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Hindu Organ

VOL. X. } JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY } திந்துசாதனம். } உலகமல 0000. } NO. 7
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புத்தொக்கொருமுறை புதன் கிழமைகளிற் பிரசுரிக்கப்படும்.

NOTICE

Clerical Examination—It is hereby notified that candidates for the Clerical Examination at the Jaffna Centre taking up the optional subjects of Interpretation and Short-hand will be examined at Jaffna

J. B. CULL
 D. P. I.

Office of the Director
 of Public Instruction
 Colombo, November 10, 1898.

GIANT'S TANK WORKS.

Earthwork contracts, in connection with the above works near Murungan, will be given shortly. For rates and other particulars please apply to:—

N. S. CHAPMAN
 Murungan
 Mannar.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
 ORDER NISI

Testamentary }
 Jurisdiction } No. 920

In the Matter of the Last Will of the late Annamalai Chettiar Arunasalam Chettiar alias Ravanna Mana Meyna Arunasalam Chettiar of Vannarponnai Deceased.

Between

Ravanna Mana Meyna Palaniappa Chetty of Vannarponnai Petitioner.

And

Ravanna Mana Mena Raman Chetty of Vannarponnai Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner Ravanna Mana Meyna Palaniappa Chetty of Vannarponnai praying for grant of Letters of Administration with copy of the Last Will of the late Annamalai Chetty Arunasalam Chetty alias Ravanna Mana Meyna Arunasalam Chetty coming on for disposal before C. Eardley-Wilmot, Esquire, District Judge, on the 26th day of October 1898 in the presence of Messrs Ossipillai and Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner and of the witnesses to the Last Will which are dated the 12th day of August and the 26th day of October 1898 respectively having been read: It is ordered that the will of the late Annamalai Chettiar Arunasalam Chettiar alias Ravanna Mana Meyna Arunasalam Chettiar dated the 12th day of May 1896 now deposited in this court be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the abovenamed Respondent or any other person shall on or before the 5th day of December 1898 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the Petitioner is agent of one of the Executors named in the said Will and that he is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Annamalai Chettiar Arunasalam Chettiar alias Ravanna Mana Meyna Arunasalam Chettiar with copy of the said Will annexed issued to him accordingly.

The 26th day of } Signed/ C. EARDLEY WILMOT
 October 1898 } District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
 ORDER NISI

Testamentary }
 Jurisdiction } No. 931

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sithamparam widow of Charavanai of Manthuvil Intestate.

Valayutar Malavarayar of Meesalai Petitioner.

- Vs
 1. Kantar Katiramar and wife
 2. Sathupillai both of Meesalai
 3. Vyranatar Arumugam and
 4. wife Mulaikudy both of Manthuvil

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Valayutar Malavarayar of Meesalai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed Intestate Sithamparam widow of Charavanai of Manthuvil coming on for disposal before C. Eardley Wilmot Esquire, District Judge, on the 24th day of October 1898 in the presence of Mr. S. Kandayya Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 21st October 1898 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is related to the intestate as nephew 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 15th day of December 1898 show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 24th day of October 1898

C. EARDLEY WILMOT
 District Judge.

THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 16, 1898

FLOOD OUTLETS FOR JAFFNA.

The rains of the 3rd Instant must awaken the Government to a sense of the duty it owes to the inhabitants of the Town of Jaffna to provide a system of flood outlets. In the absence of a Local Board to look after the drainage and sanitation of the Town, it is incumbent on the central Government to initiate and carry out every measure necessary for the improvement of the Town and the preservation of the health of the people. If the rains of 3rd November attest anything, they attest the fact that the Government, which retains the administration of the affairs of the Town in its own hands, has not discharged its duty to the inhabitants. Whether the Government ought to have handed over the management of the affairs of the Town to a Local Board of Health and Improvement is a question which can be discussed from different standpoints. There are influential and leading gentlemen in favour of the establishment of a Local Board as there are others equally influential and intelligent against it. But so long as the central Government, in spite of the multifarious duties it has to perform in administering the whole province, prefers to retain the administration of the affairs of the Town and the Gravets in its own hands, the Government should not shirk the duty of building a system of suitable drainage or relegate it to incompetent hands.

On the 3rd Instant, it rained incessantly and heavily for about twelve hours from 1 A. M. to 1 P. M., and almost all the gardens and compounds in the Town and Suburbs of Jaffna were flooded to overflowing. The walls of even some well-built houses cracked and gave way. The huts and temporary sheds which afforded habitation to the coolies and poor folk of Jaffna were literally flooded, and it was a pitiable sight to see many a poor man, woman, and child get out with all their belongings from their humble abodes and take shelter in high or raised compounds and well-built houses. Fortunately, most of the rains fell after sunrise, otherwise, judging by subsequent results, there would have been many accidents, and even deaths. Several roads had to be cut across to let out the water from dwelling lands, and the roads were impassable for traffic at many places. Men of business were prevented from using their carriages to go to their offices on account of some roads

having been cut open, and others flooded. Most of the culverts now in existence are built at wrong points and without reference to the level of the gardens and compounds they are intended to serve. In some parts of the Suburbs, to let out the water from the compounds lying adjacent to the culverts even, the roads had to be cut open. A few of the existing culverts are absolutely useless. Who selected the sites for the culverts, whether professional men or unprofessional men, we have no means of knowing, if the former, the position of the culverts does not show to advantage their skill in levelling and surveying. The water remained in many dwelling compounds for about five, six, and even seven days after the rains had ceased, and even the floor of some well-planned and well-built houses has become damp. The sides of the roads were overgrown with grass and bushes, and impeded the flow of water. If the drains had been properly deepened with due regard to the height of the ground where the culverts are built, the rain water could have been led from the compounds to the culverts along the drains without cutting the roads and lanes across, but that had not been done. In short, to tell the plain truth, nothing had been done by the Government to meet the contingency of a heavy rain or flood, and the people of the Town and Gravets of Jaffna, rich and poor, had to suffer much by the rains.

We are not aware how the Rs 4000 annually voted by the Government for the cleansing and improvement of the Town of Jaffna are spent and by whom. It is believed that the amount is handed over to a Board of Health created under an old Ordinance which, for all practical purposes, has become obsolete in all the important centres of population in Ceylon except Jaffna. Whoever the responsible authorities may be, whether the Public Works Department, the Government Agent, or the Board of Health, there is no denying the fact that Jaffna is not provided with a proper system of drainage, and that, consequently, fever in an epidemical form and other diseases result, at the close of the wet season, from the people breathing malarial emanating from substances rotting in stagnant water.

THE OPENING OF THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR 1898.

The Session of the Legislative Council for 1897 was closed in October last, and the Session for the current year opened on the 7th Instant. The address delivered by His Excellency the Governor on opening the present Session deals exhaustively with almost every question of revenue or administrative importance in the Colony. Dealing with the revenue of 1897 His Excellency congratulates the Colony on the realization of the hope entertained last year that the revenue of 1897 would exceed that of 1896. The increase during 1897 occurred in every branch of the revenue with the exception of the Sale of Government Property, and the increase was not due to any increased taxation or unexpected windfall, but to the general prosperity of the Island. The expenditure for 1897 was Rs 22,840,379. The surplus in the hands of Government for that year amounted to Rs 2,372,144. As to the current year, His Excellency hopes that the estimated revenue will be largely exceeded. The first nine months of the year show an increase of nearly a million rupees over the estimated revenue for that period. His Excellency anticipates a

(continued on the 4th page)

வினாக்கள்

யாழ்ப்பாணத்தின் வாழ்வாசனம்... விழாக்கள்... ஆழ்ந்தியை...

வினாக்கள்

கடும்பு... ம. வைத்தியசிகரர்...

அறிவித்தல்

இராட்சதருளம் அல்லது கட்டுக்கரை.

மேற்சொல்லப்பட்ட குணத்தைச் சேர்ந்த மண்வலை...

ம. வைத்தியசிகரர்...

வினாக்கள்

சுருளம் அறிவு... க. அருணாசலம்...

இங்ஙனம் காணா, கா. சிவசுந்தரபாரதி...

8-11-93.

இந்துசாதனம்

சட்டநிருபணசபையும் தேசாதிபதியவர்களும்.

சென்ற எம் தேதி புக்கிழைமை கூடிய வருடாரம்பச் சட்டநிருபணசபையில் தேசாதிபதியவர்கள்...

யாழ்ப்பாண மெயில்வே விஷயமாகத் தேசாதிபதியவர்கள் சொல்லியது...

அரசினற வரும்படி யிதயினி அகிகப்பட்டு அரசாட்சியார் பொக்கிஷசாலையானது...

பெருமழை

சென்ற கூம் தேதி பெய்த பெருமழை எழும்பு வாய்க்கால்...

சென்ற கூம் தேதி ஏறக்குறையப் பன்னிரண்டு மணி தியபால்களுக்கு...

வண்டிகள் போக்குவரவு பன்னாட்டுத் தடைப்பட்டது...

சுமாரம்

காலநிலை—மழை அடுத்தடுத்து அமோகமாய்ப் பெய்து...

தானவரவு—கொழும்பு கண்ணாற்றெருவில் உலகிலும்...

மெஸ் உலிம்மற்ற—யாழ்ப்பாணம் டிஸ்திரிக்ட் தரவான்...

ஓர்புதுப் பிறக்கர்—இறந்தார்க்கு சிலமாசுகளின் முன்...

உபசரிணை—எமது உகலிவாசுந்தர் மெஸ்லிக் அவர்கள்...

கொலைவழக்கு—வண்ணார்பண்ணை கிழக்கில் தனது பெண்களையே...

எளவு—கடைத்தெருவினுள் லம்பாய் விவாபாரி மொருவருடைய...

மெஸ் V. M. முத்துக்குமாரன்—வைத்தியர் ஸ்ரீ முத்துக்குமாரன்...

—வித்தியோகம்—மெஸ்லிக் அவர்களின் இரண்டாம் பத்திரிகை...

உத்தியோகம்—மெஸ்லிக் அவர்கள் கச்சேரி முதலாம் கிளாக்...

மரணம்—யாழ்ப்பாணம் கச்சேரி இரண்டாம் முதலியார்...

ஸ்ரீ மு. கச்சேரி—வழக்கமாக 'இயற்றிய முனிசிபல்'...

surplus of from one and a half million to two million rupees at the end of the present year, which is larger than that of 1897. We shall give a further summary of His Excellency's address in our next issue.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The District Judge—Mr. C. Eardley-Wilmot will proceed to Mullaitivu on the 26th Instant to hear a criminal case. We understand that Mr. T. C. Changarappillai, Proctor, has been deputed to prosecute in the case.

Mr. T. M. Tampoo—Mr. Tampoo, Proctor, has resumed the practice of his profession and his duties as Crown Proctor. Mr. T. C. Changarappillai has been relieved of his duties as acting Crown Proctor.

Committed to the Supreme Court—The Moorman of Vannarponnai who stands charged with the murder of his wife has been committed to take his trial before the Sessions of the Supreme Court to be holden in February next on the charge of murder.

Mischief by fire—One Thalayasingham who is said to have been one of the persons who set fire to a house at Manippay in July last, has also been committed to take his trial before the Supreme Court. It will be within the recollection of our readers that another person who was charged with the same offence was tried and convicted at the last Sessions of the Supreme Court.

Housebreaking by Night—A Bombay merchant of Jaffna lost property worth about Rs 1500, on the 31st Ultimo, in consequence of a housebreaking and theft committed in his boutique at Grand Bazaar. The offenders have not been traced out as yet except an old woman who has been brought up before the Police Court of Jaffna and in whose possession a few of the stolen articles were found. Two Police Constables are always detailed for duty at the road fronting the Grand Bazaar boutiques, and it is a puzzle to us how the burglary was committed, unknown to and undetected by, the Constables. The entrance, we understand, was effected from the road side by opening the padlocks with false keys.

Mr. J. H. Leak—The Office Assistant to the Government Agent, Northern Province, who proceeded to Matara to be married, has returned to Jaffna with Mrs. Leak. The clerks of the Jaffna Kachcherri, the Mudaliyats, and Headmen repaired to the Jetty and received them on the occasion of his landing. An address of welcome was read at Mr. Leak's residence by Mr. Bastiampillai Mudaliyar. Mr. Leak replied suitably thanking the officers for the reception accorded to him and Mrs. Leak and enlightening the people of Jaffna.

A New Proctor—We extend a hearty welcome to Mr. V. Appaswamy, who, after creditably passing the Proctors' Examination held in July last, has returned to Jaffna to practise his profession in the Jaffna Courts. Mr. Appaswamy received his education in Madras before entering upon the study of law. He is a gentleman of much pluck and intelligence, and will, we hope, soon make his mark in the profession. Mr. Appaswamy comes of a distinguished family in Jaffna, being a cousin of Mr. Advocate Kanagasabai, and a nephew of the late Mr. Saravanamuttupillai, well-known in Madras.

Mr. K. Kanagasabai—Mr. Proctor Kanagasabai of Point Pedro, who was admitted a Proctor about six months ago, and whose practice was hitherto, for the most part, confined to the Point Pedro Courts, has resolved on practising his profession before the District Court of Jaffna. He has taken out a house at Jaffna and begun work in right good earnest. Considering the influence he and the members of his family wield in Vadamaratchy and other divisions of Jaffna, Mr. Kanagasabai is bound to secure a good practice.

A Man found dead—We understand from a contemporary that the dead body of a man who seems to have met with his death by violence was discovered at the main road to Point Pedro in Vadamaratchy. If it is a case of murder, it is to be hoped that the Police Magistrate will spare no pains in tracing out the culprits.

The Coconut Estates of Messrs Todd—Messrs Cargills, Limited, Colombo, who are decree holders in writs Nos 10827 and 10828 D. C. Colombo, having seized in September and October last the estates which belonged to Messrs Todd who are judgment debtors under the said writs, Mr. R. M. A. R. A. R. Suppiramanian Chetty who purchased the said estates save Vidattalpalai on 28th April 1898 by deed attested by T. C. Changarappillai, Proctor and

Notary, under No 319, and who is the mortgagee of Vidattalpalai, laid claim to the said estates before the Fiscal, Jaffna. The claim having been reported to the District Court of Jaffna, Mr. C. Eardley Wilmot released the said estates from seizure on the 15th Instant. Messrs Cargills, Limited, are ordered to pay the Fiscal's charges. We have to warn the creditors of Messrs Todd at Colombo against seizing the coconut estates lately owned by Messrs Todd. Suppiramanian Chetty having purchased the said estates has paid and settled the debts of all creditors of Messrs Todd, whose claims are superior to his own, and now holds an absolute and indefeasible title. Those who seize the estates will, instead of recovering their dues, be obliged to pay the costs of the claim which is sure to be preferred by Suppiramanian Chetty.

The Vavonia District—Since the 15th November 1898, Vavonia has ceased to exist as a separate District either for Judicial or Revenue purposes. A part of the Vavonia District has been attached to Mannar, another part to Mullaitivu, and a slice to Jaffna. If the Railway is to be extended to the North what is the meaning of the abolition of the Vavonia Assistant Agency and the Courts?

A Tamil appointed to a mastership in the Royal College—Mr. V. M. Mutu Coomaru, second son of Dr. V. Mutu Coomaru, L. C. M. C., has been appointed one of the Assistant Masters in the Royal College. We believe that this is the first instance of a Jaffna Tamil being appointed to a mastership in the Royal College. The appointment is temporary, but we hope that ultimately Mr. Mutu Coomaru will be confirmed in the post. Several Burghers and Singalese have been appointed Inspectors of Schools and Masters in the Royal College. But hitherto, no such appointment has been conferred on a Tamil.

A VINDICATION.

We have received a long letter controverting the facts appearing in a communicated article in the "Jaffna Catholic Guardian" in which Mr Sapapathy, the Interpreter of the Minor Courts, Jaffna, is taken to task for being a party to an arrangement, whereby an exchange of duties has been effected between him and Mr. V. Thambipillai, doing duty, in consequence of the arrangement, as Head Clerk of the District Court of Jaffna, and Mr. C. Vinaitamby, doing duty as Chief Clerk of the Chavakachcheri Courts. As far as we know Mr. Sapapathy did not take active steps to secure an exchange of duties. Any how, we do not think that the public interests are affected by the exchange. Each of the gentlemen concerned is quite competent to do the work now assigned to him. Mr. Sapapathy, who comes in for a large share of the censure of the correspondent of the "Guardian," has been in the Public Service for twenty years, and before his transfer to Jaffna had been employed in Colombo and Vavonia. He had acted in other capacities than as an interpreter, and has given entire satisfaction to his superiors in the discharge of the duties of every office he has been called upon to perform. As a Clerk in the Minor Courts of Jaffna, in the Court of Requests of Colombo, and in the Courts at Vavonia, Mr. Sapapathy discharged his duties most efficiently and acquitted himself most creditably. We think that the above summary of the correspondence addressed to us, the facts of which we fully endorse, will set matters right in the eyes of the public, and the publication of the whole correspondence is unnecessary. The arrangement sanctioned by the Government has benefited all the officers concerned without, in the slightest degree, jeopardising the interests of the public and the Government, whom they are appointed to serve. So long as such an arrangement benefits the officers without clashing with public interests, it has to be welcomed and not deprecated.

BUDDHA—THE INDIAN PROPHET.

A public Meeting was held, at Pachaiyappa's Hall at 5.30 P. M. yesterday, when the Rev. S. Fletcher Williams delivered a lecture on the above subject. The Hon. Mr. Justice S. Subramanyam Iyer presided on the occasion. The following gentlemen were present amongst others:—Raja Sir Savalai Ramaswamy Mudaliar Kt., C. I. E., the Hon. Mr. P. Rangayya Naidu, Mr. W. J. Goodrich and Mr. K. B. Ramanathan, M. A. B. L. The lecturer spoke nearly for an hour and a half on the subject. He said:—

Buddha was one of the purest, most loving, and most self-denying men that ever appeared on earth. A young man, born in happy home, born of a just and generous father and a loving mother, cradled in wealth and luxury, welcome to life by the best it had to offer in the way of outward advantage—hair to a noble name, heir to a throne. He was virtuous; he was intellectual; he was beautiful; he was popular; he married

a young wife, who also was pre-eminently beautiful and good; life opened on him, as far as outward blessings went, with all the glow and splendour of an Eastern morning. But his happiness was poisoned by the spectacle of the sufferings of those around him—sufferings which were too great, too many, too deeply rooted in the fixed conditions of human life to admit of his relieving them. His thoughts, his studies, his enthusiasms were thus grounded in a most unselfish, generous impulse; and when he renounced his home and crown, when he gave up his wealth, when he laid aside his power, to become a beggar and a solitary recluse to meditate amid self-imposed hardships upon the ultimate secrets of human destiny, which of us could have failed to admire and recognise the loftiness of his motive? Which of us would not admit that his love of such truth as he hoped to win, and the sacrifices he so cheerfully and unflinchingly made in order to attain it, are virtues which Christians of to-day may emulate but cannot surpass? Which of us will say that it is possible for honest Christians to think over the career of this prince who became a teacher and saviour of men without some keen feelings of humiliation and shame? Clearly he was a character to whom power over the outward circumstance of his fellow-men was of little account in comparison with the power to elevate, perhaps to govern, hearts and minds. Clearly he was one of that higher order of men who think more of the charities of life than of its outward advantages; more of the independence of conscience than of the law of easy circumstances; more of the happiness of multitudes than of personal privileges and position; more of the future destiny of man than of the splendid but transient present. The very defects of Buddhism came in a sense from its greatness. It was so permeated with the thought of the spiritual that it discerned nothing of the low or material. It saw eternity so large that there was no place for time. Life shrank to nothing, for the immense legend overshadowed and annihilated it. And so the faith was solitary, mournful, cheerless to the last degree. It dwelt on the dark and ghastly. It lacked the element of cheer and joyousness. How it disparaged all things of time. The saints were to dwell on death, to dress in rags, to spend nights in cemeteries, to meditate on the inevitable destruction coming to all. Earth was made a wilderness, a charnel-house, a dismal, mouldy tomb. Such disparagement of life and its scenes of the human body and its enjoyment, one could never wish to see a second time, as they are in these Scriptures. It is grim and ghastly. We say instinctively it is a mistake, a blighting, fatal error. With our Western temperament and habits we cannot endure it. But for the Eastern soil it was hardly strange, or, perhaps, we may say absurd. And let us not be unjust. Let us look nearer at home. We need not go far from ourselves to find the like of it. I open a prayer book extensively used and find there disparagement of life—denial of all truth and beauty in this world. It is becoming recognised that true victory is not to be gained by the pusillanimous withdrawal from the conflicts of the world but by the victory over and in the midst of them. The true deliverance and peace came not by renunciation and repression but by exaltation, enlargement and harmonious development. Let none abdicate or think for a moment of retiring from exertion. Any work, however coarse or ungrateful to the feeling, is infinitely better than none. Do something, and keep mind and heart ever alive. "I feed," says Giordana Bruno, "upon high endeavour." There is no rest so fatal as the rust of inaction. And yet there are in Buddhism elements of eternal truth and beauty. Like Christianity its central idea is personal salvation, or the salvation of the soul by personal acts of faith and obedience. Like Christianity, it has its doctrine of reward and punishment. The essence of all its ethics is the immutable, the inevitable the unalterable consequences of good and evil. It agrees with Christianity in teaching that "whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." Like Christianity it aims at union with God, the Infinite Being. Its fundamental idea seems to be the persistent aspiration of the soul, through many successive stages of existence, after perfect accord with or repose in, the Eternal Being. That state of perfect accord and repose, termed by the Buddhist "Nirvana," is what the Christian means by heaven, or home. Says one writer:—"In the opinion of all thoughtful Buddhists, Nirvana is to be obtained only through struggle, self-denial, renunciation of worldly pleasures, release from selfish entanglements, abstemious living, holy aspiration, and a sweet trust in the illimitable, ineffable of the Universe. And it consists in the fruition of all hopes, the realisation of all enchanting dreams, the fulfillment of divine prophecies, the eternal becoming the fadeless glory of a conscious immortality." I am here reminded of many passages in the New Testament, especially in the Fourth Gospel, such as: "I am in the Father and the Father is in me" "Peace I have with you, my peace I give unto you, not as the world giveth, give I unto you. In me ye might have peace: in the world ye shall have tribulation, but be of good cheer. I have overcome the world. And all mine are thine, and thine are mine, and I am glorified in them." And these sayings of the Apostle: "Your life is hid with Christ in God." "The peace of God which passeth all understanding shall keep your hearts and minds through Jesus Christ." The fundamental idea here is the same in the two religions; the difference is in the form of expression it takes in the case of each. In both are the elements of faith, trust and aspiration; and in both the final goal attained, after a long hard and patient struggle to subdue every kind of selfishness, is the sweet content and repose of the soul in harmony with the perfect goodness. And the conclusion to which I am led is this—that the Western mind and the Oriental mind must be left each to understand and apply its religion in its own way, while education and all other elevating influences are freely and diligently used to raise the standard of thought and of intelligence and of life both in Buddhist and Christian lands.

The Chairman made some observations on the subject. The meeting was brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the lecturer.—The Hindu