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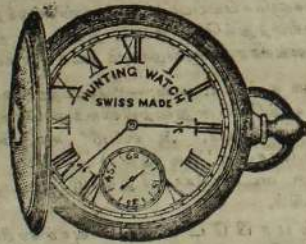
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The highest bid to be submitted to the Members of the Library for final acceptance who may reject it, if unsatisfactory
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Jaffna 16th June 1896

G. W. WOODHOUSE
Hon: Secretary

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA ORDER NISI

Testamentary } No. 779
Jurisdiction }

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Marimuttu wife of Vallepuram of Kokkuville West Deceased

Kantar Vallipuram of Kokkuville West Petitioner

1. Chittampalam Kanagaratnam and wife
2. Valleyammai of Kokkuville west
3. Kartikasar Thuraiappah and wife
4. Chellammutha of Do
5. Murukar Kartikasar and wife
6. Chinnappillai of Do

This matter of the Petition of Kantar Vallipuram of Kokkuville West praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Marimuttu wife of Vallipuram of Kokkuville West coming on for disposal before H. H. Cameron Esquire, District Judge, on the 1st day of July 1896 in the presence of Mr. S. Tambyah Pillai Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 30th day of June 1896 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the 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 31st day of July 1896 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary,

Signed this 1st day of July 1896

H. H. Cameron
District Judge.

THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY JULY 8, 1896

CUSTOMS.

The report of Mr. F R Ellis, acting Principal Collector of Customs for the year 1895 consists almost entirely of a mass of figures and returns. This is owing, we believe, to the fact that the permanent incumbent of the office who was responsible for the administration of the Department during the year being absent on leave, the duty of writing this report has devolved on Mr. Ellis who assumed duties as acting Principal Collector only in the beginning of 1896. It is satisfactory to find that the trade of the Colony has steadily increased during the last twelve years. The following return of the annual value of the trade deducting specie, will show that it has more than doubled during that period:—

	Rs	c		Rs	c
1884 ...	76,992,639	0	1890 ...	106,651,504	0
1885 ...	74,633,444	0	1891 ...	117,342,259	0
1886 ...	76,434,385	0	1892 ...	123,877,835	0
1887 ...	83,889,572	0	1893 ...	139,237,891	0
1888 ...	92,607,045	0	1894 ...	147,621,610	0
1889 ...	100,269,274	0	1895 ...	161,040,346	0

The gross customs revenue of 1895 is also more than double that of 1884, and shows an increase of Rs 838,273, as compared with that of the previous year. The following is the gross customs revenue for the twelve years ended 1895:—

	Rs	c		Rs	c
1884 ...	2,834,656	73	1890 ...	3,948,564	11
1885 ...	2,903,718	49	1891 ...	4,203,320	19
1886 ...	2,944,215	80	1892 ...	4,663,562	47
1887 ...	3,179,404	72	1893 ...	4,498,912	10
1888 ...	3,747,064	69	1894 ...	4,931,967	42
1889 ...	3,718,152	17	1895 ...	5,770,241	2

There are four ports of entry in the Western Province which yielded a revenue of Rs. 4, 982, 986-39, of which Colombo alone contributed Rs. 4,963,112; nine in the Northern Province with a revenue of Rs. 308,302-15; one (Galle) in the Southern Province which con-

Rs. 421,682-56; and two (Batticaloa Trincomalee) in the Eastern Province, yielded Rs. 57,269-92. In all the Provinces, except the Eastern, the amount of customs revenue collected in 1895 was in excess of the revenue of the previous year. It is explained that the increase in the Western Province is attributable chiefly to a larger importation of Kerosine oil, spirits, grain, and sugar than in the previous year, and the increase in the Northern and Southern Provinces to a larger quantity of grain having been imported, and the decrease in the Eastern Province to smaller importation of grain.

Of the ports in this Province, Jaffna contributed Rs. 52,784-12 to the Customs revenue. Point Pedro Rs. 40,867-56. Valuedditarai Rs. 11,809-55, Kankasanturai Rs. 87,150-32, Mannar Rs. 14,045-43, Pesalai Rs. 547-77, Vankalai Rs. 159-75, Kayts Rs. 100,990-28, and Mullaitivu Rs. 7-37. In 1894 the revenues of these ports were respectively Rs. 67,252-8, Rs. 49,040-75, Rs. 12,643-99, Rs. 110,077-43, Rs. 16,770-45, Rs. 1,837-79, Rs. 97-89, Rs. 30,683-94 and Rs. 32-94. Kayts which occupied the fourth place in 1894 in point of revenue with Rs. 30,683-94 now heads the list of Northern ports with the revenue of Rs. 100,990-28. No explanation is given in the report for this great increase. But we are in a position to know that it is owing to the enforcement of a new rule making the payment of duty compulsory at Kayts on goods brought in vessels that touch that port. Kayts being the only port here possessing a safe anchorage during the North-East Monsoon, and it being in a sparsely populated island at a distance of about 15 miles from Jaffna, merchants had been allowed to tranship their goods in cargo boats and pay the duty at the Jaffna customs; but for the last two years or so this privilege has been denied to them, with the result of considerably increasing the revenue of that port at the expense of the other ports of the District. The Chetties suffer great inconvenience, not to say loss, on account of this new arrangement and the late Government Agent who introduced it would not revert to the old practice as earnestly prayed for by them.

The value of imports into the Colony in 1895, including specie, was Rs. 84,556,309-23, of which articles of the value of Rs. 3,629,968-80 were imported into the Northern Province. Cotton goods, twists and thread of the value of Rs. 5,960,886-31 were imported during the year, and the sum collected as duty on the quantity cleared from the Customs amounts to Rs. 284,333-58, which gives an increase in duty as compared with 1894, of Rs. 29,321-34. The quantity of rice imported in 1895 was 8,722,737 bushels as against 7,806,505 bushels in the previous year. The duty collected on rice in the year under review amounted to Rs. 2,529,594-85, and on other grains of all sorts to Rs. 310,613-21, making in all Rs. 2,840,208-06. Spirits of all kinds show an increase in value of Rs. 179,385-23 and in duty of Rs. 98,799-93. The quantity entered for home consumption in 1895 was 103,119 gallons, whilst the quantity entered in 1894 was 83,180 gallons.

The total value of exports which was in 1895 Rs. 84,541,457-40 shows a satisfactory increase over the previous year. The increase is however confined to a few articles such as tea, coffee, cardamoms, coconuts and desiccated coconut. On the other hand there is a decrease in cocoa, copperah, coconut oil, plumbago, and arecauts as compared with 1894. The decrease in value on these products alone amounted to Rs. 1,018,107-69. This is more than counterbalanced by the increase in the one item tea, which amounted to Rs. 3,187,316-22. In 1895, 98,581,060 lbs of tea of the value of Rs. 49,290,530 was exported from the Island as against 85,376,322 lbs of the value of Rs. 46,103,214 in 1894. The value of the produce of the coconut tree exported in 1895 was Rs. 11,106,246, showing an increase of Rs. 88,696-10 over the year 1894. The export of tobacco was from Jaffna alone and the quantity sent from here to Travancore and Cochin in 1895 amounted to 53,240 cwt. of the value of Rs. 1,196,964-46, compared with 54,850 cwt. of the value of Rs. 1,255,393-83 in the previous year.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE WEATHER—Except for the occasional drizzling we had about the middle of last month, Jaffna may be said to be experiencing a long drought for the last 6 months. The animal and the vegetable kingdoms equally suffer. The hard blowing we have now and

South-west tends to allay the parched up.

OUR GOVERNMENT AGENT—Mr Ievers with Mrs Ievers returned here on the 30th ultimo after an absence of nearly a month spent in inspecting the Mannar, Vavonia, and Mullaitivu Districts. It is said he will proceed to Colombo next month to attend the Annual Durbar of Government Agents to be held about the 10th August.

POINT PEDRO AND CHAYAKACHERY COURTS—The Magistrate of these Courts, Mr J. J. Casie Chitty, who had been to Colombo on leave has returned and assumed duties on the 29th ultimo.

THE POST MASTER GENERAL—Mr. C. E. D. Pennycuik, the new P. M. G. is expected to arrive in Colombo on the 16th inst by the French Steamer "Polynesian"

EDUCATIONAL—The distribution of Prizes in the Saivite school at Chenia Street, Vannarpannai came off with great eclat on the 27th ultimo. Mr. Advocate Nagalingam presided and kindly gave away the prizes. At the conclusion, the President eloquently addressed the assembly in Tamil giving them sound advice as to the method of co-operating in public affairs by sinking all private differences and uniting in the common cause of our national advancement. He held up to them the example of Japan as one worthy of imitation and exhorted the audience to study the History of other nations and profit by it.—Cor.

KUMBHAKSAM CEREMONY—This ceremony was performed at the new Sivan Temple at Keerimalai on the 2nd instant. A large number of devotees repaired to the Temple for the occasion. Being situated close by the famous sacred springs of the place, the temple is likely to rise high in popular favour. Besides it is said to have been now erected in the old site in which stood the famous Pagoda of Siva erected by a king of Jaffna, and pulled down more than two centuries ago by the fanatic Portuguese.—Cor.

NATIONAL SELF-GOVERNMENT--II

SOCIAL REFORMS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

In a previous article it was shown that the desire for self-government is natural in nations as in individuals, and that the nations of the world who had at one time or another lost their self-government had never rested till they had regained it, sooner or later. India and Ceylon which had the misfortune to lose their self-government a few centuries ago have been singularly unhappy in not being successful to free themselves from foreign rule. It is only now under the benign influence of British rule that the people are beginning to hope for a day when they will be the masters of their own affairs, and occupy a position somewhat similar to that of Canada and the other self-governing British Colonies at the present time.

Unlike our former conquerors England professes to have a mission in India and Ceylon. This is the moral justification she has for her dominion over our country. Her mission here as avowed by her leading statesmen and generally acknowledged by the nation, is to introduce gradually the art of self-government, and help the people in the eradication of many of the social evils and in the formation of a manly self-reliant national character. So far, England has been true to her mission, and has from time to time made concessions to the people in the line of self-government, whenever they showed their fitness for it. The right of representation in the Councils of the Empire conceded to the people by the Indian Councils' Act of 1892 is a very important privilege gained by the nation; and is the beginning of a policy the continuation of which cannot but lead the nation in the fulness of time to complete national unity and self government. The present trend of events in India, if it shows anything at all, must clearly show to all right-minded observers that the people are really awakening from their long lethargy and are beginning in earnest to regain their lost position among the nations of the world. That they are in the right track is sure enough. There is now a general national activity. A brief examination of this activity under different heads would be profitable and instructive to the people of Ceylon who are but "chips from the old block."

1 THE SOCIAL CUSTOMS OF INDIA AND CEYLON which are almost identical in several respects are many of them, out-of-date and utterly un-suited to the present state of society. They might

have been excellent to a state of society where the good things of the earth were in abundance, where the people were free from foreign aggression, and where competition was very limited. But under the present state of things, when we have been drawn out from the seclusion of centuries and led out to compete for wealth and power and even for our very existence, with a world which holds to the doctrines of "the struggle for existence" and "the survival of the fittest;" any more sticking to some of these old customs is well nigh impossible and almost suicidal. Let us examine a few of our leading social customs which are sucking the life blood of the nation and see how we could reform them.

Foremost among them is the custom of keeping our women in seclusion and in ignorance and denying to them many of the privileges they are reasonably entitled to. That in the days of our national independence and glory, this custom was altogether absent from our land can be proved by numerous quotations from our ancient Sanscrit literature. The distinguished oriental scholar Mr. R. C. Dutt of the I. C. S., in his "History of civilization in ancient India" says:—

"Considered as the intellectual companions of their husbands, as their friends and affectionate helpers in the journey of life, as the partners of their domestic duties, and the source of their pure domestic bliss, Hindu wives were honored and respected in ancient times. It was not often that they attained the abstruse learning of a Maitreyi or a Gargi; but nevertheless they were well informed in general matters and well trained in their own domestic duties. Free from all undue restraint on their movements and actions, women moved freely in the society in which they lived, frequented public festivities and sights, performed religious sacrifices, visited friends and received visits."

Yet in such a society our women were justly celebrated for their chastity, devotion to husbands, modesty and all the other domestic virtues. In fact the date of our national degradation began with the day when our women were secluded in ignorance and not allowed to play their proper part in the evolution of society. (to be continued.)

SWADESA DASAN

THE CEYLON EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Today (26th June) a deputation from the Ceylon Educational Association waited on H. E. the Governor to submit the views of the Association regarding certain points of the code. It may be remembered that a memorial was sent to His Excellency the Governor soon after his arrival, asking that certain provisions, referring mainly to English schools, of the Revised Code for 1896 might not be enforced. The two principal points are as to certificates and as to fees. The provisions as to certificates are considered far too drastic, because it is impossible for managers immediately to get their teachers certificated, and moreover experienced teachers of long standing and of undoubted ability cannot be expected to submit themselves to the tests of the D. P. I. The managers, however, agree to support Government in requiring certificates on certain conditions: that colleges of a certain standing be exempt; that a board of qualified examiners be appointed; that teachers who have satisfied Government tests for five years be exempt; that only a certain proportion of teachers be required to be certificated, as in vernacular schools; that the system of certificates be introduced not earlier than 1900 so as to give time for the necessary developments.

As to a compulsory scale of fees, managers deprecate the principle entirely and emphatically protest against being required to sign any declaration or certificate as to payment of fees, whilst agreeing to raise the greatest amount possible.

Today's deputation was to allow the amplification of these points and to hear His Excellency's views. It consisted of the Bishop of Colombo (Dr. Copleston), President, Very Rev. Father Collin, Vice-President, Rev. T. Moscrop, Acting Hon. Secretary, Rev. J. Arndt, Treasurer, and the following members of the Standing Committee of the Association:—Rev. D. Wilkinson, Rev. F. H. de Winton, Rev. Bro. Isidore, Rev. O. Beven, Rev. C. Lytton, Rev. F. D. Waldoock, Rev. S. Coles, Rev. H. Highfield, Mr. C. B. Brodie, Mr. C. P. Dias, Mr. A. E. Bultjens, Mr. D. B. Jayatileke, Mr. Cyril James, Mr. L. E. Blaze.

The Bishop of Colombo, the Rev. Father Wilkinson, the Rev. T. Moscrop and the Rev. H. Highfield spoke in support of the memorial presented to the Governor sometime ago.

His Excellency in reply abandoned or modified the principal requirements of the Revised Code, a result which has been received, with the very greatest satisfaction by the members of the Educational Association. His Excellency announced that he was prepared (1) to abandon the provision for a minimum fee being charged; (2) that members of religious orders be exempted from having to secure teachers' certificates; (3) that Colleges (College to be afterwards defined) be exempted from the necessity of employing only certificated teachers; (4) that schools might still remain with their teachers uncertificated but they would only be paid grants under the old scale; (5) that schools employing certificated teachers as required will be eligible to earn the enhanced grant; (6) that the Code shall not apply to girls' schools; and (7) that teachers who have served for a number of years will be certificated PRO FORMA by Government.

On the motion of the Bishop, H. E. the Governor was cordially thanked for his kindness in receiving the deputation and for the concessions he had promised.

—"Ceylon Observer"