

Hindu Organ

VOL. 6. } JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY } கிந்துசாதனம். } NO 4.
சும்புத்தகம். } OCTOBER 3, 1894 } கலியுகத்து சகுகக } இலக் ச.

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEDNESDAY. பகைத்துக்கொருமுறை புதன் கிழமைகளிற் பிரசுரிக்கப்படும்.

விசேஷ அறிவிப்பு.

இந்துசாதனக் கையொப்பப் பாக்கிக்காரானேசரை ஆவணிமாசம் முதலாக நிறுத்திக்கொண்டோம். இன்னும் சிறுதொகைப்பாக்கி தாவேண்டிய சிலரை மறுமாசத்தில் நிறுத்திப்போடுவோம் என்பதைப் பாக்கிக்காரருக்கு அறிவிக்கின்றோம்.

இ. சா மானேசர்.

NOTICE.

For sale ENGLISH-TAMIL DICTIONARY (Revised Edition) Price Rs 1/75 each. Appld to the Publisher H. O.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 630.
Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Amuthavally wife of Namasivayam of Colomboturai. Deceased. Sanmukam Suppermaniam of Colomboturai. Petitioner.

Vs.

Kathiravelu Namasivayam of Chettiyakurichchy in Punarein. Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Sanmukam Suppermaniam of Colomboturai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Amuthavally wife of Namasivayam of Colomboturai coming on for disposal before F. J. de Livera Esquire, District Judge, on the 29 day of September 1894 in the presence of Messrs Casipillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 27 day of September 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 Respondent or any other person shall on or, before the 23rd October 1894 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 29th day of September 1894.
F. J. de Livera.
District Judge.

THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 3, 1894.

THE NORTHERN PROVINCE.

(continued from our last No.)

The total quantity of salt manufactured and collected during 1893, and the cost per cwt, including cost of removal to stores, were as follows:—

	Cwt.	Cents.
Manufactured Salt		
Cheviatern salt pans ...	70,081	20.42
Self-formed Salt.		
Karanawai leeways ...	33,511	11.66
Total ...	109,529	

The total charges incurred during the year under review, on account of salt, amounted to Rs 27,116.57. The value of salt sold for local consumption was Rs. 82,334.58, made up of Rs 56,000, the amount of the rent of the monopoly of the retail sale in the Jaffna District; Rs. 10,429.60, the value of 26,074 cwt.

of salt sold to the renter in Jaffna at 40 cents per cwt; and Rs 15,914.78, being the value of 8,143 cwt. of salt sold in Mannar and Mullaitivu by retail, and to fishers and tavalams. There was no export of salt in 1893 beyond sea from here. But 39,000 cwt of salt were sent from Jaffna to other ports of the Island 8000 to Hambantota, 7000 to Galle and 24,000 to Batticaloa. There remained at the end of the year in the Government stores here balance of 166,239 cwt. of salt.

The expenditure in 1893 on account of the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 25,338.26 and the revenue from timber and firewood to Rs 32,789.05, leaving timber and firewood in stock at the end of the year to the estimated value of Rs 13,066.28. The sale of firewood alone realized Rs 12,836.84

The total value of the exports and imports of the Province during 1893 was Rs 9,185,175.25 as against Rs 8,356,602.53 in 1892. It is worthy of notice that 1,234 cwt. of copera of the value of Rs. 10,120 were exported in 1893 as against 4,606 cwt. of the value of Rs 32,736 in the previous year.

The palmirah fibre industry which at one time promised to afford remunerative employment to thousands of the poorer classes here, and threatened to bring destruction to the palmirah plantations of the Province, shows great decline, the quantity exported in 1893 being 8,743 cwt of the value of Rs. 115,665, as against 12,177 cwt. of the value of Rs. 156,672 in 1892, and 9,028 cwt of the value of Rs. 122,559, in 1891. The return for 1894 will, we believe, show a still further decrease in the quantity of fibre exported from here.

The collection of the Avarai bark has afforded employment to the distressed villagers of the Mannar District. Mr. Twynam's remarks on this new industry are worthy of being quoted here:—

A Mahommadan merchant of Madras, who attended the fisheries of 1887 and 1888, and invested largely in pearl oysters, tried in the beginning of the year to get a monopoly of the trade in this bark. The bark is said to be used for tanning.

The following information is furnished to me by the Adigar of Musali regarding this industry:—

The quantity of avarai bark collected in 1893 in the Mannar District was 288 tons, viz:—

	Tons.
Mannar ...	15
Vidattattivu ...	157
Silavattuai ...	87
Uyilankulam ...	24
Kallikaddaikadu ...	5

and the whole quantity was exported to Colombo.

A sum of Rs. 2 was paid as royalty per ton, and the amount of cost to the traders per ton was from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40. The amount for which a ton was sold in Colombo was between Rs. 60 and Rs. 100. Deducting all the cost, there is a net profit of about Rs. 30 per ton. The persons engaged by the traders to collect the bark are paid at from Rs. 1.12 to Rs. 1.78 per cwt.

We regret we cannot find room for a review of the reports of Mr. Hopkins on Mullaitivu and Vavuniya Districts, and of Mr. Jackson on the Mannar District. But we are tempted to quote the following remarks of Mr. Jackson on the restoration of the Giant's Tank, a work which will undoubtedly benefit the whole Province and Mannar in particular. He writes:—

(1) This work has been at length undertaken on a modified scale. Estimates amounting to Rs. 280,460 have been framed and approved, which provide for a restoration and enlargement of the channel, the necessary head works, and the repair of the tank itself to hold a 9 ft. or 10 ft. head. The storage capacity of the reservoir will be about equal to two and a half times that of the whole of the village tanks lying under it, while the channel will pass 800 cubic feet of water per second.

Unlike other large works this scheme should be viewed rather, as regards its results, as the improvement and completion of an immense number of small irrigation works, as its main object is to afford a certain water supply to the 176 small tanks clustered round it in the Mantai and Nanaddan pattus of the Mannar District.

It may not be out of place to note here that in 1893 the crops of Mantai and Nanaddan failed completely, while in 1894 there was a second general failure of crops in Nanaddan; throughout both of these years the flow of the Aruvi-ar was recorded at the instance of the writer, and there is no doubt that, had this scheme been working, 150,000 bushels of paddy in 1893 and 75,000 bushels in 1894 would have been secured to the people, who would also have escaped the losses that accrued to them by sale of their cattle and jewels, expenditure of savings, and mortgage of lands, in order to procure the necessaries of life. Government, too, expended a sum of Rs. 10,000 in relieving the poorest classes. A more complete justification for the undertaking of this work it would be difficult to put forward.

From the beginning of November, 1892, until 31st May, 1893, the Aruvi never ceased flowing, though the May flow was exceedingly small. For twelve days in the latter part of July the river flowed again running about a foot deep, and commencing again on 8th November it flowed steadily until 7th May, 1894; its volume in November and the greater part of December, again towards the end of January, and from 10th April to 4th May, being very considerable. It is a curious fact that no attempt to record the flow regularly had been made before 1892. Both the above seasons being ones in which the rainfall was considerably below the average, the record must be considered an extremely satisfactory one.

MISSIONARY METHODS.

We invite the special attention of our readers to the extract in another column on the above subject from the London "Times." We are agreeably surprised to find that missionary methods are now being understood in influential circles in England. That the leading journal in the British Empire, if not in the world, should have thus written of the missionaries and prominently brought to the notice of the public the contents of Dr. Cust's work is a sign of the times. Indeed our criticisms in the "Hindu Organ" of the 5th ultimo, of the report of the North Ceylon Wesleyan Mission for 1893, were very mild, compared with the reflections contained in the article quoted by us. It may not be generally known that the writer of the weekly articles in the London "Times" on Indian Affairs is no less a personage than Sir William Hunter, the author of the Imperial Gazetteer of India and at one time member of the Supreme Legislative Council of that Empire.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Weather—There has been no rain here during the last fortnight. A shower is now very much required. The young paddy plants which are in excellent condition, will wither away if rain will hold off for another week. There are also some parts which have not been sown yet for want of rain.

The Government Agent—Mr. Twynam arrived here last week from Mannar, touching on the way at Deft. He has again left for Vavuniya and is expected to return here in the course of the week.

The Office Assistant—Ma. Thorpe having arrived here and assumed duties as Office Assistant to the Government Agent Mr. Bowes left for Anuradhapura on Sunday last.

Sale of a valuable Coconut Estate—The Arialai Estate, 642 acres in extent and situated within two miles from the Town, which belonged to Mrs. Geddes, has been purchased by Mr. Proctor Casipillai for Rs. 46,500. This estate was

(continued on the 4th page)

originally planted by Mr. J. Price, District Judge of Jaffna, and was the common property of his children till Mrs. Geddes, one of them, became a few years ago its sole proprietress.

Railway Extension to the North.—We are glad to learn that the Government Agent has received orders from Government to take an accurate account of the traffic that passes to and from Jaffna by the North-Central Road, and that he has already sent two officers of the Kachcheri to commence the work at once at Elephant Pass and Vavaniya. They will carry on the work till the end of 1895. Mr. Twynam's present trip to these places is, we understand, connected mainly with this duty. This shows that His Excellency the Governor has not accepted the report of Messrs Williams and Christie as final and that he is bent on making further inquiry into the subject of railway extension to the North of which, we hope, His Excellency will make some important announcement on the occasion of the opening of the Legislative Council.

The Vavaniya Kachcheri.—Mr. Werkmiester the Head Clerk of this Kachcheri has been allowed by Government to retire on a pension of Rs. 578 per annum. No successor has been yet appointed.

The Strike among Boatmen at Kaits.—Mr. Kathiravalpillai, the veteran Police Magistrate of Kaits, was engaged on the 1st instant in inquiring into one of the criminal cases connected with this strike instituted by a boatman against seven of his former comrades, charging them with wrecking his boat as he had seceded from their ranks and gone over to the Chetties. The prosecution witnesses were examined and cross-examined that day, and the case stands postponed for tomorrow for the hearing of the defence. There are also, we understand, two other cases instituted by the same boatman, charging several people with unlawful assembly and intimidation. Mr. Advocate Nagalingam appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Proctor Santiagopillai for the defence.

Dr. Attygalle.—This gentleman is expected here on the 13th instant from Galle to remove his family there.

Coconut Cultivation.—There is a great demand here now for lands fit for coconut plantation. A piece of Crown land, 63 acres in extent and situated at Karampalam in Tenmarachy Division, was sold by public auction in the Jaffna Kachcheri on the 26th Ultimo, and was purchased for Rs. 4050 by Mr. M. B. Swampillai after a very keen competition.

Kangasanturai.—As no shipping business is now done by the Chetties at Kaits, the port of Kangasanturai is even at this time of the year crowded with native vessels landing paddy from the Indian ports. Not only the warehouses and the Customs sheds are full of paddy, but heaps of it are seen outside. In Jaffna the Customs Officials have regular office hours, but those at Kangasanturai now work from early morning to late in the evening. We learn that this year's revenue at this port will be the largest on record, and that Rs. 100,000 have been already realized.

Sale of Wreck.—We learn that the wreck of the ill-fated schooner "Colombo" which was wrecked at Kangasanturai during the storm on the 19th April last has been purchased for Rs. 8000 by Mr. Kaddaimarakair, one of the leading Mahamedan merchants here.

Matrimonial.—The marriage Mr. Coomara kulasinga Mudaliyar, Tamil Interpreter to His Excellency the Governor with Miss Wood, an American lady connected with the Salvation Army, was registered at Tellipallai under special license on the 26th Ultimo. The bride and bridegroom left this for Colombo on the 29th.

Mr. Lionel Lee.—This gentleman has been appointed acting Principal Collector of Customs, in the place of Mr. Reid who has gone to England on leave.

Acknowledgment.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt from Government of the following Administration reports for 1893, on the Medical Department by Dr. Kynsey, on Registration by Mr. Arunachalam and on the Galls Municipality by Mr. Ievers.

An Astrological Query.—A correspondent, "J. T. P." sent us sometime ago the following query:—

"Will you be kind enough to enlighten me through the columns of your valuable paper on the following knotty point in Astrology. I find in books on Astrology that the Sun enters Aries or Mesham with the beginning of the Tamil month of Chittrai. But on reference to the Nautical Almanac published at Greenwich for the year 1894 I find that that luminary enters Mesham about 20 days earlier. I cannot understand how astrological predictions based on in-

correct data can be correct and still more wonderful are the statements made by many intelligent Hindus to the effect that they have verified the truth of many such predictions in their own lives."

Being no astrologer ourselves we referred the above to a gentleman who is an authority on such matters, and he sends the following explanation:—

"J. T. P. seems to confound the Aries of the fixed Zodiac referred to in the Tamil Almanac with the Aries of the moveable Zodiac referred to in the Nautical Almanac. The Aries of the fixed Zodiac commences from the constellation Asviu which is for all practical purposes a fixed point. The Aries of the moveable Zodiac commences from the Equinoctial point which has a motion of about 50" W. every year called the precession of the Equinox. Hence the difference of about 20 days referred to.

"The entrance of the Sun into Aries of the moveable Zodiac or Meshayanam is also given in the Tamil Almanac on the 8th of Panguni Vijaya, at 34 Naligays or nearly 22 days, previous to its entrance into Aries of the fixed Zodiac.

"The premises of the correspondent being erroneous his conclusions as to Astrological predictions based on the fixed zodiac must fall to the ground."

EXTRACTS.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MISSIONARY METHODS.

The unfortunate animosity lately excited towards Christian work in India renders peculiarly opportune the appearance of two works which show what Christian zeal, tempered with discretion, accomplished in the India of the past, and what it may effect in the India of the present. While several missionaries have been sentenced for defamation in the police court of Bombay, and while the native newspapers were demanding a public prosecution of a leading missionary organ for traducing the Hindu faith, two students of history were quietly and unconsciously proving how far apart such passing follies and resentments lie from the true issue involved. Mr. Frederic Fanthome's local monograph on the Catholic Mission at Agra takes us back to the prime of the Mughal Empire. It presents a picture, perhaps a somewhat fanciful picture, of the greatest ruler who ever swayed that Empire, as the patron of Christian priests, the husband of a Christian wife, and the brother-in-law of a Christian prince of the House of Navarre. Dr. Cust, the venerated member of the committees of the four chief proselytizing societies of Great Britain, has almost at the same moment published the results of his long experiences and devoted labours in the Protestant cause.

Dr. Cust's work deals with the present and the future of missionary enterprise rather than with the past. Thirty-seven years ago Mr. Cust, then a Bengal civilian, secured a place in Indian history by his masterful proclamation to the chiefs and landholders of Hoshiarpur. It was one of the heroic incidents in the Mutiny, and it cowed rebellion within his borders. But to the existing generation of his countrymen Dr. Cust is chiefly known as a moderating influence in missionary conferences, and as a member of the governing bodies of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, the Bible Society, and until the other day of the Church Missionary Society. The experiences gained during 28 years of continuous devotion to the missionary cause, and of exceptional opportunities for studying the actualities of missionary work, supply the materials for his present volume. Dr. Cust, it is needless to say, writes as a friend of missionaries, but, it is necessary to add, as a very candid friend. His "Essay on the prevailing Methods of the Evangelization of the Non-Christian World" (Luzac and Co.) has two aspects. It forms an admirably lucid exposition of the controlling machinery of the great missionary societies at home and of their agencies employed abroad. It also examines how far the controlling bodies at home and their foreign agencies fulfil the functions for which they are appointed, and how far they fail to fulfil them. The view which it presents of the detailed working of the missionary organizations to which vast sums are annually subscribed by the nation is a view which could only have been given by one who had for long been a member of their inner councils, and it possesses a permanent value. But it is the estimate which Dr. Cust arrives at regarding the imperfections of the existing systems which possesses the most immediate importance.

Dr. Cust divides "The Prevailing Methods" into three classes—good methods, methods not recommended, and bad methods. As his object is not to praise but to improve, he dismisses the first class in a single chapter of hearty, yet sensible commendation and suggestion. The main body of his book is devoted to what he regards as the weak points in our national missionary system. If it were safe to generalize from the mass of fact and argument contained in his volume, we should say that the two chief defects of that system seem to Dr. Cust to be sensationalism at home, and a certain comfortable secularity on the part of its agents abroad. "Exaggerations and sensationalism and emotional transcendentalism," in short, "what may be called euphemistically impulsive movement." The reckless falsities of the platform, and the gross misrepresentations of non-Christian faiths which supply the stock-in-trade of the lower type of the subscription-seeking missionary on his trips to England, these are the blemishes of missionary advocacy at home. Dr. Cust's pages may pain some, but they will profit many. He thinks the cause too good to be served by anything approaching an un-

truth. He laments that the sensationalism at-home compels honestly-intentioned missionaries abroad to supply materials of a highly-coloured character, and to strain facts to suit the British demand for heathen horrors. "Alter the style, and even the dialect, of the Reports and publications," he says sternly. "The account to be given is of the noblest warfare and most important enterprise that the world ever saw. Why tell the story in a goody-goody, pharisaical, non-natural sensational style? Why use common-form cant terms? Why use the Divine Name two or three times in each page? To say the least, it is bad literary style. No good writer of a leading article or a magazine article or a serious book would be tolerated if he stated facts in this fashion. Are these Reports and tracts written to deceive an emotional public? Let the Report be short; it will cost less and be read more."

If Dr. Cust is grieved by the false sensationalism of missionary methods at home, he is more deeply pained by the comfortable secularity of many missionaries abroad. It seems to him, and he very plainly states the reasons for his belief, that the missionary vocation has degenerated into an easy means of subsistence to numbers of half-educated youths of the lower middle class, who want an income upon which to marry young. Early marriage appears, indeed, from these pages to be one of the common incentives to the missionary life, one of the frequent hindrances to missionary work, and one of the chief causes of the misapplication of missionary funds. "Some missionary societies and training colleges," says Dr. Cust, "have become mere matrimonial agencies." "The young public servant in India does not marry directly he lands in the country, and yet lives a holy life. He waits until he has learnt his duty and mastered the language by living among the people. Why should not young missionaries exert the same measure of self-denial?" This testimony in regard to the moral lives of our public servants in India is valuable as coming from an eyewitness who passed a quarter of a century in the closest personal contact with them, and whose own deep religious convictions would have made him intolerant of delinquencies.

Dr. Cust, being a stout Protestant, yields to no one in his appreciation of the value of marriage, whether for cleric or layman. But he regards matrimony as the reward of self-denial and honest exertion, and he protests against the pennies of school children and servant girls being squandered in enabling missionaries to marry at an age when no curate or young barrister or young doctor would take on himself the expenses of married life. He points out that a vast amount of missionary literature is devoted to bolstering up this misapplication of the funds wrung from the Christian poor. "The marriage bell sounds cheerily through every page of the Reports," write Dr. Cust. "the Agenda of the subcommittees, and the Agenda of every committee corresponding or general. Weddings and births are the conspicuous features. The Report assumes the characteristics of the MATRIMONIAL and FAMILY NEWS."

Dr. Cust does not shrink from a candid consideration of the moral guarantees supposed to be given by early marriage. On this point it is only suitable here to state that his conclusions, arrived at from long experience on the governing and disciplinary bodies, go to show that lapses take place not more frequently among bachelors than among married missionaries, and most frequently among widowers. His chapters on the financial burden imposed by early marriages on the missionary funds, on the diversion of the contents of the mission-boxes from the work of proselytism to connubial comforts, and on the efforts which some of the missionary societies are making to check the system, will repay careful study. Already a movement is on foot to abate the scandal. It is not, as Dr. Cust points out, a question of celibate brotherhoods versus a married pastorate. It is simply a question as to whether young missionaries shall be freed, at the cost of public subscriptions obtained for a very different and most sacred purpose, from the prudential restraints and considerations which young men in every other profession have to submit to. Let them go and do some years of actual work, as any other wholesome-minded young man does, and then, if they please, let them marry.—London Times.

—A Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab—a young Civilian—has just found himself placed in a pitiable position. In the discharge of his official duties he had sentenced a man to rigorous imprisonment for six months. The convict silently resolved to have his revenge upon the convicting officer, as soon as the term of his incarceration was over. On his release, his first thought was to do some harm to the young Civilian. Now the latter had—alas! he no longer has it—a fine moustache of which he was legitimately more proud than if he had been the lord of all the gems of Golconda. How lovingly and how often he would stroke his moustache, and perhaps wax it too—all the while eyeing it in silent admiration—need not be stated here, but the long and short of the matter is that he had fallen in love with—his own moustache. One, unusually close night the Civilian, being a bachelor, slept out in the compound of his bungalow, and as he was sleeping the sleep of the just—the liberated criminal stealthily approached him, with a big pair of polished scissors in hand, and quick as thought, snipped the whole of one side of the once lovely moustache, and then finding his victim aroused from his sleep, took to his heels. The police however succeeded in capturing him, and now the Civilian finds that there is not a single section in the Penal Code under which the culprit can be prosecuted and punished. His offence cannot come under the category "hurt" or "grievous hurt" or "assault," as no permanent disfigurement has taken place, and it is no insult to an Englishman to deprive him of his moustache. To have an ugly face in the place of a beautiful one is in itself a torment of the most excruciating character. But surely life is not worth living for, if the victim cannot get a remedy in law against the perpetrator of such a wrong. But if only the Sahib could have caught his nocturnal guest, then—well then, there would have been a Coroner's Inquest on the following morning.—Bangalee.