

Hindu Organ

VOL. IX. } JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY
க-ம் புத்தகம். } MAY 18, 1898

{ திந்துசாதனம். }

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NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
ORDER NISI

Testamentary } No. 901
Jurisdiction }

In the Matter of the estate of the late
Kathirappillai wife of Vetharanipillai of Mallakam
Deceased
Vairavanathar Chinnathampy of Mallakam
Petitioner

Vs

1. Kathirappillai Vetharanipillai of Rangoon
2. Poothattipillai wife of Chinnathampy of Mallakam
3. Changarappillai Kartikesu and wife
4. Karlipillai of Mallakam

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Vairavanathar Chinnathampy of Mallakam praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Kathirappillai wife of Vetharanipillai of Mallakam coming on for disposal before C. Eardley Wilmot Esquire, District Judge, on the 18th day of April 1898 in the presence of Messrs. Casipillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 6th day of April 1898 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of one of the heirs of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 21st day of June 1898 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 18th day of April 1898

C. EARDLEY WILMOT
District Judge.

THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY MAY 18, 1898

NAGALINGAM MEMORIAL.

That the late Mr. Advocate Nagalingam deserved a public memorial to perpetuate his memory has been admitted by all sections of the Tamil community of the Island, as the proceedings of the very influential and representative meeting held in the Jaffna District Court Hall under the presidency of Mr. J. J. Casie Chitty, Police Magistrate of Point Pedro, in September last, soon after his death, would show. Hardly any one will deny that he was one of the greatest and worthiest sons of Ceylon, and that he had few, if any, compeers among the Tamils of this Island in regard to his great philanthropy, public spirit, and devotion to the public cause. About two thousand Rupees were subscribed on the spot at the meeting towards the Memorial Fund, and a large and influential Committee composed of gentlemen of light and leading in all parts of the Island was appointed to collect further subscriptions for the Memorial Fund. Judging from the enthusiasm that prevailed at the Memorial Meeting and the public feeling that then existed as to the justice and necessity of founding a memorial to perpetuate Mr. Nagalingam's memory, every body expected that the movement would have been an unprecedented success. But it grieves us to state that it is not so. The vast majority of the Committee Members have not yet returned their Subscription Lists, or remitted their collections to the Honorary Treasurer, and the Committee cannot, therefore, meet and decide upon the form of the Memorial. A fresh Circular is now being sent to them to remit the amount collected and return the Subscription Lists before the 31st Instant. We earnestly hope that this appeal will rouse all Tamils from their lethargy and make them do everything in their power to render the move-

ment a success—a movement which was intended not only to do justice to the memory of a great and deserving man among them, but also to encourage others to follow in the footsteps of Mr. Nagalingam as a philanthropist and a disinterested worker for the good of his countrymen.

The agitation in connection with the Tamil Seat which unhappily immediately followed the Memorial Meeting, has been the cause of this movement being for the time being forgotten by the Tamils. The Tamil Seat had been till now uppermost in the minds of all leading Tamils in the Island, and hardly allowed them to think of any other public movement among them. Now that the question of the Tamil Seat has been in a manner set at rest, it is to be hoped that the Tamils will again take the interest in this question which they once took and prove that they are a community which knows how to appreciate the disinterested services and perpetuate the memory of a departed worthy among them.

JAFFNA'S STAPLE PRODUCT.

We are glad that our article on this subject in our last issue has been quoted in full by the "Ceylon Independent" and that our contemporary endorses our views and supports our demand for the appointment by the Government of an expert to teach the cultivators of Jaffna improved methods of cultivating tobacco and curing it to suit European markets. Says our contemporary in his issue of the 13th Instant:—

What Tea is to the Central portion of the island and the coconut palm is to the Western and Southern parts, tobacco is to the North, and reproduces a very interesting article, culled from the "Hindu Organ" respecting the danger which at present threatens to attend the staple product of the North. The Jaffna tobacco finds its way to different parts of the island, through the medium of the "Jaffna Cigar," or "Jaffna" as they are more popularly called. The bulk, however, of the tobacco is exported to Travancore where there is such an accumulation at present that little tobacco is expected to be sold there for a long time to come. If the tobacco had a plethora of markets to depend upon, it would not much matter, but when it comes to Travancore being the whole outside purchaser the situation assumes a serious aspect. The remedy of course, lies in reforming the tobacco to suit different tastes. At present the people who smoke the Jaffna weed do so from necessity and not from choice, but were the cigar improved there should be a good demand both in and out of the Colony. Reform may be effected with the aid of Government, who should be approached without delay and who, we have no doubt, will render all the help in their power. A Commissioner should be appointed to suggest a scheme for improving the leaf and render it smokable by all classes. Till this is done there is little chance of new markets being captured.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Weather—The South-west Moonsoon has set in, and the wind blows very hard in these days.

The Government Agent—Mr. Ievers has not yet returned from circuit. From Mullaitivu he went to Vavuniya and from there to Mannar where he is still.

Official Changes—There will be several changes in the Clerical Service of the Northern and Eastern Provinces. There are or will soon occur four vacancies in the Kacheries of these Provinces, which remain to be filled, consequent on the retirement of the Head Clerks of the Jaffna, Batticaloa, and Trincomalee Kacheries, and the death of the 2nd clerk of the Batticaloa Kacheri. It is seldom that so many vacancies occurred at the same time, especially in the higher grade of the clerical service. It

is to be hoped that all the clerks of the Kacheries of these Provinces will be benefited by these changes.

The Sensational Case of Abduction—The inquiry into this case against Mr. Rasiah Solomon and others was resumed by Mr. Constantine on the 5th and 13th Instant and concluded on the 14th. On the 5th, Mrs. D. P. Niles and Miss Allagamma Niles were examined and cross-examined. The cross-examination of the girl was conducted in Chambers at the special request of the Counsel for the defence. In her examination-in-chief she recounted how she was on the morning of the 21st ultimo forcibly carried away at Kallundai by the 1st accused against her consent on her way with her parents to Kayts, with the help of a number of persons, how she was taken to Urumpiray and carried there from house to house in order to evade the vigilance of the search parties that were after them, how she was removed from Urumpiray that night to Vasavilam where the party was received by one Kanter Valupillai who advised her to agree and live in peace with her seducer the 1st accused and left them next morning in a house belonging to one Inuasy, and how she was rescued in that house by the search party headed by the Police Magistrate himself. At the close of the proceedings that day Mr. Carpenter, Proctor for the complainant, moved that Kanter Valupillai above referred to and one Kathirasa Iyer Thambya Iyer of Enuvil be made accused in the case. This having been allowed, Mr. Carpenter brought to the notice of the Court that the said Valupillai was present in Court that day. His name having been called he appeared before the Magistrate evidently in the belief that he was wanted as a witness to clear some disputed points before the court. He was, however, surprised and shocked to learn that he was made an accused in the case. The Magistrate further informed Valupillai that he was remanded till the 13th Instant as such a step was required in the interest of justice, he being a person who would intimidate and interfere with witnesses, if allowed to be at large. On the motion of the Proctor for the complainant Mr. Rutnam Solomon a brother of the 1st accused who was already the 10th accused in the case, was also remanded.

The inquiry was again resumed on the 13th Instant, when several witnesses were examined for the prosecution. It was 5 p.m. when the proceedings for the day came to a close. The three accused, Mr. Rasiah Solomon, Mr. Rutnam Solomon, and Kanter Valupillai were again remanded, bail being again refused. The Magisterial inquiry was closed on the 14th Instant after some witnesses were called by the defence to prove that the girl was taken away with her consent. Mr. Rutnam Solomon was enlarged on bail that day, but the Magistrate resolutely refused to bail out the other two accused and remanded them to jail pending instructions from the Attorney-General to whom the proceedings have been forwarded.

Hindu College—The services of Mr. Bernard, a well-known Latin scholar, have been secured as Latin Master of this College, and he has already taken charge of his duties.

Mr. Murugasam Pillai—This gentleman who is the Deputy-Collector of Tranjore and who has been in Jaffna, his native place, for the last two months on leave of absence returns, to India in the course of this week. Jaffna should be proud of men like Mr. Murugasam Pillai, who has by the dint of his own perseverance and

(continued on the 4th page)

நடுபுதிய சந்திரன் — அளிப்பவானுக்கு எழுந்தி
யும், விவாழனுக்கு உதவு சந்திரனும் இருக்காமல்கு
திரவும் ஒரு சந்திரன் இருப்பது பெருமையாகென
தருந்தி சுவரத்தில் எழுந்தவது சென்னை அரசு
நிர்ணயக்குத் திருப்பதியுண்டாகுமடியாக, மந்த பும
லததாசுரு இப்போதிருக்கும சந்திரனைத் தவிரவே
சந்திரன் காணப்பட்டது. இது அகிலமும் பெ
ரியமீர் கூடவ டியுனிக் கதரத்திலுள்ள சிந்திரன்
சியஸ், வுள்ள எண்பவரால் துறாக்காரப்பட்டது.
இது ஜனவரியிற் றுடைய பெப்ரவரி கார்த்திகில்
அளிப்பவானுக்கு தாராளமீதத் தலைவரால் மிக
ளியுமலினைக்காணப்பட்டது. இதன் பின்ன
ரிப்பெல்லாம் என்னும்பரில் திராவிடப் பெரும
தலப் பெருமவர் என்னும் பண்டாரால் எண்ப

சுருதிநாட்டி.

இச் சர்வியாசி இறந்த இடத்த அயம்சிராமசுதிலே
தருவண்ணுன் தனினுக் கருவுப்படி இச் சர்வியாசி
இறந்த தவஞ்செய்யும் ஆற்றற்கு இவன் இருப்பதை
அறிந்து வந்த தனினுக் கலவிலே தனைவக் ஆர
ம்பித்தான். ஆரம்பிக்கவே தண்ணீர்த் திவலை சன்னி
யாசியிற் உடம்பிலே பட்டது. பட்டதும் முடியிரு
ந்த கண்ணைத் திறந்தார். வண்ணுன் நிற்பதைக் கண்
டார். கண்டதும் அவருக்குண்டான கோபம் அம்ம
ட்டு இம்மட்டல், விழினிலிருந்து தீப்பெரி பற்றி
ந்த, மீசைப்பபடந்தது சொன்ன தடித்தடித்தது.
வாய்கொண்டமட்டும் எதிரன். பேசினான். திட்டினான்.
உரத்த சத்தம் பண்ணி அவனை அய்விட்டதை விட்டுப்
போருப்படி கட்டினார் கருத்து, வண்ணுனை தனது
வேலையிலே கண்ணுய் கருத்தமாய் நின்றவனகையால்
சர்வியாசி சொண்ணதைக் கவனிச் கலவிலே, வண்ணு
ன் கவனியாததைக் கண்ட சர்வியாசிக்கு முன்னிய
துப் கோபம் மும்முரமாய் மூண்டிலிட்டது. உடம்பு
குடுகுடுத்தது, உடனே தனது ஆசனத்தை விட்டு
முத்தி குரோபாய்ச்சையப் பாய்ந்து வண்ணுனை அ
டித்தார். பொத்திப்பிடித்தக் குத்தினான். காலாறு
தெத்தார். தண்ணீர்தீரச் செய்யவேண்டிய யாவும்
செய்துமுடித்தார். ஐயோ! பாவியண்ணுன் அயர்ந்த
வீழ்தான். வீழ்த்தும் குதிப்போச்சிவிலே கண்ணை
சேதெறித்துப்பார்த்தான். கண்ணைச் சுருவினது குதி
பெத்த பிரம்மனெனக் கண்ணிடு! கவாயி!! தாங்கள்
என்னை இவ்வளவாகச் சூகவியாதற்கு அடியென் செய்

force of character attained to the eminent and high position which he occupies under the Government of India. Mr. Murugasam Pillai has been 40 years in India, and has been held in the highest esteem by the Government under which he has so long served.

Jaffna Tobacco—There was a meeting of all the Chetty Firms in Jaffna and of the principal tobacco merchants of the place, held on the 9th Instant at the Chetties Nagaram House, to consider the present condition of the tobacco trade with Travancore and to adopt some remedial measures to avert further loss to the merchants. It was resolved that no tobacco should be sent from here to Travancore before October next, that the merchants should not commence to purchase new tobacco before the end of next month, and that the merchants should be careful not to pay any high rate of price for the new tobacco such as prevailed during the last three or four years.

A Missing Native Vessel—One of the largest native vessels belonging to two leading Chetty Firms here which was overdue in Jaffna with paddy from Akyab of the value of Rs 25,000 which belong to the owners of the vessel themselves, and about the safety of which much anxiety was felt by them, is now reported to have reached Penang having drifted to that coast on account of adverse winds. This vessel cannot return to Jaffna before October next till the break of the North East Monsoon. It is not known whether a part of the cargo was thrown overboard when it experienced bad weather. But the paddy remaining on board will become partly damaged unless sold at Penang or landed there and re-shipped. This vessel was made in Pt Pedro some two years ago by a merchant of that place and from whom the Chetties purchased a few months back for Rs 35,000.

The Dutch Bar in Batticaloa—One of the grievances of the people of Batticaloa is that they have not a safe harbour near the Town for vessels to anchor in all seasons of the year. This is not only a great inconvenience to them but a great impediment to the steady progress of the District. During His Excellency the Governor's recent visit to Batticaloa, one of the principal requests of the people was to open the Dutch Bar, which if practicable, would give the Eastern Capital of the Island a safe anchorage and harbour close to the Town for all seasons of the year. His Excellency lost no time soon after his return from the tour to appoint a Commission consisting of Captain Donnan, Mr. Bostock and Mr. Tomalin to visit Batticaloa and report upon the feasibility of the scheme. The Commissioners have already met at Batticaloa and after presenting the necessary inquiry, Captain Donnan and Mr. Bostock have returned Colombo. Their report is anxiously looked forward to by the people of Batticaloa as is the report of the Commission on the Kankeasanturai—Elephant Pass railway by the public of Jaffna.

The "Penang Patriot"—This is the title of a new journal published at Penang, the first number of which has been received by us.

The Plague in India—Bombay is now almost free from plague. But it has reached Calcutta, where the greatest panic prevails. Though it has not yet assumed an epidemic form in the "City of Palaces" yet about 300,000 persons have already fled from the city. The authorities in Calcutta seem to show greater consideration to public feeling and prejudices than those at Bombay showed during the prevalence of the plague in Bombay and Poona, where their stern and unbending policy were productive of disastrous results. The murder of Messrs Rand and Ayerst at Poona on the Jubilee night last year, and the recent riots at Bombay attended with the loss of several lives have proved the danger of pursuing any further the original policy of the Bombay Government of employing British soldiers to search houses for plague patients and enforcing segregation in camps and hospitals, the patients being torn away from their homes and relations, to die or recover among utter strangers.

The prevalence of plague in Bombay, although it has been prevailing there for the last two years or so, has not had any damaging effect on this Colony. But the occurrence of a few stray cases in Calcutta threatens to produce disastrous results, not only on the Island generally but on Jaffna particularly. Not only the Colonial Government but also the merchants, planters and the general public begin to feel seriously alarmed at the results of the Island's food supply being interfered with, if plague takes root in Bengal which had till very recently enjoyed perfect immunity from it. The large quantity

of rice and paddy imported by the Chetty firms in Jaffna are for the most part purchased by their agents out of capital raised by the branch firms in Calcutta. As soon as the plague made its appearance there every firm here was informed by wire of the occurrence and has been repeatedly pressed for remittances due from here, as the Chetties there have to meet their liabilities and clear out to their native land as they had done in Bombay when the plague began to assume an epidemic form. The paucity of money is therefore seriously felt in Jaffna, the Chetties being engaged in remitting every cent they could procure to Colombo by every steamer that calls here, to be sent to Calcutta by their Agents in the Metropolis of the Island.

The War—War has been going on since the 21st ultimo between the United States of America and Spain. As our readers are aware Cuba which has been for centuries a Colony of Spain is the cause of this war. There has been an insurrection in that Island for the last three years, which Spain has found it difficult to put an end to, as the insurgents had the sympathy and private support of the Americans. The explosion of the American Man of war, "Maine" in the harbour of Havana, which the Americans believe to have been caused by the Spaniards, has brought matters to a crisis, resulting in the outbreak of hostilities between the two nations.

A great naval battle took place in the Manila Bay in which the Spaniards were completely defeated. The Philippine Islands are now at the mercy of the Americans, and it is said that they will occupy it pending the conclusion of peace. But it cannot be said that this one defeat of the Spaniards will bring the war to a close. Reuter telegraphs that another battle in the high seas may be expected at any moment.

Since the above was in type Reuter has wired of a repulse the Americans have experienced when they attempted to land troops at Cuba on the 11th Instant.

The Madura Mission has had a unique experience "In one place," we are told, "the request that a congregation should increase its contributions had the unexpected effect of driving the whole congregation back to Hinduism. Why unexpected? The congregation most probably expected to be paid and not to have to pay for remaining in the Christian fold. Rather a sad commentary on certain Missionary methods."

—The Hindu

POINT PEDRO A LONG FELT WANT.

The want of some cross roads for the town of Pt Pedro has been greatly felt for a long time, and it is a pity that the Government has overlooked it. The conversion of certain lanes into cart-roads is a necessity requiring immediate attention consequent upon the increase of traffic here, not to speak of the advantages to the inhabitants and to other passers by that would be the result by such a conversion. The public are put to great inconvenience, especially in winter seasons, when these lanes become muddy and sometimes flooded in a way quite obstructive to the passage of carts and even to people that go walking. Consequently people are often obliged to find out round-about paths to find their way home or any destined place; but those whose houses are by such lanes, cannot even avail of such paths as would be convenient to them, however distant they may be, but must under any circumstances and at whatever difficulty they may have to encounter, take the same lanes to reach their houses. Among other lanes those that require immediate conversion are:—

(1) The one that runs from the Bazaar, touches the Post Office road and proceeds towards Oadakkara and meets the other road leading to the Protestant Church near the tank called Thamsrakulam

(2) The lane from the road that leads to the Court House cutting near about Kottady Pillay Temple meeting across the first mentioned lane, proceeds towards Chetty Street and meets the road there near Sivan Temple.

It is noteworthy to add that the residences of many rich folks who have much to do with the traffic of the place in various capacities, are located in these lanes. There are several other lanes requiring to be converted into roads, but I am obliged to refrain from giving full particulars of each for fear of encroaching on your space. A sight of the condition in which lanes of importance are at Point Pedro, would convince any one of the truth of my statement and the desirability of their immediate conversion into roads, since their wretched state

will speak for themselves. I hope that proper attention will be given to the matter by the authorities concerned with a view more especially of improving the sanitation of the Town.

A RESIDENT

EXTRACT.

LORD SALISBURY, MR. BALFOUR AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

"An M. P.," in the OUTLOOK, writing on the imperial anxieties of the time, asks: "If the worst comes, how do we stand? Are our men equal to the great hour? Have our statesmen the grit, the courage, the will, the faith in England which shall make them pillars of the nation's hope? The Press, almost without exception, has been feverish and pessimistic; the politicians, by comparison with the maddened editors, calm and cold. Such a contrast between the views of the journalistic teachers and the political representatives of the country has been rarely known. Does it mean that the politicians are supine, or that the editors are over-anxious? A difficult question, which only time can answer. Meanwhile, it is not uninteresting to speculate on the men who would be in demand if England had to face the great emergency. . . . At the head of Administration is the greatest peace-Minister since Walpole, and the eager patriot begins to ask whether the man of peace is the man for England today. Tory journalists sigh for the days of Lord Rosebery's Imperialism. Truly a muddled world. Lord Rosebery's belief in the Empire is, it is true, the shining glory of his career; but is Lord Salisbury, then, not an Imperialist? Has the Empire diminished under his rule—in Burma, for example, or in Africa? It is true that he has avoided sensationalism, that he has accepted pacific compromises; but sum up his career, and you will find that under his consistently peaceful rule the English rule has founded its predominance in Africa, and by annexation and agreement has secured through Burma and Siam a new trade route to the Far East, while our Navy has been steadily and sufficiently increased.

The eloquence of a Canning, the rather noisy patriotism of a Palmerston, the oracular sententiousness of a Disraeli would have magnified and lauded some of these success till the man in the street walked with a bolder swagger, and the music-hall reverberated with the fervid utterances of national pride. Certain great qualities we may confidently expect if, under Lord Salisbury, the day of Armageddon should dawn—he possesses the most powerful of English characteristics, doggedness and patience; he has an unequalled knowledge of the strong and weak points of other countries. It may be that he does not possess the power of inspiring a whole nation which is so essential in Ministers at a great crisis: it may be that in him the native hue of resolution is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought. These things are possible; to me his prudence seems not timidity but foresight, and I believe there is a reserve of strength and decisiveness in his character which the day of danger would call forth. While registering that personal opinion I freely confess that many who, three years ago, were ardent believers in their chief, now find their confidence modified, though on the other hand, the quiet, sober, religious Englishman of the middle-class is probably more attracted by him now than ever before.

There is no doubt that the work of the Foreign Office greatly interests Mr. Balfour—since he took it over from Lord Salisbury he has obviously been more keenly occupied and less bored than he ordinarily appears to be. The practical work of politics has always appealed to him more than the formal debating and conventional habits of the House of Commons. Ireland offered him a problem of real importance and difficulty, and he has been faithful to Ireland ever since. Those who have heard him talk on political questions on private occasions know that he is not a man of short views, that the possibilities of peril to which the Empire is subject have been to him matters of serious thought. He has a cool head and a lucid mind, more dash though less patience than Lord Salisbury, and that calm imperturbability of his which amazed the Irishmen would be proof against the prickings of diplomats. In times when great principles had to be asserted with clearness and firmness he would make excellent Foreign Secretary, and if he made up his mind to war he would not fail to carry it through to the end. But he has much too broad a mind, and too generous a conception of national greatness, to believe that the Empire is on the verge of ruin because other countries are making up some of the leeway between themselves and them. His personal qualities of sincerity and earnestness make him a man fitted to rouse and inspire the people. Moreover, since the Unionist coalition entered office there has been no question of rivalry between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, though in the Press it is constantly insinuated that Mr. Chamberlain has been at odds with the Cecil element in the Cabinet. A well-known man of the world who knows every body remarked the other day that "Chamberlain and Temple are the two strongest men in England." The Archbishop is outside politics; but there are many who believe that the Colonial Secretary, if opportunity offered, would crown his extraordinary career by proving himself a great War Minister. It is said that, if war comes, the difficulty will be to keep the democracy firm, and that to overcome that difficulty will be the primary duty of the politician. Certainly, no man on either side appeals to the working man so irresistibly as Mr. Chamberlain, and he has the further qualifications of boundless ambition for his country and great personal energy and force. Three others, too, are men fit to be tried as responsible leaders in the time of crisis—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Duke of Devonshire, and Lord Rosebery; the first two eminently English alike in their qualities and their limitations; the last—well, it is enough to say that, after he has been badly beaten and after he has resigned office, people are still asking whether Lord Rosebery is not a great man, after all.