

Hindu Organ

VOL IX. } JAFFNA. WEDNESDAY { APRIL 20, 1898

தந்துசாதனம்.

கலைக்காட்சி மாதாந்தி. அப்பால்டி - என். இல்லை வெள்ளூர் மாதாந்தி. இல்லை வெள்ளூர் மாதாந்தி.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
ORDER NISI

Testamentary } No. 896
Jurisdiction

In the Matter of the estate of the late Ampikayillai wife of Kantha-samipillai of Araly South deceased

Between Thaivanayillai wife of Namasivayam of Araly South Petitioner

Vs

Sithamparapillai Kanthasamipillai of Araly South Respondent

This matter of the Petition of Thaivanayillai wife of Namasivayam of Araly South praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Ampikayillai wife of Kanthasamipillai coming on for disposal before Samuel Haughton Esquire, District Judge, on the 18th day of March 1898 in the presence of Mr. S. Kandaya Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 18th day of March 1898 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is a creditor 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 April 1898 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 18th day of March 1898.
SAMUEL HAUGHTON
District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI

Testamentary } No. 897
Jurisdiction

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Chellachy wife of Pandaram Vaitilinkam of Vannarponnai East Deceased.

Between Pandaram Vaitilinkam of Vannarponnai East Petitioner
and
1. Aiyappillai Kathikai and wife
2. Chinnaammah of Vannarponnai now at Adampan-kulam in Madawatchy Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for grant of the Probate of the Last Will of the late Chellachy wife of Pandaram Vaitilinkam coming on for disposal before Samuel Haughton Esquire, District Judge, on the 22nd day of March 1898 in the presence of Mr. S. Tambyah Pillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner and of the witnesses to the Last Will having been read. It is ordered that the will of the said late Chellachy dated 10th February 1898 now deposited in the Court hand and the same hereby declared proved unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 29th of April 1898, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the Petitioner is the Executor named in the said Will and that he is entitled to have Probate of the said Will issued to him accordingly.

Signed this 22nd day of March 1898.
SAMUEL HAUGHTON
District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
ORDER NISI

Testamentary } No. 898
Jurisdiction

In the Matter of the Estate of Somasekarampillai Manikkampillai of Jaffna late of Chitamparam in India Deceased

Sinnyah Thuryappah of Vannarponnai Petitioner
and
Sinnathangammal widow of Somasekarampillai Manikkampillai of Vannarponnai Respondent

This matter of the Petition of Sinnyah Thuryappah

of Vannarponnai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Somasekarampillai Manikkampillai of Jaffna coming on for disposal before Samuel Haughton Esquire, District Judge, on the 23rd day of March 1898 in the presence of Mr. Kathiravai Pillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 15th day of March 1898 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is a creditor 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 April 1898 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 23rd day of March 1898.

SAMUEL HAUGHTON
District Judge

THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY APRIL 20, 1898

REFORM OF THE VACCINATION LAWS

:o:

Seeing that the existing vaccination law of this Colony is on the model of the English law, and considering also that its strict enforcement in this District by the present Senior Medical Officer has been the cause of much dissatisfaction, it will interest our readers to know that a Bill has been introduced into the House of Commons by one of Her Majesty's Ministers, Mr. Henry Chaplin, amending the English law in several important particulars. It is to be hoped that a Bill similar to the one introduced into the Imperial Parliament will be passed by our own Legislature before long. We quote Mr. Chaplin's speech in full, so that our readers might have an idea of the alterations proposed by the Bill before the House of Commons. We need hardly say that every one of them would be welcomed by Her Majesty's subjects in Ceylon as they will tend to mitigate the severity of the law now in force here. Mr. Chaplin in introducing the Bill said:—

There are various reasons which make these changes eminently desirable. Prominent among them is the fact that the Royal Commission appointed so long ago as 1889, after many years has presented a report which was published towards the end of 1898. Another and not less cogent reason is to be hoped in the lamentable outbreaks of smallpox which have recently occurred in Gloucester and Cheshire, and which must be fresh in the recollection of the House. I will not dwell upon the views emphatically pronounced upon the necessity for vaccination, and its either preventing or diminishing the evils of smallpox. They appear to me to be conclusive and unanswerable, but I must refer to some of the recommendations which are made by the commissioners. Some of them relate to administrative changes in the methods and procedure under which the practice of vaccination is conducted at present. Others refer to modifications of the existing law under which children are required to be vaccinated, whether their custodians desire it or not. In the first category there are some which seem to me to be of primary importance. One of these relates to the kind of lymph which they recommend should be used in future. There have been some most remarkable discoveries in recent years. I refer to the results which it is proved are obtained by the preservation of lymph taken from the calf in glycerine, and if we take advantage of them, they will go far to revolutionise the whole of the present system of public vaccination. The inquiries of the Royal Commission have been strengthened and confirmed by further investigations conducted by Sir Richard Thorne and Dr. Copeman on behalf of the Local Government Board into the systems in practice abroad. They find in the first place that when the lymph is mixed with glycerine all extraneous organisms are destroyed: such as the microbes of tubercle, erysipelas and diphtheria. Secondly the lymph can be kept for long periods, and upon an emergency large quantities can with facility be supplied; and thirdly, which is a matter of the first importance, the necessity for arm-to-arm vaccination, and consequently all risk and possibility of inoculation with syphilis, whatever it

may have been heretofore, wholly disappears. On this point the Commission make two recommendations:—That lymph shall be placed within the reach of all, and that no parents shall be required to submit their children to vaccination by means of anything but calf lymph. Well Sir, we accept their recommendations. (Hear, hear.) By arrangement with the Medical Institute of Preventive Medicine, the Local Government Board have acquired the necessary accommodation, and preparations for the supply of lymph are now in progress; and while the Bill provides that vaccination will continue as at present to be obligatory, vaccination by anything but calf lymph will cease to be obligatory. Home Vaccination—No Repeated Penalties.

But this change in the law naturally carries with it another of perhaps even more importance to the comfort of parents and of children, for as vaccination from arm will cease to be compulsory, there will be no necessity for the attendance of children at the stations to provide the required lymph for others. On this point we adopt another recommendation of the Commission viz., that vaccination should be domiciliary, and according to the Bill provided that the vaccinator will be required to attend at the house of the child. (Hear, hear.) In this way we shall assimilate as nearly as possible the law and practice in England to what it is in Scotland, where vaccination has never been the difficult that it is sometimes with us. In addition to this we enact that where children must now be vaccinated within three months after birth, that period is extended to twelve, on the ground that all authorities agree that there is greater immunity from any risk of undesirable consequences from vaccination at three. There is one other subject which I must refer to for not more than a moment—viz., the existing penalties for non-compliance with the law. I have been unable to accept the recommendation that anyone objecting to vaccination may escape obligation by simply making a statutory declaration to that effect. It seems to me that this would make vaccination a dead-letter, and nothing could be more unfortunate or injurious to the community. I observe that the commissioners themselves were not united on that point. Where they are agreed and where we are disposed to meet them is in the recommendation that where people conscientiously object they may be relieved from the imposition of repeated penalties. (Hear, hear.) This recommendation was unanimously made in an interim report, which was published six years ago, and it is also the unanimous recommendation of the select Committee of 1871. These repeated penalties have often been enforced without affording security for vaccinations while they tended to bring the law into bad odor, and have aroused antagonism to it which otherwise might not have arisen. The Government have sought to remove every reasonable objection that can be urged against vaccination, and at the same time to give much greater facilities for its operation in the future. The changes proposed are specially in the interests of the poorer classes of the community, and I hope and believe that full advantage will be taken of them, and that the proposals may be instrumental in minimising at all events the effect of smallpox, which is one of the most deplorable and loathsome disease that at present afflict the universe. (Hear, hear.)

THE TAMIL EDITOR OF THE
"JAFFNA CATHOLIC GUARDIAN"
ON THE ETHICS OF LOOTING,

We publish below a translation of a Tamil editorial article that appeared in the "Jaffna Catholic Guardian" of the 12th February last on the subject of the scarcity of food grain in Jaffna and the attempt at looting that took place on the 1st of that month. We condemned that article in a previous issue of this paper and remarked that the Tamil Editor of the "Guardian" seemed to have justified looting and would not have been sorry if the Chetties, godowns had been actually looted. A defence of the Tamil article in question has subsequently appeared in the English columns of our Catholic contemporary and we have been taken to task for taking exception to that article. We therefore, given this translation, so that the intelligent and enlightened public might see if our statements are not verified to the very letter. It will be seen that the attempt at looting that took place here on the 1st

(continued on the 4th page)

କୁ ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷଣରେ ରହିଲା—ପୁଅପ୍ ଦିରାନ୍ତ
ଯେହିଲ କାଳୁମିଶାଳୀଙ୍କ ପକଳି ଉପରିବଳ ଦେଇନ୍ତି ଜୁ
ଏଥରିମ୍ ତାଣ ପୁରୁଷଙ୍କ ଯୋଗାଟିଲିବେଇନ୍ଦ୍ରିଯମ୍ବା
ପ୍ରିକ୍ରିମ୍ବିପ୍ରେତ କାହାର କୁମାରତତ୍ତ୍ଵ କୁହିନିତିବଳ୍ୟ
ପ୍ରତିକରିତିବେଳାନ୍ତି ତାଣ ରାପତିତିବଳ୍ୟ ଲିଟିର୍କୁପ୍
ପୋକୁଳ୍. ଅରଂତୁ ଏବେଳାମ୍, କଣ୍ଠମାଧ୍ୟାର୍ ଲିଟିର୍
ଅଳନ୍ ପେଣାଳ୍ ଅତିକର୍ମ ତାଣିରେ ଉଚ୍ଚିତି ଉଚ୍ଚିତିପ୍ରେତ
ତଥାକ୍ କରିବ ମୁଦ୍ରାବଳୀରେ ଯେ. ଆଜିଲ୍ ଅବଳ୍ ତାଣ୍
ତଥାକ୍ ଅଧିକ ରକ୍ଷଣାବୋଳାରୁଥିଲ୍, ଯିବୀଳିକ କାପି
ପାରିବଳୀରୁଥିଲ୍ ଏବିତାରୁଥିଲ୍ ମୁଦ୍ରାବଳୀରେ
ତଥାଲୁହାରୁଥିଲ୍, ଅନ୍ଧମିଟଟାର୍ କିମ୍ ତାଣ ଦେଇନ୍ତି
ଅଳନ୍ ପେଣାଳ୍ ଅବଳ୍ ପ୍ରକଳିତ ଲିଟିର୍କୁପ୍ପିତାରୁଥିଲ୍
ପୋକୁପ୍ରକଳିତ ଯେବୀଳିପାତାବୀପ୍ ଦିରାନ୍ତରୁଥିଲ୍, ଆଜି
ଅଞ୍ଚି ପ୍ରସାରତତ୍ତ୍ଵ ଅବଲୁକୁ ଲିମିଟିଲିଲ୍. ଆଜି
ଲାଖ ତନରେଲା ପୁରୀରେତିବେଳାର ଅଳନ୍ ତାଣ କୁମାର
ତଥାକ୍ ପ୍ରତିକରିତିବେଳାନ୍ତି ଉଠ କିମ୍ବାରୁହୁରୁକୁରୋ
ପୋର୍, କୁହିନିତିବଳ୍ୟ ଅକିଳିରୁଥିଲ୍ ପାଇକରାପିତାରୁଥିଲ୍
ଲିମିଟିଟ୍, ତାଣ କିମାରିନ୍ କୁନିତାର୍. ଆଜିଲ୍
ଅବଲୁକୁ କିମିତ ତରିଯିମାରାଲାଲ୍, ଅକିଳିମୁଖିପିପୋ
କିଲିଲ୍, ଉପରୀରୁ ପିପିରୋର୍ ଏବିତାରୁଥିଲ୍ କିମିତିକାରୁଥିଲ୍
କୁମିତିପ୍ରେତ କୁହିନିତି କୁମାର ଏକତରିତିକାରୁଥିଲ୍ ଉଠ
କେବେଳାରୁଥିଲ୍ ମେଳାର୍ ମରାତିପୋର୍ ତଥାକ୍ କାମିତାରୁ
କେମେଲିଟିତ୍, ପାରାର୍ ଏକିବଳୀରୁଥିଲ୍ କୁମାରିନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟ
ଏରେତ୍ କାହିଁତାରୁଥିଲ୍ କୁମାରିମିଟ୍ଟିଟ୍, ମହିମାମୁକ୍
କୁହିନିତିବଳ୍ୟ କୁମିତିଲିଟ୍ଟିଟ୍ କିମିତିନ୍ତିର୍ କୁନିକି
କାହାରୀକୁମିତିପ୍ରେତ, କୁହିନିତିବଳ୍ୟ କାହାରୀନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟକ କିମିତିର୍
ଲ୍ କିମିତିକ କାମ୍ବୁନ୍ ପୋପିଲିଟ୍ଟିଟ୍ ଏନ୍ତିରୋମାମ୍ ଏ
ମିଶରିପିନ୍ସର୍ କୁରାକୁମେଳ୍ କୁହିନିତି ମିତତିବେଳାର୍
କୁରାକ୍, ଏକାପେତୁତ ବେଳିବେ କେବେଳାନ୍ତିବେଳାର୍
ଅଳନ୍, ନିର୍ମିତ କେତକିଲ୍ ଏକ କୁହିନିତିଯିଲ୍
ଏପିକରେବିଲିଟିତ୍, ମାରୁ କିମ୍ ଦେବତିକାର୍ କିମିତ୍
ନିର୍ବଳୀର୍ ପୋଲାର୍ କୁରାକୁକ୍ ଦେବିକାର୍, ଅବରିଲ୍ ତି
ଲାହାପିତ୍ତିତ୍, ତାଣ କାମ୍ବୁନ୍ କୋଟିଟିଲ୍ କେବଳ ତାଣ
କେବଳ ଏକାକୀ କିମିତ୍ କୁରାକୁକ୍ କୁହିନିତିକାରୀ ଅବରିଲ୍ ଏହି
ନିର୍ମାନର୍, କୁରାକୀର୍ ଅବରିଲ୍ ମେଳ୍ କୁହିନିମିଲିଲ୍ଲିବେଳାର୍
କେବେଳାର୍, ଆଜିଲ୍ ଅକର୍ତ୍ତ କେବଳ ଜୁଟିଲ୍ କୁ
ନିର୍ମାନର୍ ବେଳାନ୍ତିକାରୀମ୍ କିମିତ୍ତିବୁରୁତିକ କିମିତ୍ତା
କୁମାରାମ୍ କାହାରୀରୁଥିଲ୍ କିମିତିକାରୀମ୍ କିମିତିକାରୀମ୍
ପାରିବ୍ ଜୁଟିଲ୍ଲାରୁଥିଲ୍ ମୁଖବଳୀରୁଥିଲ୍ କିମିତିକାରୀମ୍
ପାରିବ୍ କାହାରୀରୁଥିଲ୍ ଅବରିଲ୍ କିମିତିକାରୀମ୍ ଅବରିଲ୍
କାହାରୀରୁଥିଲ୍ ଏକାକିପିବାରୁଥିଲ୍ ନିର୍ମାନର୍ କିମିତିକାରୀମ୍ ଏବି
ମାର୍ଗରୁଥିଲ୍ କେବେଳାର୍, ଆଜିଲ୍ ପମିପାମ୍ କେବେଲାର୍
ଏବି ଅବରି ମନ୍ତ୍ରିନୀରାକାରୀ ମନ୍ତ୍ରିନୀରାକାରୀମନ୍ତ୍ରିନୀରାକାରୀ
କେବେଲାର୍ କେବେଲାର୍.

குடிதம்

ஷக்தர்மம்.

உணர்வு மாற்றம் விஷயத்திலும், கனமாக்கல் விஷயத்திலும், டாக்னாரா விஷயங்களிலும் பூத்து சூத்துக்குறைப்படுத்த விளைவுகளைத்தெரப்பத் தாவருக்குக் கொள்ளிக் கூலப்பட்டத்தெரிந்ததான். என்கின்று கூலங்கள் அப்பட்டக்குறைத்தெரப்புமென்று முன் கூடுமே முழு சுற்றிரு. அத்து இப்படையளிக்கும் எண்ணாலே கூடின். என்கு விடங்கள் முதல் திருச்செய்யுக்கில் இப்புண்டங்கிலே ஓரெபாகு மாற்றவிழுத்து. அதைவிட்டிலே அதைப்படியாக கனமாற்றங்களுக்குத்தான். ஒப்போகுவதும் தடங்கி கண்டவானும் திருத்தான். அதைவிட்டிலே மதுவும் டாக்னாரா மீது செய்வேண்டிய அவசியமிக்கிற, பாவருந் கனமாற்றங்களையிருத்தார்

துண்மரச்சுக் குருவருமில்ல. அங்காலத்திலே தெவுட்டன் பிராக்ஷஸ், சாக்தரும் பஞ்சார், இராம்பாக், அத் துண்மரச்சுவர் திருநிதிகுறவில்லை. அங்காலத்திலே மதுஷ்வர் தான் தெவுட்தித்திருக்காத தொழில் தநை வியாபாரம்முதலியினாலேவேண்டியதாக வியமிருந்தில்லை. பின்னால்வாதத்திலே தெய்வேண்டியிருந்ததை நீண்டவியலை ஒருவுள் தங்களுள்ள தேவையிற்கு தூண்டினால்விக்கு ஆன், அந்த தேவையை அது அவற்றுக்கு விரிவாக கூற வேண்டும். அங்காலத்திலேவெப்பிருந்தவர் அவள்ளை சுத்தரும் வள்ளும் தாவிச்சூழலியிருக்கார், அங்காலத்திலை லோச் சோப் துண்பங்களால் வருத்தமுறவில்லை, வள்ளம், பெருமான், மற்றாலாம், துண்வாசம் பிறக் கேமல் வெறப்பு, தந்தரம், பயங், சிரப்பாக்கிமல் தீவை முதலியன் அங்காலத்தில்லை. பாவாரும் ஒரே மனத்துடன் அப்பெரும்பொருளைத்தியானி க்கங்களைப் பரிசீலித்த பிரசாவமக்கரிசை ஏதுமிருந்து வகுக்காத பிரம் கூறியிப் பலவிய குறுதிர் என்றும் என்று வருவதற்காகும் ஒரே சேர்க்காமல் கருதாத தங்களுடன் கண்ணுமைகளைச் செய்து வகுத்து ஆகவே அங்குள்ளக்குரைக்க மிகச் சமீபத்திலிருந்து தென்படங்கள் சொல்லவும் வேண்டும். கிரேதமுகமென்ற எமல் அங்காலத்துக்குத் தகுந்ததான்றோமா.

இனித் திரேதயுக்கால பெறுத்துப் பரப்போம் இத்தெய்வத்திலே உக்காலானது தீவியலிலிருந்து ஒரு படி கழுத்தான். மர்த்த அறிவு குறைஞ்சடைத்தலையிற்று செமர்ச்சம் முன்னையிலிருந்த சாம்பங்குருப்புப் பங்கு முன்டாயிற்று ஆகவே இத்தெய்வத்தில் மர்க்கா எட்டால் செராக்கான் அப்புதித்தப்படல் அவசியமென்ற கோற்றிற்று. இத்தெய்வத்திலே பலவிய குறுப்புமுதலிய சுடங்கா சார்வங்குண்டாயன். இத்தெய்வத்திலே மனுவர் கீதியில் நூற்று பிரமில்லை முக்கியையுமத்தைப்போல அகேர்த்தி கெபுத்திலும் தூவிகளானுடன். பின்னித்தெய்வத்திலே இந்தத்தெய்வன் சப்பிடமென்னவெனில் ஒருகோஷ்டத்தை பகடத்த்துவிதேவ தாரம்பித்ததே தூத்துக்குடிசைந்தது. முன்குதைப்பட்ட தூவாயுமாகவே விடுதலை இல்லையில் மார்க்கிளை அதாவதியைப்பில்லட்டது. வேறும் பிரிவுப்பட்டது; சிலகுங்கு வேறுமென்னாக்கொறியும், சிலகுங்கு முன்றுமர்த்திக்கொறியும், சிலகுங்கு ஒக்கேயோன்று கொரியுத்தது, சிலகுங்கு ஒக்கேயோத்தியிவராத, மதுஷ்வர வேறாக்கி விளங்கிக்கொள்ள விவரங்களைப்படியிருக்கிறார்யினால், சிலபாகங்கள் தீவிப்பாப் பின்னிக்கூட சொக்கனாக கடாகவர்களை மிருந்தார்வன் கூனி பார்த்து தாங்குஞ் சீர்தே பங்கமுன்டாயிற்று, மதுஷ்வர உண்மையிலிருந்துவில்லை வியாதிச்சுட்டப்பட்டனர். மௌன் ஸ்த்ரியில் புருஷர்கள் மேல் அரசரைப் பெற ஆரம்பித்தனர். ஆரம்பித்தேவே கோப்புபோய் தாங்காட்டதற்கு, ஆகவே முழுமூர் தங்கள்பாகவில்லத்தின் காக்க துவுக்குப்பெறத் தனிப்பட்டாக்காக்கித்தியன் கில்லேறாகவைப்பெறும் சோக்கம்பலி செய்தனர். இவ்விதமாகவே முன்னையிலும் ஒருபடி குறைஞ்சடைத்த

கிடம்களை, சடங்குகளைத் தடுப்பதை என்று மேல்
போவது, என்றால் ஆவணகளைப்பருந்தன். ஆலையங்கள்
விளையான விருத்தியை அவர்கள் வேற்கியம்
மாற்றுகின்றன.

**காலினகர் சுந்தரேஸ்ராவலயத்தின்
தற்கால நிலைம.**

தில்வரையெட்டுத் தகட்டு முடித்ததமல்லது இங்கே
விந்பொருளினிருந்து மில்வாவைத்துக்கணித்தார்களுள்
என்கு பாரிய வீடுகள் வாங்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.
(இவற்றின் விலை 2000 ரூபா) இங்கேராத்தகட்டு விவர
பார முடிவேலோடு முடிப்பாராத்தகட்டு என்கு
ந்தும், பாந்த்பாலாத்துக்கணித விவரபாரிகள் சார்த்தா
குடும்பத்துவராகவேப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன புகையிலைக் கட்டு
கள் கருடுப்பெட்டிராகவிடவந்தால் கலந்துப் பாத
ஏத்தந்துமே இங்கெட்டடங்களுப்போகப்படுகின்றன.
இங்கெட்டடங்கள் வாங்கிவருத்தமிதுவோம், 63

தொடர்பாற்பாடு அனுப்பப்படும் புகையிலூக்கட்டு என்று சிவந்தங்கப் பாதுகாதற்பொருட்டுத் தம் மற்றும் விரும்பப்பட்ட ஒரு வகை மாண்பாடு சிவனான்கு ஒரு வகுக்கும் ஏதாக்காலிகள் வழக்கமாகிறார்த்து. ஆம்பக் னோக்கலேவு கோவில் பாரமியிப்பும் கடத்தப்பட்ட உச்சதாழியிலும், இவ்வாஸவத்துக்கு மாண்பாகாக சுமான்கு பூப்பூப்பட்டவாக்குள்ளேர்குபாலாவது கிரமமாக குடித்தின்பின்னிலை. கோவில் பொருளாலையில் விளாக்கனிபோலாகச் சுட்டிச் சுருட்டிக்காண்டு மீண்டும் வதுவழகம்.

தின்வாஸவத்துக்குப் புகிதரை ஒரு மாண்போன்ற அற்
படித்துவ தத்தியால்சிப்பமயநானால் இன் விஷயத்திற்கு
லீவிட்டுப் பார்க்க முயன்ற முயன்றுகொண்டிருப்பதோ என்ன.
விவரத்தைக் கண்ணால் விஷயம் விரித்தாகப்பட்டிருக்கிறதே அதி
யங்கபோதுமா!! கால்வாசிகள்!! தீவிரத்துமேமுழுமிகு
பின் பராமரித்துக் கண்ணிலைக்குப் பொன்றுவருபதை மு
ன்போல் மூட்டைட்டித்துகிடம்கொண்டது ஏதுபினை
போதுமாகுவதை விவரித்தல் முறையாகும். (வரு)

இங்களும்
விவராக்க
யாழ்ப்பாணம்.

காரை, திருநூலாசம்பந்தமூர்த்திநாயனுர்
வித்தியாசாலையின
பத்தாம் வருடாந்தக்கூட்டம்.

திருக்குருவாக்கப்பற்றும் திருக்குருவாக்கு வித்தியாசாலையை
பில் இப்பிரதைக்கங் கணக்கு சீட்டின்த இலை மூறு வளைவில்
வைக் பறிதிருப்பது பிரதைக்கங் திருக்குருவாக்கப்பற்றும் திருக்குருவாக்கு
வித்தியாசாலையை நிறுவுவதற்கில் காரணமாக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதனு அதை
வெவ்வேளில் உற்பத்தியாக்கங்கள்க்கில் காரணமாக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதனு அதை
வோ இப்பொழுத் பத்தாண்டைப்பொருபழுங் கட்டுக்கின
னன். இவ்வித்தியாசாலையின் பத்தாண்டு வருடாக்கங்களை
டிட்டம் இத்தியாசாலைகளைக் கட்டுக்கின்றதென்று தெரியும்.
விக்கூரியாக்கங்களுமில்லை என்று அதிகியர் Mr. Smith
all. F. C. S அத்தியாசாலைப்பியிருப்பு மூலம் மு
வித்தியாசாலையின் ஒன்றை ஆரியர்களாலும் ஏற்றும்
ஷாப்பிரெட்டுகளாலும் வித்தியாசாலையும் பத்தாண்டு செ
ம்பியிருப்புகளுமில்லை. அதைக்கு தான் ஆகந்திக்குமாக அது
அவ்வித்தியாசாலை மாணவர் அதிர்வாக்கங்களை மனமை
பிரசாக்கும் வகுவினையைத்தீவிப் பிரோத அவசியம்
ரமனை கல்வைபழும் கெழ்து காலபோர் மனமை
“மக்கள்தொகைக்காற்றுமுறை இவன்றைக்கொண்டு அது
ஆண்டோ வென்றுத்தேரல்” என்றால் தெய்வப்படியு
மைக் கிருவுவாக்கங்களுக்கு வர்க்கங்களும் அவர்களும் மன
திடை அருட்டிலிட்டன. அதன்பின்னர் அவ்வித்தியா
சாலையின் ஆரியர்கள் மு. சுவம்பு அவர்கள் அவ்வித்தியா
சாலையின் உற்பத்தி வரமாணம் முதலிய பார
பாம்பவங்களும் இப்பாலிய பராபதநில் அந்தக் கு
முத்துக் கிடையூருக்கும் இப்பொருதான் விருந்துக்
பப்ரதிய சுங்கங்கள்டென்றும் தாம் வருடத்தை கறித்து
பைப்பத்திற்காக வாசிக்கனர். அதன்பின்னர் விழு
கூறியாக் கல்லுரியைக்கேட்ட விளகும் மற்றும்
பைப்புதோர் சிறுகும் மாணவர்களின் தோற்கிணை
யும் அவர்கள் எடுத்தவெண்டிய இடத்து ஏதுக்கிணை
ஒடுக்கையிடியும் இடத்து புதித்தான் பிரசாக்கங்கள் தீவிர
யும் சுவம்பு அவசியமின் அவசியம் விடாமலும் பிரப
சம் புதலியங்களுக்கும் வசது விவரத்துப்பார்வைத்து
நாட்டிட அறிப்புக்காரரெற்றனர்.

அதன்பின்னர் சமப்பு உடாத்தியோர் அவர்களை
விடாறுவதற்கியாக கண்ண கீழங்கொண்டால் வாய்வா-
சுபையேராக்கு எதிர்த்துக்கூடிய புரத்துபேசி ஆ-
கிப்பேரே ஸஸ்டுமென் அத்துறத்தி தாம் ஏப்போ-
ம் தம்மாலை உதவிலை நிலத்தியாக்கிடுக ச-
ய்ய உடன்படியாட்டப்பேரேந்து கமது உள்ளக்கிட்டுத்
யை யெனிப்பட்ட மரங்களைக்கிண் தேர்தியை ஏத-
ன்றத்து இந்தக் கூரைக்கும் மாண்புகின்றுமாறு அ-
ரசானப்பிரகாஞ்சித்தமுடிட்டு அவர்கள் ஸ்ததி க-
பபின் தேவாரபாட்டைக்கொடு உடங் கமை-
பெற்றது.

விளக்கம்) நிதியாமல் }

M. A.

தருப்பையும் பிரச்சனையும்.

திருவாவண்ணா வட்டமான் குறைகளுக்கினமெல்லையில், தமாஸ் இட தேதி சிறிக்கிழமை பல்லு வரலைசொல்லி விட, கங்கப்பிள்ளை அவர்கள் தமது ஜெவப்பிரைவு தியங்களைக்கருகே புதொக்கத்து, சென்ற ஆல்மார்ட் பிரிட்டெண்ட் திருநூராமாந்ப்பத் தாயால் மட திதிந்திருப்பதையும் என்றிவர குறித்த பிதியால் கையில் அவர்களால், திருவாவுக்காச வைஞானிக்கேயர் மற்புக்கங்களையும், குறைகளுக்கேடுத்த காலமும், அருங்கு க்கு சித்தந்திரியிய மாதோத்திரிகளைத்தொழும், ஒதுக்கையில் போல் பெறும் பேற்றநிறையும், தீவாக்கு வேலை உக்கொழும், விரித்தப்பிரகங்களுக்கும் முப்பட்டது, சுங்கத்தின் முன்னும் பின்னும் அருப்பாக்கள் ஒதுக்கையில் திருவாவண்ணா வட்டமான்

February last had the sympathy, if not the approval of the Tamil Editor. There are, of course, one or two sentences which were purposely imported into the article, not so much in disapproval of looting as they were intended to guard the writer against legal consequences. Those who read them between the lines cannot fail to observe that the spirit and trend of the article in question, as a whole, were that the mob were justified in looting the Chetties, godowns and that the local authorities did a great wrong by interfering and preventing it.

It must be remembered that the article was written at a time of great excitement in the place consequent on the failure of the food supply. Instead of endeavouring to calm the public feeling the Tamil Editor did his best to fan the flame by his wild writings. What does the Editor mean when he says that looting in 1877 had the effect of bringing down the price of food grain, or by stating that the grain merchants were emboldened by the thought that they could do anything in Jaffna with impunity? It is again a gross misrepresentation, likely to inflame the passions of the ignorant masses, to say, as the writer of that article ventured to assert, that in Jaffna alone such high rate of price was paid for rice and paddy, when it is a well known fact that even higher rates prevailed and continued to prevail in other parts of the Island, especially in such a rich rice producing District as Batticaloa where a measure of rice had been long sold for even 30 cents.

But the most noteworthy feature of the article under notice is the quotation of a placard said to have been posted by the would-be looters. Unless it was intended to give it greater publicity and wider circulation and serve more effectually the object and intention of its authors, we can see of no reason why this most outrageous notice should have found a place in that editorial article. The sentence 'Although placards were posted to that effect yet nothing came to pass' is a significant one.

Our readers also cannot fail to observe that the article in question is a wholesale condemnation of the prompt action of the local authorities in putting down lawlessness and restoring public confidence, peace, and security, which have had the effect of inducing the merchants to send orders for large quantities of rice and paddy which have already arrived here and are being sold at considerably reduced price. We hope that the doctrines contained in the article in question had not the sanction of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical authorities of Jaffna who own the "Guardian" and whom the Government and the public will hold responsible for the vagaries of the Editors and contributors of that journal.

The following is the translation referred to above:—

"SCARCITY OF FOOD GRAIN."

"We have often dealt with this subject. But we see that those whose duty it is to be considerate and just in regard to this question are indifferent. If the price of food grain were to rise every moment and every day how can people bear it? If 23 or 24 cents are to be paid for one measure of rice how much will the other expenses cost? What hardship it is to large families! In what pitiable plight are the poor! The suffering of the people owing to this cannot be adequately described. They say that grain had never before been sold in Jaffna at this exorbitant rate. Although in 1877 the price of food grains rose high yet looting and the discreet action of the then authorities immediately brought it down. There is no reason whatever why grain should be sold dear now. It appears from the Colombo papers that there is no increase in the price in the ports from where these grains are imported. How shall we then account for it? There is no other reason for it than the avarice of the dealers in grains. Their profession, trade and vow is to plunder the country at every convenient opportunity, and so they continue to do."

"Being unable to bear this oppression the common people collected together on the 1st instant and proceeded towards the Grand Bazaar and Godown Street and created a disturbance crying 'Looting' 'looting'. The Chetties and Moorman traders kept their godowns closed. As the Police appeared on the scene and dispersed the mob no damage was caused. On that night several placards were stuck up. One of them was as follows:—

"NOTICE
All should know that this evening at 4 O'clock looting will take place. All must come in a crowd. If rice be sold so unjustly we cannot bear it. Our wish is to loot. We inform you of this and request you to respond to our call without fail."

Wishers of Public Welfare

"Although placards were posted to that effect, yet nothing came to pass. For whom shall we speak on this subject? Shall we speak on behalf of those who attempted to loot? Or shall we speak for those who gave cause for looting? As the proceedings of both are not justified there is no reason for us to speak for either. There are two parties in this. One party is composed of those who rose in rebellion. The other is composed of those who induced the other to rebel. Who else but the traders by their doings caused rebellion? The traders have to thank themselves alone for the consequences. There will be no rebellion without a cause. It is wrong to create the cause. It is also a wrong to resort to rebellion to get rid of that cause, instead of doing it by legitimate means. The Assistant Government Agent's advise to the Chetties, whom he summoned to his presence, not to increase thus the price of food grain and commit injustice on the people, is like the advice to the cat that it is not proper to kill. They are unconscious of their oppressive acts and are determined to continue and increase their oppression. Not content with sucking the life blood of the country, they are reported to have with the determination of sucking the blood of the Government also asked for the reduction of the duty on grain. Their intention is to make this duty also which is now paid to Government an additional profit to themselves. When rice and paddy are selling cheap in Colombo and other parts, what is the reason of the rate prevailing in Jaffna alone? Are they purchased in different ports? Are the prices paid different? No. In Colombo if they dare increase the price and continue to do so for a prolonged period that act would suddenly fail. Knowing this they sell so in Colombo. In Jaffna they are emboldened by the thought that they could do anything with impunity."

Here we omit a paragraph referring to the attempt now being made by the Planters of Kandy to get their rice supply direct from India. Ed H. O.)

"It is the duty of the Government to interfere and put a stop to the present state of affairs. Even if they have not the power to restrict the traders freedom of action it is their duty to tell them (traders) to conduct themselves justly and to fix a certain rate beyond which they should not sell food grain. There are many ways by which the Government could bind the traders and check their excesses. Instead of doing this they (Government) have attempted to govern only those who, being unable to bear any longer the effects of the famine prices of food grain, rose in rebellion and have let loose the Chetties to do whatever they like. It will be plainly seen from this that equal justice is not meted by the Government. One beats with stone, and the other deals a blow with a cudgel. If no stone was pelted there would have been no blow with cudgel. Is it equal justice to prevent only one and to allow the other to go on as usual, instead of preventing both, influenced by the consideration that the blow with cudgel was the result of stone throwing? It is the duty of the Government to come forward and prevent the unjust proceedings of both parties. In 1877 justice was done in this manner."

(The italics are ours Ed H. O.)

SIR FREDERICK SAUNDERS ON JAFFNA PAST AND PRESENT

On Thursday the 31st ultimo the Jaffna Railway Committee was invited by the Railway Commissioners to meet them at the Queen's House at 3 p.m. to discuss certain points on the subject of this railway. The Committee was represented by Messrs Advocate Kanagaretnam, Proctor Changarapillai, Casippillai, Santiago-pillai and Stratenberg, Ellankainayaga Madaliyar and A. Sapapathy Mr Ivers having gone to the Island of Delft, Sir F Saunders and Mr. Cantrell represented the Commission, while Mr Wylie acted as Secretary. The conference between the Committee and the Commissioners lasted about two hours and after the business within the scope of the inquiry was over Sir Frederick Saunders indulged in some pleasant reminiscences of his past experience of Jaffna. He remarked that Jaffna was an excellent place to live in, but a difficult place to get out of. He was Police Magistrate of Jaffna in 1864 for four months, and he found no change whatever for the

better after the lapse of 34 years. It was the same old Jaffna that he saw in 1864. Even the streets of an important town like this still remained without lighting. The Members of the Committee looked very small, especially those who had been led to believe by the last Administration that nothing further remained to be done for the improvement of the Town. They all, however, unanimously complained to Sir Frederick that those defects were owing to the absence of a Municipality or Local Board here, which though granted to even second and third rate Towns like Chilaw, Gambo'a, Batti alao and Navalapitiya had been denied to Jaffna. Sir F Saunders enquired if the people of Jaffna ever asked for any of these institutions and were refused by Government and if they had not done so it was their own fault. The members of the Railway Committee replied that the people took their cue from the authorities and that Sir William Twynam, their late Government Agent, having been opposed to the introduction of either a Municipality or Local Board into Jaffna, they thought it useless to move in the matter more especially as it was represented to them that these institutions would involve additional taxation. Sir Frederick observed that additional taxation, if it should become necessary, meant additional security against the introduction of epidemic diseases, and additional privileges to the people. This consideration should not stand, he said, in the way of Municipal privileges being enjoyed by the people. One gentleman remarked that in spite of the absence of a Local Board, Jaffna was not badly off in the matter of drainage, to which Mr. Cantrell who was attentively listening to the whole proceeding bluntly replied that Jaffna had no drainage at all.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. J. J. Casie Chitty—We are glad to learn that this gentleman who is the learned Police Magistrate of Point Pedro and Chavakkadcheri has had conferred upon him the degrees of M.A. and B.C.L. by the Oxford University. We believe Mr. Casie Chitty is the only B.C.L. in the East. We congratulate Mr. Casie Chitty on this signal and rare mark of honour which the University of Oxford has conferred on him.

The Government Agent—Mr. Ivers who returned last week from the Island of Delft has again left here on circuit for Mullaitivu. He is accompanied during this tour by Mr. Sabaretnam as Interpreter.

The Jaffna Kachcheri—Mr Subraman, the Chief Clerk of this Kachcheri, has sent in his papers for retirement, the Government having declined to entertain the prayer of the Clerks of the Kachcheri to retain him in office for one year more. Speculations are now rife as to who his successor will be. We hope the Government will give due consideration to claims in the service in making this appointment. This is a prize confined to the Clerical Service of the Northern and Eastern Provinces, and we hope that this fact will not be lost sight of when the appointment is made.

The Vavuniya Kachcheri—We learn that the Government has decided, on the recommendation of Mr. Fisher, while acting as Government Agent of this Province, to abolish this Kachcheri and to amalgamate the District with Mullaitivu, Mannar and Jaffna.

Personal—Mr. Proctor A. Cathiravala, nephew of Mr. Proctor Casippillai, who went to Colombo last month on account of the serious illness of his brother Mr. Kanagaretnam, Law student, has returned to Jaffna. We are glad to learn that Mr. Kanagaretnam is now convalescent.

The Jaffna F.I.N.S. Hospital—We learn from our contemporary of the "Ceylon Patriot" that Dr. Grenier, Visiting Surgeon of this Hospital, will soon sever his connection with it and join the Civil Medical Department. We are glad to learn from the same authority that he will be succeeded here by Dr. A. Rajasinghe, at present Deputy Assistant Col. Surgeon of Maskelia. Dr. Rajasinghe is fully qualified to be the Visiting Surgeon of this Hospital, considering his brilliant scholastic career in Europe and record as a Government Medical Officer. He is the only son of Mr. Nicholas, Interpreter of the Point Pedro Court and nephew of Mr. Proctor Benjamin Santiago-pillai of Jaffna.

Dr. Grenier has proved himself not only an able Doctor but has been one easy of access to the public. His departure is therefore looked upon as a great loss to Jaffna.