

Hindu Organ

VOL. 6. } JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY } **இந்துசாதனம்.** } கலியுகம் (அ) சககாசு } NO 12.
 சு-ம்புத்தகம். } JANUARY 23, 1895 } } க.அ.க.ரு, ஜனவரி 23, 1895, } இலக் க.உ.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Manager of the Hindu Organ begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following remittances from subscribers:—

Messrs.	Rs.	Cts.
S. Vaithianatha Pillai.....(Narantana)	1	00
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V. Ramanatha Pillai.....(Trinco)	2	00
S. Thamotharam Pillai.....(Newera Eliya)	2	00
A. Sinnatamby.....(Gammauda)	1	50

NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

No 632

In the matter of the Last will & Testament of the late Andiapper Panniamooty of Point Pedro. Deceased.

Panniamooty Sapapathippillai of Point Pedro Executor.

Under instructions from the abovenamed Executor, I the undersigned will put up for sale by public Auction at Doctor Strong Arasar-koen Mudelliar's house at Point Pedro on Saturday the 16 day of February 1895, at 11 O, clock, A. M. the following property belonging to the Estate of the said late Testator Andiapper Panniamooty, Deceased. Viz:—

1. An allotment of land situated at Puli-antivoe in Manmunai Pattu in the District of Batticaloa in the Eastern Province bounded on the North by the property of Kuchitampy and others, on the south by lane, on the East by Road, and on the West by the property belonging to Chinnatampy, measuring 10 Fathoms on the East from North to South, 13 fathoms on the West from North to South and 20 fathoms each on the North and South from East to West with all its appurtenances.

2. An allotment of land situated on the Eastern side of Kompavely at Chorikkan-
munai in Champanthurai Pattu in the District and Province aforesaid, bounded on the North by the junction of three rivers (Moudattupirivoe) on the South by Champantun Aar (river) East by Aar (river) and on the West by the water course called Paddyadyvayal Kalamattu Adiavalanjan Vaykkal, containing in extent 12 acres, and called Kiunaiyadippallan (Paddy land) of the whole of this with its appurtenances, an undivided three fourth share.

3. An Allotment of land situated at Chitt-
andy kudierupoo in Eravoor Pattu in the District & Province aforesaid bounded on the East by Crown land, West by Road, on the North-West by lot No 10783, & on the south-East by lot No 10787, containing in extent 3 acres, 1 rood & 30 perches with all its appurtenances & marked in Government Survey No 10788.

4 An allotment of land situated at Chan-
theyvely in Batticaloa Korale Pattu in the Eastern Province called Koddutharitha Cholai & marked in Government Survey by No 11868 & bounded on the North-West by the reserved ground for road and on all the other sides by crown land called Koddutharitha Cholai and containing in extent 12 acres 3 roods, & 35 perches with all its appurtenances of the whole of this, an undivided one half share.

5. An Allotment of land situated in the village District & Province aforesaid and called

Koddutharitha Cholai, & marked in Government Survey No 11867 & bounded on the North East by Crown land called Koddutharitha Cholai, and ground reserved for road, on the South-West by ground reserved for road & crown land called Koddutharitha Cholai, & on the North West by crown land called Koddutharitha Cholai containing in extent 23 acres and 1 rood with all the plantations & other appurtenances thereof, of the whole of this an undivided one half share.

The 13th day of January 1895

S. V. Supraniam
 Licensed Surveyor
 Auctioneer.

GENTLEMEN AND YOUNGMEN.

—*—

We have just imported a supply of charming and stylish selections of coat stuffs and nice and rare qualities of muslin prints for Gowns and jackets. Inspection solicited before making purchases elsewhere.

WARD & DAVY
 Jaffna.

சர்மன்வெள்ளித்	ரூ	சத
தாம்பாளங்கள்—கறுக்காத தரம்.....	8	50
சந்தளக்கின்னம்.....	3	50

நொத்தாரிகுமாருக்கு

வேண்டிய திறமான உரமான மடிப்பிற்கு
 யாத பூல்கள்தள்ள குவயர்..... 50

சட்டைக்குத்

தகுந்த புதுமாதிரி இங்கிலிஷ் செய்துமுகள், கம்பளிகள், பிளானல்கள், லாக்கிளாதுகள், கயின்க்குள், லாக்கைகள், திரில்கள், கவுனுக்கும், சுற்றுச்சிலைக்கும் தகுந்த புதுமாதிரிப் பலவாண் மஸ்லின்சுள், டோரியாமஸ்லின்சுள், ரோஸ் டோரியாமஸ்லின்சுள், சீட்டிகளில் திறமானமாதிரிகள் முதலானவைகளும்,

தைத்த கோட்டுச்சட்டைகள், கமிசைகள், கால்மேசுகள், சிமைச்சப்பாத்திகள் முதலானவைகளும் விலைக்கிடுக்கின்றன. ஓரோவிலை; ரொக்க விற்பனையன்றிக் கடனில்லை; பிறவிடத்து விலையைப்பேர்க்கினும் மிகச்சலவுக்கிடும்.

Scotis Emulsion

ஸ்காட்ஸ் புலவு செய்யப் பற்றிநுகம் என்னும் இம்மருந்துகளைக்குட்டால் ஓட்டி யுலர்ந்த பிள்ளைகளுமடைய தேகத்தைப்பதினைத்து நாளில் செய்வையாதத்திறன்செய்தயிட்டழகிய தேகமாக்கிவிடுகின்றது இது பி ரத்திபக்தமாகக் கண்ட கல்லமருந்து. சயரோசுக்குடைய தேகத்தை ஒரு மாதத்துக்குள்ளாக கல்ல கொழுமையுள்ளதாகிச் சயரோகத்தையும் ஓட்டி விடுகின்றது. இம்மருந்தினது திறம் வாசனை யெல்லாம் கட்டித் தயிரினது திறம் வாசனை போலவே யிருக்கும் இயற்குமுந்தைகள் தயிரென்று வாரி யுண்ணுகின்றன. உவட்டிப்புச் சிறிது மிட்டு. விலை ரூபா 4-00.

Teachers Companion.

கையடக்கமாகப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்துக்குக் கொண்டுபோகத்தக்க அழகிய சிறு மணிக்கூடுகள் நியிஷ்த்தானும் பித்தி முந்தி நடக்காது சரிபாசு நடக்கும். ரூபா ௬-00

குடைகள்

பட்டுக் கரையிட்ட அப்பக்கக் குடைகள் வந்திருக்கின்றன. ரூபா ௬ வரட அண்டேலி காவலர்வீடு

THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY JANUARY 23, 1895.

THE DIET OF THE HINDUS.

(Communicated.)

It is generally observed that most of the Christian savans feel very much dejected at the recent revival of Hinduism, whose merits they are at times forced to admit, though much against their wish. They, however, toil hard to throw cold water even upon such merits as they cannot but admit, and as a last recourse, they satisfy themselves that these merits are only of a later origin.

It has been proved of late that vegetable diet is far superior to meat, which is further to be deprecated on the ground of being attended with the inhuman practice of cruelty to animals. It may be traced scientifically that the practice of flesh eating is the remnant of some wild habits contracted by man in his primitive state; and the religion that discountenances such practices is certainly to be considered as a refined one. The Hindu religion can be seen to preach a crusade against animal killing, and this gives our Christian Pundits no small amount of anxiety and perplexity. It was only of late that an attempt was made in the Western countries to guard against cruelty to animals, whereas the voice of the Hindu religion may be seen to have been raised against it as early as the Vedic period. A passage in the Satapatha-Brahmana of the Rig Veda quoted by Professor Weber and Dr. Muir describes animals and plants as revenging in a future state of existence injuries and deaths inflicted on them by men in this life. Killing of animals and drinking of spirituous liquors were included by Manu among the five great sins, and eating of flesh was openly and strictly forbidden. The life of Kannappar, a Hindu devotee who lived many centuries before Sampanther, would clearly shew that flesh eating was entirely repugnant to the true spirit of Hinduism as early as 1000 B. C.

It is amusing to find in the face of these facts that one of our local contemporaries tries to shew flesh-eating as a common practice sanctioned by ancient Hinduism. We would challenge the Editor of that paper to refer to any passage in any of the Hindu Sacred Books in support of his contention. It is true that rules for animal sacrifice are laid down in some of them. But these are intended for yagas and other extraordinary rites, and not for the daily life of men. The Vedas are mainly intended for these yagas, and it is a great pity that these and other Hindu Scriptures are generally viewed with a Christian eye—with a good stock of prejudice and misunderstanding. The Vedas are, besides, looked upon as the only revelation of the Hindus, and many of the doctrines which are but dimly foreshadowed therein and expounded and fully explained in their proper places, such as the Tantras, are greatly ignored. No prejudiced research can never be expected to give a correct view of the Hindu religion.

The Honble Mr Coomaraswamy referred, of course, to the Tamil classics and not to the Tamil Scriptures. Transgressors of religious laws are not peculiar to the present age alone, but they were found as well in the past ages. The subjects referred to by Mr. Coomaraswamy cannot be considered to have been purely religious, and religion is not therefore (continued on the 4th page)

responsible for the conduct of some of its votaries. The Tamil classics may be found to indulge largely in the beauties of sociology as treated of in the *சமூகவியல்* and *யுத்தியோக* Sciences, and these are not to be confounded with religious doctrines.

We cannot bring ourselves to believe that the 'Patriot' was serious in saying that ancient Hinduism sanctioned the practice of flesh-eating. Our contemporary evidently wanted to have a fling at Mr. Coomaraswamy which he is ever ready to do, whether the Honourable gentleman deserves it or not.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Weather—There has been no rain during the last fortnight, and the paddy plants which are now in ears feel its want in some parts of the District.

Legislative Council Reform—We invite the special attention of our readers to the Petition which we publish elsewhere of the ratepayers of the Colony of Hongkong to the House of Commons, praying for Representative Government. It will be seen that all the arguments adduced by the inhabitants of that Colony are applicable to the case of Ceylon also. It is to be hoped that Ceylon will now, following the example of Hongkong, rise from her lethargy and agitate for a reform of her Legislative Council which she is sadly in need of, in the direction of equalizing the official and unofficial seats and making the latter, if not wholly, partly elective, as in the neighbouring Continent of India.

THE REGISTRATION OF TITLES TO LAND—It is a well-known fact that the public are put to great inconvenience on account of the delay in getting their deeds registered in the office of the Registrar of Lands. We know that no blame whatever attaches to the officers of the Department here who do the work more expeditiously than any body of officers can be expected to do under similar circumstances. But, since the Registrar-General has enforced the rule that all Notaries should search for prior Registration of title before a deed affecting a land is executed, the work of the Department has enormously increased, so much so that a deed given to be registered can now be returned only after a month. More work means more revenue to the Department in this case, and we do not see why the strength of the Department should not be increased so that it may be commensurate with the amount of work it has to do. We hope the Registrar-General will remedy this grievance by employing more hands than are now employed in the Registrar's office here.

The Jubilee of the Government Agent—A public meeting was to have been held on Saturday the 19th instant in the District Court House, to consider what steps should be taken to celebrate the Jubilee of Mr. Twynam's public service in the Colony. It did not, however, take place, the Government Agent vetoing the proposal and expressing a wish to see the money which his friends and well-wishers would spend in celebrating his Jubilee devoted to the completion of the Victoria Lying-in-Ward, connected with the Jaffna F. I. N. S. Hospital.

Remarkable Longevity—There died at Copy on the 8th instant at the residence of her grandson, Mr. A. Mailvaganam, Mankainayagam, a highly respected old Tamil lady, at the ripe age of 106. She was the daughter of Thamothena Mudaliyar, Maniagar of Uduvil, both under the Dutch and English Governments, and was the second wife of Suppramaniam Mudaliyar, father of the late Mr. Ambalavanar of the Ceylon Civil Service. Her only daughter who is still living was married to Mr. A. Ambalavanar, one of the largest landed proprietors in Jaffna and father of Mr. A. Mailvaganam of Copy. One of her grandsons, Mr. Proctor Arulambalam, predeceased her some years ago.

The Supreme Court—The first Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court will commence here on the 26th proximo.

The Clerical Examination—This Examination was held here on the 14th, 15th and 16th instants under the supervision of the Government Agent. Forty nine candidates presented themselves here for the examination.

Quarantine—All vessels that arrive here from India are now being quarantined on account of the prevalence of cholera in some parts of South India. About 200 Hindu pilgrims who returned here from Chidambaram were detained last week at Kaits for three days. New

arrivals are now detained for 24 hours only, we understand.

The Indo-Ceylon Railway—We learn that the survey of the Ceylon section of this proposed railway will be immediately undertaken by our Government.

Mr. A. Sinnatamby—We are glad to learn that Mr. A. Sinnatamby, retired Crown Proctor and father of Mr. Advocate Nagalingam has recovered from the effects of the accident which resulted in the dislocation of his left wrist.

Personal—Mr. C. Vytianather who was with out a permanent office since his place in the local Kachechi has been suppressed has been appointed third clerk of the Matale Kachechi and left here for his new station on Monday last by coach.

—Mr. Lois Williams B. A., Assistant Inspector of Schools Tanjore, left here for India on the 21st instant, after spending a few months here with his friends and relations.

The late Maharaja of Mysore—It was only last week that we read with delight an article in the London "Times," speaking in high terms of the native administration in Mysore, and holding up that State as a model to the other Indian Princes. Little did we then dream that before the week would be over, Mysore would lose her enlightened ruler. His Highness the Maharaja came to Calcutta on a pleasure trip, and to meet the Viceroy, and died here on the 28th ultimo, of an illness which was considered only a slight attack of cold two days before his end. Throughout the Indian Continent this event has caused the profoundest grief, and the Congress which was then sitting, recorded a resolution, expressive of its regret at this sad loss, and we now beg to pay our humble tribute to the memory of one who will be long remembered as a model native chief, a humane ruler, and a kind and affectionate friend and relative. Let us hope that Mysore will maintain the honorable traditions of his rule, and proceed along the path of reform, laid down by the prince, who has been prematurely cut off.—Bengalee

REFORM IN HONGKONG

PETITION ADDRESSED BY RATEPAYERS OF THE CROWN COLONY OF HONGKONG TO THE COMMONS OF ENGLAND PRAYING FOR REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

To the Hon. the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled. The Humble Petition of the Undersigned Merchants, Bankers, Professional Men, Traders, Artisans and other Ratepayers, inhabitants of the Crown Colony of Hongkong.

Respectfully Sheweth:—1. The Colony of Hongkong, situate in the China seas, at the south-eastern extremity of the great Empire of China, is one of the smallest, but by no means the least valuable or important, of Her Majesty's possessions outside of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

3. It is a little over 50 years since the Colony was founded on a barren rock, the abode of a few fishermen and pirates. Today it is a City and Settlement with upwards of a quarter of a million inhabitants; a trade estimated at about Forty millions of pounds sterling per annum, and a revenue of some Two millions of dollars, wholly derived from internal taxation. Hongkong is a free port, through which passes upwards of Fourteen millions of tons of shipping per annum, and it ranks amongst the very first in the list of the great seaports in Her Majesty's dominions. It is the centre of enormous British interests, and is an extensive emporium of British trade in the China seas, and, while it remains a free port, it is destined to expand and develop, and to continue to be the centre of vast traffic and of constant communication between Europe, the Australian Colonies, the United States, and Canada on the one hand, and China, Japan, the Philippine Islands, British North Borneo, Java, Indo-China, Siam, the Straits, and India on the other.

3. Hongkong has attained to its almost unequalled commercial position, through the enterprise, skill and energy of British Merchants, Traders, and Shipowners through the labours of Her Majesty's subjects who have spent their lives and employed their capital on its shores; through the expenditure of many millions of dollars in Roads, Streets, and Bridges; in buildings public and private; in extensive Reclamations; in Docks, Piers, and Wharves; and last, but not least, in Manufactures of great and increasing value. The prosperity of the Colony can best be maintained by the unremitting exertions and self-sacrifice of your Petitioners and the valuable co-operation and support of the Chinese, and only by the continuance of Hongkong as a free port.

4. Notwithstanding that the whole interests of your Petitioners are thus inextricably and permanently bound up in the good Administration of the Colony, in the efficiency of its Executive, and the soundness of its Finance, your Petitioners are allowed to take only a limited part in the Government of the Colony, and are not permitted to have any really effective voice in the management of its affairs, external or internal. Being purely a Crown Colony, it is governed by a Governor appointed by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The former is composed wholly of Officers of the Crown nominated and appointed by the Crown; the latter consists of seven Official Members, selected and appointed by the Queen, and five Unofficial Members two of whom are nominated by certain public bodies in the Colony, while the other three are selected by the Governor, and all are appointed by Her Majesty.

5. The Executive Council sits and deliberates in secret. The Legislative Council sits with open doors,

and its "procedure appears to admit of full and unfettered discussion, but there is virtually no true freedom of debate. Questions are considered, and settled, and the policy to be adopted by the Government in connection therewith is decided in the Executive Council. They are then brought before the Legislative Council, where the Government—the Official Members being in a majority—can secure the passing of any measure, in face of any opposition on the part of the Unofficial Members, who are thus limited to objecting and protesting and have no power to carry any proposal which they may consider beneficial, nor have they power to reject or even modify any measure which may in their opinion be prejudicial to the interests of the Colony.

6. In the adjustment and disposal of the Colonial Revenue it might be supposed that the Unofficial Representatives of the tax-payers would be allowed a potential voice, and in fact this has been conceded by the Government. But only in form, for in the Finance Committee, as well as in the Legislative Council, the Unofficial Members are in a minority, and can therefore be out-voted if any real difference of opinion arises.

7. Legislative Enactments are nearly always drafted by the Attorney-General, are frequently forwarded before publication in the colony or to the Council for the approval of the Secretary of State, and when sanctioned are introduced into the Legislative Council, read a first, second, and third time, and passed by the votes of the Official Members, acting in obedience to instructions, irrespective of their personal views or private opinions.

The Legislation so prepared and passed emanates in some cases from persons whose short experience of and want of actual touch with the colony's needs, does not qualify them to fully appreciate the measures best suited to the requirements of the community.

8. Those who have the knowledge and experience are naturally the Unofficial Members who have been elected and appointed as possessing these very qualifications, who have passed large portions of their lives in the Colony, and who either have permanent personal interests in it, or hold prominent positions of trust which connect them most closely with its affairs, and are, therefore, the more likely to have been required to carefully study its real needs, and to have thoroughly acquainted themselves with the methods by which these are best to be met. On the other hand the Offices occupied by the Official Members are only stepping stones in an official career; the Occupants may be residents for a longer or a shorter period in the Colony, and for them to form an opinion on any question which arises, different from that decided upon by the Government in Executive Council, is to risk a conflict with the Governor, and they are, therefore, compelled to vote on occasions contrary to their convictions.

9. Your Petitioners humbly represent that to Malta, Cyprus, Mauritius, British Honduras, and other Crown Colonies, more liberal forms of Government than those enjoyed by your Petitioners have been given: Unofficial seats in the Executive Council; Unofficial majorities in the Legislative Council; power of election of Members of Council; and more power and influence in the management of purely local affairs: in none of these Colonies are the Commercial and industrial interests of the same magnitude or importance as those of Hongkong. Your Petitioners, therefore, pray your Honourable House to grant them the same or similar privileges.

10. Your Petitioners fully recognize that in a Colony so peculiarly situated on the borders of a great Oriental Empire, and with a population largely composed of aliens whose traditional and family interests and racial sympathies largely remain in that neighbouring Empire, special legislation and guardianship are required. Nor are they less alive to the imperial position of a Colony which is at once a frontier Fortress and a Naval Depot, the head quarters of Her Majesty's Fleet, and base for Naval and Military operations in these Far Eastern waters; and they are not so impractical as to expect that unrestricted power should be given to any local Legislature, or that the Queen's Government could ever give up the paramount control of this important Dependency. All your Petitioners' claim is the common right of Englishmen to manage their local affairs, and control the Expenditure of the Colony, where Imperial considerations are not involved.

11. At present your Petitioners are subject to Legislation issued from the Imperial Parliament, and all local legislation must be subsidiary to it. Her Majesty the Queen in Council has full and complete power and authority to make laws for the Island, and local laws must be approved and assented to by the Governor in the name of the Queen, and are subject to disallowance by Her Majesty on the recommendation of Her Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

12. Your Petitioners recognize the necessity and propriety of the existence of these checks and safe guards against the abuse of any power and authority exercised by any local Legislature, and cheerfully acquiesce in their continuance and effective exercise, but respectfully submit that, subject to these checks and safe-guards, they ought to be allowed the free election of Representatives of British Nationality in the Legislative Council of the Colony; a majority in the Council of such elected Representative; perfect freedom of debate for the Official Members, with power to vote according to their conscientious convictions without being called to account or endangered in their positions by their votes; complete control in the Council over local expenditure, the management of local affairs, and a consultative voice in questions of an Imperial character.

Your Petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray your Honourable House to move Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen to amend by Order in Council the constitution of this Crown Colony, and to grant to your Petitioners, and to the inhabitants of Hongkong in all time to come the rights and privileges hereto before mentioned. —C. O.

Hongkong May 1894.