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# Hindu Organ

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### ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Manager of the Hindu Organ begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following remittances from subscribers:—

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 சிறஞ்சுவக்காரம் ... .. 1/25  
 பத்துப்பொடி கல்லகசுத்தமரணது ... .. 1/25  
 நன்னீர்சாயனம்- தேர்ப்புகரயிதிகள் ... ..  
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 குட்டுக்கும் கல்லமருந்து }  
 கல்ல சுத்தமான இங்கிலிஷ் மருந்துகள் வேண்டுவோர் காலவர்த்திடில் வாட் அன் டேலி ஷாப் பில் பெற்றுக் கொள்ளலாம். விலை மிகச்சரியம். ஓரேலிஸ்.

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.  
 Testamentary } No. 708  
 Jurisdiction }  
 Class I }  
 In the Matter of the Estate of the late Valliammai wife of Chittampalam of Columputurai Deceased  
 Chellappah Chittampalam of Columputurai Petitioner  
 Vs  
 Neelatadchi wife of Kantar Namasivayam of Columputurai Respondent.  
 This matter of the Petition of Chellappa Chittampalam of Columputurai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Valliammai wife of Chittampalam of Columputurai coming on for disposal before H. H. Cameron Esquire, District Judge, on the 8th day of February 1896 in the

presence of Messrs Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 22nd day of October 1895 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband 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 16th day of March 1896 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 8th day of February 1896  
 H. H. Cameron  
 District Judge.

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

ORDER NISI.  
 Testamentary } No. 710  
 Jurisdiction }  
 Class I }  
 In the Matter of the Estate of the late Parupati wife of Cholankar of Varani Karampaik-kurichchi Deceased.  
 Vichuvanatar Cholankar of Varani, Karampaikkurichchi Petitioner

Vs.  
 1. Chitamparanatar Murukar of Varani Karampaik-kurichchi and  
 2. Katpattai wife of Chuppar Murukar of Varani Vadakkukurichchi Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Vichuvanatar Cholankar of Varani Karampaikkurichchi praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Parupati wife of Cholankar of Varani Karampaikkurichchi coming on for disposal before H. H. Cameron Esquire, District Judge, on the 11th day of February 1896 in the presence of Messrs Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 18th day of September 1894 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband 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 16th day of March 1896 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 11th day of February 1896  
 H. H. Cameron  
 District Judge

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.  
 Testamentary } No. 711  
 Jurisdiction }  
 In the Matter of the Estate of the late Vallyammypilly wife of Arunasalem Thamothersampilly of Vannarponne Deceased  
 Arunasalem Thamothersampilly of Vannarponne Petitioner

Vs  
 Annappilly widow of Eliatamby of Vannarponne Respondent

This matter of the Petition of Arunasalem Thamothersampilly of Vannarponne praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Vallyammypilly wife of Arunasalem Thamothersampilly coming on for disposal before H. H. Cameron Esquire, District Judge, on the 13th day of February 1896 in the presence of Mr. Kathiravelu Pillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 2nd day of October 1895 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 him unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or, before the 27th day of March 1896 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 13th day of February 1896  
 H. H. Cameron  
 District Judge.

### THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 19, 1896



OUR NEW GOVERNOR

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Joseph West Ridgeway arrived in Colombo with Lady Ridgeway and Miss Ridgeway, on the 10th Instant, and immediately assumed the Government of the Colony. He was accorded a grand and enthusiastic reception on his landing on the shores of Ceylon. The Hon'ble Mr. Coomaraswamy as the senior unofficial Member of the Legislative Council read the Address of welcome from the Legislative Council, Mr Price read the Address from the Colombo Municipality, and the Headmen of the Western Province also presented an Address, to all of which His Excellency replied in suitable terms. His Excellency after remaining three days in the Metropolis left on the 13th Inst for Kandy where he now resides. We offer a hearty welcome to His Excellency, and hope that his Administration of the Island will be a most successful and benevolent one, and that the Colony will greatly advance under his rule, materially and politically.

It is no doubt true that material improvements should precede other improvements; and acting on that principle His Excellency's predecessors had almost entirely set their heart to the material development of the Colony, bestowing little or no thought on the political advancement of the people committed to their charge. While British subjects in all parts of the world have politically advanced by leaps and bounds, the Ceylonese have had no fresh privileges conferred on them for several years past. Even in India with which His Excellency was long connected and which was till very recently far behind this Colony in respect to the political privileges of the people, the Legislative Councils are now constituted on a more liberal basis, a certain proportion of members being elected by public constituencies. But in Ceylon the constitution of the Government and the Legislature remains the same as it was constituted exactly sixty years ago, without undergoing any change or reform. It is, therefore, time that, following the Indian example, our Council also was made partly elective under a restrictive franchise, to begin with. This will not only confer an important privilege on the Ceylonese, but also free the Governor from the difficulty of himself choosing the nominee of the public out of several candidates who aspire for legislative honors, whenever a seat in the Legislative Council becomes vacant





While we are glad that His Excellency is pledged to an active Railway and Irrigation policy, as his speech at the Ceylon Association in London would show, we would humbly and earnestly urge on him the necessity of Legislative Council reform in Ceylon, which has become very necessary to keep pace with the growing wants and importance of the Colony.

Speaking especially on behalf of the people of this Province, we may say that what they most urgently require is Railway extension to Jaffna. As a distinguished soldier and statesman His Excellency cannot fail to be convinced, apart from other considerations, of the strategic importance of this railway in case of war which, to judge from recent events, may be expected at any time. The completion of this railway will not only afford relief to the people of the Northern Province and promote their welfare but also serve Imperial interests. His Excellency when he visits this Peninsula, is sure to notice its isolation, and the necessity of connecting it with the Southern portion of the Island, as the only means of making it an integral portion of Ceylon. We may also remark that His Excellency will, when the time comes to pay his official visit to this District, receive a most hearty and loyal welcome from the inhabitants here than whom he will not find a more industrious and law-abiding people in the whole of the British Empire.

We cannot conclude this article without expressing our acknowledgment of the great honor and distinction conferred upon the native communities of Ceylon in general and the Tamils in particular, by the selection of the Hon'ble Mr. Coomara Swamy to read the Address of welcome to the new Governor on behalf of the Legislative Council of the Colony. Never before had been accorded to an un-official member, much less to a native, the privilege of being the spokesman of the Colonial Legislature, on such an important occasion. One will have an idea of the importance of this new departure, when it is remembered that it was Sir Arthur Gordon (now Lord Stanmore) who read the Address of welcome, from the Legislative Council, to his successor Sir Arthur Havelock, on the arrival of the latter to assume the Government of Ceylon.

LEGAL.

We have received a copy of Part I of the Digest of cases reported during the years 1820-1895 from Mr. H. Tiruvelankam, Proctor of the Supreme Court. We need hardly say that a compilation like this was a long felt want. The Reports of cases argued and decided in appeal by the Supreme Court of Ceylon, are unlike those of English Courts (except in a few instances) neither complete nor full, and hence, if one wanted to find out a decision on a particular point, he had to go through, very often unsuccessfully, the meagre and incomplete indices of the several Reports which form the basis of Mr. Tiruvelankam's "Digest." The "Digest" before us aims at obviating this inconvenience, and we think it fulfils its purpose very successfully, as by a reference to it we can at once find out the particular decision we want. This "Digest" is as indispensable to the practising lawyer as to the student. It is well known that on account of the complex nature of our laws which consists of several systems of Jurisprudence, one has to study the Judgments of the Supreme Court in order to correctly know the existing law on a particular point, and for so ascertaining these "Judgemade laws" a compilation like the "Digest" in question is an indispensable guide. The thanks of the public in general and of the profession in particular are due to Mr. Tiruvelankam for placing a work like this within the reach of every practitioner and student; for we are informed that each part is priced at Rs. 1—a sum very much below its actual worth. We have glanced through its pages and find that nothing in the direction of accuracy and carefulness is wanting. The manner in which this Part is got up reflects great credit on the press of the "Times of Ceylon."

We hope that every encouragement will be given to the undertaking and that every practising lawyer and student will provide himself with a copy of this publication which appears to us to be indispensable.—Com

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Weather—There was a drizzling shower on the morning of the 15th instant, and great fears were entertained that, if rain would continue, it would interfere with the harvesting operations which are now in full swing. The weather, however, immediately cleared and continues to be fine to the great joy of the farmers. The outturn of the crop is above the average as we anticipated. In fact Jaffna has not had such a fine crop as the present one for several years past.

Health—Fever still prevails here to an alarming extent.

The Receiving Office at Vannarpannai—The people of Vannarpannai who congratulated themselves on the establishment of this office in their midst and have been very profuse in the expression of their thanks to the Government begin now to think that instead of proving a blessing it has proved a curse to them. They have enjoyed hitherto the privilege of all their letters being delivered to them by the peon of the Central Post office free of any charge. But it is now reported that as a set off for the benefit of having a Receiving Office, the inhabitants of Vannarpannai and the adjoining villages would be deprived of the privilege they have hitherto enjoyed of having their letters and newspapers distributed to them by the post office peons, but have to personally attend the Receiving Office to remove them or send for them. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that the Government will adopt this retrograde measure. What we wanted was increased facilities and additional privileges in the matter of posting and receiving our letters. If the report turns out true, no words will be too strong to condemn that policy, and every inhabitant of Vannarpannai and the adjoining villages should emphatically and unitedly protest against it. The Postmaster-General when he was here last month promised not only to establish this Receiving office but also to appoint an additional peon to distribute more expeditiously the Vannarpannai letters. We are at a loss to know from whom has originated the grand idea of requiring the people here to make arrangements for removing their letters from the receiving Office. Since writing the above we have seen the following notice from the Receiving officer:—

NOTICE.

"Letters addressed to residents in Vannarpannai Kokuvil &c, are received in this Office for delivery when called for by the addressee or their duly authorized agent."

M. SAPAPATRY

Vannarpannai Reg. Office  
19th February, 1896

Government Appointments.—Mr. A. Chinnappa, Government Storekeeper, Jaffna, has been appointed Head Clerk of the Mannar Kachcheri; Mr. C. M. Chinniah, second Interpreter at the Jaffna Kachcheri succeeds Mr. Chinnappa as Storekeeper; Mr. Tillaiampalam one of the Clerks of the Kachcheri succeeds Mr. Chinniah; and Mr. Chelliah of the Trincomalee Kachcheri gets Mr. Tillaiampalam's place here. We congratulate these gentlemen on their promotion and hope that Mr. Chinnappa will soon return to Jaffna on further promotion. His absence will be very much felt by the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, of which he is a member and an ardent well wisher.

The Government Agent—Mr. Ievers returned from circuit on the 18th instant. He had been to all the important Islands except Delft, under his administration, during the eight days he was on circuit. We are glad that his first circuit was to the Islands, which had been very much neglected by Sir William Twynam. As Mr. Ievers has seen them himself with his own eyes, we need say no more than remark that he will promptly adopt measures to repair all the roads and culverts in them that are now in ruins, to open new roads wherever they are found necessary, and generally to develop their resources and promote the welfare of the inhabitants, which can be done only by connecting the Island of Velanai by a causeway with the Peninsula either at Arali or at Pannai. This is quite feasible and the causeway could be constructed at a moderate cost. It was for want of care on the part of our late Government Agent the Islands remain detached and isolated. Though there are extensive lands in the Islands fit for paddy cultivation and other products, yet the people of Jaffna would rather purchase lands in the Vannies than in the Islands, though the climate of the latter are more salubrious and the distance shorter, owing to want of ready means of communication between Jaffna and the Islands. If there be a causeway between Jaffna and Velanai the communication with the other Islands also will become easier and less tedious.

The late Mr. T. Saravanamuttu Pillai B. A.—It is our painful duty to record the death of this very promising youngman at Madras of typhoid fever on the 10 instant. He was a native of Trincomalee and had a brilliant scholastic career in Madras. In June last he visited Jaffna on the occasion of the marriage of his brother Mr. Kanagasundram Pillai B. A. with the daughter of Mr. President Sithampananathar. At the request of the authorities of the Victoria Reading Hall, he delivered a lecture here on Intellectual Life in India. Those who were present on the occasion were very much impressed with his intelligence, broad views, and especially with his eloquence as an extempore speaker. Returning to India he successfully passed the L. T. Examination in December last and was gazetted only a week previous to his death, Assistant Professor of Logic, Mental Science and Ethics in the

Teachers' College, Madras. We consider his death as a great loss to the Tamils in general and to his family in particular. He was the author of a novel in Tamil entitled Mohanangi. We offer our heartfelt condolences to his father who is in Trincomalee, to his brother who is in Madras and to his other relatives in their affliction.

The F. N. S. Hospital—An exchange of duties for four months has been arranged between Dr. Grenier, Visiting Surgeon of this Hospital and Dr. Ponnampalam, Medical Officer at Bogawantalawa. Dr. Grenier leaves here today by coach and Dr. Ponnampalam is expected here tomorrow by the Lady Gordon. Dr. Ponnampalam is a nephew of Mr. Casiepillai, the well-known Proctor and a brother of Mr. Proctor Cathiravalu, who is the junior partner of the Firm of Messrs Casiepillai and Cathiravalu. We extend a hearty welcome to Dr. Ponnampalam and have no doubt that he will prove an acquisition to the Hospital during his connection with it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the Hindu Organ

Sir,

It is, I am sure, with much pain, that a large number of the English people have read the appeal that has been made to the public through the British Indian press, for funds to establish a Pasteur Institute in India.

A certain section of scientific men, presuming on their professional prestige, have the audacity to try and impose upon the humane Hindoo people, the system of barbaric empiricism called Pasteurism. This term conveniently conceals every kind of ruthless cruelty, that human curiosity when divested of every restraint of natural feeling, or religious obligation can devise.

The Archbishop of Canterbury Dr. Benson, has remarked that in no part of the world are there to be found greater refinements of brain than amongst the Hindoos. We have confidence, therefore, that they will not readily countenance or accept this inhuman and fallacious system. With regard to the vaunted value of Pasteur's anti-rabic inoculations, the "Standard" remarked at the time of his death, that "an important and by no means diminishing section of the medical profession, both in France and elsewhere, continue stoutly to deny that Pasteur's method is anything better than scientific quackery."

Many of the most eminent physiologists including Professor Virchow, have the candour to admit the impossibility of pronouncing on the value of the inoculations against hydrophobia.

During last autumn several English patients died of hydrophobia immediately after undergoing Pasteur's treatment. The papers last week contained the account of a Miss Wallender who in returning from treatment at the Buda Pesth Institute, having been certified by the Doctors as cured, developed hydrophobia while in the train, and has since died in terrible agony.

So far from saving the unfortunate sufferers bitten by rabid animals, from the risk of hydrophobia, there is strong evidence that the disease has increased in all the countries where the system is practised.

In the face of the growing evidence of its futility and danger afforded by the constantly increasing death-roll, it is surprising that any one has still sufficient confidence in the system to expose themselves to its risks, as there is strong ground for believing that it communicates the disease it claims to prevent, in cases where the person escaped contamination by the bite. The value in hydrophobia of the simple method known as Dr. Buisson's vapour bath treatment, is, on the contrary, supported by a considerable weight of evidence; it is also easily available, free from danger, and the only one in which many medical men have any confidence.

This sensible treatment is established at no fewer than thirty stations in India; and full particulars respecting can be readily obtained from Sasipada Banerjee Esqr, Baranagar, near Calcutta.

Pasteur's treatment is based on the assumption that the disease is caused by a specific micro-organism, but this germ they admit has never been found. It is on the strength of the same vague hypothesis of innumerable micro-organisms, that these experimentalists prophesy conquests "beyond the furthest flights of hope," to be achieved by them over cholera, diptheria, and other 37 motic diseases. Yet the science of bacteriology becomes more and more confused as each so called discovery is announced, and so they spend their time, "In dropping buckets into empty wells, and growing old in drawing nothing up," in pursuing wrong methods of research.

But the true is the clear, and the more intense the intellectual light brought to bear upon truth, the more consistent does it become. As the human mind has a strong tendency to close with truth, we are compelled to conclude that such vagaries as the pretended discoveries of legions of polymorphic germs and endless anti-toxins for devitalizing them in the human body, are better adapted to the pages of nursery fables than to the manuals of science.

The endeavour to establish amid a people whose religion and traditions inculcate profound reverence for life as a sacred thing, a temple of torture where animals the most sensible are dissected alive piecemeal, in order that pretenders to science may prepare mysterious viruses with which to inoculate and poison the public, is surely the acme of empirical presumption and scientific absurdity.

I am Sir

Yours etc.

Maurice L Johnson

Baker St.  
Weston—Super—Mare  
Jan 23, 1896.