

Hindu Organ

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We would earnestly entreat all our subscribers in arrears, to remit their dues at once. Although the paper was prized as low as possible, and any surplus income from it was to be devoted towards a noble cause, we regret very much to have to complain that owing to the remissness of our subscribers, we have not been able to carry out even the necessary reforms in the paper. Still we hope that better times are in store for us, and that all our subscribers would promptly pay up their arrears and subscribe to the proposed new series of the Hindu Organ.

The Manager

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PUBLISHED SHORTLY

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The Manager

Ceylon Technical College, Colombo

DEPARTMENT OF TELEGRAPHY AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

Entrance Examinations.

An Entrance Examination for admission of students to the above Department of the Technical College will be held in Colombo at the College on Wednesday, March 22, and following days, commencing at 10.30 A.M. The examination will be held in Jaffna on Wednesday, April 5, and following days, commencing at 10.30 A.M. each day.

Forms of application containing all particulars can be obtained from the Superintendent of the College, Colombo, and from the Government Agent, Jaffna.

Candidates who intend coming to Colombo to be examined will forward those forms to the Superintendent of the College before March 22, and those who wish to attend the Jaffna examination will forward the forms to the Government Agent, Jaffna, before April 5,

There are upwards of forty vacancies to fill at the Technical College in this Department of it. Those who are admitted as students and pass the course and gain the diploma will be eligible for selection to appointments in the Post Office and Railway Departments of Government Service.

N. B.—Entrance Examinations for the Civil and Mechanical Engineering Departments of the College will be held after Easter on dates which will be duly announced.

E. HUMAN
 Colombo, February 13, 1899. Superintendent

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Applications for the post of supervisor of Mails between A. Mannar and Vavoniya and B. Mankulam and Mullativu will be received at the General Post Office up to the 30th March. Security required Rs 250-00, Salary Rs 30-00 a month. Applications should be addressed to the Postmaster General.

C. E. D. PENNYCOCK,
 Postmaster General &
 Director of Telegraphs

Postmaster Generals office,
 Colombo 4th March 1899.

CEYLON TECHNICAL COLLEGE COLOMBO

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Instructor of Applied Mathematics. The holder of the post will be required to assist also as Demonstrator in Experimental Mechanics

Preference will be given to an applicant who has passed a creditable course at a Technical College (Civil or Electrical or Mechanical) and has been engaged in teaching Mathematics.

The duties of the post include teaching Elementary Mathematics, as well as more advanced Algebra, Trigonometry, and Analytical Geometry for practical application in Engineering and Surveying.

The salary of the post is Rs 1,100 per annum, rising by periodical increments to Rs 1,760.

Application with full particulars to be forwarded to the Superintendent of the College not later than March 29.

E. HUMAN
 Colombo, March 6 1899 Superintendent

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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. ORDER NISI.

Testamentary }
 Jurisdiction } No. 961

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Chelvanayakam wife of Ponnampalam of Charasalai.

Deceased.
 Thiagar Ponnampalam of Charasalai
 Petitioner,

Vs

1. Nagattaipillai widow of Chittampalam of Charasalai
2. Velaiyantar Kumaru of Do and his wife
3. Parupatham of Do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Thiagar Ponnampalam of Charasalai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Chelvanayakam wife of Ponnampalam of Charasalai coming on for disposal before C. Eardley Wilmot Esquire, District Judge, on the 20th day of February 1899 in the presence of Messrs Casipillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 17th day of February 1899 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful 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 10th day of April 1899 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 20th day of February 1899
 Signed/ E. EARDLEY WILMOT
 District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. ORDER NISI.

Testamentary }
 Jurisdiction } No. 962

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Santiagupillai Nicholappillai of Karaiyoor

Deceased.
 Kaithampillai Manuvattipillai of Karaiyoor
 Petitioner,

Vs

Nallatamby Nagalingam of Karaiyoor

Respondent

This matter of the Petition of Kaithampillai Manuvattipillai of Karaiyoor praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Santiagupillai Nicholappillai coming on for disposal before C. Eardley Wilmot Esquire, District Judge, on the 20th day of February 1899 in the presence of Messrs Casipillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 16th day of February 1899 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is husband of the creditor of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or before the 10th day of April 1899 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 20th day of February 1899
 Signed/ C. EARDLEY WILMOT
 District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. ORDER NISI.

Testamentary }
 Jurisdiction } No. 963

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Teivar Kantaiyar of Point Pedro

Deceased.
 Appakkuddy Kanapathippillai of Point Pedro.
 Petitioner.

Vs

1. Sithamparappillai Mailvaganam and
2. wife Kathirattapillai and
3. Vyramuttu Kanapathippillai all of Point Pedro

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Teivar Kantaiyar of Point Pedro coming on for disposal before C. Eardley Wilmot Esquire, District Judge, on the 28th day of

(continued on the 4th page)

February 1899 in the presence of Mr. V. Ganapathi Pillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 28th day of February 1899 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 Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 6th day of April 1899 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 28th day of February 1899

Signed/ C. BARDLEY WILMOT /
District Judge.

NOTICE.

All Money Orders, Postal Orders,
Cheques and other remittances
must be made payable

To

THE MANAGER
"HINDU ORGAN"
Jaffna

THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1899

HINDUS VS CHRISTIANS
THE REV. MR. HARTLEY'S VISIT—
AN OBJECT LESSON.
THE APOTHEOSIS OF MR. HARTLEY.

The Rev. Mr. Hartley's visit to Jaffna at once enables us to recall to mind the untoward action of certain Christians and Christian organs of public opinion in Jaffna, twenty-five months ago, on the occasion of the visit of that sage of world-wide fame and name, Swami Vivekananda. The Swami was in Colombo on his way home from the Chicago Parliament of Religions, when he was invited by the educated Hindus of Jaffna to pay a visit to this part of the Island. In responding to the invitation, which he was prevailed upon to do by the good offices of our co-religionists of Colombo, the holy Swami had to cancel some of his previous engagements. He had to come to this out of the way district of Ceylon at considerable personal inconvenience, and made only a brief stay of about thirty-six hours. His address, his transcendent abilities, his erudition, his self-sacrifice, his spotless life, the intrinsic merits of the religion and philosophy he taught, the method of his teaching, and his oratorical powers and delivery, had won for him the admiration of learned audiences in America and England. Men eminent in the field of letters and religion in the West were held spell-bound by his addresses and discourses. It was admitted and acknowledged by friends and foes alike that he was the chief centre of attraction at the Parliament of Religions, the former attributing his brilliant achievements to his merits and the merits of the Vedantic religion which bids fair to become one day "the one universal religion", and the latter to his orange-coloured Sannyasic dress. It did poor credit to the intelligence of "crowds of ladies and gentlemen" of America that they were attracted to the lecture-halls of a poor Hindu Sannyasin by the style of his dress. This reason which the Churches put forward for the purpose of minimising, in the eyes of the world, the eminent success which attended the Swami's exposition of the religion and philosophy of the Hindus, went a great way to damage the reputation of the Americans for a knowledge of the affairs of the world and of its peoples. Still the detractors of the Swami did not hesitate to ascribe his unrivalled and admitted success as a lecturer on religion, to his peculiar dress. However that might be, at the time of the Swami's visit to Jaffna his name was in the lips of one and all working in the cause of religion whether Christian, Hindu, Buddhist, or Muhammadan.

Such were the salient features of the career of Swami Vivekananda in the West, when he made his triumphal entrance into Jaffna in January 1897. Such a teacher of mankind, whatever religion or persuasion he might belong to, would have been received as a welcome visitor by any body of religionists among whom the predominating sentiment is the "divine" principle of love, and not animal passion. The Swami's teachings which breathed the utmost love and toleration towards all non Hindu creeds, were specially valuable to the Christian Padres whose mission is to Christianize the whole world. If they did not wish to welcome such a preceptor, they ought to have at least refrained from sneering at or throwing mud on him. But what was their attitude? What was their action?

The Reverend editor of the "Morning Star" wrote leading articles not only depreciating and disparaging his work and utterances, but attacking him personally. It must be said to the credit of the "Catholic Guardian" that beyond quoting Macaulay's exploded notions of Hinduism as against the views expressed by the Swami in his lecture on that religion delivered at the Hindu College Hall, and beyond culling and publishing isolated passages from newspapers inimical to him, the "Catholic Guardian" did not publish any original article calculated to belittle the Swami or his work. Even this mode of hostile criticism was not indulged in more than once. Our complaints were chiefly against the "Morning Star", the Protestant Missionaries, and their creatures. The files of the "Star" will show that everything the Editor of that paper could have done short of breaking the provisions of the Ceylon Penal Code, was done to discredit the Swami's doings at Jaffna and elsewhere. Bitterest personal attacks were hurled at him, and American ecclesiastical organs were laid under contribution, not only for vilifying the Swami personally, but also for distorting his utterances. In short, without the slightest provocation, the Editor of the "Star" comported himself as a most unrelenting and unpardoning enemy who had received personal affront at the hands of the Swami, though the Doctor of Divinity who penned those violent diatribes had never, in his life, seen the swami. Not contented with all this, he proceeded to ransack the columns of Bengalee newspapers to find out references to his birth, family, caste, and other antecedents.

After the Swami left our shores and behind his back, an underling of the Central College authorities, though as ignorant of the Hindu religion and Hindu Shastras as ignorance can possibly be, brought out a pamphlet pretending to controvert the Swami's position as an exponent of Hinduism. If this were all, we should fain refrain from adverting to the effusions of this "product" of Christianity. But the brochure was published from the Central College, evidently under the imprimatur of the Wesleyan Missionary body, and contained a gross libel on the educated Hindus of Jaffna, who were called "the duped followers" of Vivekananda. The attempt of a pupil-teacher of the Central College to criticize Swami Vivekananda was tantamount to an attempt on the part of a Hindu College boy to criticize His Holiness the Pope or His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. (Still, the Wesleyan Missionaries, who are imbued with no sense of proportion, sanctioned, if not counselled, the publication.

Now let our readers compare the action of the local Christians on the occasion of Swami Vivekananda's visit with that of the Hindus on the occasion of the Rev. Mr. Hartley's visit. What a contrast! The conduct of the "heathen" must put to the shame the "children of the living God." What a humiliation!!! The Swami came to a country which was altogether Hindu three hundred years ago, and is still Hindu to the backbone as far as nine-tenths of its inhabitants are concerned, and he came too, at the earnest request of the Hindus of the place. The Rev. Mr. Hartley, not half so eminent as the Swami, came to minister to a handful of Methodists including also those Christians by whom the Wesleyan Mission is officered. Still the Hindu community did not so much as utter a single word condemnatory of Mr. Hartley or his work. He was neither molested nor his work deprecated. We ask our readers to look on this picture and on that, and find among whom and in whose minds lie imbedded envy, jealousy, and intolerance. Only in one respect we have found the critics of the Swami to be superior to Hindus—it is in church going, taking the name of the Lord in vain, and indulging in tall-talk about the darkness of other religions. Practical religion—religion which rises superior to passion and prejudice, religion which renders to every man his due—is seldom to be found among a class of people who too often pose as the custodians of "God and morals." When will they learn "to do unto others as they would that others should do unto them"? Looking at the materialistic tendencies of Christendom, we think that before they could realize the truth of the saying, the millennium shall have come and gone.

If Mr. Hartley's visit would result in promoting the spiritual welfare of our Christian fellow-countrymen, we should certainly welcome it. A nation is made up of all the units composing it. If Christians are benefited by Mr. Hartley's teachings, it tends to the well-being of the whole community. But the Wesleyans are never contented unless they have a fling at the

Hindus. In a report published in the "Examiner" of what the Wesleyan Synod did at Jaffna, on the occasion of Mr. Hartley's visit, the following precious passage occurs:—"The quartette walked under a canopy much like to that used when a great Sami has a procession." The Hindus are credited with worshipping thirty-three crores of Samis. Some of these Samis are said to be big, large, or "great", others small, little, or petty. But all the Samis are taken in procession on utsavam days under canopies. Mr. Hartley, not to be out-done even by the great Samis, was taken under a canopy similar to what is used when a "great Sami" goes in a procession. But the Wesleyans say that our Samis have eyes, but do not see, have ears, but do not hear. Can the same thing be said of Mr. Hartley? He has eyes. Did he see? He has ears. Did he hear? We leave Mr. Chittambalam and Mr. Lee, who have complained against the secularization of the Wesleyan clergy, and against their being absorbed in educational, rather than in evangelical, work, to answer the questions.

We see further from the report under review that Mr. Hartley was not able to contain himself, and made the following pregnant observation:—"His welcomes commenced in a modest fashion in the West and the South till they increased in show in the East, but here he was crowned (or so of the audience remarked 'aside 'apothecised'.') Why can't the Wesleyans, then, believe in the apotheosis of the Hindu sages and devotees? All is well that ends well. We are glad to find that our Wesleyan friends are gradually coming to our way of thinking.

AN INTERESTING FUNCTION.

The awarding of medals to the three successful candidates at the "Bala-Pundit" examination held, under the auspices of the College of Pundits Jaffna, took place, on the 25th Ultimo, with great eclat, at the Saivite School Bungalow, Mr. C. W. Kathiravelu Pillai, the retired Police Magistrate of Kayts, presiding. Invitations, were distributed far and wide several days before the date of the function, and a large concourse of people from all parts of the Peninsula, Christians and Hindus, attended. The school-house was tastefully decorated for the occasion with wreaths and garlands of flowers and varicoloured lamps. The hall was festooned with wreaths hung crosswise from one side to the other with graceful bends and undulations. The decorations by means of cloth, flowers, lamps, and ever-greens left nothing to be desired. At six O'clock p.m. when the lamps were lit, the whole bungalow presented a most picturesque appearance worthy of the occasion. Much credit is due to Mr. Kailasapillai, Mr. Vaitalingapillai, Mr. Chuppiramanipillai and others, not only for the beauty of the decorations, but also for the uniform courtesy with which they received the visitors that evening.

At 6 p.m., the hall began to be thronged with people, and by 7 O'clock, the time appointed for the function, it was filled to overflowing. The large gathering made up of representatives from all sections of the community was a sign of the times, and indicated the interest taken by the people in Tamil education. The function was also unique, being the first of the kind held after the downfall of the native kings, who largely patronized and fostered Tamil literature and learning; at least, the oldest inhabitant could not recall to mind or remember any function similar to the one held that evening. Mr. Kailasapillai and his fellow-workers have earned the undying gratitude of their countrymen by the efforts they have already made, and are making, to improve the status, and encourage the study, of the Tamil language and literature.

The proceedings commenced at about ten minutes past 7 p.m., when Mr. Kathiravelupillai was voted to the chair. The veteran he is, Mr. Kathiravelupillai ably discharged the duties of Chairman. His conduct in the chair was most admirable and was marked by considerable tact and skill. On taking the chair, Mr. Kathiravelupillai called upon Mr. Kailasapillai, the father and president of the College, to read the report of its operations during the past year, which he proceeded to do amidst deafening cheers. The report was lucid, clear, and couched in the simplest language. It contained a short account of the origin and growth of the Tamil language and literature before the advent of Muhammadans and Europeans to the land of the Tamils, with a brief reference to the three changams or Academy of Pundits that flourished under the sway of the ancient Tamil

(continued in the supplement)