

# 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:—

Messrs.	Rs.	Cts
A. Velupillai..... (Passara)	2-00	
P. Arunachalam... (Kandy)	40	
K. Velupillai... (Araly)	50	
V. C. Veerappa chetty... (Pallai)	2-00	
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### NOTICE.

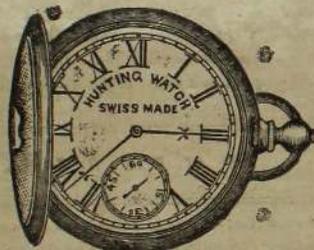
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வைத்தியவிசாரினி  
 TAMIL MEDICAL NEWS.

ஆரிய வைத்திய சாஸ்திரங்களும் இங்கிலிஷ் வைத்திய சாஸ்திரங்களும் இப்பத்திரிகையில் ஆர

யப்பும் விஷயங்களும். மசுத்தோறும் 28 பக்கம் கொண்ட ஒரு புத்தக ரூபமாக இப்பத்திரிகை பிரசாரமாகும். முதற் பஞ்சி ஆனி மசுத்தில் வெளிப்படும். விஷய வருஷம் கக்கு தபாற்கூலி யுட்பட ரூ. ௧ முற்பணம் வாட் அன் டேவி காவலர் வீடு

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கல் சுத்தமும் வெண்மையும் தடியுமுள்ள ஒரு, சேரடி வைரம் இரண்டே காலையககால் கிராத த. விஷ ரூப 500 இந்த மசுதிச்சோடி யாழ்ப்பாணத்தில் அடப்படாது.

வாட் அன் டேவி  
 காவலர் வீடு  
 யாழ்ப்பாணம்

### BULK PETROLEUM INSTALLATION.

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### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary } No, 753  
 Jurisdiction }

Class I

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Manikkam wife of Iramalinkam of Chiruppidi

Deceased

Tampaiya Charavanamuttu of Chiruppidi:

Petitioner

Vs

1. Vallippillai wife of Charavanamuttu of Chiruppidi and
2. Putattampi Iramalinkam of do

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Tampaiya Charavanamuttu of Chiruppidi praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Manikkam wife of Iramalinkam of Chiruppidi coming on for disposal before H. H. Cameron Esquire, District Judge, on the 21st day of April 1896 in the presence of Messrs Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 20th day of April 1896 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of the 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 9th day of June 1896 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Signed this 21st day of April 1896

H. H. Cameron  
 District Judge

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary } No 755  
 Jurisdiction }

Class I

In the Matter of the Estate of the late

Chivachuppaiyar Chekanatakkurukkal of Vannarpannai

Deceased

Chuppirama Aiyar Vaiteesupara Aiyar of Vannarpannai

Petitioner

Vs

1. Lokamba amma wife of Chivachankarakurukkal residing at Sea Street Colombo and

2. Esupari amma wife of Nakentirakkurukkal of Vannarpannai

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Chuppirama Aiyar Vaiteesupara Aiyar of Vannarpannai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Chivachuppaiyar Chekanatakkurukkal coming on for disposal before H. H. Cameron Esquire District Judge, on the 24th day of April 1896 in the presence of Messrs CASIPPILLAI & CATHIRAVELU Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 23rd day of April 1896 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the uncle 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 29th day of May 1896 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Signed this 24th day of April 1896.

H. H. Cameron  
 District Judge.

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary } No, 756  
 Jurisdiction }

Class I

In the matter of the Estate of the late Nakamuttu wife of Nakappara of Chundikkuli

Deceased

Arumukam Vullipuram of Chundikkuli

Petitioner

Vs

1. Chotippillai wife of Vallipuram of Chundikkuli and
2. Nakappara Kantaiya of do

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Arumukam Vullipuram of Chundikkuli praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Nakamuttu wife of Nakappara coming on for disposal before H. H. Cameron Esquire, District Judge, on the 27th day of April 1896 in the presence of Messrs Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 24th day of April 1896 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of an 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 29th day of May 1896 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 27th day of April 1896

H. H. Cameron  
 District Judge.

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

ORDER NISI

Testamentary } No, 757  
 Jurisdiction }

Class I

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kantar Arumukam of Karanavai South

Deceased

Kantar Velupillai of Karanavai South

Petitioner

Vs

1. Chitamparanatar Kantar and
2. Nitchinkar Kanapatippillai both of Karanavai South

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Kantar Velupillai of Karanavai South praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Kantar Arumukam of Karanavai South coming on for disposal before H. H. Cameron Esquire, District Judge, on the 29th day of April 1896 in the presence of Messrs Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 28th day of April 1896 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 29th day of May 1896 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Signed this 29th day of April 1896

H. H. Cameron  
 District Judge.





IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.  
ORDER NISI

Testamentary }  
Jurisdiction } No 759  
Class II

In the Matter of the Estate of the late  
Neekilappillai Paviluppillai of Allaippiddi  
Deceased  
Paviluppillai Swampillai of Allaippiddi  
Petitioner

1. Mathalenappillai widow of Paviluppillai
2. Paviluppillai Santeaguppillai and
3. Paviluppillai Nanamuttu all of Allaippiddi

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Paviluppillai Swampillai of Allaippiddi praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Neekilappillai Paviluppillai of Allaippiddi coming on for disposal before H. H. Cameron Esquire, District Judge on the 4th day of May 1896 in the presence of Messrs Casipillai & Cathiravel Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 1st day of May 1896 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 9th day of June 1896 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Signed this 4th day of May 1896  
H. H. Cameron  
District Judge:

THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY MAY 20, 1896

ANTENUPTIAL CONVERSIONS.

(communicated)

An examination of the *bona fides* of the conversions in this country cannot be reassuring to sincere Christians or sincere workers for Christ. There are hosts of instances of open hypocrisy. This is such a common thing that many a convert does not think it a disgrace to give out the motives of his conversion to his friends.

One of the most common inducements for conversion is matrimony. The missionaries are doing yeoman service in the field of female education, which of all means adopted by them in the East for spreading their religion they have found to be the most fruitful one.

The girls who enter the Femal Boarding schools are either Christians, or become Christians while there, and when a girl is married out, if the young man belongs to a persuasion different to that to which the girl belongs, it is he that changes his religion in the vast majority of cases. The young man is baptized in a Church one Sunday when he adopts a new name conformably to his new environments. There is great joy in heaven over the baptism and the serene missionary or pastor has wonderful appetite that day. The proud congregation in anxiously looking for the celebration of the wedding which takes place in its due course on a day selected by experts whether with reference to the Vakya or Kanitha Panchankam—two rival sources of authority in matters astrological amongst the good folk of this Island.

The Government have lately afforded a test for the sincerity of religious conversions, which Missionaries viewed with much jubilation when it was applied to the case of Mr. Lemesurier, not knowing that it will affect their conversions if applied to them. The test is:— should one become a convert within a short interval before marriage, and marry a person of the religious persuasion to which he or she is converted, such conversion must be presumed to be insincere so that even laws may be framed on the basis of such presumption. Either Missionaries must make common cause with Mr. Lemesurier, or they should not baptize our countrymen into their religion unless they allow a reasonably long interval to elapse between a baptism and marriage, so that the sincerity of one's conversion may be fully tested. If the missionaries do not heed our advice, the reform of missionary enterprise becomes a political necessity. It is the bounden duty of our countrymen, both Christians and Hindus, to put down hypocrisy.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WEATHER—The monsoon may be said to have fairly set in. We have since last week hard blowing from the South-West.

TOBACCO—The cultivators of this product are very busy in reaping and curing the harvest. As there is a large stock unsold as yet in the South Indian markets; the poor cultivators will not realize much profit this year. The leading cigar traders have left Jaffna to the

Mannar District and other places on their annual trips for the purchase of tobacco. If good prices are not fetched, it will be very hard with the people of the Province.

THE BIG KANDASWAMY TEMPLE CASE between the Brahmins who claim to be the officiating priests, and the manager ended on the 11th instant, after occupying the time of the District Judge and the Assessors for 6 days. Judgment which is awaited with very great interest will be delivered on the 27th instant. Whatever the judgment may be, there will be an appeal by the losing party to the Supreme Court.

DR. KALIASA PILLAI the medical officer of Chavagachery is doing the duties of the Assistant Colonial Surgeon at Jaffna until the arrival of Dr. Ebell from Anuradhapura.

MATRIMONIAL—The marriage of Mr. C. Tirunavukarasu with the eldest daughter of Dr. Rockwood has been registered and the wedding has been fixed for the 25th of May. We offer them our hearty congratulations and wishes.

THE JAFFNA RAILWAY—The memorial to His Excellency the Governor from the Jaffna Railway Committee will be forwarded shortly. It is a very interesting document and will be a valuable addition to the Jaffna Railway literature.

THE JAFFNA MINOR COURTS—Mr. Cameron our District Judge having declined to take up the Court of Requests trials as his predecessors did for the last twenty years; the present incumbent of the Jaffna Minor Courts finds it extremely hard to cope with the civil and criminal work of that Court. We hope with the increased jurisdiction now given to the Courts of Requests, other arrangements will be made to give relief to the present hardworking officer especially as he has to attend to the duties of the Mallakam Court as well. Mr. Tampoo is giving satisfaction to the lawyers and suitors, by his courtesy and patient investigation of the cases that come before him, and he brings to bear his knowledge of the people and experience at the Bar to the great advantage of all concerned.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt from the Secretariat of Dr. Trimen's Report on the Royal Botanic Gardens.

Our thanks are also due to the author Dr. S. Durand M. D. Harda, Central Provinces for a copy of his pamphlet entitled "Observation on Leprosy and its treatment."

ACTING APPOINTMENTS—Mr. P. Ramanathan C. M., G. has been appointed to act as Attorney-General and Mr. C. H. Temple to act as Solicitor-General with effect from the 8th instant.

The Court of Requests Ordinance—As the new Court of Requests Ordinance has come into operation on the 15th Instant as proclaimed in the *Government Gazette*, we think the Government can appoint one Judicial officer to attend to the work of the District Court and of the Minor Courts at Jaffna. In that case the Mallakam Court which is only 8 miles from Jaffna could with saving to the Government and without much inconvenience to the public be abolished. Our present Government Agent can be consulted on the matter and we dare say that he must have been convinced by this time of the wisdom of the step suggested by us. If the Mallakam Court should remain as it is and if one officer only is appointed to do the District Court work and the Jaffna Minor Courts work, then it will be necessary for that Officer to go on circuit as is the case now twice a week, or the Judicial officer of the Kayts Court will have to attend to the Mallakam Court as well, as he has been doing for some time until lately. In the former case, the Jaffna Town will be without a Judicial officer for eight days in the month, and in the latter case the Kayts Commissioner will hardly find time to spare for the Mallakam Court when the raising of the Jurisdiction will naturally bring on more work in his own Court. Under these circumstances the abolition of the Mallakam Court as suggested by us will be the solution of the difficulty.

THE JAFFNA COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, LTD:—The Directors of this company met at the Ceylon Steam Ship Com. Office on the 6th inst. at 5 P M to consider the rules framed by the sub-committee.

The rules, ninety in number were all read and considered *seriatim*, under the presidency of Mr. Proctor Casipillai and adopted by the Directors. These will from the articles of Association and together with the memorandum of Association, will soon be sent to the Registrar of Joint Stock companies with an application for incorporation.

We wish the company all success.—COR.

NATIONAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.  
INDIA & CEYLON.

"Self-government is the ordering of nature, it is the will of Divine Providence. Every nation has a right to be the arbiter of her own destinies." These are the words of a great Bengali orator and patriot and they convey to us a truth of far reaching importance. To be the sole master of one's own affairs, to be free, is a privilege which men prize very much. No man likes to remain long under tutelage and to have his liberties curtailed. He likes to labour and fight

his way in the world on his own account that in the long run, he may gather strength to stand on his own legs. What is here true of individuals is true also of nations. A nation never likes to remain long subject to another nation, however great the advantages may be, without attempting to better its condition and raise itself to a position of equality with its masters. History affords abundant examples to show that a subject nation, either tries to throw off the yoke of the dominant nation, or tries to merge it (the dominant nation into itself. The Roman conquerors of Britain, though they gave the conquered people their religion, though they taught the people to develop the resources of their country, though they opened up the island by making roads paved with stone, though they laid the foundation of a lucrative trade—Rome herself and her continental provinces affording a good market for British produce; and though they conferred so many other blessings on the Britons, yet their imperialism was not tolerated by the people and soon the Romans had to quit the British shores. The Normans who conquered Britain at a later period would have shared the same fate had they not wisely welded themselves with the conquered and made common cause with them. Most of the European countries were at one time or another subject to foreign conquests; but speedily there was either an amalgamation of the conquerors and the conquered or the foreign sway was soon brought to a close. In fact it is the ordering of Divine wisdom that every nation should be the master of her own affairs. Any deviation from this principle has always been regarded unnatural.

Taking now the case of India and Ceylon whose physical and political conditions have been and are almost identical; and which have centuries ago lost their self-government and are now under the benevolent despotism of England it must be presumed that there exists among the people the not unnatural desire to regain Self-government. Owing to the demoralizing influence of long foreign rule this desire is not strong, but with the spread of western education, and the enervating influence of the examples of western nations, a visible national awakening is taking place. Our Motherland, which was once the cradle of civilization and which had developed a system of religion and morals which still continue to elicit the admiration of the civilized world was sunk in the depths of disorder and misery when England came to our rescue. She has done great things for India and Ceylon. She has helped the people to develop the material resources of their country, by securing for them the benefits of peace and orderly Government, and constructing for them railways and telegraphs—the annihilators of time and distance. She has done a host of other things for the benefit of the ruled; but more than all, she has done one thing which redounds to the eternal glory of England and demands the undying gratitude of the millions of India and Ceylon. She has given us higher English Education, a free press and free discussion, which as a means to the attainment of national unity are simply invaluable. The chief cause for the loss of our Self-government was the want of national feeling and the absence of any community of interests at the time. The Country was divided into so many classes and races each of which had its own interest to promote. For these they quarreled and cut each others throats, while they had no common platform to meet in terms of brotherly love, or a common ground to work for the advancement of the common weal. In short, neither the Ceylonese nor the Indians had ever a conception of national existence as it is understood at the present day.

The spread of English Education has removed this cause of our National decay, and has awakened in the minds of the educated classes a desire to improve the condition of their country by adopting western modes of thought and action. In religion, in politics, in social customs, all round, there is an ardent desire for reform. This desire of the educated classes, to reform and readjust the old order of things to be in harmony with the new order brought about by contact with the west, is slowly permeating through the masses. This national upheaval is plainly visible in India and to describe this in a brief compass will form the subject of a future article.

Swadesa Dasa