

Hindu Organ

VOL X. } JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY { இத் துசாதனம். } கலியுகம் ௫௦௦௧. { NO. 17
௧௦-ம் புத்தகம் } APRIL 12, 1899 { அகக ஏப்ரல் ௧௨ } { இலக

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEDNESDAY.

யகத்தக்கொருமுறை புதன்கிழமைகளிற் பிரசுரிக்கப்படும்

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The Manager

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The Manager

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MULLATIVU.

Testamentary } No. 13
Jurisdiction }

In the Matter of the goods and chattels, Estate and property of Nagapper Arumugam of Point Pedro, late of Mullativu, deceased.

This matter coming on for disposal before O. S. Vaughan, Esquire, District Judge of Mullativu on the 30th day of March 1899 in the presence of Mr. S. Senathiraj Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner Teyver Nagalingam, and the affidavit of Kathirgamer Naganathan of Point Pedro dated the 17th day of March 1899 having been read, It is ordered that the said Teyver Nagalingam be, and is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of Nagapper Arumugam of Point Pedro, late of Mullativu deceased, unless any person shall on or before the 31st day of May 1899 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 30th day of March 1899

O. S. VAUGHAN
District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary } No. 967
Jurisdiction }

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Chitamparam wife of Kartikesu of Mandaitivu

Deceased.

Veluppillai Kartikesu of Mandaitivu

Petitioner.

Vs,

1. Kartikesu Ampalavanar and
2. Kartikesu Erampu of Mandaitivu
3. Velaiyutar Vaithialingam and wife
4. Chivakkoluntu of do

Respondents,

This matter of the Petition of Veluppillai Kartikesu of Mandaitivu praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Chitamparam wife of Kartikesu of Mandaitivu coming on for disposal before C. Eardley Wilmot Esquire, District Judge, on the 8th day of March 1899 in the presence of Messrs. Casipillai and cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 14th 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 her unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 17th day of April 1899 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 8th day of March 1899

Signed/ C. EARDLEY WILMOT
District Judge

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1899

HINDU TEMPORALITIES.

At a meeting of the Madras Legislative Council held on the 9th Ultimo the Honble Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar asked the following question:—

In view of the general complaint that the state of management of the Hindu religious and charitable endowments is very unsatisfactory and in view of the fact that the question of fresh legislation on the subject has been long occupying the attention of the Government and the public, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of early passing a suitable law in reference to this matter?

The Hon'ble Mr. Arundel replied:

The question of the expediency of legislating for the better protection of the Hindu religious endowments is at present under the consideration of Government.

Hindu Temporalities in India are not in such helpless condition as they are in Ceylon. If further legislation to safeguard them is considered expedient in the neighbouring Continent how much more necessary is some kind of legislation on the subject here? Nothing is known of the outcome of the memorial presented to Government by the Hindus of Ceylon praying for the passing of an Ordinance on the lines of the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance. Will not the Tamil Member move in the matter and put a question at the next meeting of the Ceylon

Legislative Council similar to the one asked in the Madras Legislative Council?

MRS. BESANT'S CRITICS.

The *Palier Nasan* in a short paragraph has given all what it can collect to throw discredit on this truly noble and self denying lady and the Hindu movement in general. Without entering into a discussion on the facts adduced, we would simply state that Mrs Besant's efforts for the advancement of India has the full sympathy and support of many men of the foremost standing in India. The Viceroy has written a cordial letter on the subject of the Benares Hindu College, and our late Governor, Sir Arthur Havelock, has testified to his approval of the project by being present at the Public Meeting held in Madras in its behalf.

The following reference to Mrs Anne Besant in the course of a speech by the Maharaja of Darbhanga, the premier nobleman of Bengal and one of the elected Members of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, who presided over a meeting held in the Town Hall of Calcutta on the 14th ultimo, to promote the object of establishing a central Hindu College at Benares, cannot fail to be both interesting and instructive in this connection:—

"As far as our esteemed and universally respected visitor, Mrs. Besant, is concerned, it is almost needless for me to descant upon her praises. I am bound to say as one who has read and studied the history of her eventful career, that she thoroughly deserves them. She has devoted her life to her fellow-creatures. The acquaintance of some of us may date only from the period at which she commenced her Theosophical propaganda. But for years previously her name had been a household word throughout England and America. As a member of the London School Board her efforts on behalf of female education are sufficient to ensure her the grateful remembrance of thinking men. The sufferings of humanity have always appealed to her, and the London poor are not likely soon to forget her indefatigable exertions on behalf of the unfortunate work-girls employed in the match factories. I have only indicated a few of the many-sided features of her character, but I think I have said enough to show you what a marked personality is hers. I do not know, I must confess, of any one more fitted to lead a movement of this kind. She is rich in the possession of energy, of devotion, and of transparent sincerity. She believes in the cause she has come to advocate to-day, and she is in hearty sympathy with our religion.

"In fact, she is proud to call herself a Hindu, and what is more, she is absolutely sincere in her belief. She has exercised her influence for good over thousands of persons in this country, and she deserves our warmest thanks for the efforts she has made to stem the wave of irreligion and unbelief to which I have referred. There are many people of whom it can justly be said, that after having received a Western education, they had become ashamed to call themselves Hindus, but who, thanks to her teaching and her example are now only too glad to openly profess and preach the faith of their forefathers. Her success in this direction has been remarkable and I anticipate that if the Hindu College becomes a reality, it will operate as a powerful factor for promoting the welfare of our people and our religion."

உண்பதற்கு

வாழ்கவந்தணர்வானவரானினம்.....
விழ்கதன்புனல்வெந்துமோங்குசு.....
ஆழ்கதையெல்லாமரமாமே.....
சூழ்கதையெல்லாமரமாமே.....

விளம்பரம்.

இவ்வியந்திரசாலையிலுள்ள சில புத்தகங்களின்விலை இப்பொழுது குறைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. இனிமேல் ஆரண்டாம்பாலபாடம் ௧0 சதமாகவும் மூன்றாம் பாலபாடம் ௨0 சதமாகவும் நிகண்டு கவது முதல் ௧0 வது முடிய எடு சதமாகவும், ௧௧ வது முதல் ௧௨ வது முடிய ௨௫ சதமாகவும் விற்கப்படும்.

இங்ஙனம்
இந்துசாதனமனேசர்.

இவ்வியந்திரசாலையிலுள்ள விலைப்படும் புத்தகங்கள்.

சு	சதம்.
கமச்சிவாயமலை...	௧௫
ஆத்திரகுடி தொண்டைவெந்தணர்...	௧௫
முதலாம் பாலபாடம்...	௧௫
இரண்டாம் பாலபாடம்...	௨௦
மூன்றாம் பாலபாடம்...	௨௦
சேலாம் பாலபாடம்...	௨௦
ஐந்தாம் பாலபாடம்...	௨௫
சிவாலய தரிசன விதி...	௨௫
கதிரையசுத்திரவிலக்கம்...	௨௫
பூமிசாஸ்திரவிலக்கம்...	௨௫
அ-ம், த-ம், ச-ம், ஞ-ம், ன-ம்,	௨௫
மறைசுயந்திரபுரா...	௨௫
வைதிக சைவ சுத்தாந்தவித	௨௫
சைவ சித்தாந்தம்...	௨௫
நிகண்டு முதலாவதுமுதல் ௨௨வது முடிய	௨௫
நிகண்டு முதலாவதுமுதல் பத்தாவதுமுடிய,	௨௫
நிகண்டு ௨௨-வது முதல் ௨௨-வது முடிய...	௨௫

The Great American Remedy
Dr. PHILLIP'S
PHOSPHOTINE
OR VITAL ELIXIR.

அமெரிக்கன் மகா அஷுதம்.
டாக்டர் பிலிப்ஸ் பவரது
பாஸ்போடையின்
அல்லது
ஜீவிய சஞ்சிவித் திரவம்.

வருஷாவருஷம் ௨௦-௨௫௦௦ புட்டி மருந்து உலக முழுவதிலும் விற்பனையாகின்றது.

சென்ற இருதர வறுஷாலங்களாக ஐரோப்பிய வைத்தியர்களும் அமெரிக்காவைத்தியர்களும் பாஷாணவந்த ரஷ்டா தேவத்களால் சேர்ந்த மூத்திரதாரை விபாதினைத் தீர்க்க மருந்துகள் தேடித்திரிந்தபோது, தென் அமெரிக்காவின் மலைப்பிராந்தியங்களில் ஒரு மூலிகை கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்டது. அம்மூலிகையைக்கொண்டு இத்திராவகம் கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்டது. ஆகையால் இவ்விய சஞ்சிவித் திராவகம் மூத்திரதாரை விபாதினை எவ்வளவு நீடித்ததாயிருந்தாலும், தொத்தமுள்ள தாயிருந்தாலும் முழுதையும் உடனே பரிசீலிக்கும்.

பாஸ்போடைன்:—அதே கஷ்ட விபாதினான பலவினம், வெட்டை, வீரியக்குறைவு, கண்டமாலை, கருமவியாதிகள், கைகால் குடைச்சல்களுக்கு பிரதான மருந்தாகக் கண்டுபிடிக்கிறது.

பாஸ்போடைன்:—சருமத்தின்மீதுள்ள தழிப்புகள், அக்கலீக்கங்கள், கண்ணெரிச்சல், துக்கமின்மை, 10 வகை, சோம்பல், பசிபின்மை, அஜீர்ணம், வாய்வு, தலைவலி இவைகளைக் கண்டித்து விசேஷமான வீரியம் கொண்டு வருகிறது.

பாஸ்போடைன்:—சகலமான பெரிய வைத்தியர்களாலும் விசேஷமான ஒளவுதமென்று உறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது மூலிகையைத் தீர்க்குந்தி தேசமுழுதிற்கும் ஆரோக்கியமுண்டாக்கும்.

பாஸ்போடைன்:—ஜீவிய தேக உறுப்புகளுக்கு வலிமையுட்டி சிலகளை சாப்பிட்டதும் பூரணபலத்தைத் தந்த தேகத்தை உறுதிப்படுத்துகிறது.

பாஸ்போடைன்:—சகலவிதமான ஸ்திரிகளுக்கு தேரும் விபாதினளுக்கு ஏற்ற நிவ்விவ மருந்து.

பாஸ்போடைன்:—எவ்விதமான சர்பாஷாண வரமிருவன்தான் சேர்ந்த மருந்தல்ல. ஆதலால் இம்மருந்தால் வினையும் கண்ணம் ஸ்திரமானது.

பாஸ்போடைன்:—இதுவரையிலும் வயித்தியர்களால் கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்ட விசேஷ வீரியமருந்து. சீரத்தி மார்திரீக்மேயல் வேலுசெய்யும் மருந்து. சாப்பிட்ட ஒருநிலிஷ்த்தத்திற்கும் மறுஷர் எவரும் சந்தோஷமும் ஆச்சரியமும் செளக்கியமும் பெறவது நினைபும், ஆகையால் ஒருமுறை சோதிக்கவும்.

முந்தைய விபாதினால் வருந்துகிறவர்கள் விசைப்படவேண்டியதில்லை. வைத்தியர்கள் கைவிட்டபோதிலும் இம்மருந்து குணப்படுத்தும். மூன்று அல்லது ஆறுவாரம் உபயோகித்தால் கார்தியுள்ள கந்திரதேகம் உண்டாகும். ஒருவாரத்திற்குப் போதுமான ஒரு புட்டி விலை ரூ. ௨. மூன்று புட்டி விலை ரூ. ௫. ஆறு புட்டிகளை விலை ரூ. ௧௦-௫. பன்னிரண்டு புட்டிகளை விலை ரூ. ௨௦.

தபாந்தலி முறையே அனா ச. அ. ௧௨, ரூ. ௧ ஆகும். இம்மருந்து இத்தியா பர்மா இலங்கையில் உணவர்கள் இவ்வியசத்திற்கு எழுதிப்பெறலாம்.

ஜோல் ஏசன்டி:—ஜே. டி. ஸைல் அன்டி கோ, பாஸ்போடைன் டெப்போ, சென்னை.

மேகண்ட மருந்து மவுண்ட் ரோட்டிலுள்ள மெசான்ட்ரன் அன்டி கம்பெனியிலும்; திருவல்லிக்கேணி பைடுரூபட் ரோட்டிலுள்ள மன் அன்ட் கம்பெனியிலும்; குலியிலுள்ள சேஷையா கம்பனியிலும்; ராய்பேட்டையிலுள்ள அப்புகாமிபிள்ளை கம்பனியிலும்; சைனாபுரிலுள்ள பெருமாள்செட்டி அன்ட்சன்ஸ் அவர்களிடத்திலும் அடப்படும்.

J. DANIEL & CO., Phosphotene Depot, Madras, Registered Telegraphic Address. "Medicine," Madras.

மகாபாரதம்

சபாபருவம்.

இது விளம்பிஸ் கார்த்திகையார் முதல் சங்கியையாக விற்பனையாகின்றன. சங்கியைத் தபாற் செலவுடன் ௨௫ சதம்.

ஆதிபருவம் உரையாசிரியர் படத்தோடு ரூபா ௩௫:

வை. சுப்பிரமணியபிள்ளை
விவேகானந்த யந்திரசாலை மாணேசர்

இந்தக்காஷிக்காக இவ்வருஷம் கையொப்பமிடப்பட்ட தொகைகளில் அறவிட்ட பணம்.

சு	சத.
W. C. இளையத்தம்பி ஆணைக்கோட்டை	௫௦
J. C. பொன்னம்பலம் திசாரி	௨
சி. கணபதி பாலாவி	௫
ஆ. சரஸ்வதி (விதானை) காவேட்டி	௫
ச. பண்டாரம் புல்லாவி கிழக்கு	௫
ச. கணபதிபிள்ளை புலோலி மேற்கு	௫
வே. முருகுப்பிள்ளை புலோலி கிழக்கு	௫
ச. வல்லியாரம்	௫
கு. வேலாயுதர் (உடையார்) புலோலி மேற்கு	௫
M. சுப்பிரமணியம் (Proctor)	௨௦
இ. வேலுப்பிள்ளை	௨
A. சோமசுந்தரம்பிள்ளை (Stamp vender)	௨
K. கமலாபாயம்பிள்ளை	௨-௫௦
ஆ. வேலுப்பிள்ளை	௨௦
அ. கண்ணையாபிள்ளை (Surveyor)	௨௦
வே. சுப்பர் (விதானை)	௫
மு. உருகாதர்	௫
வே. தா. சிவபுண்ணியம்பிள்ளை	௫
G. C. கணபதிபிள்ளை (Surveyor)	௫
ஆ. ஆ. சிதம்பரப்பிள்ளை	௨௫
இவ்வாரம் சேகரிக்கப்பட்ட தொகை	௨௨

சுருட்டுக்கொட்டகைத் தருமப்பெட்டிகளில் சேர்ந்த பணம்

சு	சத.
மு. வேலாயுதப்பிள்ளை வண்-கிழக்கு	௫-௫௫
வே. சின்னாட்டிப்பிள்ளை	௫-௫௫
வே. சங்கரப்பிள்ளை	௫-௫௫
ச. மனுவேற்பிள்ளை திசாரி	௫-௫௫
வி. சிவகுரு	௫-௫௫
வை. சி. சிவகுருநாதர் கந்தர்மம்	௫
வை. ஆ. பொன்னம்பலம் கீர்வாலியடி	௫-௫௫
சி. வேலுப்பிள்ளை குசவன் குளம்	௫-௫௫
சி. சிவகுரு கலட்டி	௫-௫௫
ப. சின்னத்தம்பி	௨௦
ஞானமூர்த்தி	௨-௫௫
ச. தம்பையா	௫-௫௫

விளம்பரம்.

௧௮௯௬ம் (ஹி) சித்திரையார் கம் திசை யாழ்ப்பாணம் வண்ணாரப்பண்ணை குடி வினாசித்தம்பி வேலுப்பிள்ளையார் பெண் கண்ணாத்தலத்தப்பிள்ளையுமாகிய நாய்கள் யாழ்ப்பாணம் வண்ணாரப்பண்ணை மேற்கில் ஐயம்பெருமாள் சிவகாமியும் மறுபெரும் தோம்பு ஐயம்பெருமாள் பர. நிலை. இலா. 8½ இரண்டெட்டி கல்வீடும் இரண்டு கிணறுகளும் செய்யபிரும் எல்லைகிழக்கு விடத்தற்றியுத்தப்பிள்ளையார்கோயிலாதனம் வடக்கு சின்னத்தம்பி வைத்தியலிங்கத்தினுடைய ஆகனம், மேற்கு வண்ணாரப்பண்ணை வைத்தியலிங்கவாமிகோயில் ஆதனம் தெற்குதோறும் இந்த எல்லைக்குட்பட்ட விட்டையும் காரணியையும் சோமவாரமடமாக நாய்கள் தருமசாதனம் பண்ணிப்போட்டோம். இதுவள்ள அசைவற்ற அசைவுள்ள பொருள்களையும் அதற்குத் தருமசாதனம் பண்ணிப்போட்டோம்.

வி. வேலுப்பிள்ளை
X கண்ணாத்தலத்தப்பிள்ளை (தே)

தமிழ்ச்சங்கம்.

வருகிற ஆவணியார் நடத்தப்படும் இரண்டாம் பரிசேஷியல் குறிக்கப்பட்ட பாடங்களில் குறள் முதல் ௬௩ அதிகாரமும் பாரதம் ஆரணியபருவம் முடியும்வரையும் பரிசேஷிக்கப்படும். மற்றவைகள் விதானத்திற்கு குறிக்கப்பட்டவாறே.

இங்ஙனம்
மா. வைத்தியலிங்கபிள்ளை
த. ச. காரியதரிசி.

விளம்பிஸ் பஞ்சுளி.

இந் து ச ர த ன ம்.

இந்துமதாலய சட்டம்.

எமது அயல்வாடும் தாய்நாமோகிய இந்தியாவிலே இந்துமதாலய சட்டமொன்று ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆயின் இச்சட்டம் பூரணமானதல்லவெனக்கண்டு அதனைத் திருத்திக்கொள்ள அங்குள்ளார் பிரயத்தனப்படுகின்றனர். சென்னையிலே சென்மார் ௧-௨ கூடிய சட்டநிருபணச்சபையிலே இந்துமத ஆலயங்களும் மடங்களும் மற்றமுள்ள தருமஸ்தாபனங்களும் செவ்வே நடைபெற்றுமையால் அவைகளை நன்னிலப்படுத்தவேற்றகு இந்துமதாலய சட்டத்திற்கு சில திருத்தங்கள் செய்யவேண்டுமென கௌரவ, விஜயராகவாசாரியாவர்கள் பேசியபோது இவ்விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி இப்பொழுது அரசாட்சியார் ஆலோசனைசெய்கின்றனரென கௌரவ. அரண்டல் (Hon. Mr. Arundel) என்பவரின்மையளித்திருக்கின்றனர். இந்தியாவிலுள்ள இந்துமத ஆலயங்கள் இலங்கையிலுள்ள ஆலயங்களைப்போல அவ்வளவு நிற்பந்தமான ஸ்திதியிலிருக்கவில்லை. அங்குமையாகவும் இந்தியர் இதுவிஷயத்தில் அதிக கிரதையுள்ளவர்களாய்த் தங்கள் ஆலயங்கள் மடங்கள் முகலியனவற்றைத் திருத்தி நன்னிலப்படுத்த மிக்க பிரயாசைபெடுக்க நாயிக்கு வாராவிருக்கல் மரபாகும். இத்தியாவிலும்பார்க்க இவ்விஷயத்தையில்கூறே இந்துமதாலய சட்டமொன்று அத்தியாவசியமும் வேண்டியது. எமது ஆலயங்களை நன்னிலப்படுத்தவேண்டுமெனும் போவாப்பூண்ட பல சமயாபிமானப் பிரபுக்கள் திரண்டு இந்துமதாலய சட்டமொன்றையேற்படுத்தித்தாவெண்டுமெனக் கேட்டெழுதிய மனுப்படுத்தித்திருந்து இன்னும் யாதொரு விடையும்காணேன். எங்கள் பிரதிநிதி கௌரவ. மக்லூட் அவர்கள் இதுவிஷயமாகச் சட்டநிருபணசபையில் ஓர் வினாப் பொறித்துவிடுதல் ஆகாதா?

தேசாதிபதியவர்களுக்கு விடுத்த மனுப்பத்திரம் எங்கள் ஏசன்மரவர்களுக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டதும், அவர் மாணேசர்மாரும் ஊர்ப் பிரபுக்களும் சிலரைக் கச்சேரிக்கழைப்பித்து ஆலயங்கள் நன்குநடைபெறக்கூடிய ஒழுங்குகளை அவர்கள்தாமே தம்முட் செய்துகொள்ளும்படி அவர்களுக்குச்சொல்லி விடுத்ததும், அவர்கள் வண்ணவைத் தீர்வரங்கோயிலில் ராஜமூன்றுமுறை கூடித் குலைத்ததும் நாம் இப்பத்திரிகையாலாக முன் அறிவித்தகலியமே. "தானறிந்துசெய்யாதான் பிரச்சொல்லிச் செய்வனோ தானறிவேந்தே" என்றபடி சிவசொத்தை அபகரித்துணுதல் மகாபாதகமெனத் தாமேயறிந்து, அங்குள்ளுச் செய்யாதொழியாதார் பிறர்சொல்லிச் செய்வாரோ? ஏசன்மர் முகத்துக்குளித் தமக்குச் சமாதான ஒழுங்குகள் செய்துகொள்ளப் பிரியபெண்காட்டியது மாணேசர்மார் நடிப்பன்றி உள்ளபடி அவர்களுக்கு எவ்வித ஒழுங்குகளாவது செய்துகொள்வது பிரியமல்ல.

மாணேசர்மார் சமாதான ஒழுங்குகள் செய்துகொள்ளப் பின்னிற்றதையறிந்த ஏசன்மரவர்கள் இந்துமதாலய சட்டமொன்றை வேறேயேற்படுத்தவதிலும் இந்துமத ஆலயங்களை டுறஸ்ஸி (Trustee) கட்டிநாச்சுட்டத்துக்குளிக்கிவிடுதல் நன்றெனக் காட்டிபெழுதியிருக்கின்றனரெனக்கேள்வி. சட்டமொன்றை ஏற்படுத்த எமதாரினர்க்கு யாதார் தடையிருப்பின் எங்கள் ஏசன்மரவர்கள் சிபாரிசுப்படியாயினும் செய்துவிடுதல் ஆலயசியம். இந்துமதாலயங்கள் டுறஸ்ஸிச் சட்டத்துறாக்கப்படுமையால் மாணேசர்மார் தங்கள் ஆலயங்களின் வருவசைலைக்குறித்துச் சரியான கணக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டியவர்களாவர். கணக்குக்கொடுக்கத் தவறினால் அல்லது ஆலயங்களின் நயத்திற்கு விவோதமான செய்கைகளைச் செய்யுபவர்களாகக் காணப்பட்டால் உடனே கோயில் அதிகாரத்தவத்தில்கின்றும் விலக்கப்படுவர்.

பொதுப்பொருள் கொண்டு பொதுநன்மைக்காகக் கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஆலயங்களின் பொருள்களை மாணேசர்மாரும் மற்றையோரும் அபகரித்துவிடாது தடுத்தகான வழிவகைகளைச்

4400, M. S.

THE LATE MR. S. KANAGASABAI

We regret very much to record the death of Mr. S. Kanagasabai of Pannalai, father-in-law of Mr. Advocate Kanagasabai which occurred last week in his residence at Pannalai. The deceased gentleman was engaged in gigantic mercantile pursuits till some years back, in conjunction with his late brother, the well-known Mr. Saravanamuttu Pillai of Madras; and retiring from them he spent the closing days of his life in his native village of Pannalai, managing his extensive landed property. We tender our heartfelt sympathy to Mr. Advocate Kanagasabai and other relatives who bemoan his loss.

THE LATE MR. T. SINNADURAI

It is our most painful duty to chronicle the death of this young gentleman which took place here on the 9th Instant. Mr. Sinnadurai met with an accident about two months back by a fall from his carriage; and although he seemed to have fully recovered from the effects of that accident, yet he began soon after to suffer from rheumatic pains which brought on complicated disorders baffling the skill of almost all the prominent medical men in Jaffna, European and native. He belonged to a very respectable family in Vannarponnai being the only son of the late Mr. Tamber who was for several years employed in the Ceylon Medical Department as a Medical Practitioner. Mr. Sinnadurai is better known as the Dispenser and chief partner of Messrs Durai & Co, Merchants, Chemists and Druggists of Vannarponnai. He was the life and soul of this establishment which has become very popular with all classes of people, owing entirely to his skill as a medical man, his courtesy and geniality, and his readiness to attend to the medical needs of all, be they rich or poor, who resorted to it. He was of very great service to the public during the present epidemic of fever. He not only treated those who went to his Dispensary but also attended hundreds of patients in their houses. Mr. Sinnadurai was only 29 years old at the time of his death, and we offer our heartfelt condolence to his bereaved relatives.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

The Weather—Rains have fallen in several parts of the District, allaying somewhat the intense heat.

Tobacco—The outturn of this staple product of the District for this year will, it is said, be above the average. Larger area is under cultivation and the plants which have not been affected by any pests or disease are in a healthy condition. It is, therefore, feared that the Travancore market may again become glutted with Jaffna tobacco, more especially as there is not such good demand for it at present in the Colombo and Galle markets as there had been for two years past. As we have often pointed out in these columns the only remedy against over production of tobacco in Jaffna is growing also finer varieties of tobacco and curing them to suit European markets, instead of depending solely on the Ceylon and Travancore markets.

Murders—A man of Chulipuram, belonging to the mendicant class was beaten to death in a quarrel among his own relations. The accused are in jail. A youngman of Karativu was last week seriously stabbed on the nape of the neck by some other youngmen of the place and he expired in the Jaffna F. N. S. Hospital on the 3rd Instant. Mr. Wouterz, Police Magistrate of Kaits held an Inquest on his body, the following day. We understand that some of the assailants have been arrested.

Personal—Mr. Kanagasundram Pillai B. A. of the Madras Secretariat is on a visit to Jaffna. He is a native of Trincomalee but married in Jaffna to the only daughter of Mr. M. Sithamparanathar, President of Village Tribunal, Batticaloa. Mr. Kanagasundram Pillai is a rising member of the public service in the neighbouring Continent and is, we believe, an Examiner connected with the Madras University in Tamil.

Death by Lightning—Four people who worked in a field at Chulipuram and who took shelter under a portable hut called Adalai owing to rain were struck by lightning on the 8th instant. Three of them died instantaneously and the other is in a precarious state—Cor.

Shroff Ramalingam—Intelligence has been received here by wire to the effect that the late Shroff of the Madras Bank, Colombo, has been convicted in the Supreme Court and sentenced to five years imprisonment, for embezzling from that Bank a sum of about Rs. 200,000.

The New Shroff—We learn that Mr. Chokanathan, Broker of Messrs Mackwood and Company has been appointed Shroff of the Madras Bank, Colombo.

A STEP IN ADVANCE

Bishop Welldon may be said to have taken a welcome forward step in the establishment of a feeling of mutual respect and sympathy between the Christian rulers and the non-Christian ruled in India by absolutely discontinuing the use of that most objectionable word "heathen," with regard to the Indian races. It is to be hoped that the Bishop's example will be followed, in the first place, by all clergymen and Christian Missionaries and then by the whole Christian population. It is very true that the use of such terms of contempt as "heathen" with reference to Hindus and Mahomedans at once prejudices them against Christianity and the preachers of that religion. Bishop Welldon is new to the country, and perhaps he is not aware that such words as "niggers," "natives," &c., used by Anglo-Indians in contempt of the children of the soil hurt the latter's feelings and helps materially to widen the breach between the two great communities. Cannot the good Bishop set an example by himself dropping those words and use his influence in making others do the same?

—The Hindu

Dr. PONNAMBALAM, M. B. C. M.

That great friend of the suffering humanity—that grand figure of unblemished character and of distinguished medical talents—Dr. Ponnambalam, M. B. C. M. of Aberdeen is no more. Small-pox that cruel tyrant snatched away from our midst, on the morning of the 16th inst, such a dignified, brilliant and useful life. Considerable sympathy prevails among all classes of men at the unexpected and premature death of Dr. Ponnambalam, for the deceased gentleman during his short medical career in Penang, gained esteem, good-will and confidence of the people at large. The courtesy and softness of heart peculiar to a doctor, he possessed in an eminent degree. There was a charm in his ways and conversation seldom found anywhere else. Intellectual trainings of no mean order coupled with a quick and firm grasp of mind and intensity of will, have made him conspicuous in the eye of the world. Dr. Ponnambalam, it will be remembered, was a Jaffna Tamil gentleman of an ancient and respectable pedigree. He passed M. B. C. M. in 1893 and left England for Ceylon in the following year where he remained till misfortune brought him hither to lay his bones in a strange land. We beg to condole with his afflicted widow, a European lady of Aberdeen. —The Penang Patriot

AN AMERICAN SWAMI.

Among the passengers on board the P. and O. s.s. Carthage, which arrived at Bombay on Saturday, was an American lady of French extraction, who is known as Swami Abhayana, and who is the first European, if we may call her so, to be actually and practically converted to Hinduism. In contemplating the step she has taken, and in considering the faith she has chosen to adopt, one cannot but be reminded of Schopenhauer's strange prediction, when he said, in reference to the ethics and philosophy of Hinduism, "The world is about to see a revolution in thought more extensive and more powerful than that which was witnessed by the Renaissance of Greek Literature." The Hindus firmly believe that their religion will over-spread the world, and when they sent Swami Vivekananda as their representative to the Congress of Religions in New York in 1895 they felt that their golden opportunity of explaining the philosophy of their faith had finally arrived. Swami Vivekananda was a young Bengali of twenty-five years, who had never before in his life spoken in public, and a section of the Hindu community were rather opposed to his being chosen as their representative owing to this seeming disqualification. But the young devotee created more than an impression by his address to the assembled Congress; the result partook rather of the nature of a furore. The doctrines he expounded were eagerly discussed and carefully studied. The millionaires of New York society fought over the privilege of entertaining him, and money was showered upon him. In fact, one of the most convincing signs of his success in the eyes of his co-religionists in India was the large amount of money he remitted to them for the purposes of charity, all of which he received as gifts from his American admirers.

Swami Abhayana, who was at the time earning her living as a journalist at Brooklyn, was amongst the number of those who were particularly impressed by the philosophical doctrine expounded by the young Bengali sanyasi. She made a point of attending his lectures, and after a full interchange of ideas, she expressed her desire to become his chela or disciple, with a view to finally adopting Hinduism. Apparently the continuation of her investigations strengthened her ideas, for she eventually adopted the religion of India, after carefully studying the Vedas, and more especially the Upanishads, which are more to the Hindus than even our Bible is to us, for they are supposed to have been directly inspired by the Divine essence which they call God, or rather Om. Then, carried away by zeal, she asked for permission, and was allowed to enter one of the religious orders of Shivaism, that being the sect of Hinduism to which her guru, or spiritual guide, Vivekananda, belonged. The latter "ordained" her in New York in 1895, and subsequently, at intervals, raised her through all the ranks of the priesthood, until she reached the highest rung of the ladder, and was finally made a Sunyasin of the puri order. As such she is the very first of the Western World, and in fact it sounds incompatible—an American lady becoming a Hindu sanyasi or yogi. The

lady swami, if one may call her so, is a little over fifty years of age, stands somewhat above the average height and is of rather an imposing figure. Her face impresses one at the outset with its expression of gentleness, calmness and kindness; but with these traits she possesses the strong chin and massive jaw which betray the dominant will power and invincible determination, without which she could never have crossed such a wide social gulf as that which she has overstepped. She wears her hair, which is grey almost to whiteness, cut very short and brushed backward, a mode which shows to advantage the breadth and height of her straight forehead. Imagine her, too, with a pair of dark eyes full of earnestness, set in a face of a pale hue, and we have a portrait of Swami Abhayana. She was baptised under that name by her guru, and having renounced her real name as part of her vows, she is only known by the honorific Sanskrit title. Amongst other things, the lady swami has taken the vows of poverty, chastity, and homelessness, and neither owning nor possessing anything beyond the clothes she is wearing and a few religious books, she trusts like all true sunyasis, to obtain food to sustain her and shelter from the natives. According to the rules of her order, too, she wears a simple cloth gown of saffron colour, of a style modified to suit European conventionalities, but cut perfectly plain like the robe of a monk, and without any adornment at all, beyond a sash of the same colour carried round her waist, and with the ends hanging down in front to her feet.

If the lady swami had been the only European or American to adopt Hinduism as a religion, and more especially to take to a form of religious mendicancy as a faith, most people would have said that she was perhaps not in her right mind. But strange to say, after she was ordained a priestess at New York, in 1895, the lady swami collected a congregation around her at the mission she started there, and succeeded in converting a number of Americans, men and women, to the Shivaite sect of Hinduism. This reads like a romance, but it is a fact beyond all question. And, moreover she has, under the authority delegated to her by Swami Vivekananda, herself ordained two Shivaite priests and one lady priestess, who are establishing missions in the different large centres of population in the United States. Strangest of all, however, and almost incredible, is the fact that a Hindu Jain who happened to be at Brooklyn once went to hear her preach, and after attending a number of her services became her chela or pupil, and finally made up his mind to become a sunyasi. Swami Abhayana thereupon undertook to initiate him according to the Vedic ritual. An altar was erected in a wood upon the shores of Lake Michigan, far removed from the frequented haunts of man, and upon it were placed portraits of Ramkrishna, Vivekananda, the lady swami herself, and a picture of the Jain's own god, these being simply brought into use so as to remind the man of the solemnity of his vows. A sacred fire was also prepared and burnt in the orthodox manner, the stick forming the outer edge being formed in the shape of a square, while those within were arranged in the form of a triangle the symbol of unity. The Jain was thus ordained a Parama Vanaprasta, which is the highest order of ascetics or forest recluses. Opportunely, and just at the close of the ceremony one of the congregation who had come provided with a camera, took an excellent snapshot of the scene, in which the lady Swami is revealed sitting on the ground reading sacred texts to the Jain who wears an ordinary puggree and chapkan, and who is squatting cross-legged in front of her, listening to her with intense devotion and attention. The smouldering fire, the altar, and the saucer of ghee are also clearly visible in the foreground of the picture, whilst in the back ground one sees a thin belt of giant forest-trees, between whose trunks the shimmering light from the waters of Lake Michigan is just discernable.

The lady swami is now on her first visit to India, and it is her intention to make her way to the various places where Sunyasin flourishes throughout the Peninsula, but it is her special aim to be present at the annual festival of Ramkrishna's birth at Calcutta. Last but not least, she desires to see her guru, Vivekananda, once more.

To a European accustomed to such a totally different mode of life, the task she has undertaken will probably be found to prove physically impossible. She has practised vegetarianism it is true, for years, and she found no difficulty in adapting herself to abstinence from flesh or fish as a creed; but if she proposes to beg away as she goes, she will probably discover that the grains of uncooked rice given to her by charitable natives will prove quite insufficient to support her constitution, however adequate such food might be in that respect for ordinary sunyasis. That is however, a piece of practical experience which the lady swami must discover for herself: no amount of telling will have the least effect in convincing her to the contrary.

It only requires a slight conversation with this quaint but interesting personage to discover the fact that she is thoroughly well versed in the doctrines and ethics of her adopted faith; in fact, she is so at home with the Upanishads, or the philosophical portion of the sacred books as to have the major and essential portions of them committed to memory. So it will fare badly with the controversial pundit who rashly engages her in argument upon the subject. She has not yet learnt Sanskrit, but this is a difficulty obviated by Professor Max Muller's translations of the Vedas, and she has learnt by heart all the Sanskrit texts which are essential to the celebration of the rites and ceremonies of her religion. It will be a matter of some speculation to see in what light the Hindus of India receive Swami Abhayana as she goes among them in her saffron gown. Her views, besides being strong, must strike the ordinary "man in the street" as being exceedingly quaint, and it will be highly interesting to watch her reception.—The Times of India.