

Subscription Rs 1 50  
 Postage to Ceylon & India 50  
 do Straits 75

THE

Advertising charges per line 10  
 do per half col Rs 3 00  
 do per Column 5 00

# Hindu Organ

VOL 7. } JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY  
 ௭-ம்புத்தசம். } SEPTEMBER 4, 1895

{ இந்து சாதனம். }

கலியுகமூல சகுகுகள { NO 2.  
 கஅககு, செப்டெம்பர் ௪, { இலக் ௨.

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEDNESDAY. பகூத்துக்கொருமுறை புதன்கிழமைகளிற் பிரசுரிக்கப்படும்.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

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

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## NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
 ORDER NISI.

Testamentary } No 676  
 Jurisdiction }

Class I.  
 In the Matter of the Estate of the late  
 Taivanaippillai wife of Nallatampi of Vannarpponnai.  
 Deceased.  
 Veluppillai Nallatampi of Vannarpponnai.  
 Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Katpakam wife of Kasippillai of Vannarpponnai.
2. Valliammai wife of Chellappa of do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Veluppillai Nallatampi of Vannarpponnai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Taivanaippillai wife of Nallatampi of Vannarpponnai coming on for disposal before H. Nevill Esquire, District Judge, on the 15th day of August 1895 in the presence of Messrs Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 15th day of August 1895 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or, before the 11th day of September 1895 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 19th day of August 1895.

Sigd H. Nevill  
 District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
 ORDER NISI.

Testamentary } No 677.  
 Jurisdiction }

Class II  
 In the matter of the Estate of the late  
 Mappaner Arunachalam of Puttur. Deceased.  
 Chinnaiya Chuppiramachiam of Puttur.  
 Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Marimuttu widow of Arunachalam of Puttur.
2. Mailvakanam Kantaiya of do and his wife.
3. Taivanaippillai of do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Chinnaiya Chuppiramachiam of Puttur praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Mappaner Arunachalam of Puttur coming on for disposal before H. Nevill Esquire, District Judge, on the 16th day of August 1895 in the presence of Messrs Casippillai and Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 16th day of August 1895 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is a creditor of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or, before the 11th day of September 1895 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 19th day of August 1895

Signed H. Nevill  
 District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF VAVONIYA  
 ORDER NISI.

Testamentary } No 131.  
 Jurisdiction }

In the matter of the Estate of the late  
 Aiyampillai Arumugam of Pampaimadu. — Deceased.

Arumugam Kumaravelu of Vavoniya — Applicant.  
 This matter coming on for disposal before Benjamin Horsburgh Esquire, District Judge of Vavoniya on the 27th July 1895 and the affidavit of the said Arumugam Kumaravelu dated the 27th July 1895 having been read

It is ordered that the said Arumugam Kumaravelu be and he is hereby declared to be entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of Aiyampillai Arumugam, deceased, issued to him asson of the said deceased unless any person shall on or before the 20th August 1895 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 1st day of August 1895

B. Horsburg  
 District Judge.

Extended to 21st August 1895

B. Horsburg  
 D. J.

Extended to 9th September 1895.

B. Horsburg  
 D. J.

## THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 4, 1895.

## PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The report of Mr. A Walker, acting Director of Public Instruction, for the year 1894, is one of the most valuable and interesting documents, issued by Government this year. It deals exhaustively with the subject and affords ample informations on the various heads into which it is divided. It has also appended to it the reports of Mr. Harward on the Royal College, of Mr. Human on the Technical School, of Mr. Drieberg on the School of Agriculture, and of Mr. W. A. De Silva on the Government Dairy Farm.

It is highly satisfactory to find from the report that, during the year under review, there was an increase of 42 schools as compared with the previous year, the number of schools in the Island in 1894 being 3,918, as against 3,876 in 1893. In point of attendance also much improvement is apparent, the number of scholars in schools reporting to the Department being 163,910, as compared with 157,247 in 1893. There were during the year 468 Government schools with an enrolment of 44,366 scholars, of whom 37,666 were boys and 6700 were girls; 1042 grant-in-aid schools with 86,968 children (59,976 boys and 26,992 girls), 1678 pansala schools representing 6,593 scholars (all boys), and 730 unaided private schools representing 25,893 scholars (19,929 boys and 6054 girls). The average cost per head to the revenue of each boy in a government school was Rs.4.89 during 1894, and of a girl was Rs.3.69. In grant-in-aid schools each scholar cost the Government Rs.2.96. The marked progress education has made in Ceylon may be judged from the fact that in 1870 when the grant-in-aid system was introduced there were but 156 Government schools with 8,726 scholars, and 229 grant-in-aid schools with 8201 scholars. The amount of grant earned by schools in 1870 was Rs.34,355, as against Rs.259,021 in 1894.

There were during the year 861 Government, aided, and unaided schools in the Western Province; 535 in the Central Province, 481 in the Northern Province, 644 in the Southern Province, 207 in the Eastern Province, 695 in the

North-Western Province, 171 in the North-Central Province, 218 in the Province of Uva, and 106 in the Province of Sabaragamuwa; and the proportion of children under instruction to population was respectively for these Provinces 1 in 12, 1 in 26, 1 in 13, 1 in 20, 1 in 19, 1 in 36, 1 in 37, 1 in 47, 1 in 33, and 1 in 19.

It is worthy of notice that out of 468 Government schools in the whole Island there were none in the Northern Province; and out of 1042 aided schools, 325 representing 20,992 scholars was in this Province, made up of 3 English Schools, 14 Primary English, and 308 Vernacular Schools. Of nine grant-in-aid Training Schools in the whole Island, six were in Jaffna, viz. Tellipallai (boys) under the American Mission, Uduvil (girls) under the same Mission, Kopay (boys) under the C. M. S. Nellore (girls) under the same Mission, Jaffna Vembadi (boys) under the Wesleyan Mission, and Colombogam (boys) under the Roman Catholic Mission. Of 23 grant-in-aid Girl's Boarding Schools in the whole of Ceylon 6 were in this Peninsula, viz. Uduvil girls, (American), Nellore girls' (C.M.S.) Jaffna girls' (Wesleyan), Udupitty girls' (American), Jaffna Convent (Roman Catholic), and Point Pedro girls' (Wesleyan). Of 19 Industrial Schools in the Colony two are in Jaffna viz. Tellipallai boys' under the American Mission and Colombogam boys' under the Roman Catholic Mission.

It would be also interesting to know that the 20,992 children in the grant-in-aid schools of this Province, of whom 20,706 were Tamils, were composed of 14956 Hindus, 4167 Roman Catholics, 1254 Protestants, 249 Muhammadans, and 366 Buddhists.

Of Rs. 259,021, the amount of grant paid by Government during 1894, to the several schools in the Island, Rs. 15,150 were earned by 44 schools under Buddhist management, Rs 426 by 5 schools under Muhammadan management, Rs. 9,103 by 33 schools under private management, and Rs. 1608 only by 6 schools under Saivite management. The rest of the amount was paid to the schools under Christian Missionary Bodies, Protestant and Roman Catholic.

The amount voted for the Department of Public Instruction for the year 1894 was Rs. 611,225-4, and the amount expended was Rs. 604,199-63, compared with the expenditure of Rs. 582,461-27 in 1893.

Besides these and other statistical informations of great value, with which this report abounds, Mr Walker's remarks under the head of English schools are of special importance, showing, as they do, his masterly grasp of the subject and the warm interest he takes in improving the quality of the instruction at present being imparted in the English schools of the Island. We cordially agree with him that, unless more efficient teachers are employed in the English Schools, there cannot be any improvement in the quality of instruction imparted in them; and with the view to provide the necessary funds for the up-keep of schools in a more efficient condition, Mr. Walker would raise the school fees in all grant-in-aid schools, and increase the grants now payable under the schedule for English High Schools. His proposal, therefore, to fix a minimum fee, varying according to the localities in which the schools are situated, which must be paid by scholars attending them, and to allow none but those who are certified to have paid the fees determined upon to be examined for a grant, has our hearty approval. It is, however, to be hoped that provision will be made for





educating gratis in every school a certain percentage of really deserving scholars belonging to the religious persuasion of the Manager. The introduction of the "conscience clause" into the Revised Code for 1895, which the acting Director proposes to do, by which the consciences of all who are opposed to any particular form of religion will be duly safeguarded, is another reform for which the thanks of the non-Christian public of Ceylon are due to him.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

**The Weather**—Since our last issue refreshing showers of rain have fallen throughout the District to the great benefit of man, beast and vegetation. The farmers are now busy sowing their fields; and, considering that the sowing has been completed in most places earlier than in previous years, the prospects of the paddy crop promise to be an excellent one, provided there be good winter rains during the next three or four months.

**The Hindu High School**—The new upstairs building which has been in course of construction for the last four years or so and has cost nearly Rs 10000 will be occupied by the boys of this Institution on the 14th Instant, the inauguration functions being performed under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Coomaraswamy, who has been specially invited by the Committee of the Sabai and who is expected to leave Colombo for Jaffna on the 10th Instant. Invitations have been issued to all the leading Hindus of Jaffna, and the gathering on the occasion is expected to be a large and representative one. Well may the Hindus of Ceylon be now proud of this School which has on the roll nearly 400 boys, and occupies a leading position among the educational institutions of the Island. It has not only been registered as a grant-in-aid school by the Department of Public Instruction, but also has been recognised as a High School by the University of Calcutta. We have also reasons to believe that the application for the affiliation of the School with that University has been allowed by the Syndicate and awaits the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

**The Government Agent**—Mr. Twynam has not yet returned here from Colombo.

**The District Court**—Mr. Nevill, the acting District Judge has not attended Court for the last four or five days owing to ill-health. We are sorry to learn that he is confined to the house with an attack of malarial fever.

**Mr. Coomariah**—We are sorry to state that this gentleman also is indisposed and confined to the house with an attack of fever. Mr. Proctor Changarapillai acts for him as Registrar of Lands, Jaffna.

**The late Mr. Senathiraja**—We regret to record the death of Mr. D. W. N. Senathiraja, Proctor of the District Court, which took place suddenly on the morning of the 24th ultimo of heart disease. The deceased was a brother Mr Advocate Senathiraja of Colombo and was Editor of the "Ceylon Patriot" for the last two years or so.

**Police Tax**—Nine native officers of the Jaffna Kachcheri, including the Chief Clerk and the Chief Mudaliyar, have been, for the last two months or more, engaged in collecting the arrears of the Police tax here. We understand that they have already recovered the arrears of past years, and are now engaged in recovering the arrears of the first two quarters of 1895. If nine officers could be thus seconded for the collection of the Police tax, and if their duties in the Kachcheri have been performed by the remaining officers without much inconvenience to themselves and detriment to the public service, surely there is much room for retrenchment in the clerical staff of this Kachcheri.

**The Maniagarship of Valligamo East**—This important office yet remains to be permanently filled up, although it is now about a year since the last incumbent died. The Maniagar of Tenmarachy continues to perform the duties of the Maniagar of Valligamo East in addition to his own duties. Great inconvenience is felt by the people of this Division on account of this arrangement, in view of the fact that the acting Maniagar lives at a great distance from them, and cannot perform the duties of his additional office to their satisfaction. It is quite inexplicable to us why this office should remain so long vacant notwithstanding the fact that there are deserving applicants for it. We have nothing to say personally against the Maniagar of Tenmarachy, but he will himself admit that it is bey-

ond his powers to satisfactorily perform the duties of Chief Headman over two such important and extensive divisions as Valligamo East and Tenmarachy.

**The Kalugumalai Case**—The District and Session Judge of Tinnevely has sentenced to death the third and fourth prisoners in the Kalugumalai Case. Eleven prisoners were sentenced to 3 months' and the rest to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. The assessors were in favour of acquitting all excepting the 3rd and 4th.

—The Hindu.

**Truth** complains of the superficial character of the present system of education in the following amusing way:—

We teach the children Danish,  
Trigonometry and Spanish,  
Fill their heads with old-time notions,  
And the secrets of the oceans,  
And the cuneiform inscriptions,  
From the land of the Egyptians,  
Learn the date of every battle,  
Know the habits of the cattle,  
Know the date of every crowning,  
Read the poetry of Browning,  
Made them show a preference,  
For each musty branch of science,  
Tell the acreage of Sweden,  
And the serpent's wiles in Eden,  
And the other things we teach'em  
Make a mountain so immense,  
That we have no moment left,  
To teach them common sense,

## SERIOUS FIRE IN THE TOWN.

On the 1st Instant at about one p. m. a. house at Karayoor proper caught fire. It assumed such formidable dimensions that three or four adjoining houses were soon in flames and were completely burnt down in spite of the gallant efforts of the men who were at this homes without going to sea it being a Sunday, to put it down. It appears that a woman, the owner of the house that first caught fire after helping a blind man out of it went in a second time to remove her valuables, and she never returned but fell a victim to the flames. Little did those array of earnest workers outside suspect that a human soul was being holocausted. The fire had almost been put down when the unfortunate incident was discovered. Intense was the fear that stole over everybody at this horrible spectacle. Great was the panic that prevailed all round. The scene of the fire presents a desolate appearance, the neighbouring houses being pulled down to prevent fire spreading.

The red-caps made their appearance on the scene, after the terrible ravages had been enacted only to pour water on the embers and the residue and to guard over the burnt body. Later on in the evening an inquest was held on the charred body and the verdict was that the deceased came by her death by being accidentally burnt in the fire abovescribed.

—Cor.

## THE RAILWAY PROBATIONERS EXAMINATION.

The GAZETTE of 30th ultimo notifies that the undermentioned candidates have passed the Railway Probationers' Examination held on May 20 and 21, 1895, in the following order:—

E. R. M. Meyer, G. F. Bunltjens, H. S. W. Meynert, S. R. Mayo, G. F. Perera, C. G. Fernando, Edwin Yesuthasan, G. E. H. Fonseka, C. B. Tissevarasinghe, Alwis de Silva, M. A. Arudpragasam, W. P. de Mel, J. A. D. Lawrence, Puchi Rala Prema Chandra, P. Vandebena, E. A. Baillie, J. W. Rubesingha, K. Subramaniam, E. A. Joseph, L. Vincent Perera, J. B. Gnanapragasam, P. O. de Silva, B. Nandoris de Silva, S. Appaduray, L. E. Herft, W. de Zoysa, D. W. Welatanthiri, M. J. Cooney, S. N. de Silva, P. D. Vethamanikam, T. P. Jayasinha, E. C. Weerawardana, and C. N. Vetha, vanam. Railway Employee—A. S. Pieris.

## THE OLDEST BOOK IN THE WORLD.

Professor Max Muller writes to the LONDON TIMES:—The oldest real book which we possess is still the Veda, more particularly the collection of hymns known under the name of the Rig-Ved-Sanhita. This is a real book, complete in itself, with a beginning, a middle, and an end. It contains metrical hymns, composed and collected long before the Ptolemaic dynasty. Every word and every syllable of it had been counted before Alexander's invasion of India. It contained then, as it does now, 1017 hymns, collected in ten books, 153,826 words, 432,000 syllables. In claiming for the Veda this rightful title of the oldest book in the world I trust I shall not be suspected of jealousy or of an undue bias in favour of my own godchild. Old age is no longer considered to add much to the value and the authority of any book; nay, most people would take the very opposite view.

It is difficult, no doubt, to fix any date with absolute certainty at a time when we have no contemporary authorities, no history running parallel with the history which we try to reduce to chronological order. Mr. Tilak has lately endeavoured to fix the date of the composition of the Vedic hymns at 6000 B. C. His arguments rest chiefly on astronomical evidence, but they have failed to convince me for reasons which I explained many years ago (1862) in the Preface to the fourth volume of my edition of the Rig Veda. Still strong arguments have lately been brought forward against it by Professor Thibaut. Other scholars have fixed on

2000 B. C. as the latest date that can be assigned to the collection of the hymns of the Rig Veda. I myself have never claimed more than 1500 B. C. as the probable date of this sacred book of the Brahmans, but even thus the Veda would still remain the book in the world.

## Mr. Arunachalam's Memorandum on Retrenchment of Public Expenditure.

(continued from our last issue)

31. The pay of the Governor appears to be higher than the Colony can afford or the exigencies of the case require. The Governor of Madras, ruling over a population ten times that of Ceylon, is paid only Rs. 120,000, against Rs. 80,000 paid to the Governor of Ceylon. The salary might, on the occurrence of the next vacancy, be reduced with advantage to Rs. 50,000, or at most Rs. 60,000. I do not think it would result in the appointment of officers of an inferior stamp to that to which the Colony has been accustomed. An official of such distinguished ability as Sir Cecil Smith was content to be Colonial Secretary here on Rs. 24,000, and to go on promotion as Governor to the Straits Settlements on about Rs. 57,000. There is little doubt that he would have been glad to be Governor of Ceylon on the pay I suggest. The reduction of the pay will secure as Governor one in the prime of life, able to move about the Island constantly, especially in the less advanced districts which most need Government help, and to impart vigour and tone to the permanent officials and local governing bodies. Under the present system he is generally an officer on the eve of retirement from the Service of the Imperial Government. We have certainly been lucky in securing Governors vigorous in spite of age, but this luck cannot be always counted on. Nor is it right to expose them to the risks and discomforts of such a life.

32. The adoption of my proposals would result in a yearly saving of about Rs. 235,000, not including retrenchment in the Colonial Store or Public Works Department, nor all the possible retrenchment in the Forest Department and Treasury. Striking off Rs. 35,000, the saving would be not less than Rs. 200,000. The cost of administration of the Island would even then remain very much higher than in India.

33. Ceylon is in population equal to two out of twenty-two districts of the Madras Presidency, such as Tanjore and Trichnopoly. It must be remembered also that the collection of the land revenue forms a very important part of the duties of Indian Administrators. The two districts in question yielded in 1876 about six million rupees of land revenue (one-third of the whole present revenue of Ceylon.) The land revenue of India has greatly increased since then owing to the revised assessment that has been made of the land. We have hardly anything in Ceylon to correspond with this source of revenue, now that the grain tax has been abolished.

34. The present cost of the higher administration of the Island and of the two Indian districts is compared below. In regard to the former, I have taken into account only Civil Service appointments and the appointments of the Supreme Court, Crown Law Officers, and the District Courts of Colombo and Kandy, of the yearly value of or over Rs. 3,000, in addition to the cost of the Governor and his staff. In the case of the Indian districts I have taken into account appointments of the yearly value of Rs. 3,000 and over, though these include a very large number of appointments that are not in the Indian Civil Service, and would be considered minor appointments in India owing to the higher scale of salaries prevailing there, even outside the Civil Service:—

	Ceylon.	Rs.
Governor and his staff...	...	88,150
Civil Service appointments (according to the list on page 19 of the Ceylon Civil List of 1894)...	...	644,000
Eleven Cadets...	...	33,500
Supreme Court...	...	Rs. 73,590
Attorney and Solicitor-General's Departments...	...	Rs. 51,500
District Courts, Colombo and Kandy...	...	Rs. 28,800
		153,800
		Total... 919,450

## Tanjore and Trichnopoly Districts.

The total cost of administrative and judicial officers corresponding to the above, and drawing Rs. 3,000 a year or over ...	333,540
2/22 of the cost of the administrative and judicial departments at headquarters in Madras (inclusive of the Governor, the High Courts, Board of Revenue, &c.) ...	91,084
	Total... 424,624

35. It will be seen that the cost of the higher administration of Ceylon is more than double that of India. It will hardly be admitted that Ceylon is more efficiently administered. My proposal would, if adopted, reduce the cost of the higher administration of Ceylon to about Rs. 700,000, which would still be nearly double the cost incurred in India. However, as I have said in paragraph 6, retrenchment of expenditure was not the main object I had in view, but rather the efficiency of the administration, with due regard to the expediency of interfering not more than is absolutely necessary with the people, and of promoting self-reliance among them. The proposal involves no radical change in the administration, but only a slight diminution of official activity where it is not needed, and may for the most part be carried into effect almost immediately without substantial disturbance of existing arrangements.

(to be continued)