப்பிப்பொருட்டு யாதொருொ

ருநிலைபாதானமாகக்கொண்டாரெனின், அப்பொருளு

ம்கடவுளை ஒப்பாகாநித்தியம் எனப்பட்டு, நக்காலக

கணத்துக்கோர் மூர்க்ககாட்டிவிடுமென்று நாதந

னடர் பெரிதும் அஞ்சுகின்றார். நாதெல்லாம் கடவுளிலக்

கணமுறையை உள்ளபடி அநியாமையால் வீரந்லிப

ரீதங்களாம். கடவுளுடையமுக்தியிலக்கணங்கள்எவை

எவை? அவைஒன்றற்கொன்று கேண்ணொளம்பந்தம்

என்ன? அவ்விதக்கணங்கள் கடவுளுக்குண்டென்படுத

ல்யாதுபற்றி? என்னும் இவ்விசாரம் நமது கண்டரித்

துண்டாமெனின், தவர் துள்ளம்மலவுந்நிலையார், அவ

ர் என்செய்வார்? அவரதுசமயத்திலே இவ்வுண்மைக

ளைவிளக்கிகாட்டும் சாத்திரங்கள் இல்லையே

கடவுள் அகாதிர்த்தியர் என்பது சத்தியம். இது அவா

தும்க்கியகுணங்களுள் ஒன்று? ஆம்எனின்யாதுபற்றி?

இல்லையெனின் அவ்விதக்கணம் பிறிதுஒருபொருட்டு அ

மைவதனால் பெறப்படும் இழைக்கெனின்? கடவுளிடத்

துள்ள எந்தெந்த இலக்கணமும் பிறிதுபொருள்களிற்

காணப்படுதல்கூட தென்படுதற்கேதாவதா? இவ்வெ

தில் தெல் கடவுளிடத்துக் காணப்படும் சத்து, சித்து, சி

த்தியம்முதலிய பல இலக்கணங்கள், அவரதுசமயக்

கொண்டபடி ஆன்மாத்கு முண்டானே. இவற்றி

ன் பொதுமையால் பங்கப்படுத்த கடவுளிலக்கணம்

அகாதிலக்கணப்பொதுமையால் பங்கப்பட்டு விடுமா

மோ? இனி காலம் [Time] இடம் [Space] முதலியவை

ல்லாம் அகாதி நித்தியமனே. இவற்றுல் கடவுளிலக்

கணம் பங்கப்பட்டுவிடுமோ? கேள்விஒருபொருள் அகா