

# Hindu Organ

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### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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Neatly pointed Office Boxes, made of Block Tin, Dress Boxes, Steel trunks, Fancy Glass Tumblers, Finger Bowls, Writing papers, Coloured Printing Papers, White Printing, Marble papers Gold leaf books, Binders Calico, Fancy Penholders, Fountain Pens, Ruled Foolscaps, Brown Papers, Red, Blue and Blue Black inks, &c &c.

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WARD & DAVY  
Jaffna.

## THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY MARCH 20, 1895.

### GEORGE WALL MEMORIAL

It is now generally agreed by all sections of the community that the late Mr George Wall should have his memory perpetuated in Ceylon in a fitting manner. His great services to the land of his adoption are universally admitted. In fact no man has ever better deserved a memorial from the people of Ceylon than Mr. Wall. He left his mark in every profession he adopted. He was a pioneer planter and founder of that powerful body—the Ceylon Planter's Association, whose Chairman he was about half-a-dozen times. He was also a leading merchant and Chairman, more than once, of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce. His invaluable services as an unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, in the sixties, and his praiseworthy efforts to secure a reform of our Legislature, are well-known and appreciated in the Colony. As a journalist in the evening of his life he was without his compeers in Ceylon. He was, above all, a philanthropist; and the main object of his life was the amelioration of the moral, material and political condition of the native races that inhabit this Colony. His name has become a household word in Ceylon, in connection with his successful labours for the abolition of the paddy tax, which had pressed very heavily on the native population alone. The abolition of this obnoxious tax now leaves an annual saving of nearly one million rupees among the goiyas of Ceylon, not to speak of the removal of the oppression and hardships which this measure effected. The community which is greatly indebted to Mr. Wall is, therefore, the native community of Ceylon.

As is well-known Mr Wall carried on his agitation against the paddy tax, in opposition to the views and interests of the vast majority of his own countrymen in the Colony. But the European planters and merchants of Ceylon, in consideration of his services to their community, and his intrinsic worth as a high-minded English philanthropist, have already started a movement to collect subscriptions for a memorial to Mr. Wall. A meeting is to be held to-morrow in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, Colombo, to consider what steps should be taken to perpetuate his memory. It is not known whether the meeting will be confined to the Europeans only, or the leaders of the native communities also will be invited to take part in it. Whether in co-operation with the Europeans or independently of them, it becomes the duty of the Ceylonese to raise a memorial in honor of the gentleman who devoted his whole life in Ceylon in furtherance of their welfare.

It is due to Mr. Wall that each Province in Ceylon should have a separate memorial of its own. If the leading natives in different parts of the Colony would interest themselves in and take the matter earnestly in hand as they are bound to do, the carrying out of this project will not be at all impracticable. If every person would subscribe one-tenth of the amount he had annually paid to Government as paddy tax which has now been abolished for ever, owing chiefly to the disinterested labours of Mr. Wall, the memorial fund would amount to a sum of one lakh of rupees.

A Town Hall is a great want of Jaffna. Almost all the chief Towns of Ceylon have their Town Halls. We have lately read of a Hall being opened at Kurunegala and of tenders being called for the erection of a Hall for Matale. If a Hall called "George Wall Hall" could be built in the Jaffna Town, out of subscriptions raised from the inhabitants of the Northern Province, not only would it be a fitting recognition of Mr. Wall's services to Jaffna but also supply a long felt want here. We commend this suggestion to the favourable consideration of all men of light and leading in Jaffna. Apart from his services in connection with the abolition of the grain taxes in Ceylon, Mr. Wall has special claims on the gratitude of the people of Jaffna, whose cause he always championed, as witness his constant and powerful advocacy of the cause of railway extension to the North. If the proposal of a separate memorial in Jaffna be found impracticable, it behoves the people of the North to co-operate with the inhabitants of the other parts of the Island and contribute their share to the general memorial fund. We hope the General Memorial will not be a Clock Town in Kandy, as proposed by Mr. Philip Secretary of the Planters Association, but something which will be of permanent benefit to the whole Island.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Weather.—The drought still continues. Not a drop of rain has fallen here for the last three months. The heat is intense. There is also no indication of the near approach of rain. Man, beast and vegetation are beginning to suffer the effects of the prolonged drought.

The Government Agent.—Mr. Twynam leaves here for Mannar tonight on circuit. It is rumoured that he will also visit Colombo shortly.

The Director of Public Instruction.—Mr. A. Walker the acting Director of Public In-

struction arrived here yesterday by the "Lady Gordon," on a tour of inspection. He is staying in the Queen's House.

The Wesleyan English School at Chetty Street, Vannarponnai.—The application to register this School as a High School is published in the Gazette of the 8th instant. We hope the Government will not grant the application for the simple reason that the Wesleyans have a High School in the southern limit of Vannarponnai, the Central College, which is only about a mile from the School in question. The Hindu High School, supplies the wants of the Hindus of Vannarponnai, and a Mission school in the centre of an entirely Hindu population is a superfluity.

Personal.—Mr. Kanagasabai Pillai, Inspector of Post Offices in the Madras Presidency is now on a visit to his native place, Jaffna.

Mr. M. Sithambaranater, President of the Village Tribunal, Batticaloa South, and Dr. Jeremiah, Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Batticaloa, arrived here on leave of absence on the 19th instant by the "Lady Gordon." Mr. R. W. Allegacoon Mudaliyar acts for Mr. Sithambaranather during the three months the latter will be absent from Batticaloa.

Tobacco Cultivation.—The cultivation of this staple product has been carried on in this District this year more extensively than it had been in previous years. But in Pachilaipaly and the Wannies the crop is a failure, we understand, owing to want of rain. In the other parts of Jaffna, however, thanks to our never failing wells, failure of rain has not been yet felt by the tobacco plants.

The Law Examinations.—We congratulate the gentlemen whose names are given in our Colombo letter on their success in these examinations. Mr. Supramaniam who has passed the Supreme Court Proctor's Examination is the only son of the late Swaminader Mudaliyar Mailvagana Mudaliyar of Trincomalee. Mr. Tampoo who passed the Advocate's Preliminary is the eldest son of Mr. Crown Proctor Tampoo, and Mr. Kanagasabai who has come off successful in the Proctors Preliminary is the second son of the Mudaliyar of the Jaffna District Court.

The District Court.—Mr. Ilankainayaga Mudaliyar, the Interpreter of this Court has been allowed six weeks leave on full pay, to recruit his health which has been somewhat affected by his recent severe illness. We understand that the Mudaliyar had never during his forty years service applied for and obtained any special leave.

A Reminder to the "Patriot"—We beg to bring to the notice of the Editor of the "Ceylon Patriot" that the "a Mr Sapapathy" referred to in his leader of the 1st Instant is the very same person to whom he (the present Editor of the Patriot) addressed some letters and telegrams, in 1880, when Mr Sapapathy was in Batticaloa, on a subject of considerable personal interest to him. These communications, which have been carefully preserved by Mr Sapapathy and which will be published, if required to refresh the memory of the Editor of the "Patriot," will show that he (Mr. Sapapathy) was in 1880 a *persona grata* with the individual who now edits that paper.

### COLOMBO.

Law Examination Results.—The following Tamils have passed the different law examinations held last month.

(Continued on the 4th page.)





Proctors' Preliminary—I Modr: Cana, aratnam. Proctor S. Court—M. Subramaniam and G. Johnpillai.

Advocates' Preliminary—S. D. Tampoo. H. A. P. Sandrasagara was not allowed to go in for the Advocates Intermediate Examination as he had not completed the required term of 18 months.

Law Students' Memorial.—The law students of Ceylon held a meeting a Hultsdorf under the presidency of Mr. C. M. Fernando and sent a memorial to the Board of Legal Education, praying greater regularity in holding the examinations and the dispensation of the chamber practice of six months after passing the final examination. It is hoped that the Attorney-General, who always has at heart the welfare of the students, will lend his support in having their just grievances redressed.

The Jaffna Railway—Here is another proof, which shows that the Governor is always alive to the necessity of railway extension to Jaffna. It is currently reported that under instructions from H. E. the Governor, while he was last at Kurunegalle, a few miles of jungle on the Jaffna railway line was set on fire, one night, and that H. E. interested himself by looking upon it from a hill. This is a clear sign that there is everything in favour of the iron-horse running to the isolated north, before long, though autocratic obstinacy may stand in its way and delay the common blessing of all Ceylon.

A New Crematorium for the Hindus—A piece of ground of 2 acres in extent, in Borella, has been made over to the Hindus by the Municipality to be used as their Cremation ground. The want of a decent and sufficiently large ground has been long felt by the Hindus of this City, and they ought to congratulate themselves in securing a ground worthy of the name. The present site is in every way undesirable for the use and it was a subject of condemnation from Hindus and others alike. It is refreshing to find that there are in our midst men, who are alive to the need of their co-religionists. The best thanks of the Hindus are due to the Hon. P. Coomaraswamy, who, it may be remembered, asked the Municipality to allot a piece of ground for their use. The ground is at present in the hands of the Hon. the Tamil Member and he is engaged in making the necessary arrangements before it is opened for the public use. It has not yet transpired on what system it is to be worked, but I would suggest it to be entrusted in the hands of a representative committee, so that it may have the support of all. It is my earnest wish that the enlightened Hindus of Colombo will not scruple to come forth and do whatever should be done for the decent upkeep of their last abode, now that their leader has paved the way for them.

—Cor

## CORRESPONDENCE

### A SAIVITE SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the "Hindu Organ"

Sir,  
I forward herewith a summary of the proceedings of a public meeting held by the Saivite Community of Trincomalee for insertion in your valuable paper.

I take this opportunity to convey to you the sincere and heartfelt thanks of the Saivite community of this place and the deep gratitude under which they have been placed by your advocacy of their cause in the matter of obtaining the use of Government School building, in your issue of the 28th November last.

I am,  
Trincomalee Yours faithfully  
A Saivite

Pursuant to notice, a public meeting of the Hindus of Trincomalee was held at the Government School building on Monday the 4th February, 1895. There were present Messrs: S. Visvalingam, Proctor D. C.; T. Muttucumaru, Vanniah of Koddeyar Pattu; C. Saddanathapillai, Landed proprietor; V. C. Canagasabai Mudlr; President; V. Tribunai; S. Arumugampillai, Agent B. I. S. N. Coy; T. Sinnatamby Modlr; Interpreter D. C.; C. Vallipurampillai, Secretary Local Board; V. C. Chinnah, Head Clerk R. E. Dept; A. Cumar, Writer Naval Store; C. M. Appachchipillai, Supt. of Minor Roads; C. Chelliah, Third Clerk Kachcheri; A. Tamothampillai, Udaiyar; N. C. Annamalaicheddiar, Landed proprietor; and several other influential and representative gentlemen. Proceedings commenced at 7.30 P. M. with the singing of Tevaram by Mr. N. Swaminathapillai.

Mr. T. Muttucumaru Vanniah was unanimously elected as Chairman and Mr. R. S. Supramainapillai, Clerk Courts, as Secretary of the meeting.

The Chairman briefly explained that the object of the meeting was to consider the necessary steps to be taken for the establishment of a Saivite School and for taking charge of the Government School building, a favourable reply having been received from Government regarding the use of the building.

Resolutions were unanimously passed at this meeting in terms of which a Society under the name of "Sivananprabota Sabai" was formed for the promotion of Saivism, and the teaching of its principles, and the Hon'ble P. Coomaraswamy was elected Honorary President, the other Office-bearers being Mr. T. Muttucumaru Vanniya, Vice President, Mr. Proctor Visvalingam, Secretary, and Mr. S. Chellappa, Treasurer. Three trustees, namely Messrs C. Saddanathapillai, M. Sanmukam, and S. Chellappa (Treasurer), were also elected to take charge of the Government School building and to have control over all property moveable and immovable belonging to the proposed Saivite School.

Further resolutions were passed according votes of thanks to Messrs H. Hay Cameron, Government Agent N. C. P., and G. M. Fowler, Asst. Government Agent, Trincomalee, for their recommendation of the memorial sent to His Excellency the Governor, to Mr. G. W. Templer, Government Agent E. P. for his kind support to the same, and to the Hon'ble P. Coomaraswamy for the special interest taken by him on behalf of the Saivite community and for securing the building for the establishment of a Saivite School at Trincomalee.

Speeches were delivered in Tamil by Srmat-Ramalingakurukkal and Mr. N. Swaminathapillai, and the latter also sang Tevaram with great elegance.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the business of the meeting to a close at 9.30 P. M.

The Trustees having taken over the building from Government the Saivite School was opened on the 7th ultimo.

## EXTRACT.

### THE ANCIENT VEDAS DEFENDED BY SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

#### AN ANCIENT RELIGION OF LOVE.

It was the voice of the ancient Rishis of the Vedas, speaking sweet words of love and toleration through the Hindu monk, Parabhansa Swami Vivekananda, that held spell bound recently every one of those many hundreds who had accepted the invitation of the Brooklyn Ethical Society and packed the large lecture hall and the adjoining rooms of the Pouch Gallery on Clinton avenue to overflowing.

The fame of the Oriental ascetic, who came to this Western world as the emissary and representative of the most ancient form of philosophical religious worship, Hinduism, had preceded him, and as a result men of all professions and callings, doctors and lawyers and judges and teachers—together with many ladies, had come from all parts of the city to listen to his strangely beautiful and eloquent defence of the 'Religions of India.' They had heard of him as the delegate of the worshippers of Krishna and Brahma and Buddha to the 'Parliament of Religions' at the World's Fair in Chicago where he had been the most honoured of all pagan representatives; they had read of him as the philosopher who, for the sake of his religion, had given up what promised to be a most brilliant career, who, by years of ardent and patient study, had taken the scientific culture of the West and had transplanted it to the mystic soil of the ancient tradition of the Hindus; they had heard of his culture and his learning, of his wit and his eloquence, of his purity and sincerity and holiness, and hence they expected great things.

And they were not disappointed. 'Swami,' i. e. Master or Rabbi or Teacher, Vivekananda is even greater than his fame. As he stood upon the dais in his picturesque kaftan of bright red, a stray curl of jet black hair creeping from under the many folds of his orange turban, his swarthy face reflecting the brilliancy of his thoughts, his large, expressive eyes, bright with the enthusiasm of a prophet, and his mobile mouth uttering, in deep melodious tones and in almost perfect English, only words of love and sympathy and toleration; he was a splendid type of the famous sages of the Himalayas, a prophet of a new religion, combining the morality of the Christians with the philosophy of the Buddhists, and his hearers understood why, on Sept. 4th, 1894, a crowded mass meeting at Calcutta was held for the sole purpose of 'publicly recording the grateful appreciation of his countrymen for his great services rendered to the cause of Hinduism.'

Whatever else may be said of the Swami's lecture or address (for it was spoken extemporaneously,) it was certainly intensely interesting. After thanking the audience cordially for the hearty reception it had given him after his introduction by Dr. James, the president of the Ethical Association, Swami Vivekananda said in part.

'My religion is to learn. I read my Bible better in the light of your Bible, and the dark prophecies of my religion become brighter when compared with your prophets. Truth has always been universal. If I alone were to have six fingers on my hand while all of you had only five, you would not think that my hand was the true intent of nature, but rather that it was

abnormal and diseased. Just so with religion. If one creed alone were to be true and all the others untrue, you would have a right to say that that religion is diseased; if one religion is true, all the others must be true. Thus the Hindu religion is your property as well as mine. Of the two hundred and eighty-five millions of people inhabiting India, only one million are Christians, sixty millions Mahomedans, and all the rest are Buddhists or Brahmins.

'The Hindus found their creed upon the ancient Vedas, a word which means 'to know.' There are a series of books, which, to our minds, contain the essence of all religions; but we do not think they alone contain the truths. They teach us the immortality of the soul. In every country and in every human breast there is a natural desire to find a stable equilibrium—something that does not change. We cannot find it in nature, for all the universe is nothing but an infinitive mass of changes.

'But, to infer from that, that nothing exists that does not change is to fall into the error of the southern school of Buddhists the Chervakas, who believe that all is matter and nothing mind; that all religion is a cheat, and morality and goodness a useless superstition. The Vedanta philosophy teaches that man is not bound by his five senses. They only know the present, and neither the future nor the past; but, as the present is both past and future, as all three are only demarcations of time, then also the present would be unknown, if it were not for something above the senses, something independent of both past and future.

'But what is independent? Not our body, for it depends upon outward conditions; not our mind, because every thought is caused by another. It is our soul. The Vedas say the whole world is a mixture of dependence and independence, of freedom and slavery, but through it all shines the soul-independent, immortal, pure, perfect, holy. For, if it is independent, it cannot perish, death is but a change, and depends upon conditions; if independent it must be perfect, for imperfection is again but a condition, and therefore dependent. And this immortal and perfect soul must be the same in the highest God and the most humble man, the difference between them existing only in the degree in which this soul manifests itself.

'But why should the soul take to itself a body? For the same reason that I take a looking-glass—to see myself. Thus, in the body, the soul is reflected. The soul is God, and every human being has a perfect divinity within itself, and each one must show his divinity sooner or later. If I am in a dark room, no amount of protestation will make it any lighter—I must light a match. Just so, no amount of grumbling and wailing will make our imperfect body more perfect; but the Vedanta teaches. Call forth your soul—show your divinity. Teach your children that they are divine, that religion is a positive something, and not a relative nonsense; that it is not subject to groans when under oppression, but expansion and manifestation.'

'Every religion has it that man's present and future is modified by the past, and that the present is but the effect of the past. How is it, then, that every child is born with an experience that cannot be accounted for by hereditary transmission. How is it that the one is born of good parents, receives a good education, and becomes a good man, while the other comes from a besotted parent, and ends on the gallows. How do you explain this inequality, without implicating God. Why should a merciful Father set his child in such conditions, which must bring forth misery. It is no explanation to say God will make amends later on—God has no blood-money. Then, too, what becomes of my liberty, if this be my first birth. Coming into this world without experience of a former life, my independence would be gone, for my path would be marked out by the experience of others. If I cannot be the maker of my own fortune, then I am not free. I take upon myself the blame for the misery of this existence and say, I will unmake the evil I have done in another existence. This, then, is our philosophy of the migration of the soul. We come into this life with the experience of another, and the fortune or misfortune of this existence is the result of our acts in a former existence, always becoming better, till at last perfection is reached.

'We believe in a God, the Father of the universe, infinite and omnipotent. But if our soul at last becomes perfect, it also must become infinite. But there is no room for two infinite, unconditional beings, and hence we believe in a personal God, and we ourselves are He. These are the three stages which every religion has taken: First, we see God in the far beyond; then we come nearer to Him and give Him omnipresence, so that we live in Him; and at last we recognize that we are He. The idea of an objective God is not untrue—in fact, every idea, and hence every religion, of God is true, as they are all but different stages in a journey the aim of which is the perfect conception of the Vedas. Hence, too, we not only tolerate, but we Hindus accept every religion, praying in the mosque of the Mahomedan, worshipping before the fire of the Zoroastrians, and kneeling before the cross of the Christian, knowing that all the religions, from the lowest fetishism to the highest absolutism, mean so many attempts of the human soul to grasp and realize the infinite, each determined by the conditions of its birth and association, and each of them making a stage of progress. We gather these flowers all and bind them with the twine of love, making a wonderful bouquet of worship.

'If I am God, then my soul is a temple of the Highest, and my every motion should be a worship. Love for love's sake, duty for duty's sake, without hope of reward or fear of punishment. Thus my religion means expansion, and expansion means realisation and perception in the highest sense—no mumbling words or genuflections. Man is to become divine, realising the divine more and more, from day to day in an endless progress.'

The speaker was frequently and heartily applauded. At the end of his lecture he devoted some fifteen minutes to answering questions, after which he held an informal reception.—Brooklyn Standard.