

Hindu Organ

VOL. 6. } JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY } **இந்தி சாதனம்.** } கலியுகனில் ௪௯௯௯ } NO 1.
சு. ம. பி. த. க. } AUGUST 22, 1894 } } க. அ. க. ச., ஆகஸ்டுமீ ௨௨௨, } இலக் க.

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I. V. Ramupillai of Mallakam, Jaffna, now residing at Taiping, Straits Settlements, do hereby revoke the power of Attorney granted by me in favour of my brother V. Sangarapillai of Mallakam. All transactions hereafter carried on by the said V. Sangarapillai on my behalf and by virtue of the said power of Attorney will not be binding on me.

Taiping
11th July 1894. V. Ramupillai.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI

Testamentary } No 617.
Jurisdiction }

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Vinayagar Arumugam of Neervaly

Arumugam Vaitialinga asary of Neervaly
Deceased.
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Thaivanai widow of Arumugam of Neervaly
2. Arumugam Kanagasapathy asary of do
3. Ponnamma widow of Ramoo of do
4. Sinnamma wife of Ramoo Arumugam of do &
5. Thangamma wife of Ramoo Sinnatamby of do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Arumugam Vaitialinga asary of Neervaly praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Vinayagar Arumugam coming on for disposal before F. J. de Livera Esquire, District Judge, on the 3rd

day of August 1894 in the presence of Messrs Casipillai and Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 3rd day of August 1894 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is one of the heirs of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or, before the 7th day of August 1894 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 3rd day of August 1894.
F. J. de Livera.
District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI

Testamentary } No 618.
Jurisdiction }

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Suppiramanier Muttiah of Urampirai

Suppiramanier Chinniah of Vannarponne
Deceased.
Petitioner

Vs.

1. Kanthar Ponnampalam and his wife
2. Sivakamippillai of Urampirai

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Suppiramanier Chinniah of Vannarponne praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Suppiramanier Muttiah coming on for disposal before F. J. de Livera Esquire, District Judge, on the 3rd day of August 1894 in the presence of Messrs Casipillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 3rd day of August 1894 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the sole heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or, before the 27th day of August 1894 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 7th day of August 1894.
F. J. de Livera.
District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI

Testamentary } No 619.
Jurisdiction }

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kathirkamer Murugar of Erlalai

Murugar Kanthar of Erlalai
Deceased.
Petitioner

Vs.

1. Pavilattai widow of Murugar of Erlalai &
2. Murugar Changary of do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Murugar Kanthar of Erlalai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Kathirkamer Murugar coming on for disposal before F. J. de Livera Esquire, District Judge, on the 7th day of August 1894 in the presence of Messrs Casipillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 7th day of August 1894 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is one of the heirs of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or, before the 27th day of August 1894 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 8th day of August 1894
F. J. de Livera.
District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI

Testamentary } No 620
Jurisdiction }

Class I.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Kanthacuddiar Velupillai of Valvedditurai

Sivakamippillai widow of Velupillai of Valvedditurai
Deceased.
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kantakkuddiar Ponnampalam and
2. Kantakkuddiar Kathirippillai both of Valvedditurai

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Sivakamippillai widow of Velupillai of Valvedditurai praying for letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Kanthacuddiar Velupillai coming on for disposal before F. J. de Livera Esquire, District Judge, on the 14th day of August 1894 in the presence of Messrs Casipillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 14th day of August 1894 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to her unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or, before the 10th day of September 1894 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 14th day of August 1894.
F. J. de Livera.
District Judge.

THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY AUGUST 22, 1894.

RETRENCHMENT OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Retrenchment has become the question of the hour. The Government having decided to grant compensation to public servants for fall in exchange, involving an annual outlay of Rs 500,000, and the continued depreciation of silver threatening to cause further loss in meeting the gold liabilities of this Government, it has become necessary that, in order to make both ends meet, either reductions should be made in the cost of establishments, or recourse should be had to increased taxation. The latter alternative is out of the question, since it is not proposed to meet the deficit by this means, and as such a measure would be highly unpopular among, and strenuously opposed by, all sections of the community. It is, therefore, by retrenchment, and by retrenchment alone, that the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure should be preserved. It would, however, prove highly detrimental to the public interests, if retrenchment will mean the suspension of much-needed public works, curtailment of expenditure on education and sanitation of the country, and the abolition of offices which would affect the efficiency and usefulness of public departments. The select Committee on Retrenchment, therefore, have a very difficult and responsible task before them. While striving to cut down all unnecessary public expenditure, they have also to be careful to safeguard the interests of the public, which should not be allowed to suffer by the granting of exchange compensation to the officers of Government, however richly they may deserve it.

கணபதி துணை.

வாழ்கவந்தணர்வான வரானினம்.....
 சிழுகணபுனல்வேந்தனுமோங்கு...
 ஆழ்கதீயகெல்லாமரமும்.....
 குழுகவையகமுந்துயர்நீர்கவே.....

விளம்பரம்

இக்கிழக்கையொப்பம் வைக்கும் V. இரா முப்பிள்ளையாகிய நான், என்னுடைய சகோதரன் மல்லாகம்குடி V. சங்கரப்பிள்ளைக்கு எழுதிக் கொடுத்த தத்துவ உறுதியை இதனால் அழித்து, இனி ஸ்தாயர் எனக்குவரவேண்டிய பணத்துக்குக் கொடுக்கும் பற்றுச்சுட்டுமுதலிய எந்த எழுத்தும் பெல்பற்றதாயிருக்குமென்று இதனால் வெளிப்படுத்துகிறேன்.

தைப்பில் இப்படிக்கு
 1894 ஜூன் 11உ } V. இராமப்பிள்ளை.

இத்தால் சகலருக்கும் அறிவிப்பது யாதெனில் இத்தொடர்புட்பட்ட இலக்க உறுதியைச் சொல்லப்பட்ட எனது ஆட்சியான காளினை அறியிய விற்கப் போகிறபடியால் பிரிமரமார்பேசின் தேக்கைப் போப்பம்வைத்திருப்பவரிடம் கேட்டறிந்த கொள்ளாம்.

3692-ம் இலக்கத்தில் உலெலினை வாரிசிராமம் மறுபேரிந்தோம்பு போயிற்றி பர. ந. இ. 10 ஷ. இல. ஷ. இதை சின்னத்தர்பி துணையான பேரிந்தோம்பு சிப்பித்தாவை செ 10. ஷ. இல. ஷ. இதை சிராசு ருள்கதீயகெல்லாமரம் மறுபேரிந்தோம்பு திருவனந்தோம்பு ந. 91 செ. ஷ. இல. ஷ. இதை சந்தர் பூதத்தையும் மறுபேரிந்தோம்பு இல. ஷ. இதை பூதர் வேலையையும் மறுபேரிந்தோம்பு இல. ஷ. இதை அம்புலியையும் மறுபேரிந்தோம்பு இல. ஷ. இதை வினா முதலிசெய்யும் மறுபேரிந்தோம்பு இல. ஷ. இதை சிவகாமியும் மறுபேரிந்தோம்பு இல. ஷ. இதை வைரவன் சிவகாமியும் மறுபேரிந்தோம்பு இல. ஷ. இதை செவ்வயின் மறுபேரிந்தோம்பு இல. ஷ. இதை பவமுதலியாரிந்தோம்பு இல. ஷ. இதை எல்லாமுல் இல. 30. மானிப்பாய் இதை எனது முதமோனகாளி செல்வத்தையவை 15. கலாவி இதை எனது முதமோனகாளி அங்குளான செ 12.

O. S. Arunachalam
 Clerk, Colledon Estate
 15th August 1893. Neboda, Kalutara.

கடகம்-ம் இல. ஷ. இதை சந்தர் பூதத்தையும் மறுபேரிந்தோம்பு இல. ஷ. இதை பூதர் வேலையையும் மறுபேரிந்தோம்பு இல. ஷ. இதை அம்புலியையும் மறுபேரிந்தோம்பு இல. ஷ. இதை வினா முதலிசெய்யும் மறுபேரிந்தோம்பு இல. ஷ. இதை சிவகாமியும் மறுபேரிந்தோம்பு இல. ஷ. இதை வைரவன் சிவகாமியும் மறுபேரிந்தோம்பு இல. ஷ. இதை செவ்வயின் மறுபேரிந்தோம்பு இல. ஷ. இதை பவமுதலியாரிந்தோம்பு இல. ஷ. இதை எல்லாமுல் இல. 30. மானிப்பாய் இதை எனது முதமோனகாளி செல்வத்தையவை 15. கலாவி இதை எனது முதமோனகாளி அங்குளான செ 12.

இங்ஙனம்,
 எழாலை
 20-அ-சு.
 X சோதாந்தைகைத்தே.

பழையபுடி

வடதேசத்துப் பழய ஓடு 60,000, பழதற் பழய பழையபுடிகள், பழய சகாக்கை விலக்கு இருக்கிறன.

யாழ்ப்பாணம் இங்ஙனம்,
 செந்தெட்டித்தேரு. இ. மானிக்கம்.

இத்துசாதனம்

யாழ்ப்பாணம்: சயனா ஆவணியர் அ.உ.

கிரகங்களுக்கும் மனுஷருக்கும்.

(இ-ம் புத்தகம், ௧௪-ம் பக்கத்தோடர்)

இனிச்சந்திரனுடைய பெயர்க்காரணங்களை ஆராய்வாம். சந்திரன் என்னும் பெயர் சந்திர விப்பிக்கிறவன் எனப் பொருள் தருவது. அஃதாவது சராசரங்களை யெல்லாம் மகிழ்விப்பவன் என்பது. சூரியனுல் வெதும்பிய சராசரமெல்லாம் சந்திரோதயத்தால் குளிர்த்த மகிழ்வனவாகும். சூரியாதினத்தில் ஒடுங்கிய சமுத்திரம் சந்திரனைக் கண்டமாதிரித்தே குதூகலிக்கின்றது. அதுபற்றியே அதுசமுத்திரமெனப் பெயர்பெற்றது. வாயு பேதலிக்கின்றது. மரங்கள் செடிகள் தளிக்கின்றன. சோகித்த மனம் புளிக்கின்றது. போரிலே களைத்துச் சோர்ந்து விழ்ந்தவன் அக்களை தெளிந்து தானே எழுந்து நடக்கின்றான். இன்னேரென்ன ஏதக்களால் சந்திரனான உலகுக்கு மகிழ்ச்சிக்காரனானது என்று என்பது வெளிப்படை. இந்து என்னும் பெயர் குளிர்ப்பவன் என்னும் பொருள் தருவது. இ

தற்கு ஏதுக்கள் பிரதானம். சதாநிதியென்று ம்பெயர் சராசரங்களுக்கு ரகத்தை அஃதாவது மதுவைக் கொடுப்பவன் என்னும் பொருள் தருவது. மாஞ்செடிகளுக்குப் பூவிலே தேனையும், விலக்குக்கும் மதுவுக்கும் ஜனனேந்திரியங்களிலே சக்கில சோணிதங்களையும் விளைவிப்பவன் சந்திரனை யாதலின் அப்பெயர் புனையப்பெற்றான். அம்புலிமன் என்னும் பெயர் ஜலத்திலே பிறந்தவன் என்னும் பொருளது. அஃதாவது திருப்பாற்கடலிலே தேவர்கள் அமிர்தங்கடைந்தபோது பிறந்தவன் என்பது. இஃது ஓர் இரகசியர்த்தத்தை அடக்கிக் கூறிய பரிபாலை. என்னையோடுவனில், திருப்பாற்கடலைத் தேவர்கள் அமிர்தமேழும்படி கடைந்தார்கள் என்பது. தேவர்களாவர் வச்சிராயுதன் (Magnetic force personified) வாயுமுதலிய பூதசக்திகளும் வியாழன் முர்ஷிய கிரகங்களின் ஆற்றல்களும். இப்பூமி ஆதியில் உருக்கிய லோகநீர்போலத் தளதளவென்று உருகிநின்ற அவதரத்திலே திருப்பாற்கடலென்ப பெயர்பெற்றது. அது வாயுமுதலிய பூத சக்திகளாலும் கார்தசக்தியாதியாம் பிறவாலும் கரிகரவென்று சுழன்று தனது நாப்பணிலே தவறுதாவதாயிற்று. அந்நாணமாமென்பது சுழல்வேகத்தால் அந்நீர்ப்பிண்டத்தில் ஒரு கூறு பின்னமாய்த் தெறித்தெழுந்து அந்தாளுசென்றது. அத்தெறித்தகறே சந்திரனைப் பெயர்பெற்றது. அன்றியும் இப்படி க்கடையப்பட்டபோது பிருதிக் அப்படி தேய்வாயு ஆகாயமென்னும் பூதங்கள் தம்மில் பஞ்சிரகரண முறைப்படி கலப்புற்றன போக, எஞ்சிநின்ற பெரும்பாகமெல்லாம் அந்தரத்திலே பிரிந்து தனித்தனி மண்டலங்களாயின. அது பாலைக்காசுசிக் தொய்த்துக் கடைந்தபோது அது நீர் போல வெண்ணெய்வெறு மோர்வெறு நின்றது போல நின்றதென்னெல்லவென்கிறீர். இக்காரணம்பற்றியே பூமிக்குப் பிருதிகியெனப் பெயர்வந்தது. பிருதிகி என்பதன் பொருள் வேறுபட்டது என்பது. போகங்களுக்குக் கெல்லாம் இவ் வாயுள்ள பூமியினிடத்துப் பிறந்த சந்திரனுக்கு உனது மாதாருவப்போலவே போகங்களில் சீவகோடிகளுக்கு ஆசையை விளைவிப்பவனுயினான். அற்றேல் அமிர்தங்கடைந்தபோது அடித்துக் கடைந்தரு உபகாரமாகின்ற சந்திரன் யாதென்றாலோ, அதுபிரகஸ்பதியண்டத்துச் சந்திரனாதல்வென்கிறீர். கடைந்தவர்கள் தேவர்களாதலால் தேவகுருவாகிய பிரகஸ்பதியினது அண்டத்துச் சந்திரனே தம்மாயிற்றுமாயும். தம்மெனின்றது காப்பியகருஷணம் (Centrifugal Force.) இக்கனைக்ருமித் திண்மவிரிப்பிற் பெருகும். அது நிற்க, சந்திரன் கிரகணப்படுமபோது எந்த இராதிஸ்தானத்தில் நிற்கின்றானோ அந்த இராசியின் ஆதினத்துப்பட்ட தேசங்களுக்கு நன்மை தீமைகளைச் சமயத்துக்கேற்பச் செய்தல் பிரத்தியக்தமாகக் காண்கின்றும்மற்றே. கடந்த பங்குனிமாசத்துக் கிரகணங்களின் பயனைக்ருமித்து அக்கிரகணங்கள் சம்பவிக்குமுன்னரே, 'சினதேசத்திலயஞ்சமும்புத்தமும் உண்டாகும், அதுவும் பங்குனிமுதல் ஐந்தரை மாசங்களுக்குள்ளாகவுண்டாகும், சினதேசத்திலும் வங்காளக் குடாவிலும் கொடுமபுயலுண்டாகும்' எனச் சொபரியல் என்பவர் ஒருபத்திரிகையிலெழுதினர். அந்தப்படி நடப்பது இப்போது பிரத்தியக்தமன்றே. 'The Emperor of China will be in danger Violent storms will pass over that country and the Bay of Bengal will not be free from them.....' இதனாலும் சந்திரனும் மனுஷர் நன்மை தீமைகளை அடைவதுன்மையென்பது விளங்குகின்றதன்றே. வரும். ஆ. மு.

துக்கம் துக்கம்.

ஐயையோ, நம்மிந்தசமயிசுருட் பெருமைதங்கிய சிலர், "தன் முக்குப் போனாலும் எதிரிக்குச் சகுனக்கோகோ" வேண்டுமென்று எண்ணிச் சில அடாதகாரியங்களிற் தலைபிட்டு நிறுதலைக் காண்பது பெரும்பரிதாபமும், வெட்கமும், துக்கமுமே. கந்தரோடையென்று கிராமத்துப் பிரபுக்களெவருஞ் சேர்ந்து இனிமேல் எங்கள் பிள்ளைகளுக்குப் பாதிசிகளுடைய கல்வியும் வேண்டாம், நாகரிகமும் வேண்டாம், போதனையும் வேண்டாம் என்று வெறுத்துத்தள்ளித் தங்கள் பாலருக்கு வேண்டிய வித்தியாசாலையையும் ஸ்தாபித்து நடாத்தவருங்காலத்து, அவர்களுள் இரண்டொருவர், வெள்ளைப்பாதிசிகள் இவ்வாற்தையிற் பின்னுமெடுபெட்டுச் சமும் அபிமானப் பிழிந்தியும், பின் வினையும் கேட்டைச் சிந்திக்காதும் அவர்க் குதவிசெய்யத் தலைப்பட்டது வியப்பினும் வியப்பே! நமது விரோதிகளாகிய பாதிசிகளுக்கு உதவிசெய்து அவர்களைக்கொண்டு நமதுசாதி, சமயம், தெய்வமாதியவைகளைத் தூஷிக்கச்

செய்வது விவேகமாகுமா? அக்காங்குததமிழரார்கள் அரசிழந்த கதையைமேலும் கேள்விப்பட்டதில்லையா.

விவேகிகளே,

இனியாவது நம்சமயபரிபாலனத்துக் கேற்ற முயற்சிகளிற் தலையிட்டு விருத்திசெய்வதில் உங்கள் காலத்தைப் போக்கி நற்புகழ்பு பெற்றய் விர்களாக.

மாவிட்டபுரம் கந்தசுவாமிகோயில்.

இங்குள்ள கந்தசுவாமிகோயிலில் தேரோமே விதியிலே உற்சவகாலத்திலே சிலவரை வியாபாரிகள் நிலவாடகங்கொடுத்துக் கடைவையத்து விநயவுசெய்து வழக்கம், இந்த ஏழைக் கடைக்காரரிடத்துக் கோயிலெமகாநர் வளாந்தாரமாக 1, 1½, 2, 3, ரூபாய்த் வரி வரங்கிப்போடுகிறார். இதனால் அவருக்கு ௪00, ௫00 ரூபா சேர்த்துவிடுகிறார். ஏழைகள் வாடகங்கொடுக்க என்செய்வார்கள். ஏமாளருக்குக் கொடுக்க யார்தாலியை யற்பாரர்கள். ஏக்களரினார் எங்களுக்குச் சுவாதினத்தைத் தந்து வளாதுமிடுக்கணினறி வாழ்மறு சட்டங்கள் செய்திருக்கவும், இந்த ஏழைச் சனங்கள் ஏமாளருக்கும் அவரின்வரும் துஷ்டர்களுக்கும் பயப்படவேண்டுகிறேன். வரிசெலுக்கமாட்டோமென்று மதப்பின் அவர் செய்யக்கூடிய சிவந்தானேதுவோ? இவர்கயவரசு செய்யும் இராசாவா? கடி.

அரசினருதவிபெறும் வித்தியாசாலே.

இவ்வித்தியாசாலையென்கம், ஒருவர் ஸ்தாபித்தப்பின்னொருவரை மாணசராகியேன்க்க, அவை அவரால் நடாத்தப்பெற்று வருகின்றன. ஸ்தாபகருக்கும் மாணசருக்கும் இடையே வேறு காரணமாக வரோதமெழும் காலத்து அவ் வித்தியாசாலையைக் கேட்டை வருவித்து விகிசென்றார்கள். இவர்கள் கவையருகுதாது பொதுவகருநி ஸ்தாபித்து கடத்துபர்களாயின எஞ்ஞொருமண்டலமும் வித்தியாசாலையைக் கிடரிநிலைக்கே மாட்டார்கள். தந்தாலத்துச் சிலமாளேசர்களும் உபாத்தியாயர்களும் கோச, கந்தரிகரய வியாபாரத்தினும் இது மிக இலகுவான வியாபாரமெனக்கண்டு வியாபாரஞ்செய்து தொடங்கிக் கொண்டார்கள். இதனால், ஸ்தாபகர்களுக்கும் மாணசர்களுக்கும் பங்கு வலயத்திலும் பிறவலயங்களிலும் கலகமுண்டாகி திடமாற்றம் முதலியசெய்த, தத்தம் நிலங்களில் வித்தியாசாலையைக் கட்டிக்கொள்ள வழிதேகிசென்றார்கள். இதனால் பெரும் கலகங்களும் இடையிடையே நேருகின்றன. இது வலயத்தல் ஆங்காங்கிருக்கும் வித்தியாபாரிகளுக்களே கவனிக்கவேண்டியவர்களாயினார்கள். அந்நிகளை நன்மதிப்பவர்க்கட்டமை பூண்டவர்களுமாக வருகின்றார்கள்.

சமராசாரம்.

காலநிலை—மழையில்லை. கோய்கள் மிகுதி.

எங்கள் ஏசன்டர்—இவர் கொழும்புக்கு (Durbar) டர்பர்க் கூட்டத்துக்காகச் சென்றனர்.

பெரிய புராணம்—வண்ணை வைத்திலவரன் கோயிலில் கடந்துவந்த இப்பராணையடனம் வருகிற நிகழ்விழை முடிவாகி, அந்நைத்தினமே திருவிளையாடற் புராணபடனம் தொடங்கப்படுமாம்.

ஸ்ரீ. தில்லையம்பலமுதலியார்—காவலிவாசரும் கண்டி இன்சிலிர் கந்தோர் இலிசெருமாகிய இவர் இங்குவந்த சந்திரமதிசாரைத் தரிசித்து நேற்றைத்தினம் கோச்சுமாரக்கமாகக் கண்டிக்குத் திரும்பினர்.

கல்லூர் கந்தசுவாமிகோயில்—இங்கே இப்பொழுது உற்சவம் நடக்கின்றது. அனேக அறிவினிகள் சுவாமி விதிவதும் கோத்தியும் மேகசு கதிரையிட்டு உட்கார்த்தவாநே சுருட்டு வெற்றிலை வியாபாரு செய்கின்றார்கள்.

தோணி அபாயம்—சென்ற புதன்கிழமை விறகேற்றி மண்டைவேக்குச் சமீபத்தில் ஒற்றைப்பயையடி என்றவிடத்தில் வந்த வத்தைஒன்று அப்பொழுது சந்தரத்தலியை காற்றினாற்போலும் கவியு, அந்நிலைக்குன்புதுபேர் கடல்வாய்ப்பட்டு மான்டனார், சிலர் தாக்குகோல்பற்றிக் கையேறினர். மான்டோரில் எட்டிமாசச்சிக் ௧-ம், பெண்கள் மூவருமாம்.

உருமால்—இங்கே அனேகர் சிலகாலங்களை ஒரு விதமான தலைப்பாகையால் தொப்பியும் உணர்ந்தவர்கள். இப்பொழுது அயலமது சாதியைக்கத்தக் குன்றத்தலவென்று நீக்கி, இத்தியாலினின்றும் கெட்டியாறும் சருகைகெய்தித்தினும் கட்டிய உருமால்களைவரவழைத்துப் பாலித்து கருவாராயினர். அனேக கண்ட நிலஅளவுக்காராகிய ஸ்ரீ. கல்லையாபிள்ளை, அதே மாதிரியான உருமால்களையெய்து குறைந்த விலைக்கு விநின்றார். இவ்விதமாகவே கம்மவர்கள் எத்தொழிலும் கையிலாவர்களாயின் கம்மர் செல்வத்தாலே மேலோங்குமே.

இரகசியசேனை—இச்சேனை முன் இங்குவந்த பருத்திபடப் பாடெல்லாம் பட்டம் எண்ணிக்காரியாய் மித்திரகாமையால் பின்வாங்கிவிட்டது. திரும்பவும் இப்பொழுது ஒருதாம் வந்த யாழ்ப்பாணத்தோடெதிர்க்க உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறதாம். முன் இச்சேனையை முரியபுத்து வெற்றிபெற்ற சிந்தித்தமதண்டன சபையார் துங்குவார்கள்?

இலகுவேகம்—துத்துக்குடிச் சைவசமய கல்விச்சங்கத்தாரது ௩-ம், ௪-ம் இலக்க இலகுவேகங்களும், சிந்தித்தமதண்டன சபையாரது ௫-ம் இலக்க இலகுவேகங்களும் வரப்பெற்றும்.

புண்ணை மாநகர். பரமசாமி ஸ்வாமியார்.

Sinecures there are undoubtedly many in most of the Departments of Government in Ceylon. We have no doubt that some savings could be effected by abolishing them and by amalgamating some of the offices, the duties of which are not sufficient enough to engage the whole time and attention of a single officer. But it is only by the larger employment of the sons of the soil in offices of trust and responsibility, with reduced salaries, that appreciable reductions could be made in the cost of establishments. This policy should recommend itself not only on the score of economy, but also on the score of justice to the people of Ceylon who are undoubtedly entitled to a share in the administration of their country. The members of the Retrenchment Committee will, therefore, earn the sincere thanks of the Ceylonese, if their disinterested labours would result in a scheme securing this end being inaugurated in Ceylon. The subordinate Civil Service scheme is ostensibly intended to provide facilities for natives of Ceylon to enter the public service and attain to some of the higher offices now held by the Civilians. But owing, either to some innate defects of the scheme, or to the illiberal spirit in which it is carried out, no pure native has yet succeeded in entering the service by this way. There are not wanting men of proved capacity, spotless integrity, and sufficient respectability, in the clerical branch of the service; and if selections would be made from among them, under proper safeguards, there is no doubt that they could, at least, as efficiently as the European Civilians, but certainly more cheaply, perform the duties of Office Assistants in the several Kachcheries of the Colony. It would also be a gain to the administration of justice, and saving to public expenditure, if deserving members of the Bar be appointed to a larger number of District Judgeships and Magistracies in the Colony. This is a matter which deserves the serious consideration of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council.

It should be mentioned in this connection that we do not approve of the proposal made in some quarters that the number of Agencies in Ceylon should be reduced, and that the administration of this Colony should be reorganized on the model of that of India, where some of the Collectorates are singly as large as the whole of Ceylon. India is undoubtedly a splendid Empire better governed than any single country of her size in Asia. We may, however, safely assert without fear of contradiction that our little Island is better governed than India, and that the interests of her Majesty's subjects here are better looked after than those of the teeming millions in the adjoining Continent, where, owing to the vastness of the country and the unwieldy nature of the Government, people are, in times of sickness and distress, left to die like cats and dogs, and where, owing to want of more immediate supervision on the part of high and responsible officers of Government, oppression and corruption among officials prevail to a greater extent than in Ceylon. Considering the princely salaries paid to officials in India, we cannot admit that that country is more cheaply governed than this Colony. But even admitting it to be the case, the question is not, whether the civil administration of Ceylon, in proportion to her size, costs more than the administration of India, but whether the larger expenditure here is justified by its beneficent results.

There is an item of our public expenditure which needs overhauling and in which there is ample room for retrenchment—we mean the military contribution. It is generally admitted and strongly felt in the Colony that our present contribution, is beyond our means and beyond our actual requirements. It is to be hoped that the Retrenchment Committee will enter a strong protest, as the Committee of 1883 had done, against this unjust exaction of the Imperial Government. The representations of that Committee were followed by a reduction of our military contribution, which has, however, been recently raised to its original amount. To judge from questions in Parliament and the replies of the Secretary of State, the increased contribution demanded from the Straits Settlements has not been yet conceded. But our Government and Legislature have proved more pliable instruments in the hands of the Home Authorities, and the Ceylon public also have failed to take measures to prevent the perpetration of this injustice on this Colony.

We would also urge on the Retrenchment Committee the desirability of abolishing the Provincial and District Road Committees and amending the Thoroughfares Ordinance to admit of the proceeds of the Road Tax being credited to the

general revenue of the Colony. The chief recommendation of the Committees, at the time of their establishment, was the system of self-government, they introduced. Seeing however that Municipalities and Local Boards which confer greater privileges in this respect, have since been established in almost all the important Towns in Ceylon except Jaffna, the Road Committees cannot now be defended on that ground. Their advantages in other respects also are counteracted by the cost of their establishments, which absorb, as in the case of Jaffna, more than one-third of the revenue from this source. The P. W. D. could be made, with little or no addition to its staff, to take charge of all the works now under the Road Committees; and, if this be done, the amount now spent in maintaining the establishments of these moribund institutions will be a clear gain to the general revenue.

Having thus far dealt with the general aspects of the question, we invite the special attention of our readers to the correspondence in our supplement which deals exhaustively with the subject as it is applicable to this District, from a gentleman whose opinion is entitled to great weight. We agree with him that the interests of this Province will not suffer by the reduction of the salary of the Government Agent from Rs 18,000 to Rs 14,400 per annum, on the retirement of the present incumbent. If it be considered desirable, however, to retain the salary of this office at its present rate, we would suggest that the fees he is entitled to as Fiscal should be credited to the public revenue. Although some minor clerkships have been already suppressed in the Native Department of the Jaffna Kachcheri, since the abolition of the paddy tax, there is yet room, we understand, for further reductions in that Department.

Public opinion is almost unanimous in Jaffna as regards the uselessness of retaining the services of a highly paid Civil Servant as Assistant Collector of Customs. The efficiency of this department also will not be affected by reductions, as our correspondent suggests, in the clerical staff of the local Customs.

We cannot approve of our correspondent's proposal that the District Judgeship of Jaffna should be reduced from the first class to the third class of the Service. The importance of the Province demands that the District Judge should be an officer of his present standing. Unless the salaries of the District Judges of the other principal courts of the Island be also reduced, it is desirable to retain the salary of the Jaffna District Judge at its present rate, Rs 12,000 per annum.

We are again at one with our correspondent in considering the services of an Assistant Superintendent of Police as unnecessary in Jaffna. In the opinion of some a police force is not at all required here. But such a proposal is not likely to be entertained by Government. The present police force here is, however, too large for the requirements of this District, and it could be materially reduced and placed under an Inspector. We believe our correspondent means no personal reflection on the gentleman who holds the dual appointments of Deputy Fiscal and Assistant Superintendent, Jaffna, when he says that he has little or no work to do as a Police officer and that his whole time is occupied in the Fiscal's office, although he draws a high pay and allowances in the latter capacity. It is the system he attacks, and, we have no doubt, that Mr. Van Houten will, if the Assistant Superintendentship be abolished here, gain his laurels as a Police Officer in some other parts of the Island, as his immediate predecessor is now doing. It should also be mentioned in this connection that Mr. Van Houten daily attends to his Police duties from the Fiscal's Office and that it is not a fact, as our correspondent seems to think that his whole time is devoted there to his duties as Deputy Fiscal.

Our correspondent would have also the salary of the Deputy Fiscal, Jaffna, reduced from Rs 3,000 to Rs 900 per annum. Although the introduction of the Civil Code has to some extent lightened the duties and responsibilities of the Deputy Fiscal, yet, in our opinion, the office of the Fiscal in Jaffna is an important one, the Fiscal's requiring constant and immediate department, by a Deputy. The salary of this office, if reduced to Rs 2,000 per annum, and could be a prize to deserving clerks serving in the judicial departments in the Northern Province. The Jaffna Fiscal's Office is, however, overmanned and some reductions could be made in its clerical staff, without detriment to the public interests. It has been also suggested to us that the offices of Deputy Fiscal and Assistant to the Government Agent could be

amalgamated, as the work of the Office Assistant has been much reduced since the abolition of the dry grain and paddy taxes. If this could be done it would not be desirable, we think, to reduce the clerical staff of the Department.

Our correspondent concludes his valuable communication by showing that the professional supervision of the F. N. S. Hospital could be effected without the additional expense of Rs. 2,000 now paid by Government for the salary of the Visiting Surgeon. Our attitude towards this institution is well-known. Its usefulness cannot be denied. But its mismanagement has been notorious for some years past, and we have always striven to mend the institution and not to end it. There have been some signs of improvement of late, but the chief grounds of complaint still exist, viz. that the managing Committee is composed of persons who are subservient to the Chairman. It is only right and proper that the present subsidy of Rs. 8,000 to the Hospital should be conditional on some high officials of Government, such as the District Judge, the Provincial Engineer and, especially, the Colonial Surgeon being ex-officio members of the Committee. This reform the Government must insist upon and secure. If thus be done, there would be no need of a special Medical Officer being appointed by Government to supervise the working of this Hospital.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Weather—Except some drizzles, last week no rain has yet fallen. The heat is intense and the general outlook is very bad indeed.

The Royal Family of Kandy—At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th instant a Committee composed of all the Unofficial Members, the Auditor-General, and the Treasurer of the Colony, was appointed, at the instance of the Secretary of State, to report whether any further measure of general assistance should be extended to the members of this family who are residing in Tanjore depending on the petty pension they receive from this Government. We are glad that at last the wretched condition of these exiles has attracted the attention of our Government and hope that the Committee will be disposed to deal justly and generously towards them. We fully agree with the Secretary of State that "the matter is one which affects the credit and dignity of Ceylon as a community, rather than the immediate interests of Government." We expressed exactly the same view when we, sometime back, advocated, in these columns, the cause of these unfortunate princes and called upon our Government to ameliorate their condition.

Matrimonial—The marriage of Mr. S. T. Tampoo, eldest son of Mr. Proctor Tampoo with Miss Carpenter, daughter of Mr. Proctor Carpenter, was solemnised at the Udavi Church on Friday the 17th instant, in the presence of a large and influential gathering from different parts of the Peninsula.

The Jaffna Tobacco Trade—The merchants interested in the Jaffna-Travancore tobacco trade have had to pay not only unprecedentedly high price for tobacco this year, but they are also now obliged to pay freight at an abnormal rate. Almost the whole quantity of tobacco from here (about 7,000 candies) goes to Travancore by native vessels, the freight being Rs. 2 and sometimes Rs. 3 per candy of 8 bales. But native vessels cannot go from here to the Malabar Coast during the South-West Monsoon, and if tobacco must be sent there during this season steamers must be availed of. The B. I. Steamers used to carry tobacco from here to the ports of Travancore whenever their services were required, with a freight varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per candy. It is said that the stock of Jaffna tobacco in Travancore has begun to fail and that the merchants have received instructions by wire from their agents there to send tobacco to Quilon, Alleppy and Cochin, with all possible haste. The B. I. Steamer Agent here, taking advantage of this necessity, has refused to ship tobacco to Travancore for a less freight than Rs. 8 per candy. A Steamer belonging to that Company, 'Kangra', called at Kankasaturai on the 13th instant, and took away nearly 350 candies for Travancore at this enhanced rate of freight. Before the native vessels will be able to take tobacco to Travancore another supply of not less than 600 candies will have to be sent by steamers.

Fatal accident—A boat with fire-wood and some passengers returning to Jaffna from Kavutharimuni capsized on the 15th instant and 9 of the passengers found a watery grave.

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(See Supplement)

RETRENCHMENT OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

(From a correspondent)

Now that a Committee of the Legislative Council has been appointed to inquire into the Public Expenditure, we think it not out of place to point out what savings could be effected in this benighted Province of ours, the Northern, without the least detriment to the public interests. The following statement shows at a glance what they are and we commend them to the serious consideration of our Representative in Council who, it is to be hoped, will not fail to bring them to the notice of his fellow members, both official and unofficial that may be sitting with him in the Committee appointed to inquire into the public expenditure.

Name of office	Present Salary	New Salaries proposed	Net Savings
Government Agent.	Rs. 18000.	Rs. 14400.	Rs. 3600.
Assistant Collector	" 4500.	" 1500.	" 3000.
District Judge.	" 12000.	" 7200.	" 4800.
Asst. Supt. of Police.	" 3000.	" 1500.	" 1500.
Deputy Fiscal.	" 3000.	" 900.	" 2100.
Two Clerks Customs.	" 1600.	" 1000.	" 600.

F. N. S. Hospital... Rs. 2000.

Total savings Rs. 17600.

The salary of Rs. 14400 proposed for the Government Agent is the same as that drawn by the Govt. Agent the Southern Province which is every whit much more important than the Northern Province. If my memory serves me right the reduction of the salary of the Govt. Agent of this Province was proposed even so far back as the time of Sir Henry Ward when the Govt. Establishments were revised, and it was only out of regard to the then able administrator of the Province, the late Mr. Dyke, that it was not done so. In fact it was said at the time that the Govt. proposed to make the increased salary a personal one to him, but that officer of high principles refused to take it on that condition, as he thought that the salary should be that of his high office and not a personal one to himself whatever the amount was. If I mistake not it was also one of the recommendations of the retrenchment Committee that was held in the time of Governor Longden that the salary of the Government Agent should be reduced to the same as that of the Southern Province on the retirement of the present incumbent, who it is high time is made to retire on pension both for his own sake and that of the public at large. He is too old-fashioned and unprogressive for the present times and he should be replaced by a man of the stamp of Mr. Fisher who could soon put a different complexion to all matters in this Province.

As regards the Jaffna Customs it is sheer waste of public money to keep a Civil Servant on a salary of Rs. 4500 as Assistant Collector, when all the work he does could be equally, if not better, done by an experienced sub-Collector on a salary of Rs. 1500 per annum. This is proved by the fact that at Kankasanturai the work at the Customs is four or five times greater than here, and yet all that is done by a sub-collector on a salary of Rs. 1400 or so, and with a single assistant, if not two the most. The clerical staff at the Jaffna Customs is by far too much for the work it has to do and may be reduced to one or two clerks both of whom need not be paid more than Rs. 1000 per annum.

The salary of Rs. 7200 is quite ample for the D. J. of Jaffna and it is the amount at which it has been fixed when it is available for the lower grade members of the Civil service. The greatest of all sinecure offices at Jaffna is that of Assistant Supt. Police. He is an utter superfluity in the place. He does literally nothing in his capacity as a Police Officer. All his time is taken up at the Fiscal's Office as Deputy Fiscal. He is there from 10 O'clock to late in the evening and for aught we know he might as well be at Trincomalee as at Jaffna so far his Police duties are concerned. We believe besides his salary of Rs. 3000 as Asst. Supt. of Police he is also paid Rs. 1500 as Deputy Fiscal and all allowances for the keep of two horses and the privilege of living in a free house. This is all very well, but we should like to know why he is paid at any rate two horse allowances. To our knowledge all his journeys on duty are confined to the gravets of Jaffna. All the use he makes of his horses is to attend to his duties at the Fiscal's office. The truth of this statement can be ascertained if the Inspector-General of Police were to call for a return of the journeys he has made out of town on Police duty within the last twelve months, or for the matter of that all the time he has been in Jaffna. It is utterly useless to pay an assistant Superintendent here Rs. 3000 and two horse allowances besides, when all his time is occupied at the Fiscal's Office for which also he receives additional remuneration. As very properly remarked by the Jaffna Patriot some time ago, there is no use whatever for an Asst. Supt. of Police in Jaffna or to keep so large a number of men of the Police force. A good Inspector on a salary of Rs. 1500 with about thirty men is quite sufficient for the requirements of the whole of the Jaffna Peninsula where, be it said to the credit of the people whatever their other faults may be, they are on the whole a very law abiding class and there is a marked absence of any serious crime among them as compared with people in other parts of the Island.

The salary of Rs. 2000 paid by Government to a special officer to supervise the work of the F. N. S. Hospital is also like that of the salary of asst. Collector is a sheer waste of money on the part of Government, as pointed out by the Colonial Surgeon of Jaffna in his administration report for 189. All the supervision that was needed at the F. N. S. H. could be done either by himself or his assistant without the expense of an additional cent to Government and the whole of the salary now paid to Dr. Grenier as Visiting Surgeon could be saved to them, which is also the proper course to be adopted in a matter of this kind. If we are rightly informed what the Secretary of State directed the local Govt. to do in view of the complaints made by the people of Jaffna in a memorial presented to him sometime ago was to have Govt. Supervision over this Institution, to the funds of which no less than Rs. 8000 or more is contributed from

the public revenue. That is to say to place it under the supervision of the responsible medical advisers of Government, the P. C. M. O. and the Colonial Surgeon of the Province. Instead of doing this they have for reasons best known to themselves appointed a special Govt. officer entailing upon them unnecessary expenditure of Rs. 2000 and which is still more absurd in this that they have thereby, we have heard it said, actually erected another Government medical establishment in the place, a sort of IMPERIUM IN IMPERIO, quite independent of the medical department, a most unbecoming thing in public administration, and which cannot be defended even on the very low ground of economy.

CEYLONESE AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.

A discussion is now going on in the Colombo dailies over the merits and demerits of the rule by which the Unofficial members of the Legislative Council are allowed to retain their seats for five years only. It is urged on one side, that this restriction to five years should be strictly adhered to without giving re-nomination to any of the present Unofficials, as it will give a fair opportunity to all the leading public men among the Ceylonese to get into the Legislature and serve their country. Thus, it is said, a good number of Ceylonese will be trained in the art of Self-Government, and these would in time supply good material out of which it would be easy to widen and strengthen our Legislature on a representative basis. And on the other side it is urged that five years is too short a term for a new member with a programme of his own to carry out. Being a new man to Parliamentary forms of Government, it would take some time for him to get himself trained in the forms of procedure in the Council. After acquiring such a training there will be hardly any time left for him within the prescribed five years to carry out any reform he thinks good to his community. Besides, the valuable experience gained in Council for five years is lost to the country if a member be then removed from his seat and supplanted by another who will again require time to gain such an experience. Thus it is said a community will not be properly represented when its members are removed from their seats just at a time when they would be prepared to take an active part in the proceedings of the Council. Such an arrangement is also said to be unfavourable for independence in members with an itching for the Queen's shilling.

Taking a proper view of the question both arrangements seem to have their own advantages and disadvantages that it seems almost impossible to say which is more beneficial to the country. As long as the Government has the right of nominating the unofficial members independent of the wishes of the community they are supposed to represent, it is immaterial to consider the advantages or disadvantages of a member retaining his seat in Council for five years only or his again getting a re-nomination for another term. With a just and liberal Government as that of Sir Arthur Havelock we have little reason to fear of any undue favouritism being shown in the nomination of members. But what guarantee is there that this privilege will not be abused by an autocratic and self-willed Governor, as was done during the last regime. True wisdom therefore lies in striking the evil at its root, in making the members answerable to the people who elected them and on whose sufferance they are in Council and not to the Government who nominated them.

It is now high time that a cry for reform in the constitution of the Legislative Council should be raised and all efforts made to have especially the elective principle introduced. Everything considered this seems to be an opportune time for starting up an agitation and pray for such a reform. We have now a liberal Secretary of State whose sympathy for the political amelioration of the subject races was well shown during his Indian Viceroyalty. We have also a fair and just Governor in Sir Arthur Havelock, before whom if we could only make out a good case we may be confident of gaining his support. With all these advantages on our side it is not suicidal on our part to sit quiet without availing ourselves of this opportunity and work out our political salvation?

It is now close upon a century since the British took possession of the Island. Since then under the benign rule of our conquerors we have been advancing in several directions. In population, in education and in the number of roads, bridges, canals, railway lines and in a host of other things the country has been making an advance. But in one thing—the most vital of all things dear to a nation—in Self-Government—we have not been making such an advance. In this respect we have been rather retrograding. The zeal of our benign rulers in doing everything for us has had the

disastrous effect of emasculating a whole nation and making them unfit to do anything for themselves.

There is now no use in crying over spilt milk. What is done is done. The only way by which the Government can clear their administration of this stigma is by making the intelligent and educated portion of the native community to take a large share in the Government of their native land, England conquered Ceylon. But her mission does not stop there. It is her duty to introduce gradually and teach us the art of self-Government and to help us in the formation of a manly energetic self-reliant Ceylonese character. If this be denied England has no moral right to remain in Ceylon and her rule over us can never be justified on any humane grounds. That her mission is such is the opinion of all sensible Englishmen and fortunately for us there are few who would not subscribe to such an assertion.

What then is our duty at the present crisis—for a crisis it is, since an opportunity like this to ameliorate our political condition, is never likely to occur for a long time to come. England's duty is only to help us in the regeneration of our country. But the heavy and responsible duty of regenerating our country rests entirely on our shoulders. If we could only convince Englishmen that we want such a reform and that we are as a nation in earnest about it, surely they are so liberal and so humane that they would not long delay granting it.

Let us all then with one mind start an agitation to have our Council reformed. Our ultimate object should be to have a constitution like that of some of the free Colonies like Canada or Australia. And to this end we must go step by step. The two great principles which should always be dominant in our minds in whatever we say or do should be; 'continuance of the British rule and representative institutions under that rule.' We see other countries progressing. Europe is progressing, America is progressing, China is progressing, Japan is progressing (God save these two countries from all misfortune) and India is progressing. Are we going to lag behind?

Phoenix

சைபெப்பவரவு.

சு. ச.	சு. ச.
சு. ச. சுவாமிநாதர்.....	(Passara) சு. 00
V. அப்பகுட்டி.....	(சிலியாத்தெரு) ௨ 00
சு. அருஞ்சாலை.....	... (மாணியப்பா) ௨ 00
K. முத்துக்குமார்.....	(சிலியாத்தெரு) ௨ 00
M. பொன்னுச்சாமி.....	(பேசாலை) ௨ 00
சு. முத்தையா.....	... (பேசாலை) ௨ 00
S. அண்ணப்பா.....	... (கண்டி) ௨ 00
S. வேலுப்பிள்ளை.....	... (கம்பை) ௨ 00
K. வைத்தியலிங்கம்.....	... (மட்டக்களப்பு) ௨ 00
சு. சிதம்பரப்பிள்ளை.....	... (பருத்தித்துறை) ௨ 00
சு. விசுவலிங்கம்.....	... (பேசாலை) ௨ 00
சு. காலையா.....	... (பேசாலை) ௨ 00
சு. வேலுப்பிள்ளை.....	... (பேசாலை) ௨ 00
சு. சாவனமுத்து.....	... (பேசாலை) ௨ 00
சு. வேலுப்பிள்ளை.....	... (பேசாலை) ௨ 00
சு. காளிப்பிள்ளை.....	... (பேசாலை) ௨ 00
சு. வ. ஆறுமுகப்பிள்ளை.....	... (பேசாலை) ௨ 00
சு. வே. ஆறுமுகம்.....	... (அல்வாய்) ௨ 00
சு. தியாகராசுப்பிள்ளை.....	... (பேசாலை) ௨ 00
சு. சிதம்பரப்பிள்ளை.....	... (பேசாலை) ௨ 00
சு. தம்பையா.....	... (பேசாலை) ௨ 00
சு. இராமசாமி.....	... (பருத்தித்துறை) ௨ 00
சு. வேலுப்பிள்ளை.....	... (பேசாலை) ௨ 00
சு. சிதம்பரப்பிள்ளை.....	... (பேசாலை) ௨ 00
சு. அரு. சோமசுந்தரம்.....	... (பேசாலை) ௨ 00
சு. வெற்றிவேலு.....	... (பேசாலை) ௨ 00
சு. சிதம்பரப்பிள்ளை.....	... (பேசாலை) ௨ 00
சு. மதராசுப்பிள்ளை.....	... (பேசாலை) ௨ 00
சு. சிதம்பரப்பிள்ளை.....	... (பருத்தித்துறை) ௨ 00
சு. கந்தப்பா.....	... (பேசாலை) ௨ 00
சு. வேலுப்பிள்ளை.....	... (பேசாலை) ௨ 00
S. சின்னையா டாக்டர்.....	(பாம்பன்) ௨ 00
சு. சபாபதிப்பிள்ளை.....	... (திரிகோணமலை) ௨ 00
S. முத்துவேலு.....	... (கொழும்பு) ௨ 00
S. குழந்தைவேலு.....	... (வின்றலா) ௨ 00
இத்தமதன்மார்க்கச்சபை.....	... (கடனூர்) ௨ 00
சு. மயில்வாசனப்பிள்ளை.....	... (தன்னாலை) ௨ 00
சு. குழந்தைவேலுப்பிள்ளை.....	... (வல்லுவேலு) ௨ 00
சு. சண்முகசுருக்குன்.....	... (பேசாலை) ௨ 00
சு. தில்லையம்பலம்.....	... (கண்டி) ௨ 00
சு. அம்பலவாசன்.....	... (கண்டி) ௨ 00
K. சாவனமுத்து.....	... (மருதக்கடவுளா) ௨ 00
சு. வேலுப்பிள்ளை.....	... (அராலி) ௨ 00
சு. மதுவாசன்.....	... (பேசாலை) ௨ 00
S. மீராமெய்தின்.....	... (வன்னம்) ௨ 00
சு. அப்பாத்தாணியார்.....	... (தன்னாலை) ௨ 00
சு. இ. சிவராமலிங்கசுப்பிரமணியம்.....	... (கொழும்பு) ௨ 00
சு. கணேசசுருக்குன்.....	... (பேசாலை) ௨ 00
சு. சிவசுப்பிரமணியம்.....	... (முல்லைத்திவு) ௨ 00
சு. முனியாண்டிச்செட்டியார்.....	... (கொழும்பு) ௨ 00
சு. விசுவலிங்கம்.....	... (திரிகோணமலை) ௨ 00
சு. அம்பலவாசனப்பிள்ளை.....	... (அத்தியாடி) ௨ 00

