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இது சமஸ்கிருத வாசுதப்படி முடிக்கப்பட்ட கைலம். தாதுப்பெயலில்லாதவர்களுக்கும் உன்றகைகளுக்கும் ஸ்ரீராமபண்ணிவரக் காமகடைவார்களை. கெர்ப்பவையுவினால் சந்தானமின்றியிருக்கும் பெண்கள் சாப்பிடும் முழுசியும் வந்தால் தவறாமல் தேகத்தையுடன் சந்தானவிறுத்தியு முண்டாகும். இது மிகப் பெயர்பெற்ற கைலம். விலை இருபத்தைந்து ரூபா. ஒருபேர்த்தல் இருபது முழுக்குக்குக் காணும்.

இது சுத்தமான ஸ்ரீராம சேரனை குஞ்சுமப்பூவும், எல்லாவிதமான இவ்விஷ மருந்தகளுக்கும் விலை சேயுமகப் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளவாம். இரவிலும் மருந்தகன் விழப்பெடும்.

வாட் அன் டேவி
நாவலர் கிடு
யாழ்ப்பாணம்.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. ORDER NISI.

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 789
Class I
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Arumukam Chuppiramanyam of Selangore in Straits Settlement Deceased
Meenachippillai widow of Chupperamanyam of Vaddukkodai Petitioner
Vs.
Muttakkumar Arnuchalam of Vaddukkodai Respondent

This matter of the Petition of Meenachippillai widow of Chupperamanyam of Vaddukkodai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Meenachippillai widow of Chupperamanyam of Selangore in Straits Settlement coming on for disposal before H. H. Cameron Esquire District Judge, on the 7th day of September, 1896 in the presence of Messrs Casipillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 4th day of September 1896 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful 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 6th day of October 1896 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 7th day of September 1896
H. H. CAMERON
District Judge

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. ORDER NISI.

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 792
Class I
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Chante daughter of Kantan of Puttoor Deceased
Kantan Vairavan of Puttoor Petitioner
Vs.
1. Pattan Kanthan and his wife
2. Putial of Puttoor Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Kantan Vairavan of Puttoor praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Chante daughter of Kantan of Puttoor coming on for disposal before H. H. Cameron Esquire, District Judge, on the 14th day of September 1896 in the presence of Messrs Casipillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 10th day of August 1896 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the brother 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 20th day of October 1896 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 14th day of September 1896
H. H. CAMERON
District Judge

THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 30, 1896

VACCINATION IN JAFFNA.

There is now a very great outcry among the public here, in regard to the stringent manner in which vaccination rules are enforced among them by Dr. Thornhill, the Senior Medical Officer. It is said that, being himself the author of the rules and regulations issued by the Medical Department for the guidance of vaccinators, he is pledged to their absolute enforcement, regardless of the inconveniences which the people might suffer,

We will not enter into the question of the efficacy of vaccination as a preventive measure against small-pox—a question about which great authorities are divided among themselves in Europe. Nor shall we stay to inquire whether vaccination, should be done compulsorily or not. But it is well to point out that the finding of Royal Commission on vaccination, the report of which was issued in England only last month, was that, though vaccination is to be approved of, the operation should not be insisted upon against the declared wish of the parents. The Commission admits that some of the dangers said to attend vaccination are undoubtedly real and not inconsiderable in gross amount; yet, when considered in relation to the extent of the vaccination work done, are insignificant. A minority of the Commission consisting of Mr. Whitbread and Mr. J. A. Bright object to compulsory vaccination in any form, and say that objection to vaccination could be removed by adopting the Scotch system of offering vaccination at the home of the child and providing for medical treatment of any untoward result which may arise. There can be no doubt that legislation on the lines of this report will soon follow in England.

Our present purpose is to show that vaccination could be effectively carried on here, without hurting the feelings and susceptibilities of the people and causing inconveniences to them, as it had been done here before the appointment of Dr. Thornhill as Senior Medical Officer of this Province. It cannot be said that vaccination was neglected here during the time of his predecessors, as it is well known that this beneficent work was done at that time unostentatiously and in the best way possible, without creating uneasiness and discontent among the people.

Dr. Thornhill has now caused a census of all unvaccinated children to be taken by the headmen; and parents and guardians are compelled, under pain of prosecution, to produce them at the vaccine stations. Infants of the age of three months and upwards come under this rule. It need hardly be said that parents here have the greatest objection to allow the vaccination of children under one year old. If in such an enlightened country as Scotland vaccination is offered in the home of the child, how much more is such a system necessary in a conservative place like Jaffna where the people have not yet learnt to appreciate the benefits of vaccination.

It is also said that vaccinators are now required to go to houses in order to verify the list of the headmen, and also to examine all adults, males as well as females, for successful marks of vaccination, and to order such as have no successful marks to present themselves at the common place appointed for vaccination. Dr. Thornhill is, perhaps, unware, his previous experience of the natives of Ceylon being confined mainly if not entirely, to the Indian coolies in the planting districts, that no respectable Tamil woman will allow herself to be examined by a male vaccinator for successful marks of vaccination about her person, and condescend to go to a public place to get herself vaccinated. We are surprised that he has not appointed some female vaccinators to carry on the work among the women of the Peninsula. It is also very strange that in a place like Jaffna, where on account of the peculiar habits and customs of the people registration of marriages is allowed to be done in private houses, females are not allowed the option of getting themselves vaccinated in their own houses.

THE SUPREME COURT.

It is further said that under pressure of showing not only large amount of work but also greater percentage of successful cases, the vaccinators operate even on children not in a fit condition to receive the lymph. The consequence is, as we learn, great suffering among such children, resulting also in some fatal cases.

We do not like to be alarmists. While admitting the benefits of vaccination we desire to see some relaxation of the rules that are now attempted to be enforced here, with more zeal than discretion.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE WEATHER—After a drought of nearly nine months, refreshing showers of rain have fallen throughout the District during the last three days, cooling the atmosphere and reviving the plants which were half dead in several localities. Sowing operations are going on with great activity everywhere.

Advocate's Examination—We are glad to learn that Mr. S. D. Tampoo, eldest son of Mr. T. M. Tampoo, acting Police Magistrate of Jaffna, and Mr. Armstrong, eldest son of the late District Engineer Armstrong Mudaliyar, have passed the Advocate's Intermediate and Preliminary Examinations respectively. We congratulate these gentlemen who are now in Jaffna on their success.

The Puttoor Well—Pumping operations are now being continued in this well, and we understand that a fresh vote of Rs 2000 has been sanctioned for this purpose. We also learn that the Udaiyar and Vidhan of Puttoor have been suspended for failing to find out the assailant of Mr. Tomalin, the Provincial Engineer, who was assaulted some weeks back at Puttoor on his way to the Town from this Well.

The Equitable Loan Company—A case has been instituted by the Rev. Father Maver against this Company claiming a sum of about Rs 15,000. When this intelligence was first published in the papers the public at once jumped to the conclusion that the financial condition of the Company was not sound. But its Secretary has written to the papers stating that a larger sum is due to the Company from the Reverend gentleman, and that claim in reconvention will be made to recover it from him. We shall carefully watch the proceedings of this case, as the public are very much interested in it. We believe the cause of this action arose during the absence of Mr. Senathiraja, one of the Managing Directors and the lite and soul of the Company from Colombo as Prosecuting Counsel of the Northern Circuit. Now that he has returned to the Metropolis, we hope the differences between the Company and the Rev. Father Maver will be settled and public confidence in it revived.

Personal—Mr. S. Chellappah Shroff of the Railway, Hatton, returned to his station on Monday last. He was here on three months sick leave, during which he was examined by a Medical Board here under the presidency of Dr. Thornhill as to his fitness for further service under Government. We understand that the Board was of opinion that he was fit for several years further services but recommended his removal to a dry climate. This officer was Shroff at Kandy, and while there, on the strength of Medical certificates, he had made several applications to Government to remove him for the benefit of his health to a dry climate. But the Government ordered him to Hatton and forced him against his wish to take up this appointment, with a slight increase to his pay. The removal to Hatton has considerably affected his health, necessitating his immediate return to Jaffna and going before a Medical Board. Now that the Medical Board has recommended a change to a dry climate, we hope he will be soon given a suitable appointment in some other Province.

—We are glad to note that a very keen interest is being shown in London in the study of Hindu Philosophy. English admirers of the Vedanta are raising a sum of money necessary to obtain quarters for the exposition of Eastern Philosophy in London. The proposal includes a large room for regular lectures, a library of book on Eastern philosophy, including all translations of Sanskrit literature, and a monthly magazine. Subscriptions, it is said, are pouring in largely towards the noble object. We do not wonder at it, for whatever work or study the Britisher puts his head to, he does it with an enthusiasm that may well put us Indians to complete shame. —Arya Bala Dodhini.

The second criminal sessions of the Supreme Court for the year 1896 commenced here on the 18th Instant, the Hon'ble D. F. Brown, Commissioner of Assize being the presiding Judge, Mr. Swan acting as Registrar, Mr. Prins as Private Secretary, Mr. Kailasapillai as Tamil Interpreter, Mr. de. Silva as Singhalese Interpreter and Mr. E. S. W. Senathirajah as Prosecuting Counsel. Soon after the sessions was opened His Lordship inquired if there was any case to be tried by the Tamil-speaking Jury, and on receiving a negative reply from the Prosecuting Counsel, they were discharged with thanks. There were only six cases on the Calendar. The first case taken up was case No. 4 in which a Singhalese man of Negombo was charged with murder. An English-speaking Jury with Mr. H. Todd as foreman was called to try this case. Mr. Advocate Nagalingam defended the accused. The story of the prosecution was that the deceased who was a Nulava man by caste and a native of Thunalai in the Pt. Pedro division was going on the day in question with his wife and children and some relatives of his, numbering about 6 or 7 persons, on a pilgrimage to the Hindu Temple called Vattupalai in the Mullaitivu District, and met the accused and about fifteen other Singhalese men who were engaged in fishing and drying fishes near Veddakadu. The accused who is the son of the Muthalali, remarked to his companions that 'women of proper age' were going in the party of Tamils and advanced to them and asked for betel. The women, however, took no notice of the remark and proceeded on their journey, but the deceased who was in the rear of the party was offended at the remark and retorted that one who made such indecent observations at females deserved betel being given to him. This exasperated the accused and he got hold of the deceased by his waist cloth and wanted to put him down. The deceased freed himself from the grasp of the accused who, however, with his companions, dealt several blows on the deceased with ears and cudgels that were near them. The result was that the deceased fell to the ground unconscious and with his skull fractured. His wife and children who ran way in fear returned to the place where the deceased lay and wept over him, as he was dying. But the accused and his companions forced them to remove him from that spot, saying that they also would be stabbed and thrown into the sea if they did not do so. The wounded man was then by short stages removed to Kaddakadu, a distance of four miles from the scene of assault, and it took them more than twelve hours to reach that place, where he expired the next morning. After the case for the prosecution was over the accused gave evidence on his behalf, denying that he asked betel from the women, but admitting that the deceased was wounded in a quarrel with the Singhalese men of his party. He further stated that, though present on the occasion he did not inflict any of the wounds but acted as peace maker between the contending parties. He was, however, convicted of the lesser offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment.

At 4 P. M. the same day case No. 3 was taken up. In this case one Eliyatamby Maruthappan a goldsmith of Kokuvil was charged with robbery and causing hurt to a woman of the same place. Mr. Nagalingam defended the accused. The Jury of which Mr. J. N. Sandrasekara was foreman convicted the accused of the second count only. Mr. Nagalingam having appealed to his Lordship to deal with the accused under the First Offenders Ordinance, he was the following day bound over to keep the peace for twelve months and to pay a compensation of Rs 30 to the complainant.

Two cases were disposed of on the 19th, cases Nos. 5 and 6. In the first case one Kanapathy, a man of the palla caste living at Urumpiray was charged with (1) unlawful possession of a housebreaking implement and (2) attempting to commit housebreaking at Alavetty. Mr. Kanagasabai defended the accused, who was acquitted by the jury and discharged.

In the next case two young men of Mathagal were indicted for causing grievous hurt to a fellow villager. Mr. Kanagasabai defended the accused also in this case. Both were convicted and the first accused was sentenced to 18 months rigorous imprisonment and to

receive 5 laces and the second accused to 9 months imprisonment.

On Monday the 21st Instant the Court resumed its sitting at 10 A. M.; and the remaining two cases Nos. 1 and 2 were disposed of. Eight young men of Kokuvil and Thavadi were put into the dock charged with, (1) rioting armed with deadly weapons and (2) causing hurt to three persons who were complainants in this case. Mr. Nagalingam appeared for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th accused, and Mr. Allegakoen for the other four accused. Mr. Nicholas of the District Court was foreman of the Jury. This was a case of some importance as the alleged riot took place on the public road, at day time and within two miles from the Court House. If the story of the prosecution was to be believed, it was a most daring riot that ever took place in Jaffna. That story was that there were cases and counter cases between the complainants and another faction at Suthumalai a village about four miles from Jaffna. On the 20th November last a Police Court case was for trial against the complainants in this case. It was inquired into by the Magistrate and dismissed. The losing side then hired the accused and treated them to drink to waylay and assault the complainants on their return home. The Complainants suspecting while in the court house that their adversaries were preparing to assault them complained to their Proctor Mr. Santiagopillai and wanted him to inform the Magistrate that they were afraid to go home. The Magistrate however, having left the bench Mr. Santiagopillai was unable to do anything in the matter. The complainants returned to Chuthumalai in a cart, and on the Jaffna-Manipay road near Oddumadam they saw a crowd collected together and advancing towards them. Through fear they turned their cart in order to go to the Police Station and complain there. But on the way they met the Police Vidhan of Vannarponnai West and complained to him of what took place. This officer promised to safely conduct them to the limit of his jurisdiction and accompanied them as far as the 2nd mile post, where the accused with several others assaulted the complainants and ill-treated them, causing them several confused wounds in different parts of their body in the presence of the headman and in spite of his warning. The three complainants, the Police Vidhan, Proctor Santiagopillai and Dr. Eliyatamby were called by the prosecution to support that story. Before calling upon the accused for their defence, His Lordship asked the Jury to return a verdict in favour of the accused if the story of the prosecution was discredited by them. The Jury having declined to pronounce a verdict at this stage, the trial proceeded. The accused then severally entered the witness box and gave evidence on their behalf. Four of them were seriously wounded on that occasion and explained it by stating that the complainants met them on the spot in question and without any provocation inflicted on them several stab wounds, for the reason that one of them (accused) was cited by their opponents as a witness against them (complainants). On being cross-examined by the Prosecuting Counsel as to the reason of their going to that road, some miles distant from their village, three of the accused explained that they went to Manipay to remove a vehicle and being unable to do so they went by that road to the grand bazaar without returning home; and the other wounded accused said that though a native of Thavadi he was going from the Court to Changuvali and on seeing the parties fight, he went to separate them and got wounded. No evidence was called to prove the story of the defence, except Dr. Grenier who deposed to the wounds on the accused. Mr. Nagalingam and Mr. Allegakoen made able and impressive addresses on behalf of their clients, and Mr. Senathiraja made a feeble reply. His Lordship summed up for acquittal and the Jury after some deliberation returned a verdict of not guilty, whereupon they were discharged.

At 4-30 P. M. the remaining case was taken up. A villager of Chulipuram was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Mr. Kanagasabai defended the accused who was convicted of grievous hurt and sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment. His Lordship having thanked the jury for their services, the session came to a close.