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THE

Hindu Organ

VOL X. JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY
A.D. 1898 DECEMBER 14, 1898 { இந்துசாதனம். }

கல்யகங்கள் 1000.
அகாச மின்பார்மீ கால் { NO. 9
இலக்க.

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEDNESDAY.

பாதுகாக்காருமுறை புதன்கிழமைகளிற் பிரசரிக்கப்படும்.

MANAGER'S NOTICE

To keep abreast of the present advanced condition of the country, and to do greater justice to our special mission in the journalistic field, we have resolved to enlarge the *Hindu Organ* separating the Tamil from the English portion, and issue the Tamil portion fortnightly and the English portion weekly.

For the past 10 years the *Hindu Organ* has been contributing its humble share to the work of helping the religious, educational, political, and industrial advancement of the country. While not deviating in any way from the policy hitherto pursued by the *Hindu Organ*, we hope with the enlarged space which will be at our command to devote more attention towards the amelioration of the general condition of the people. A nation united, forgetting their caste, creed, and race distinctions for a common object, with the trades and industries of the country mainly in their hands, instead of depending on foreigners for the manufacture of even the commonest articles of every day use and thereby giving employment to thousands of foreign hands and enriching them, and with a political status similar to that of the self-governing colonies of Great Britain—such is the ideal nation we would like to see in Ceylon prospering under the benign and progressive rule of Great Britain. Under Divine guidance, we have determined to work—to contribute our humble quota of work—to educate and prepare the country for the gradual realization of such an ideal. In religion, while making every effort to propagate the true tenets of Hinduism, we shall shew perfect toleration and respect towards other religions.

The present scheme has been standing in abeyance for the last few months owing to lack of funds, but relying on the enthusiastic assurances of support and encouragement received from numerous sources we have resolved to launch the scheme, fully hoping that the step will receive the unanimous support of our well-wishers everywhere. As the illustrious Swami Vivekananda said somewhere, for any great or noble undertaking it is not money that we require, but men—men who would have confidence in their boundless strength and the grace of the Lord, and would work and suffer for their country and for their religion—money then must come. It is on such men the success of the present scheme mainly depends.

For the sake of raising the necessary starting fund we have resolved to fix two rates of subscription.

FOR PATRONS

	Rs	Cts.
Jaffna Town ... per annum...	10 - 00	and upwards
Outstations and India... do ...	11 - 00	do
Straits Settlements... do ...	12 - 00	do

Fortnightly Tamil, and weekly English, editions of the *Hindu Organ* will be sent free to the patrons for 1 year.

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Tam: Edition	Eng: Edition	Both Editions			
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Straits Settlements... do ...	2 - 25	4 - 50	6 - 25		

The first number of the new series will be issued as soon as we are in receipt of the necessary starting fund from our Patrons and Subscribers, and we hope to be enabled to issue the first number from February next, from which also begins the second half of our official year.

Those who consent to become patrons are specially requested to remit the amount to the manager as early as possible, who will acknowledge the receipt in the *Hindu Organ*.

Any surplus income arising from the paper will be devoted by the Saiva Paripalana Sabai who are the Proprietors, towards the carrying out of their several objects such as the building and maintenance of the Hindu College, starting new schools in backward places, encouraging others that need help, propagating Saivism by a regular staff of Preachers &c &c &c.

The Manager.

NOTICE.

HINDU COLLEGE.

The College will reopen after the December Holidays on the 9th of January 1899. Students seeking admission, must join before the end of January.

There is a well ordered Boarding Establishment in connection with the College,

under the immediate supervision of one of the College Masters. Further particulars may be obtained from the Principal or from the Boarding Master Mr. N. Ponniah.

N. SELVADURAI

Jaffna 8th December/98

Principal

Advertising charges per line
do per half col Rs 2 00
do per Column 5 00

Signed this 16th day of November 1898
Signed/ C. EARDLEY WILMOT
District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. ORDER Nisi

Testamentary } No. 935
Jurisdiction }

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Cecilia Charlotte Ponnammal wife of Chinnatampy Muttukumaru of Jaffna

Deceased.
William Rajaretnam Nevins of Jaffna Petitioner.

Vs

Cathirittampi Muttukumaru Post and Telegraph Master Lunugala Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of William Rajaretnam Nevins of Jaffna praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Cecilia Charlotte Ponnammal wife of Cathirittampi Muttukumaru coming on for disposal before C. Eardley Wilmot Esquire, District Judge, on the 16th day of November 1898 in the presence of Messrs Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and affidavits of the Petitioner dated the 16th day of November 1898 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the brother of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or before the 16th day of January 1899 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 16th day of November 1898

Signed/ C. EARDLEY WILMOT

District Judge.

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.

THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1898

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S CIRCULAR NO. 7 OF 1898.

The above Circular of the Registrar-General has brought a hornet's nest about his ears. The Notaries of Colombo including the Proctor-Notaries on whom the Circular has not been served, have held meetings to protest against the promulgation of the rules embodied in the Circular which, they say, unduly and unnecessarily interfere with their rights and privileges. In their opinion, the rules have also been framed in the teeth of the provisions of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1877 which is said to contain all the rules the Notaries are legally bound to observe. Whether the Circular encroaches upon the province of the Legislature is a question which the Law-Officers of the Crown will have to decide, but if the Government should fall in with the views of the Registrar-General, there will be no difficulty in passing an amending Ordinance to meet the objection raised on that score, if the Registrar-General is held to have acted *ultra vires*.

The Notaries of Colombo have resolved to address a letter to the Registrar-General requesting him to withdraw the rules, and in the event of his not complying with their request, to memorialize His Excellency the Governor to cancel the rules. But, as far as we know, the Notaries of other towns and districts have not moved in the matter. Presumably, they have made up their minds to act in conformity with the new rules. As the Circular affects the whole body of Notaries save such of them as are Proctors of the Supreme Court, any agitation to be successful must include the Notaries practising in the Provincial towns and districts, who by far outnumber those of Colombo.

Coming to the merits of the question, we cannot say that the protest of the Colombo Notaries is ill-judged as far as they are concerned. Most of them belong to the honourable profession of the Law, and are held in high esteem by the community. We think that the object of the Circular will not be defeated if the Proctor-Notaries are excluded from its operation. There is no reason why a distinction should be drawn between Proctors of District Courts and those of the Supreme Court as far as their notarial duties are concerned. Proctors are a highly educated and enlightened body of gentlemen practising their profession before learned judges who will not fail to report to the Supreme Court any dereliction of duty or misconduct on their part. From their learning, social position, high character, and business capacity they can be trusted to discharge their functions as Notaries efficiently, honestly, and diligently, without the rules in question being enforced against them.

The Notaries admitted under the Ordinance No 2 of 1877 discharge their duties honestly, efficiently, and without violating any of the rules laid down for their guidance. As far as we know there is no general complaint against them. There may be black sheep among them as among the members of every other profession. But rare instances of dishonesty should not call for drastic measures or sweeping legislation. Since the last two decades, especially during the tenure of the Registrar-Generalship by Mr. J. H. De Saram and Mr. Arunachalam, much care has been taken to ascertain the character, qualifications, and antecedents of candidates for the office of Notary Public, and the result has been that only a limited number of gentlemen of good character, who are in every way qualified to perform the duties of their office, have been admitted as Notaries. They deservedly enjoy the confidence of the public, and the control hitherto exercised by the Registrar-General over them is sufficient to prevent their going astray. But to exclude them from the operation of any rule or law promulgated for the effective control of the general body of Notaries, will be drawing a distinction not founded on any

ratioinal principle. The distinction will be invasions and have all the appearance of partiality.

We have now to advert to the old Notaries—those who were admitted in terms of the provisions of the repealed Ordinance No 16 of 1852, many of whom do not possess the requisite qualifications for the efficient discharge of their duties, and require to be held in leading strings, and reminded of their duties every now and then. Their consciences also cannot be said to be inelastic. In the "olden days" they secured their admission to the profession by the good offices of this Mudaliyar or that Secretary in whom the officials in whose hands the recommendation lay had implicit confidence. A good many amusing stories are even now told of how in the good old days candidates for the office of Notary managed to hoodwink European officials. There are honourable men among them no doubt, but a good number of them systematically violate the provisions of the law. Some of them get their clerks and relations to attest deeds in their absence, obtain the signatures of parties to deeds in blank, and otherwise infringe the law. Such men are found in the villages throughout the Island. If the protocol should be in their handwriting, they cannot delegate their functions to their clerks who sometimes go even to the length of proving false to their masters by fathoming upon them forged deeds. The rule compelling those who act as clerks to Notaries, to hold licenses from the Government Agent or District Judge is a very salutary one. Take the analogous case of Proctors' Clerks who are licensed by District Judges. If diaries are transmitted to the Registrars of Lands every week, there will be fewer opportunities for antedating deeds. In short, the new rules will put a stop to most of the malpractices and misdoings of the village Notaries licensed before the introduction of Sir Richard Cayley's Ordinance. On the other hand, it may be said that as the Registrar-General has by virtue of the powers already vested in him, got His Excellency the Governor to cancel the warrants of many a dishonest Notary, it is unnecessary to invest the Registrar-General with any further authority over the Notaries. There is no doubt much force in the argument. But the Registrar-General can act only in proved cases of misconduct. If the new rules afford the means of checking any evil which is not otherwise remediable, they may be allowed to remain in force. Any how, we have not the least doubt that the Registrar-General has been actuated by the best of intentions in promulgating the new rules. The introduction of the personal element into the discussion, as some people in Colombo [redacted] must be deprecated. Mr Arunachalam, as well as every body else, knows that he is not to be always Registrar-General. It is absurd to say that self-aggrandizement is the end Mr. Arunachalam had in view in framing or promulgating the rules.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

The Post-Master-General—Mr. C. E. D. Pennycuick paid his first official visit to Jaffna last week, and inspected the several Post-Offices in the District.

The Principal of the Hindu College—Mr N Selvadurai Pillai, the Principal of the Hindu College, Jaffna, has gone to Madras on a visit to his relations. He will return to resume his duties early in January.

The Prosecution of Mr. H. Rasiah Solomon—The charges preferred by the Prosecuting Department against Mr. Solomon for intentionally giving false evidence and for fraudulently and dishonestly uttering a forged document as genuine knowing the same to be forged, were inquired into by the Police Magistrate of Jaffna on the 1st, 5th, and 7th Instant, and the proceedings have been forwarded to the Solicitor-General for instructions.

The American Mission Hospital at Enuvil—Miss Keyt, a daughter of Dr. Keyt, the Colonial Surgeon of the Central Province who served in that capacity in Jaffna nearly fifteen years ago and was very popular here, has been appointed as House Surgeon at the Enuvil Hospital.

The Shop-keepers of Jaffna—The members of this fraternity, most of whom are Moorish gentlemen, vie with each other in inviting the public to inspect the "large and varied assortment" of Christmas goods they have lately imported. Messrs M. M. Meyadeen & Co and Messrs M. S. Abdul Cader & Co, the oldest Moorish Shop-keepers in Jaffna, enjoy the largest patronage,

Mr. M. Nalliah—Mr. Nalliah who proceeded to Colombo a fortnight ago has arrived with his usual supply of Christmas goods. Mr Nalliah is, in addition to being a Shop-keeper, a Licensed Surveyor and Printer. He does a large business in every line of work he is engaged.

Mr. S. Chinniah—This gentleman who is the Agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, and who spent the last four months in Jaffna, was a passenger to Colombo by the S. S. Lady Havelock on the 6th Instant. Mr. Chinniah came here on leave to be present at the Thirty-First Day funeral ceremonies of his father-in-law, Mr. Kanthappillai, the well-known Udaiyar and physician. Mr. Chinniah is a very generous and large-hearted gentleman, and is well-known to and popular with every section of the community. His geniality is unsurpassed.

The North Road—The Government notifies the closing of this road for immigration and emigration till May next. The Tamil Coolies from India will have to come and go only by the Tuticorin route.

His Excellency the Governor—Sir West Ridgeway and Lady Ridgeway will be going home in March next. As on former occasions, Sir E. Noel Walker will act as Governor.

The Government Agent—Mr. Ievers after leaving Colombo proceeded to Manuar where, we understand, satisfactory arrangements have been made to guard against the introduction of the plague. After initiating the necessary precautionary measures, the Government Agent travelled by land to Poonakari, and is now touring in the Poonakari Division.

Mr. T. Twynam—This gentleman who is the Assistant Collector of Customs Galle is now in our midst, having come to arrange the affairs of his brother the late Mr. W. M. S. Twynam.

Sir William Twynam—It is said that Sir William Twynam will be returning to the Island before the close of the current month. Sir William has cut short his visit to Europe owing to the unexpected death of his son.

The Inspectorship of Police, Jaffna—We understand that a Mr. G. Perkins has been appointed Inspector of Police, Jaffna.

Dr. Thornhill—The Senior Medical Officer of the Northern Province is now on a tour of inspection in the Mannar District.

Mr. J. P. Todd—Mr. J. P. Todd who has disposed of his cocoanut estates at Pallai to R. M. A. R. A. R. Supiramanian Chetty, left here with Mrs. Todd for Colombo by the S. S. Lady Havelock last week.

The F. N. S. Hospital—No successor has been as yet appointed to Mr. Kandavanam as Dresser at the F. N. S. Hospital. Evidently punctuality and promptitude are not regarded as virtues by the F. N. S. Committee. It met in solemn conclave several times for several months to nominate a successor to Dr. Grenier. We have a great regard for the gentlemen composing the Committee individually. But speaking of them in their corporate capacity we cannot say that they show reasonable promptitude in managing the affairs of the F. N. S. Hospital.

Ceylon's Clever Doctors—Centuries ago Ceylon harboured architects and sculptors, the ruins of whose works at present defy the skill of European engineers and architects, and are the only proof of what native skill could do.

The medical profession is envied, even now, by half the population of Ceylon, as it is the highest their learning can afford, but deplorably becoming extinct owing to lack of encouragement, and shortly will be as much thing of the past as the Egyptian embalming system.

The native occultists are never second; often, when put to the test, natives succeed where Europeans fail.

Ceylon dentists never extract a tooth. Their medicines are strong enough to arrest corruption, giving vitality to the gums. Surgeons never amputate an injured limb, but cure the break, fracture or dislocation by powerful vegetable oils which, I believe, will be very useful to all European doctors when better known. Physicians use nothing but vegetables of the soil.

This colony is now Europeanised, and plutocrats and fashionable folks seek European medical attendance pretending to ignore the native system. The fact is, Europeans there do not believe in native medicine, native swells imitate Europeans, and others follow the swells to further fashion.

There is no union amongst those mysterious, magical Ceylon doctors. They are jealous of one another, so are running down each other, desperate in gaining a footing, and by this very division they are ruining their own science—Pearson's Weekly, Oct. 8.