

Hindu Organ

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சு-ம்புத்தகம். } APRIL 3, 1895 } க.அகரு, ஏபரிலிம் ௩, } இலக் ௧௭.

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEDNESDAY. பகைத்துக்கொருமுறை புதன்கிழமைகளிற் பிரசுரிக்கப்படும்.

வினம்பரம்

சொழம்புக்கையெப்பச் செய்து கொடுக்க
செய்களே,
கமது பத்திரிகையின் கையெப்பப்
பணமாகிய மிச்சிற்சொகையைத் தங்களிட
மறவிகெதற்கு இங்கிருந்தொருவர் கொழம்பு
க்குவருகிறதற்கு எவ்வளவு செலவு உண்டாகு
மென்பதைத் தயவுசெய்து சிந்தித்து வின்கெ
லவையும் அவக்கழிவையுமுண்டாக்காது பண
த்தை அனுப்பிவைக்குமாறு கேட்கின்றோம்.
இங்ஙனம் மாணேசர்.

இதனுத்கலருமறியவேண்டியது பின்காட்டப்படு
க் கையெப்பக்காரன் வன்னார்பண்ணை கிழக்கு வை
த்தியகாட்செட்டியார் மயிலவாகனமாகிய கன் எ
னது தம்பி வைத்தியகாட்செட்டியார் சின்னத்தம்பி
யென்பவர் தற்காலத்தில் குணபேதமுடையவராய்
வைத்தியர் பரபரி பிலிருப்பதினால் குணபேதமுடை
ய இவரால் எழுதப்படும் கோட்டுகள் உறுதிகள் முத
லியவைகள் எல்லாம் பலமற்றவைகளாய் யிருக்கும் எ
ன்று சுகலாக்கும் அறிவிக்கிறேன்.

3/4/95

இங்ஙனம்

வன்னார்பண்ணை

வை. மயிலவாகனம்.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Manager of the Hindu Organ begs to acknow-
ledge with thanks the receipt of the following remit-
tances from subscribers:—

Messrs	Rs.C.
S. Chinnatamby.....	Colombo.....2-00
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வை ர ம்.

சுத்தமான இங்கிலிஷ் கமலம் ஒருசொடி இருக்கிற
து. விலை ரூபா ௧௧௫. (ஒன்றேவீசம் கிறுத்துகிறேன்.)

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inks, &c &c.

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WARD & DAVY

Jaffna.

THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY APRIL 3, 1895.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

We have received from Government a copy
of the reports and estimates relating to a
line of Railway from Kurunegala to Kankes-
anturai and from Kankesanturai to Jaffna by
Mr F. J Waring C. M G., Chief Resident
Engineer, Ceylon Railway Extensions. The
actual Survey of the line was begun to-
wards the close of 1892, and the work continued
for more than a year. The Chief Resident
Engineer is satisfied with the work done
by the surveyors engaged in this survey
and deems it but right to place on record their
names. They were Messrs Erskine, Templeton,
Vandandriesen, Mortimer, Murray, and Wijese-
kera of the Survey Department, and Messrs
Maine, Hickey, Barron, Wilkins, Velloppillai,
Ponakoon, Kulathungam and Meerwald locally
engaged.

The report deals exhaustively with a de-
scription of the line, the several Stations that are
proposed to be built, and the cost of the
work. Mr. Waring gives a minute descrip-
tion of the line from Kurunegala to Kankes-
anturai, shewing its direction from one station
to the other, the nature and resources of the
country through which it would traverse, and
the distance of the several stations from the
Kurunegala Station. About the Jaffna Station
and the line to Kankesanturai he writes:—

Leaving Jaffna station, the site of which is ab-
out half a mile from the shore, and which was selected
after due consultation with the local authorities, the
line, with a curve to the right of 19.10 chains in ra-
dius, once more resumes its northerly course, and, tra-
versing principally land under high cultivation, pass-
es Chunnakam village, where a station is proposed, the
site for which lies between 192 miles 4.95 chains and
192 miles 19.95 chains, and finally reaches its termin-
us at Kankesanturai at 197 miles 33 chains from Kur-
negala. Between Jaffna and Kankesanturai the only works
requiring mention are two bridges of 30 ft. span, both
shown on drawing No. 655, which occur at 194 miles
70.24 chains and 197 miles 24.95 chains. Throughout the
Jaffna peninsula the line is practically a surface
one, the gradients are generally easy and the curves
of large radii.

There are to be 21 stations on the proposed
line from Kurunegala, and they are estimated to
cost Rs 385,112-62. The total cost of the work is
estimated by Mr Waring at Rs 9,890,482-60
or Rs 50 100-59 per mile, the whole distance
of the proposed railway being 197 miles and
33 chains. If the views of the General Manag-
er of the Railways be adopted the estimated
cost will be 11,936,316-20 or Rs 60,463-83 per
mile.

Separate estimate is given in the report
for a line of Railway between Kankesanturai and
Jaffna. The distance of this line is 11½ miles
and the total cost will be Rs. 821,697-94, or Rs.
73,039-81 per mile.

Mr. Waring concludes his report with the
following observations:—

It only remains for me now to state that
all the estimates given in this report are based upon
the assumption that the fastest advantage will be
taken of the port of Kankesanturai as a base of op-
erations. This port is, I understand, even at pre-
sent commonly called at by the largest steamers
of the British India Steam Navigation Company,
and it is therefore comparatively well known. Though
an open roadstead, it is perfectly safe during the
south-west monsoon months from May to October,
when the wind is uniformly off the shore. I
hope and believe therefore that the Crown Ag-
ents for the Colonies will experience no difficulty,
in view of the heavy shipments of materials which
will be required, in chartering steamers to take

cargoes direct from England to Kankesanturai at
rates of freight per ton not in excess of those to
Colombo; Any charter party entered into should con-
tain provision for the stay of the ship at Kankesanturai
for a reasonable period in which to unload her cargo,
for the appliances of Kankesanturai as a port are of
course a long way behind those of Colombo. It
be thus practicable to charter vessels in England to
take materials direct to Kankesanturai, as from the in-
quires I have made I believe it to be, the cost, the
delay, and risk of damage or loss attendant upon trans-
shipment, which experience has shown to be consid-
erable, will be avoided.

I have also assumed in framing all the estimates that
all Crown and forest land required for the railway will
be handed over in the state it now is free of charge,
that is, that no trees thereon be removed beforehand, and
also that no charges will be made to this Department for
any timber or used for any purpose growing within
say a distance of 10 chains on each side of the line. This,
taking into account the enormous area of the forests, the
produce from which is at present, owing to the high cost
of transport practically valueless, and the ultimate reve-
nue which will accrue to the Government, not only by
the sale of the fuel required for working the line, but
also by the facility of transport to good markets of
commercially valuable timbers, which the construction
of the line will afford, may, I hope, be viewed by the
Forest Department as but a small concession, and that
no objection will therefore be taken to it, but as faci-
litating the construction of the line, the matter is one of
extreme importance.

I have finally to tender my best acknowledgments
to Messrs. Le Lievre and Root, who have rendered me
much assistance in preparing the drawings and in
working out and checking the very complicated and vol-
uminous details of the estimates, and to express the hope
that this report may be deemed, not only by His
Excellency the Governor, but also by the Consult-
ing Engineers, to whom I suppose it will be sub-
mitted, as being in every way a clear, comprehensive
and satisfactory one.

The publication of the report under notice,
the appointment of a fresh Railway Commission
to report on this important work which
has already held several sittings, and the revival
and activity of the local Railway Committee
under the chairmanship of Mr. Nevill, our Dis-
trict Judge, these are signs of the times, and
we cannot but hope that the commencement of
this Railway which is so much required for the
development of the Northern and North-Cen-
tral Provinces, will be sanctioned before long
—before the expiration of His Excellency Sir
Arthur Havelock's term of office in this Colony.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Weather—After a drought of more than
three months, a drizzling shower fell in some parts
of Jaffna yesterday. This will only increase the
heat, instead of abating it. Fever, measles,
chicken-pox and mumps are prevailing in the
District to a great extent.

The Jaffna Railway Committee—A Meeting
of this Committee was held on the 29th Ultimo,
when the further memorial to His Excellency
the Governor, praying for railway extension to
Jaffna, was adopted, and the Secretary was
authorised to forward it to His Excellency with
the signatures of the Committee Members with-
out loss of time. The thanks of the people of
Jaffna are due to Mr. Nevill, our acting Dis-
trict Judge, for having infused new life and
activity to the Committee and for having as-
sisted the sub-Committee in drafting the mem-
orial which is a voluminous one, full of facts
and figures which cannot fail to convince the
authorities as to the justice and necessity of
railway extension to the capital of the North-
ern Province.

The New Coach Service to Point Pedro—Since
last week a horse coach started by some enterprising
men of Tinnavelly has been running between
Jaffna and Point Pedro. We understand that this
new coach which starts from Pt. Pedro at 7 A. M.

கூறினர். இந்த வைதீகவியாகாரணத்துக்கிணைத்தே
மரபிதி சிவாசாரியரும் சொற்பொருள்சூருப்

and leaves Jaffna at 4 P. M. is well patronised by the public. The mail coach which is subsidised by Government starts from Jaffna at 7 A. M. and from Pt. Pedro at 2 P. M.

The Government Agent—Mr. Twynam who left Jaffna a fortnight ago for Mannar on circuit is now said to be on his way to Colombo from that place. It is surmised that his present visit is connected with the impending vacancy in the Executive Council of the Colony caused by the transfer of Mr. Swettenham to the Straits Settlements.

The Legislative Council—A meeting of the Legislative Council will be held at the Council chamber on Tuesday the 9th instant.

The Manipay Medical Mission—A correspondent, "Veritas" complains that a patient by the name of Mutatambay of Manipay who was on an emergency taken to Dr. Scott of this Mission was not attended by the Doctor as he was then preparing to leave Jaffna for the Pulney Hills. Our correspondent questions the utility of this Dispensary, as the Doctor and Mrs. Scott are constantly on the move and absent themselves from Jaffna for months. If our correspondent's account be true, it reveals a state of affairs truly surprising.

A Case of unlawful Assembly—Mr. Woodhouse the Police Magistrate of Jaffna was engaged the greater part of the 25th Ultimo and the 1st instant in investigating into a case of unlawful assembly against twelve men of Suthumalai and Anaicottai, some of whom are very influential and respectable men. The Complainant is a Brahmin who complains that the accused unlawfully pulled down a part of a Temple which he has been building for the last ten years. The defence seems to be that some of the accused only objected to the conversion of the Temple which was originally a Pillayar Temple into a Sivan Temple, as such a process is against the Shastras. The evidence for the prosecution was closed on the 25th Ultimo, and the Maniagar of Valligamo West and three other witnesses were examined for the defence on the 1st instant. The further bearing of the case stands postponed for the 4th. The Magistrate promised to inspect the Temple in dispute on the 5th instant.

POINT PEDRO

The Proposed Saviite English School—The leading men of Vadamarachy are desirous to establish a Saviite English School here in a central place at Puloly as a branch of the Hindu High School at Vannarponnai under the management of the Siva-Paripalana-Sabai. It is probable that most of the parents of the boys who receive instruction now in the schools under the Wesleyan Mission here will avail themselves of this school for the teaching of their children. The school will be maintained from contributions of the parents and others interested in it.

Dr. S. Kandaiya Pillai, M. B. C. M. of the Calcutta University, who is Assistant Surgeon of the Madura District, has arrived at Puloly his native place on six months furlough. He is however now obliged to return to his station before the expiration of his leave being required by the Government to do so owing to some emergency. He is a cousin of Dr. A. V. Chinnaya Pillai, M. S. Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon of Mannar and son of Mr. Sappathay Merchant of Point Pedro.

A Cheetah which came to Vathupallai a village east of Point Pedro was shot on the 30th ultimo by the villagers, but not before a woman was seriously injured. She is now lying in the Hospital. Cor.

CORRESPONDENCE

VICTORIA LYING-IN-WARD, JAFFNA.

(From a Correspondent)

A Subscription paper has been started for the completion of the Victoria Lying-in-Ward, Jaffna. The initiation was taken by Mr. Casie Chitty, P. M. of Point Pedro, Advocate Allegakoen and Mr. Tampoo, J. P.

The R. C. Bishop of Jaffna and the senior Missionaries of the various Societies, also Mr. C. W. Kathiravalupillai, the veteran Police Magistrate of Kaits, have cordially supported the movement and contributed liberally. So also have Messrs. Koomarasuriar, Member of the Provincial Road Committee, Sandrasakara, Superintendent of Minor Roads, Senior Proctor A. Sinnatamby, C. Strantenberg, B. Santiagopillai, Alex. Toussaint, M. M. Meydeen Suppramanian Chetty, Merchants, J. Patterson Planter, the Mavatapuram Kurukal and others.

Printed lists are to be issued to representative members of the various classes of the community. The names of subscribers will be

published from time to time. Some gentlemen have already subscribed from Rs. 150 to Rs. 10 each. Mr. Tampoo is the Hon. Treasurer and Mr. Advocate Homer Vanniasingam Hon. Secretary. Rs. 10,000 are expected, to be raised.

This is an opportunity for the people of the Northern Province to acquit themselves creditably by united action in completing the Victoria Jubilee Ward in the year 1895 A. D. thus marking the Centenary of the British rule in Jaffna, the Jubilee of the Government Agent, and doubt not the memorable year of the sanctioning by H. E. Sir Arthur Havelock of the Railway extension to Jaffna, an event which all sections of the people here await as the natural outcome of the Railway Commission lately appointed.

EXTRACT.

THE JAFFNAGUARDIAN AND THE HINDU ORGAN.

THE CAUSE CELEBRE, which we spoke of in our last issue, of criminal libel against the CATHOLIC GUARDIAN of Jaffna resulted in the accused priest being acquitted by a jury which (with four jurors challenged by either side) was composed of one Hindu, one Mohamedan, and seven Christians.

"Mr. Dornhorst addressed the jury on behalf of the accused, admitting the libellous nature of the words complained of, but contending that they did not refer to the complainant. He called no evidence for the defence."

The HINDU ORGAN in a long report of the case, writes thus:—

"It was not disputed as we said before, that the Guardian libelled the Editor of the 'Hindu Organ,' whom it particularized as 'the present Editor of the Hindu Organ,' and the imputations against whom were on one occasion printed in capital letters, and on another in italics; and any imputations against him, whether the terms applied were appropriate or not, must refer to the person who was at that time Editor of this paper. A libel is a libel whether it was on the complainant or somebody else. The imputations being against the Editor of the 'Hindu Organ,' and the complainant in this case and no other being that Editor, the person defamed was therefore no other than the complainant himself. If A mistakes B for C, and murders B, will law or equity condone A's guilt? The article in the Guardian complained of as defamatory, if read as a whole, will also show that the word 'pettifogger' was metaphorically used, as we stated in our evidence, to imply that the Editor of this paper pleaded the cause of the Chetties as a pettifogger. We therefore say that the verdict of the jury cannot be defended on this ground."

It must be admitted by all right-thinking men that there is danger in a decision of this kind. A foul-mouthed individual blackguards the editor of a paper and calls him a pettifogger, a public liar and such other names; and when hauled up before a court of justice, asserts through a counsel that the words did not refer to the complainant who is the editor of the paper!

We devoutly hope that this sort of a thing may not become very frequent in Ceylon.

—The Independent Catholic.

A SEQUEL OF THE KITTEN CASE.—Mr. Henry Beauchamp, Editor of the Madras Mail, to-day applied at the Egmore Magistrates' Court for a summons against Lieutenant H. G. Holmes, late Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency Lord Wenlock on a charge of defamation and intentional insult. Mr. H. C. King, Solicitor, who accompanied Mr. Beauchamp filed the following complaint before the Chief Presidency Magistrate:—I Henry Beauchamp, make oath and say as follows:—

That this morning at about 7 A.M., as I was standing near the railings of the Madras Gymkhana the accused came up to me and made the following remark to me, namely, that "you are the man I wanted to see. I want to tell you what I think of you before I go away. I want to tell you that you are a damned liar for stating in the paragraph you published the other day that further consequences with regard to the Kitten case so far as I am concerned rest with my Commanding Officer" or words to the like effect. That such statement was made by the accused in the presence and hearing of Surgeon-Lt. Col. Bevan, Captain W. E. Kerrich, Mr. W. M. Michael, Mr. H. A. Martyn and others whose names I do not remember. That subsequently the accused made use to me of various insulting expressions thereby endeavouring in express terms to provoke me to fight with him. I told the accused his object evidently was to induce me to assault him first so that I might become the first aggressor in the fight. He acknowledged this, and I replied that I was not going to be thus provoked into serving his purpose. I am informed and believe the same to be true, that the accused is leaving Madras by to-night's mail train. That I charge the accused with having defamed me, an offence punishable under Sections 499 and 500 and with having been guilty of criminal intimidation and insult, offences punishable under Sections 503 504 and 506 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Beauchamp, on examination by the Magistrate deposed: "One other abusive expression was used besides 'damned liar' The whole of the accused's remarks were to insult me." The following order was passed by the Court: "A summons to issue under Sections 500 and 504 I. P. C." The summons has been made returnable next Tuesday. —Hindu.

THE DISCOVERY OF A UNIVERSAL RELIGION BY PROFESSOR MAX MULLER.

THE ARENA for December opens with a report of an address which Professor Max Muller recently delivered at Oxford upon "The Parliament of Religions," the best report of which is published at the REVIEW

OF REVIEWS' office in two copiously illustrated volumes. Of the Parliament of which these books are the official record, Professor Max Muller declares he cannot speak too highly.

THE PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS.

He says that no one could have foreseen that the Parliament of Religions would have thrown the World's Fair itself into the shade, that it could have become the most important part of that immense undertaking, could have become the greatest success of the past year, and I do not hesitate to say, could now take its place as one of the most meritorious events in the history of the world.

The Parliament was absolutely unique; before it there had been nothing like it.

There is one fact in connection with the Parliament of Religions which no sceptic can belittle, and on which even contemporary judgment cannot be at fault. Such a gathering of representatives of the principal religions of the world has never before taken place; it is unique, it is unprecedented; nay, we may truly add, it could hardly have been conceived before our own time.

EIGHT RELIGIONS WITH BIBLES.

After pointing out the worthlessness of the claims made by some critics as to other Parliaments of Religions held in India in previous times, Professor Max Muller goes on to point out that after all the religions of the world are comparatively few:—

There are only eight great historical religions which can claim that name on the strength of their possessing sacred books. All these religions came from the East; three from an Aryan, three from a Semitic source, and two from China. The three Aryan religions are the Vedic, with its modern offshoots in India, the Avestic of Zoroaster in Persia, and the religion of Buddha, likewise the offspring of Brahmanism in India. The three great religions of Semitic origin are the Jewish, the Christian, and the Mohammedan. There are, besides, the two Chinese religions, that of Confucius and that of Lao-tze, and that is all, unless we assign a separate place to such creeds as Gaiism, a near relative of Buddhism, which was ably represented at Chicago, or the religion of the Sikhs, which is after all but a compromise between Brahmanism and Mohammedanism.

AND ALL AGREE IN THE MAIN

Eight religions, therefore, have alone gained sufficient hold upon mankind as to acquire sacred books of their own, and all these religions, Professor Max Muller points out, agree in fundamentals. Of this fact the Parliament of Religions was the first outward and visible sign. The delegates at Chicago, he says—

have declared that "in every nation he that feareth God and worketh righteousness is acceptable to Him. They have seen with their own eyes that God is not far from each one of those who see God, if happy they may feel after Him. Let theologians pile up volume upon volume of what they call theology; religion is a very simple matter, and that which is so simple and yet so all-important to us, the living kernel of religion, can be found, I believe, in almost every creed, however much the husk may vary. And think what that means! It means the above and beneath and behind all religions there is one eternal, one universal religion, a religion to which every man, whether black or white or yellow or red, belongs or may belong.

A UNIVERSAL CREED POSSIBLE.

What this religion is which has been discovered at Chicago Professor Max Muller does not define, but this is what he says:—

I believe it would have been possible, even at Chicago, to draw up a small number of articles of faith, not, of course, thirty-nine, to which all who were present could have honestly subscribed. And think what that would have meant! It rests with us to carry forth the torch that has been lighted in America, and not to allow it to be extinguished again, till a beacon has been raised lighting up the whole world and drawing towards it the eyes and hearts of all the sons of men in brotherly love and in reverence for that God who has been worshipped since the world began, albeit in different languages and under different names, but never before in such unison, in such world-embracing harmony and love, as at the great Religious Council at Chicago.

It would be interesting to see if the scheme for carrying on the work of the Parliament of Religions: which was inaugurated when I was in Chicago, will succeed in drawing up the small number of articles of faith suggested by Professor Max Muller.

A BRAHMIN'S VIEW.

It is interesting to note that in the Forum for December Mr. Purushotam Rao Telang protests strongly as a Brahmin against Christian missions in India. His point is that, while Christianity may be the only hope for the pariah, it is worse than useless for the Brahmin. His advice to missionaries is thus stated:—

Let the aim of the missionary be to civilise and educate the savages and barbarians. To India send machinery instead of missionary. Millions of people are kept back for want of education owing to intense poverty. Send good schoolmasters, mechanics, and scientists, and teach your practical arts to our people. This will cost you less than the missionaries. But let us be friends, and as children of one God, forget all differences of opinion. You have your religion, and you think it the best. If it is the best, keep it yourselves. But do not revile other religions. As for faults other religions have faults, but so has your own. Let us pray Him whom you call God, and I call Brahma, to send us enlightenment and make us love each other without consideration of caste or creed.

—Review of Reviews, January.