

# Hindu Organ

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 கூற்றுத்தகம்.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY  
 JUNE 22, 1898

இந்து சா தனம்.

விலக்கு ரூ. 000.  
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### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

ORDER NISI

Testamentary } No. 904  
 Jurisdiction }

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Parupatham wife of Thamotharampillai of Devacotta in India.

Deceased

Chinnattampi Thamotharampillai of Karaveddi North

Petitioner

Vs

1. Varittampi Chinnattampi and his wife
2. Karlippillai of Karaveddi North
3. Chuppiramaniyar Kantaiyar and his wife
4. Nagamuttu of Karaveddi North

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Chinnattampi Thamotharampillai of Karaveddi North praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Parupatham wife of Thamotharampillai coming on for disposal before O. Eardley Wilmot Esquire, District Judge, on the 12th day of May 1898 in the presence of Messrs. Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 11th day of May 1898 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or before the 22nd day of June 1898 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 12th day of May 1898

O. EARDLEY WILMOT  
 District Judge.

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI

Testamentary } No. 908  
 Jurisdiction }

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Katiravelu Vaitti of Moolay.

Deceased.

Teyvanniappillai widow of Vaitti of Moolay.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sinnattampi Appapillai and his wife
2. Valliyammai of Moolay
3. Vaittiar Muttukumar and his wife
4. Sinnappillai of Moolay.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Teyvanniappillai widow of Vaitti of Moolay praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Katiravelu Vaitti coming on for disposal before O. Eardley Wilmot Esquire, District Judge, on the 18th day of May 1898 in the presence of Messrs Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 18th day of May 1898 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner

is the 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 29th day of June 1898 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 18th day of May 1898

C. EARDLEY WILMOT  
 District Judge.

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI

Testamentary } 909  
 Jurisdiction }

Class II

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Murnkasar Channukam of Vannarponnai West

Deceased

Channukam Chuppiramaniyam of Vannarponnai West

Petitioner

Vs

Marimuttu widow of Channukam of Vannarponnai West

Respondent

This matter of the Petition of Channukam Chuppiramaniyam of Vannarponnai West praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Murnkasar Channukam coming on for disposal before O. Eardley Wilmot Esquire, District Judge, on the 26th day of May 1898 in the presence of Messrs Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 26th day of May 1898 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 11th day of July 1898 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 26th day of May 1898

O. EARDLEY WILMOT  
 District Judge.

## THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY JUNE 22, 1898

### BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

It will be seen from the list of Birthday Honours conferred by His Excellency the Governor on the 7th Instant which we publish below that His Excellency has taken a new departure in the matter of conferring Honours in the Island on the occasion of Her Majesty's birthday. The honours are not confined, as it had been, to the Sinhalese and Tamils of the Colony, but we are glad that Burgher and Malay gentlemen are also included in the list. Birthday Honours in Ceylon consisted solely of ranks being conferred on some natives who were for the most part subordinate officials whose chief title to preferment were their length of service under Government or their position as Mudaliyars of Kachcherias or of Courts. This year, however, not only some deserving gentlemen have been made Justices of the Peace but the recipients of native Rank included gentlemen outside the Government Service.

Of the five gentlemen who have been made Justices of the Peace two are Tamils, Mr. P. Coomaraswamy the late Tamil Member of the Legislative Council, and Mr. T. Saunugam, son of the late Tamil Millionaire of Colombo, Tambiyah Mudaliyar. We congratulate these gentlemen on the honour which His Excellency has conferred on them. It is evident that Sir Joseph West Ridgeway never misses an opportunity of showing his great appreciation of Mr Coomaraswamy's services as a Member of the Legislative Council. Mr. Coomaraswamy's appointment as a Member of the Central Irrigation Board, the letter of His Excellency the Governor offering to him that appointment, and

this honour of a Justice of the Peace for the whole Island, are indubitably marks of the confidence and esteem in which he is held by the Government. It is, therefore a puzzle to us, as it is to several others, why this gentleman who enjoys the confidence and esteem both of the Government and of his countrymen should not have been re-appointed to the Tamil Seat in the Legislative Council, as desired by the vast majority of his former constituents. Mr. Coomaraswamy may be consoled, as the Government seem to think, by these honours and marks of the Government's confidence in him, but they cannot change the feelings of an overwhelming majority of the Tamils that a great wrong has been done to them by the Government by not re-appointing him as Tamil Member of the Legislative Council for another term of five years.

The only gentleman who was made a Mudaliyar of the Governor's Gate is a Tamil, Mr. Anthony Santiago Chandrawarnam, Secretary of the District Court of Kandy. Of the four gentlemen who were made Mudaliyars only one is Tamil, Mr. Edward Daniel Somanader, who is the only son of the Chief Mudaliyar of the Batticaloa Kachcheri. We congratulate him on the rank which His Excellency the Governor has conferred on him, chiefly in recognition of his father's long and faithful services to Government. We may in this connection remark that it is a great injustice that a long and faithful servant of Government connected with the Eastern Province who has after a meritorious service of more than 35 years sent in his papers for retirement, did not get the title of Mudaliyar, although recommended for it by successive Government Agents from the time of Mr Elliot—we mean Mr M. Sithamparanathan, President of Village Tribunal, Batticaloa South, a most conscientious, upright and laborious servant of Government.

It strikes us as very strange that the Northern Province should have been left entirely in the cold not only in regard to these Birthday Honours and Ranks but also in regard to the invitations issued for the Birthday festivities in Colombo. Is there not in the whole of this Province one, either in the official or unofficial ranks, who is competent to be made either a Mudaliyar of the Governor's Gate, a Mudaliyar, or a Muhandram? Even the Chief Interpreter of this Kachcheri still remains without any of the ranks, which had been conferred on his predecessors and even their assistants. In the Eastern Province which is another Tamil Province, the Chief Mudaliyar is not only a Mudaliyar of the Governor's Gate but also a Gold Medallist of the Diamond Jubilee. As the Government has no more rank to confer on him, his son, a gentleman of independent means and position, has been made a Mudaliyar. The Chief Mudaliyar of the Northern Province, however, has not yet had the titular rank of Mudaliyar even conferred on him, although he has been in that position for the last 6 years or so. It may be that Mr Bastianpillai has not cared for the rank. But the importance of the Province and of the office requires that the Chief Mudaliyar of the Jaffna Kachcheri should have all the honours and ranks conferred on the holders of similar offices in the other Provinces. It is stranger still that when the Chief Headmen of all the other Provinces were invited for the Birthday festivities in Colombo, those of the Northern Province alone had not that honour extended to them. These invidious distinctions seem quite unac-

கணபதி துணை

வாழ்கவந்தணர்வானவரானினம்.....
விழகதகன்புனல்வேந்தனுமொருகரு.....
ஆழ்ச்சீயதெல்லாமானுமெ.....
சூழ்கவையகமுந்தயர்நீர்கீவ.....

விளம்பரம்.

கையொப்ப நேயர்கட்கு

அன்பர்களே!

இப்பத்திரிகையைப் பெற்று வாசித்தும் அதற்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய கையொப்பப்பணத்தைக் கொடாது பராமுகமாயிருக்கும் எமது நேயர் ஒவ்வொருவரையும் விளிந்து அங்கனஞ்சொந்தல்முறையோவெனச் சிந்திக்குமாறு வேண்டுகின்றோம். எத்தனையோ பரசமயப் பத்திரிகைகள் பிரசுரிக்கப்பட்டுவரும் இவ்விலங்கையில் இதுவொன்றன்றோ சைவசமயப் பத்திரிகையாயுள்ளது. ஆகவே இப்பத்திரிகையைப் பாதுகாத்து அதற்கு வேண்டிய உதவிகள் புரிந்துவருதல் சைவசமயிகளாயுள்ள ஒவ்வொருவராலும் கடமைப்பட்டு நன்பர்களே! சிந்தியுங்கள், சிந்தியுங்கள்.

கையொப்பவரவு.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Amount, and Remarks. Includes names like S. மணிச்சம், A. விசுவலிங்கம், வா. இராமசாமி, etc.

STORE DEPARTMENT OF THE JAFFNA COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LTD.

யாழ்ப்பாண

வியர்பார சமுதாயம்.

இச்சமுதாயத்தவரிடம் பின்னூற்சொல்லப்படும் சாமான்கள் விற்பனையுக்கிருக்கின்றன.

சட்டைகள் தொப்பிகள் ரவிகைகளுக்கேற்றதம், பலவித பூக்களுள்ளதமான கேர்த்தியான

வெல்வெற்.

வெள்ளை, பச்சை, கோசாப்பூ நிறங்கொண்ட உயர்ந்த பட்டுவகைகள்.

ஆண்கள் பெண்களுக்கேற்ற கால்மேசு சப்பாந்துகள்.

சட்டைகளுக்கேற்ற முத்திரமான "கன்னனூர்ச்" சீலைகள்,

காரிக்கன், சலுவைமல், கோடிமல், என்னும் பலதிறப் புடைவைகள்.

கேர்த்தியான சித்தைப்புடைவைகள்.

வட்டடர்பரி நுழிகைவட்டங்கள்.

வெள்ளை உட்சட்டைகள். வணியன்சட்டைகள்.

வெள்ளைச்சரிகைச்சேலைகள், பலதினுசான சரிகைச்சால்வைகள்.

கடதாசி, பேனை, பென்சில், மைமுதலிய எழுத்துச் சாமான்கள்.

இரண்டாம்பாலபாடம்

ஸ்ரீ. த. கைலாசபிள்ளையவர்களாற் செய்யப்பட்ட இரண்டாம்பாலபாடம் மூன்றாம்பதிப்பு இப்பொழுது அச்சிட்டு முடிந்திருக்கிறது.

விளம்பரம்

யாழ்ப்பாணம் வலிசைமல்வடக்கு, தெல்லிப்பழைக்கேவிற்ப்பறைச்சேர்ந்த மாவிட்டபுரம்குடி, சின்னத்தம்பி ஆறுமுகம், பெண்ணையமுறைபுரம் உள்ளகங்கேந்தன ஆட்சியானை மாவிட்டபுரம்இறைமன்னுன்றில் காலுபாப்பை, மாவிட்டபுரம் குடி சாமிக்குருக்கள் சுப்பிரமணியக்குருந்தக்கு விறந்தண்டு. சாங்குளிநகரும், நீர்க்க் காணிகையச்சூர்த்தி ஓர் குத்தகைச்சீட்டு எழுதிக்கொடுத்துக்கிறதாக்கக் கேள்விமுலமாய் அறிவலருநிறுபடியாலும், அவ்வகையாய் குத்தகைச்சீட்டொன்றை எங்கடெத்தாரிஸ் சமுத்திரவாதுகாங்கன் எழுதிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டியென்பது உண்மையாதலாலும், அப்பேர்ப்பட்ட சாதனத்தையுடையவர்கள் இருவரத்திற்குள்ளாக் இரண்டுகுறித்துப் பகிரக்க அறிவித்தல் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் அச்சுத்தகைச்சீட்டுக்கு காங்கன் பரத்தியுள்ளதால்வென்றும் சகலருக்கும் தெரியப்படுத்துகின்றோம்.

மாவிட்டபுரம் 12-6-98 இங்ஙனம் + சி. ஆறுமுகம் + ஆறுமுகம்பென் நாயகம்.

விளம்பரம்.

ச. அச்சும ஸ்ரீ குருமீர் உகவ ஸ்ரீயிற்றக்கிழமை பகல் 7-10-க்குச் சென்னை சம்பெட்டி வீதி முத்தியாலுப்பேட்டை ஜஸ்டிஸ் சென்னை இத்த வகுலேசைச் சந்தின் அங்கிசுண்டைய மகாசபைகடும், பேசும்படும் விஷயங்கள்:—

ச. உத்தியோகஸ்தர் சியமன்ம், உ. வெளியூர் உப அக்கிராசனாதிபதி ஏற்பாடுகள், க. சட்டத்திருத்தப்படுகள், ச. சங்க அபிவிருத்தி விஷயம்.

W. A. VARADACHARIAR, B. A., Secretary.

விளம்பரம்.

திருவிதானங்கூர் சமஸ்தானம் செங்கோட்டை டிஸ்திரிக்ட்டு முன்வியப்பு கோர்ட்டிலிருந்து பிரசுரஞ்செய்வது யாதெனில்.

திருவிதானங்கூர் சமஸ்தானம் செங்கோட்டை தாலுகாவில் மிஸ்டர் கைட்டுரைவர்களுக்காக முத்தியார்தார் என்ஜி ஆசிர்வாதம் வாதியாக தென்காசி தாலுகா பறங்குன்றபுரம் ஊரில் முத்தக்கதுப்பகடார் மகன் பெரியசாமியடாரை பிரதிவாதியாக்கி தளவுகாமாண்டு ஸீவில் 50 ரூவது நிம்பற்கு செங்கோட்டை முன்வியப்பு கோட்டில் கூயிருக்கு தாக்கலாயிருக்கிற பிரியாது துளையி மாண்டு ஆவணியாசம் உயிசை வியாழக்கிழமை அன்று வாயிதாவைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

மேல்படி வியாச்சிபத்தைப்பற்றி பிரதிவாதிக் கு ஏதாவது தாலுகாண்டானால் பிரதிவாதியோ அல்லது பிரதிவாதிக் குவெண்டி அதிகாரம்பெற்ற வக்கிலோ விசாரணை திகதி அன்று பகல் 10 மணிக்கு இத்த கோர்ட்டில் ஆஜராவேண்டியது. அப்படி ஆஜராகாவிட்டால் மேல்படி நிம்பர் ஏக பக்யமாய் விசாரணைசெய்த தீர்ப்புசெய்யப்படும்.

உத்தாவின்பிரகாரம் முத்தகவாயிபிள்ளை எட்டுமஸ்தா செங்கோட்டை முன்வியப்போடு.

தமிழ்ச்சங்கம்.

தமிழ்ச்சங்கத்தார் விதித்திருக்கும் முதலாம் இரண்டாம் பரீகைகளுக்குப் படிக்க விரும்பும் மாணாக்கர்களுக்காகச் சைவப்பிரகாச வித்தியாசாலையிலே இரண்டு வகுப்பு ஏற்படுத்த எண்ணியிருக்கிறேன். விரும்பும் மாணாக்கர்கள் இத்தமாதம் 24 உக்குள் அறிவிக்குக.

த.கைலாசபிள்ளை விளம்பினு ஆனிமீர் 66.

சிவஞானபாஷ்யம்.

சைவசிக்தொந்த ஊல்களுள் முதலாவதாயுள்ள சிவஞானபாஷ்யத்துக்கு மிக விசுவாசமும், தனக்கு நிகரில்லாதததாகவும் செய்யப்பட்ட சிவஞான பாஷ்யம் எனப்படும் திராவிடபாஷ்யமாகிய அரிய நூலின் முதற் சங்கியை அச்சிடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது.

விலை தபாற்செலவுட்ட ரூபா அரை. வேண்டியவர்கள் யாழ்ப்பாணம் விவேகானந்த யந்திரசாலை மாணேசர் ஸ்ரீ. வை. சுப்பிரமணியபிள்ளைக்கு எழுதிப் பெற்றுக்கொள்க. தபால்முத்திரைகளும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்படும்.

இங்ஙனம், சி. பொன்னம்பலதேசிகர்,

இந்துசாதனம்.

சைவ பரிபாலன சபை.

10:

இம்நாளுக்குப் பத்தவருடங்களுக்கு முன் உற்பத்தியான இச் சைவபரிபாலன சபையானது சர்வலோகைக நாயகாகிய சிவபிரானது திருவருளால் நன்னிலக்கிலிடப்பட்ட வித்துப்பால் ஓங்கிவளர்ந்து நற்பயனை சந்திருக்கின்ற தென்பது யாவருமறிந்தவியலும். இதற்கு இச் சபை காரணமாக எழுந்திருக்கும் இத்தகாலிஷ்டம், தீய்பத்திரிகையும், விக்கிரமியா வாகசாலையும் கண்கண்ட போதிய சாட்சிகளாய்க் துலக்குகின்றன. மெய்ச்சமயமாகும் சைவசமய அறிவு குன்றிவர, அதனும் பல்லோர் பரசமயப்படுகுழியில் விழ்ந்து மீளாநடுகிற் காளாவதைக்கண்டு அபிமானக்கொண்ட சைவப்பிரபுக்கள் பலர் திரண்டு இச் சபையை முதன்முதல் ஆரம்பித்தபோது அது இவ்வளவு காலத்திற்கு நிலைத்திருந்து இவ்வளவு பிரயோசனத்தைத் தருமெனக் காத்திருந்தார் மிக்கசிலீரே. பரோபகாரசிக்தை தேசாமிரணம் முதலிய நற்குணங்களைச் சிறந்துவிளங்கியவரும், இச் சபை இந்நன்னிலையெய்துவதற்கு விசேஷகாரணருமாயிருந்த ப்ரீமான், நாகலிங்கப்பிள்ளையவர்கள் எம்மைப் பிரிந்து சிவபகமடைந்துவிட்டனராயினும் அவர் முன்மாதிரியைப் பின்பற்றி அவர் மிக்க கரிசனையோடும் பிரயாசையோடும் பாதுகாத்து வளர்த்துவந்த இச் சைவ பரிபாலன சபையெனும் பரியானது மேன்மேலும் செழிப்புற்றோக்கி வளரவேண்டுமெனும் உபாசனையுடைய பிரபுக்கள் இப்பொழுது அதிற் சேர்ந்திருக்கின்றனர்.

சென்றமீர் சைவ கூடிய மகாசபைக்கு அக்கிராசனாதிபதியிருந்த அ.ப. ஸ்ரீ. கைசபையவர்கள் சொல்லியதுபோல, உலகத்திலுள்ள எச்சா கியராவது எம்முன்னோரைப்போல மார்க்கவியலுத்தியுழைத்திருக்கவில்லை. எமது முன்னோர் சைவசமய ரெறிநின்று அதன் உண்மையை அனுபவத்தாலறிந்து போரணந்தமடைந்தவர்களாய்த் தமறிந்த உண்மையைத் தபு பின்சந்தியாராகிய நமக்கு ஓர் பெருஞ் சாதனமாகவித்துச் சென்றிருக்கின்றனர், பெறுதற்கரிய இப்பெரும் திரவியத்தை நாம் பெற்றிருந்தும் அதன்பெருமையையும் விசேஷத்தையும் மறியாதவர்களாய் வாளாவிரத்தல் மரபாகாதெனக்கண்டே இச் சைவ பரிபாலன சபையானது ஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. அன்றியும் மேலத்தேசவாசிகளாகிய ஐரோப்பியர் பலர் எமது சமயத்தை ஆராயவும் அனுசரிக்கவும் தொடங்கியிருக்கும் காலத்திலன்றோ நாமும் அதிஷ்டக்கமம் விளிப்புமுள்ளவர்களாயிருந்து எமதுசமயத்தைப் பரிபாலனம் செய்து அதனை உலகெங்கணும் கிரிதீபம் போல் விளங்கச்செய்துகொள்ளவேண்டியது.

இச் சபையானது நிலைநிராது ஸ்திரமும்ம மேன்மேலும் ஓங்கிவளர்ந்து எஞ்ஞான்றும் நிலைத்திருப்பதற்கு சைவசமயிகளாயுள்ளவர்கள் யாவரும் ஒருமணப்பட்டு தத்தமக்கியன்ற பொருளுதவி சரீர உதவி முதலியன செய்தல் அத்தியாவசியம். அங்ஙனஞ் செய்தலால் புணைத்ததை மாத்திரமன்று, நாம் ஒற்றுமையும் எடுத்தகாரியத்தைச் சிக்கிபெற முடிக்கும் திறமையுமுடையவர்களென்னும் புகழையும் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளுவோம். எமக்கென்ன என்று வாளாவிரத்தால் நாம் மறநாற்சாகியாராலும் மறநாற் சமயத்தாராலும் இழித்தறாக்கப்பட்டதல் மாத்திரமன்று, நாம் இதுகாறும் எடுத்த பிரயாசத்தாலும் செலவிட்டபணத்தாலும்யாதும்பிரயோசனமுமின்றிப்போம். ஆதலாற் சைவப்பிரபுக்களே புண்ணியங்களுளெல்லாம் தலைமையாகிய சைவபரிபாலனத்தின் பொருட்டு ஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் இச் சபைக்கு வேண்டிய உதவிகள் செய்யப் பின்நில்லாது முன்னேறி வாருங்கள்! வாருங்கள்!!

சமரசாரம்

காலகிலை.—மழையில்லை, காற்றும்முடியும் வீக்கின்றது புனையிலையாபாரம்சந்தே துக்கத்திலிருப்பதால் ஊரிம் பண்புமுக்கம் குறைவு.

வள்ளார்பண்ணைச் சைவப்பிரகாச வித்தியாசாலை—ஸ்ரீலஸ்ரீ. ஆறுமுகவலையாண்டலே ஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்டு தேடுகலையாக கடைபெற்றவரும் நிவ்வித்தியாசாலக்கு ஹை காலவலையாண்டலே தமையூர் புத்திசாகிய ஸ்ரீ. த. கைலாசபிள்ளையவர்கள் மாணேசராக நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றனர். தினி லிவ் வித்தியாசாலை சிறக்குமென்பதை கடிம்கொல்லவேண்டியதில்லை.

சைவ பரிபாலன சபையின் மகாசபை—இது இத்தமீர் சைவ இத்தகாலில் கூடியது. ஏற்குறைய அது மெய்ப்ச்சன் உத்திருந்தார்கள். இச்சபையின் பிரதியக்கிராசனாதிபதி ம.மா.ா.ஸ்ரீ. காலகிலை



countable and inexcusable, in the absence of any reason put forward to justify them. Who is responsible for the slight thus shown to the third Province in the Island?

The following are lists of the Birthday honours and native ranks conferred by His Excellency:—

#### BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

Dr. P. D. Anthonisz, C. J. M. G., to be a Justice of the Peace for the Island.

Mr. Ponnambalam Coomaraswamy to be a Justice of the Peace for the Island.

Mr. Edward de Kretser, Chief Clerk Colonial Secretary's Office, to be a Justice of the Peace for the Western Province.

Mr. J. B. Misso, Secretary, District Court, Colombo, to be a Justice of the Peace for the Western Province.

Mr. T. Sammogam, of Devon House, Colombo, to be a Justice of the Peace for the Western Province.

#### NATIVE RANKS.

The following is the Official List of Native Rank which His Excellency the Governor was pleased to confer:—

To be Mudaliyar of the Governor's Gate.

Anthony Santiago Chandrawarnam.

To be Mohandiram of the Governor's Gate.

George de Silva Guantilaka Seneviratna.

To be Mudaliyars.

Don Manuel Settintayaka.

Alfred Charles Kurunatnayaka Jayawardhana.

Edward Daniel Somenader.

John Graham de Silva Wijayatunga Abhayaguna.

Rajakaruna Seneviratna.

To be Padikara Mudaliyar.

Don Spater Sennayaka.

To be Mohandirams.

Lintotage Siman Fernando Karunatilaka.

John Alfred de Cabral Wijetunga.

Emmanuel Benjamin Jacolan.

Charles Frederick Munnasinha Seneratna.

Matthew Fernando Wijeratna.

John Peter Perera Wijesinha Samarasekera.

Baba Abdul Rahiman Sinnan Nadi.

To be Vidans Mohandiram.

Don Pauluarachchige William Silva Jayasekhara.

To be Dubash Mohandiram.

Hewadewage Pelis Fernando Vimala Gunawardhana.

To be Dadayakara Mohandiram.

Kasturiatchi Jayawardhana Don Thomis Gunasekara.

#### THE SAIVA PARIPALANA SABAI.

This society held its annual General Meeting on the 4th Instant under the presidency of Mr. A. Kanagasabai, acting Police Magistrate of Point Pedro and Chavakacheheri. There were present about 100 Members. The report on the working of the Society for the 29 months which ended on the 31st December 1897 and the statement of accounts for that period were submitted and approved. The constitution of the society having been amended by increasing the number of members of the Board of Directors from 36 to 60 and the members of the Executive Committee from 16 to 23. Mr. T. Chellappa Pillai B. A., B. L. retired Chief Justice of Travancore was elected President, Mr. A. Kanagasabai Vice-President in the place of the late Mr. Advocate Nagalingam. Mr. Proctor Casipillai Secretary, Mr. T. Kailasapillai assistant Secretary, Messrs S. T. M. Pasupathy Chettiar and S. Sapapathy Pillai a brother of the late Advocate Nagalingam, joint Treasurers. Mr. P. Coomaraswamy who was President of the Society for the last five years was made its Patron. The rule in regard to the annual subscription was also amended. The rate of subscription was Rs 18 per annum for members of the Managing Committee. Rs 7-50 for members of the Board and Rs 3 for ordinary members. This has been reduced to Rs 12 and Rs 6 in the case of members of the Executive Committee and the Board respectively.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

**A Storm at Kankasanturai**—The setting in of the big Monsoon was accompanied by a storm at Kankasanturai on the 3rd Instant. It lasted but a few minutes, but considerable loss was caused to goods taken in cargo boats to be shipped on board the "Lady Gordon." Seventeen cases of cigars, three hundred bales of tobacco, and other goods of the value of about Rs. 20,000 were thrown overboard by the boatmen to save themselves and the boats, and the steamer also suddenly left the port without taking any cargo or passengers. The sea was very rough the whole day. The cigar cases and tobacco bales thus thrown into the sea drifted ashore and were taken by the owners. We understand that the larger portion of them became damaged and utterly useless, while some portion of them was dried and utilized. A very large quantity of tobacco bales and cigar cases and other articles that remained ashore were also drenched in rain and damaged. There are sheds put up by Government for the purpose of affording shelter to such goods in times of rain, or to accommodate them till they are shipped or removed by the owners. Those sheds however have been for the last three or four years neglected and remain

unthatched. If these sheds had been in proper condition there would have been no damage to the goods that remained on shore. We invited the attention of the authorities to the disgraceful condition of these sheds some time back. Let us hope that the necessary repairs to them will be effected before long.

The Government Agent—Mr. Ievers has returned from circuit after an absence of about six weeks from Jaffna.

The F. I. N. S. Hospital—The Government having declined to appoint Dr. Chelliah Paul as Visiting Surgeon of the Hospital, as recommended by the Managing Committee, Dr. Rajasinghe was, at a meeting of the Committee held on the 8th Instant under the presidency of Mr. Ievers, recommended for appointment as Visiting Surgeon in succession to Dr. F. Grenier who joins the Medical Department. We have already spoken of Dr. Rajasinghe's high qualifications for the office.

Mr. J. J. Casie Chitty—This gentleman who was connected with this District for the last twenty years or so and held the office of Police Magistrate of Point Pedro and Chavakacheheri has been appointed District Judge of Matara in succession to Mr. G. W. Hains who retires owing to ill-health. We congratulate Mr. Casie Chitty on his promotion which he well deserves, although we are sorry that this District should have lost his services. He identified himself with all public movements in Jaffna which had for their object the promotion of the moral, material and social well-being of the Jaffnese, and his transfer from here although on promotion is generally regretted. As a Magistrate Mr. Casie Chitty proved himself thoroughly conscientious, painstaking and impartial.

Point Pedro and Chavakacheheri Courts—Mr. Advocate Kanagasabai continues to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate of these Courts.

The Tamil Seat—We understand from our Colombo contemporaries that the appointment of Dr. Rockwood as Tamil Member of the Legislative Council has been approved by Her Majesty the Queen.

Medical—Dr. Santiago has arrived and assumed duties as Assistant Colonial Surgeon Jaffna, in succession to Dr. Solomons who has been transferred to Anuradhapura.

Dr. Attygalla—This gentleman who was our Colonial Surgeon, and is now Colonial Surgeon of the Southern Province retires on pension at the end of his leave which expires in August. He is succeeded by Dr. Keith of Kandy.

Free Grant of Timber by the Government—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make a free grant of the timber required for the completion of St. Mary's Church belonging to the Roman Catholics of Batticaloa. A meeting of that community was held in Batticaloa on the 29th ultimo to thank His Excellency for this act of generosity. We hope this will serve as a precedent when the Hindus, Budhists or Muhammadans require timber to complete some of their shrines.

The Abduction case—The two accused Mr. Rasiyah Solomon and Kantar Valupillai who were in remand were, on the 13th Instant, by order of the Supreme Court, let out on bail of Rs 1000 each. The case stands postponed for to-day pending instructions from the Solicitor-General.

Hindu College—Four of the students who presented themselves for the last Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University have come off successful.

Ourselves—Owing to our indisposition we were unable to issue the "Hindu Organ" on the 15th instant.

#### LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The following extract from the Administration Report of the Western Province for 1897 by Mr. F. R. Ellis, Government Agent, cannot fail to be interesting to our readers. Mr. Ellis' excellent suggestions cannot, however, be adopted in this Province, as it is the only Province in which the Village Communities Ordinance has not been introduced.

That portion of the Ordinance which deals with village councils has hitherto been almost a dead letter. The councils have only been used as a machine for the purpose of voting money for works that are considered necessary. It seems to me that these councils might with great advantage be called on to exercise much higher and more important functions. There can be little doubt but that the original intention of the

scheme was to encourage the people to take an active interest in the management of their own affairs, to give them lessons in self-government, and to ascertain to what extent they were fitted for it. The scheme has not hitherto succeeded, because unless there exists among the people a real desire to take part in the management of their local affairs it is useless to place within their power machinery which would enable them to attain this end. The absolute apathy and indifference with which the people regarded elections, whether for municipal or village councillors, furnished conclusive proof that no sincere desire for self-government existed among them. Such a desire cannot be created by legislation however excellent; it must be spontaneous if it is real. Recently, however, there have not been wanting indications that the existence of such a spirit is beginning to make itself felt. There are springing up on all sides associations and societies claiming on various pretexts to have a voice in the affairs of the koral, of the district, or even of the Island. I fear it must be admitted that in some instances these associations are formed merely for the purpose of gratifying a craving for prominence or of serving the private ends of a few individuals; but if these be the sole foundations of the association, it may be regarded with indifference—it cannot possibly last, and there are not wanting practical proofs of this. I believe, however, that nearly all these societies contain a small proportion, and some of them a very considerable proportion, of persons sincerely desirous of improving the condition of the community which they are supposed to represent. It was, it seems to me, for the purpose of affording a safe outlet for aspirations of this nature that village councils were established. It seems pretty certain that if a real desire for self-government exists, and this feeling is not conducted into desirable channels, it will soon find its way into undesirable ones. He that is not with us is against us, and it is not difficult to see how an independent society which aims at managing the affairs of a district may readily over-step the boundary of sedition. It is in the village, and not, as some people seem to suppose, in the Council Chamber, that the principles of self-government are to be learned, and the fitness of self-government tested. Attempts are now being made in this Province to increase in every way the status and influence of the village councillor and to entrust to him much more responsible duties than he has hitherto performed. As a first step, the councils have been entrusted with the duty of recommending candidates for the posts of headmen within the district which each council represents. As it is intended to throw on the council to a considerable extent the responsibility of preserving peace and order, it is necessary that they should have a powerful voice in the selection of the machinery by which the law is to be enforced. Hitherto the Agent has almost as a matter of course approved the recommendation made by the Mudaliyar. This system is open to obvious objections. If the Mudaliyar's recommendation is rejected he can plead this as a relief from responsibility; if his recommendation is accepted, he is liable to the imputation of improper influence in some shape or form. No question is more difficult than that of appointment of headmen, and it is singular to find that those who have apparently formed the highest opinion of the character of the peasantry generally, are those who are most convinced of the utter depravity of the headmen. It is forgotten that the headmen are merely the best selection that can be made from the peasantry. To read the comments on the headmen one would suppose that a man who, when he was merely an applicant for office, was an upright and estimable member of the community, became by the mere fact of the success of his application transformed into a corrupt and licentious despot. Many people apparently go further, and suppose that if he was paid ten rupees a month he would retain his original character unimpaired. By the new system the responsibility for appointment is thrown on the councillors, who must be well aware of the character and qualifications of the candidates. If a bad man is appointed it is the persons elected by the villagers to represent their interests who have virtually put this bad man in office. If the councillors allow themselves to be biased by personal or corrupt motives, there can be no clearer proof that the people are not yet fit for self-government. This system has been devised as preferable to an election by the villagers themselves, as the rancour and ill-feeling generated by a contested election in the village are avoided.

The village councils are now required to meet monthly on fixed days; to them, instead of to the Mudaliyar alone, are referred petitions relative to village disputes and grievances and other matters in which the Crown is not interested. Petitioners are directed to appear before the councils, who either settle the matter or pass a resolution for the consideration of the Agent. It is intended in this way gradually to entrust to the councils the settlement of all village affairs under the supervision of the Agent, whose approval of all proceedings is necessary. By firmly upholding the decisions of the councils, whenever this is possible, it is hoped that the people may gradually be induced to abandon the practice of applying to the Kachcheri on every conceivable occasion, and may get into the habit of seeking redress or assistance in the first instance from their elected representatives. The Mudaliyar's are chairmen of the councils, where their experience and position give them very properly great weight. The ultimate decision of all matters rests finally with the Agent, to whom the Mudaliyar can communicate his views, if he differs from the council. The influence of each councillor will soon begin to be felt when it is known that he has a voice in the appointment of the headmen, and I see no reason why the united influence of the council should not be quite sufficient to enable them to settle satisfactorily all local affairs. No private association can in any way compete with the councils, because the latter alone have funds at their disposal, and can call out labour. The councils are also required to bring to the notice of the Agent all matters which in their opinion call for his intervention, such as the prevalence of crime; insanitary state of villages, &c., but they are required, when forwarding a statement of an existing evil, invariably to suggest a remedy.