

# Hindu Organ

VOL. VIII. } JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY { இந்துசாதனம்.  
அம்புத்தகம். } JULY 28, 1897

சலியுதனம் 10 க்கு க்கு. { NO. 25.  
சுவிதா சூலம் 2 அடி. { இலக் 20.

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEDNESDAY.

பகைத்துக்கொருமுறை புதன்கிழமைகளிற் பிரசுரிக்கப்படும்.

## NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.  
ORDER NISI.

Testamentary } No 846.  
Jurisdiction }  
Class VI

In the Matter of the Estate of the late  
Murukechar Vaitilinkam of Vaddukkoddai East  
Deceased  
Nakamma widow of Vaitilinkam of Vaddukkoddai  
East.

Petitioner

Vs

1. Murukesar Kantappan and
2. Veluppillai Nakanatar of Vaddukkoddai East

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Nakamma widow of Vaitilinkam of Vaddukkoddai East praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Murukesar Vaitilinkam of Vaddukkoddai East coming on for disposal before Samuel Haughton Esquire, District Judge, on the 11th day of June 1897 in the presence of Messrs Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 11th day of June 1897 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 Respondents or any other person shall on or, before the 28th day of July 1897 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 11th day of June 1897

SAMUEL HAUGHTON  
District Judge

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.  
ORDER NISI.

Testamentary } No 847  
Jurisdiction }

In the matter of the Estate of the late  
Kasinathar Manikkavasakar of Puttoor south.  
Deceased.

Kasinathar Veluppillai of Puttoor south.

Petitioner.

Vs

Kasinathar Muttukumaru a Clerk in the P. W. Department Colombo.

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Kasinathar Veluppillai of Puttoor south praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed Deceased Kasinathar Manikkavasakar of Puttoor South coming on for disposal before Samuel Haughton Esquire, District Judge, on the 17th day of June 1897 in the presence of Messrs Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 16th day of June 1897 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 Respondent or any other person shall on or, before the 29th day of July 1897 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 17th day of June 1897

Samuel Haughton  
District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
ORDER NISI

Testamentary } No 851  
Jurisdiction }

In the Matter of the Estate of the late  
Cheetavan wife of Murukechu of Vidattalpalai

Deceased

Ponnampalam Murukechu of Vidattalpalai

Petitioner

Vs

1. Kanakar Kantaiya of Vidattalpalai
2. Kanapatippillai Chuppiramanian of Karampakam

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Ponnampalam Murukechu of Vidattalpalai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Cheetavan wife of Murukechu of Vidattalpalai coming on for disposal before Samuel Haughton Esquire, District Judge, on the 6th day of July 1897 in the

persence of Messrs Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 5th day of July 1897 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 August 1897 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 6th day of July 1897

SAMUEL HAUGHTON  
District Judge

## THE HINDU ORGAN.

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JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY JULY 28, 1897

## THE NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Elsewhere we publish Mr. Ievers' introductory remarks to his administration report of this Province for the year 1896. He assumed charge of the Province in the beginning of the year, and his observations on the condition in which he found it, and his judgment on the administration and achievements of his predecessors cannot fail to be of public interest. He comments rather approvingly on the continuity of office and administration in this Province, not with the view, we hope, of continuing himself the policy of his immediate predecessor. He pays, a well-deserved compliment to the farsighted statesmanship and administrative capacity of Mr Dyke whose name is a household word in Jaffna and whose memory is up to this day held in the highest respect and veneration by the people of this Peninsula. But it is not every Government Agent that will be a Dyke. Experience has proved it. Even Mr Dyke's policy pursued so successfully here in the early part of the British rule in the Island, would not suit the present times; and had he lived for another quarter of a century and pursued the same policy without keeping pace with the progress of the times, we have no doubt, he would have lost his popularity and his name would not have evoked that feeling of respect in the hearts of the inhabitants of this Province which it even now does. Mr Dyke was a person of great individuality, of transcendent abilities, and of wonderful administrative capacity. His lot was, besides, cast in the early part of the century when, to use Mr. Ievers' words, "Mr. Dyke was met by the problems which would engage the energies of one who now commences the administration of a new settlement in Central Africa." Special circumstances, therefore, justified Mr Dyke's retention in the Province for a prolonged period as its administrator. Those circumstances, however, do not now exist. It would be now in the interest not only of the Province but also of the officers entrusted with its administration, if they are removed from this Agency after a certain period of service. The principle of appointing Governors for a term of six years must hold good in the case of the Government Agents who are, properly speaking, Provincial Governors. An Agent who would expect to go out of the Province after a certain number of years would strive as much as possible to do some signal service to the people committed to his care and leave his mark on the Province, before being removed from it; whereas under the system of continuity of office and administration, the first care of the administrator would be, as the past history of Jaffna has proved, to concentrate all the powers in himself and to enjoy the sweets of office and patronage, without caring much for the greatest good of the greatest number. This continuity

of office and administration accounts for the backward state of this Province, owing especially to the nonintroduction of any of the self-governing institutions intended by the Government for the political amelioration of Her Majesty's native subjects in this Colony—institutions which are working beneficially in all the other Provinces. Had we half a dozen Government Agents, instead of one, between the years 1869 and 1896, we have no doubt that the condition of the Northern Province would have been much better in every respect than it is now. The report under review, itself would prove the truth of our contention, for it contains so many proposals and recommendations for the improvement of the Province, which had never before been made by Mr. Ievers' predecessor and which if carried out would prove of immense benefit to its inhabitants. We hope to notice them more fully on a future occasion.

MR. CHRISTMAS KANAGA-  
RETNAM. M. A.

The rumour that has been current for some time past to the effect that this gentleman, who is a native of Jaffna now qualifying himself in America for the Christian Ministry and collecting funds for the establishment of an English College in Ceylon under a Mission separate from those already working in Jaffna, is engaged to marry Miss Irwin, one of the American Lady Doctors now here, is confirmed. It is said that the marriage was arranged several months back in America before Miss Irwin left that place for Jaffna but it was kept a profound secret till very recently, and that the American Missionaries here, under whom Miss Irwin has come to work, are not well pleased with the young lady and gentleman for contracting this alliance and withholding it so long from their knowledge. The native Christian community of Jaffna, therefore resent the attitude taken by the Missionaries in regard to the marriage or proposed marriage of one of their ladies with an educated native Christian gentleman. These Missionaries have come to this part of the world from the far West, not only with the professed object of preaching the Gospel but also of putting down the barriers of caste and race distinctions and prejudices; and if there is any truth in the rumour that the young lady in question has come under the ban of their displeasure for simply giving her heart to a young man of her choice who differs from them only in regard to his complexion, surely our Christian brethren have good cause for protesting against the attitude of the Missionaries and openly sympathising with the aims and aspirations of the young lady and gentleman in question, although the native Christians may not themselves generally approve of this mixed alliance and not view it with pride and satisfaction. The meeting said to have been held in the Jaffna Rest House a few days back was, we believe, the outcome of this feeling of resentment against the action of the Missionaries in regard to this question. There was, as far as we understand no resolution proposed or carried censuring them directly, but we make bold to say that the meeting would have been never held without the ostentatious object of congratulating Mr. Kanagam on his achievements in America, however brilliant they may be, and not this marriage question arising at the moment.







த பரப்பிரமசிவதீபமும் தாமுத்தநிலைக்கு இழுந்து  
தித்துப் பேசுத்துணிந்தமையுமாமென்



We understand that a few leading Hindu gentlemen were present at that meeting in response to the invitation of its promoters. The question is raised if they were right in taking part in it. We see no objection to the Hindus joining in this movement, if Mr. Kanagaretnam, although a Christian, is engaged in promoting the general welfare of his countrymen without mixing up himself with any religious propagandism. But they were, perhaps, unaware that Mr. Kanagaretnam is anti-Hindu by profession, and that his object in endeavouring to establish a college in some congenial spot in Ceylon is entirely in the interest of Christianity. It is also doubtful if all or any of the Hindus who attended the meeting knew anything of Mr. Kanagaretnam's attitude towards Hinduism and the great Hindu preacher Swami Vivekananda as disclosed in his lectures in America and communications to the Christian newspapers of India. It is, therefore, our humble opinion that while there is every reason for the Christians to rejoice at his proceedings in America, the Hindus should entirely keep aloof from all movements having for their object the strengthening of Mr. Kanagaretnam's hands in collecting more money to carry on his Christian propagandism and attack the Hindu religion. It is possible that the Hindu gentlemen who attended the meeting took the large and liberal view that Mr. Kanagaretnam, irrespective of any religious considerations, deserves the congratulations of his countrymen on his scholastic attainments and his persevering energy which has made him the object of hatred and jealousy on the part of even the American Missionaries of Jaffna. But they have shown a generosity which no Christian, under similar circumstances, would show to a Hindu, however deserving he may be.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

**The Weather**—There has been no rain for the last two months or so. The heat is therefore intense and its severity much felt.

**The Supreme Court**—Mr. Joseph Grenier, Commissioner of Assize, and other officers of the Supreme Court consisting of Mr. Advocate Jayawardene Private Secretary, Mr. Stork Deputy Registrar, Mr. Chitty acting Crown Counsel, Mr. Kailasapillai Tamil Interpreter and Mr. Jayawardene Sinhalese Interpreter, having arrived here on the night of the 22nd Instant, by the "Lady Havelock" the second Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court for the year 1897 commenced on the 23rd. There were only four cases on the calendar, all committed by Mr. Tampoo Police Magistrate of Jaffna and Mallagam. Case No. 3 was taken up on the first day before an English-speaking Jury of which Mr. W. Koek was foreman. The accused who were five men of Vasavilan were charged with robbery and voluntarily causing hurt. They were ably defended by Advocates Allegakoen and Kanagasabai, instructed by Proctor Casipillai. The verdict was one of acquittal of all the accused on both the counts.

Case No. 2 occupied the whole of the 24th Instant, in which a coast Moorman, a lad of 13 or 14 years, was charged with possessing a forged currency note. An English-speaking Jury of which Mr. Abdulcar Lebbe was foreman was called to try this case. Mr. Kanagasabai instructed by Mr. Casipillai defended the accused who was unanimously found "not guilty" and discharged.

The remaining two cases were disposed of on the 26th Instant. Case No. 1 was first taken up. The prisoners, two in number, were charged with abduction. The evidence being very weak the jury had no difficulty in pronouncing a verdict in favour of the accused. Mr. Kanagasabai defended.

In the next case one Kanapathy a noted thief of Urumpiray was charged with house-breaking at night at Poonaryn. He was undefended but cleverly cross-examined the witnesses for the prosecution. The case against him was so clear that the Jury without retiring pronounced a verdict of guilty against him. Four previous convictions having been proved against him His Lordship sentenced him to seven years rigorous imprisonment. His Lordship then closed the Sessions, having thanked the Jury for their attendance and expressing his concurrence with all the verdicts delivered by them.

We have to remark that Mr. Advocate Chitty showed great fairness, tact and ability, as Prosecuting Counsel, and we have no doubt

that he will soon be given a permanent appointment in the Attorney-General's department.

**The Government Agent**—Mr. Fisher, returned to Jaffna by sea from Mullaitivu on the 16th Instant, owing to sudden ill-health. He remained at Elephant Pass till the 23rd and returned to the Town on the evening of that day. He attended the Supreme Court sessions on the 24th and was accommodated with seat on the Bench with the Judge. He will leave next week for Colombo to attend the Durbar, at which he is to read a paper on the Progress of Irrigation in Ceylon.

**The Jaffna Commercial Corporation**—The first annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Company will be held today at 4.30. P. M. at the registered Office, Bank Hall, Jaffna. We congratulate the Directors on the success that has attended their labours, resulting in a net profit of Rs 2118 during the 9 months and 23 days the company had been in operation. We hope to publish the report of the Directors in our next issue.

**The Famine Fund**—We are glad to find that the fund collected in Ceylon for the relief of the sufferers from famine in India amounted to Rs 132 686-37 up to the 22nd Instant.

**A New Proctor**—Mr M. Casipillai who recently passed the Proctor's Examination has arrived here to practise his profession in Jaffna. We wish him every success.

## VEGETABLE FOOD.

(continued)

Secondly, the pointed teeth, These are they which give so much hope to the side of the flesh-eater. It is by the supposed possession of these that man is considered a kith and kin of the carnivorous brute, and is given the indulgence to play the part of a dog and to gnaw bones at his table. The pointed teeth have also received the name of "canines" given perhaps to confirm the idea that man is to lead a dog's life, and to prejudice people in believing that they have *dogteeth*. A little examination will prove the falsity of this. The pointed teeth attain their fullest development in the Carnivora. In them these teeth are round, long, sharp and curved. The teeth are placed apart from each other with spaces between, so that those of the upper jaw may fall into the spaces of the lower, and *vice versa*. They are, therefore, the most suited to arrest their prey from escape and seize it, to sink their teeth into and tear the flesh to pieces. In the Herbivora, the so-called "canines" are short, broad, and closely set. The human teeth are constituted exactly in the same way, and it is to be wondered where the similarity between them and those of the dog lies. The flesh-eater maintains that there is some resemblance in their being pointed in shape. But this small resemblance in the absence of all other qualities peculiar to dog-teeth, cannot at all justify us in classing them together, or giving them the same food to deal with. If there be any importance or value in the discovery of man's teeth being pointed like those of the dog, it can only be equalled to by another made by the native of the Malay peninsula and islands at observing his teeth white like those of the same animal, with this difference however, that the one is proud of, and the other is blushed at the resemblance he discovered.

True, there are some resemblances between the teeth of man and those of the dog, or any other animal the advocate of a flesh diet is willing to compare them with. But there are differences too; and the differences are just as significant as are the resemblances. There is some resemblance between a man's features when he does not get a shave and those of the bear; between a woman's hair when allowed to hang loose and the feathers of the peacock. Still we do not say that the husband should be savage in his manners and that the wife should be dancing about her husband. Man resembles more or less every animal in existence just as much as he differs from every one of them.

If there is still any ground to assert that man has pointed teeth suited to eat flesh, we may equally say that the horse and the ape have; for they have stronger and more developed "canines" than we. The elephant would be the most rapacious among land animals, for its "canines" grow into long and powerful tusks. The rat has long and sharp teeth and on what flesh does it live? If the uses of pointed teeth in the rat are different from those of the same teeth in the dog if the one uses them to cut roots and crack nuts, and the other for tearing and masticating flesh, why should we summarily

assume the theory of man's teeth.

N'Elia

9th July 1897.

(To be continued)

## THE NORTHERN PROVINCE. EXTRACT FROM THE ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT OF MR. TWYNAM.

After a public service of over fifty years—seven years of which were spent in the Province—Mr. Twynam retired honoured with a *Kanigam* was appreciated by his people and by all who knew him as a fitting reward of his unsparing and untiring discharge of duty.

The continuity of office and administration in the Province has been remarkable and unique in Ceylon. Mr. Dyke, while Collector of Jaffna, was in 1834 appointed Government Agent of the then created Northern Province, and died in office in 1877. Mr. Twynam, who had been a trusted Assistant of Mr. Dyke, became Government Agent; so that for nearly thirty years there was continuity of administration in the Province which Mr. Dyke, a most able officer, had established. Early in the century Mr. Dyke planned nearly all measures for the improvement and development of the Province which have been so eminently successful. Jaffna was then devoid of roads, excepting the tracks and lanes which the Dutch used, while the roaded Vanni cut off all land communication with the rest of Ceylon. Between 1798 and 1834 the Dutch system of administration had fallen into disuse, and Mr. Dyke was met by the problems which would engage the energies of one who now commenced the administration of a new settlement in Central Africa. Yet, with but small and grudging assistance from the Central Government, Mr. Dyke's energy and ability overcame all obstacles. The passing of the *Thoroughfares Ordinance* in 1844 gave him powers which he was not slow to use. The peninsula was gradually covered with a network of roads, while substantial causeways were erected at the instance of Mr. Twynam to connect the peninsula with the islands and the mainland. When the Central road was opened, although its regular formation had to wait until its necessity was recognized by Sir William Gregory, trade became possible between Jaffna and the Central Province, and the old route via Mannar and Anuradhapura was abandoned.

Meantime the local customs and rules regarding irrigation, cultivation, and drainage channels were codified and permanently fixed. Markets were established at all the chief trading centres, and in most cases the land on which these markets stand was purchased by Mr. Dyke himself and presented to the community. The important industry of chank fishing was regulated by an Ordinance providing for the protection of the pearl banks, while the successful carrying out of the consecutive pearl fisheries was largely due to the tact and foresight, as well as the well-devised rules, of the Government Agent in charge.

The regulation of the salt monopoly—a difficult problem where salt is naturally formed and the population is dense—was fixed by Mr. Dyke so successfully that no better system has since been found possible.

The introduction of fruit trees and of valuable timber trees must be ascribed to Mr. Dyke, who has thereby conferred a lasting benefit on the people. Owing to his efforts systematically followed by Sir William Twynam most of the roads and all the outstations and halting-places have avenues of handsome mahogany, mango, and other ornamental and useful trees.

But in this climate, which more nearly approaches that of India than any other part of Ceylon, it must be remembered that nothing can be grown without irrigation. Trees when planted require watering for some years. Hence the necessity for wells, which, although provided in what appears to be innumerable number, are still being yearly sunk at halting-places and villages on the mainland of the Province.

It should also be recorded that Messrs. Dyke and Twynam were not unmindful of the medical wants of the people. The former, chiefly at his own expense, acquired the land for the Jaffna hospital, which under the fostering care of the latter, has done so much good for the community by which it is now mainly supported. Their efforts, supplemented by those of various Missionary establishments, have so far relieved the Government of the task and cost of hospitals in the peninsula, as there is only one Government hospital, which is situated at Point Pedro. I cannot, however, avoid the conclusion that one or two more hospitals are required in the peninsula, to which matter I shall refer later on in this report.

To the improvement of the coastwise traffic much care and constant attention was given by Mr. Twynam, not only in legislation for its regulation, but chiefly in the erection of lighthouses and beacons round the coast, which are in the charge of the Government Agent as Master Attendant. At his instance the only two points where lights are now specially required, viz., on Karativu northwest point and Point Pedro Katkovilam point, are to be supplied in 1897.

As I find no concise account on record of the history of the previous administration of the Province, it would appear that the forgoing notes might usefully indicate what has been done, although it is impossible in so brief a statement to mention more than the principal points.

Succeeding Sir William Twynam in January, it may be easily seen that my duty was to make myself acquainted with all parts of this Province, and to examine for myself the condition of the country and people, and, remembering the long experience and ability of my predecessors, to be cautious before making any recommendation to Government involving changes in policy or administration. Although no two men will view matters exactly from the same point of view, I must confess that any changes which I might be tempted to make involve no question of principle, and are mainly matters of detail, where I consider the end aimed at might be more successfully attained. This should be borne in mind in consideration of my remarks regarding tank restoration in the Vanni.