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 ௭-ம்புத்தம். } OCTOBER 2, 1895

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NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary }
 Jurisdiction } No 683
 In the matter of the Estate of the late
 Chellamma wife of Vetakkuddikkurucal Sapatrakurucal of Kopai Deceased.
 Vetakkuddikkurucal Chapatrakurucal of
 Kopai —Petitioner
 Vs
 Ramalinka Aiyer Chokanata Aiyer of Kopai
 Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Vetakkuddikkurucal Sapatrakurucal of Kopai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Chellamma wife of Vetakkuddikkurucal Sapatrakurucal coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on the 11 day of September 1895 in the presence of Messrs Casipillai and Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 13th day of February 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 21 day of October 1895 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 18th day of September 1895

Signed H. Nevill
 District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF VAVONIYA

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary }
 Jurisdiction } No 238.
 In the matter of the Estate of Murukar
 Velu Deceased of Mamadu.
 Kantappar Tillaiampalam Secretary of the District
 Court Vavoniya —Applicant.

This matter coming on for disposal before Benjamin Horsburgh Esquire, District Judge of Vavoniya on the 5th day September 1895 and the affidavit of the said Kantappar Tillaiampalam having been read.

It is declared that the said Kantappar Tillaiampalam is entitled as Secretary of the District Court, to have letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased, Murukar Velu of Mamadu, issued to him accordingly unless the respondents, viz.

1. Pathonkolly widow of Velu of Mamadu
2. S. Mudr. Kanawati Pillai Mudr. of Marutodai
3. S. Mudr. Velu of Marutodai
4. Parupathi wife of Annamalai of Sinnappoovarasankulam
5. Meenadchi daughter of Murukar of Mamadu.
6. Valli daughter of Murukar of Tanduvan.
7. Katpi daughter of Murukar of Mamadu, shall on or before the 16th day of October 1895 show sufficient cause to the contrary.

Vavoniya
 9th September 1895.

B. HORSBURG
 D. J.

THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 2, 1895.

THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE.

The inauguration of this Institution in the new Upstair Building took place on the night of the 28th ultimo in the presence of a large and distinguished assembly of Hindus from different parts of the Peninsula. That day will indeed, be a red letter day in the annals of Jaffna, as remarked in the Address of the Committee of the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, which we publish below. The number of people that assembled in the spacious Hall of the College, to take part in the functions, was unprecedentedly large, and thousands of people had to stand outside for want of accommodation inside the Hall. The Hon'ble P. Coomaraswamy who was carried in a procession accompanied by more than 5000 people with music and fire works, from the Town to Vannarponnai, a distance of nearly one mile and a half, entered the College Hall at 9 P. M. after having opened the main door with a silver key which was handed to him by the vice-President of the Sabai. His reception was very cordial and enthusiastic; and after he had taken his seat on the dais with his brother-in-law Mr. Ratnasapathy on his right, the proceedings commenced with the reading of the Address of welcome by Mr. A. Sapapathy on behalf of the Saiva Paripalana Sabai. Mr. Coomaraswamy replied at length and spoke in eloquent and eulogistic terms on the noble work of the Sabai in providing for the English education of the Hindu youths in a College of their own, wished all prosperity to the College which, he said, deserved the support of the Hindus throughout the length and breadth of Ceylon, and offered to place at the disposal of the Committee of the Sabai Rs 2000 to found two scholarships, one for proficiency in the Tamil language and the other in English. He also announced that half this amount he would contribute from the surplus funds of the Temple of which he was manager in the hope that other managers of Temples would follow his example and utilise the surplus temple funds for educational purposes, and the other half would be his private subscription, and concluded by saying that Mr. Ratnasapathy also offered to pay Rs 1000 to found a scholarship in the name of his late father, Navasivaya Mudaliyar. Mr. Advocate Nagalingam, the vice-President of the Sabai, followed with an eloquent and earnest speech in Tamil, thanking the Hon'ble Coomaraswamy and Mr. Ratnasapathy for their generous contributions and the audience for their kind presence and sympathy with that movement and made an impressive appeal for support to the College from the Hindu community generally. The local subscriptions from the 28th ultimo to this day, towards the College fund, amount to about Rs. 6000. It is hoped that

before the functions are over which will continue for a whole week Rs. 10,000 will have been collected.

The Address was as follows:—
 To

The Hon'ble
 P. Coomara Swamy M. L. C.
 &c &c &c
 Jaffna

Honourable Sir,

We the undersigned, on behalf of the Saiva Paripalana Sabai of Jaffna, beg most respectfully to offer you a hearty welcome as the President of the Sabai and as the worthy Representative of the Tamils in the Legislative Council. We cannot sufficiently thank you for the great interest you take in the promotion of the objects of this Sabai and for the ready response you have given to our invitation to be present on this important occasion. Your connection with the Sabai as its President has been a tower of strength to us; and your presence here to-night affords us very great pleasure, and delight; and will be the means of infusing new life and energy among the members of this Sabai and the Hindus of Jaffna, and of rousing them to further exertions in the cause of our ancient religion and the promotion of the public good. This day will be, we feel sure, considered a red letter day in the annals of Jaffna, not only by reason of your participation in these interesting functions, but also on account of this unique event—the inauguration of this Institution which has been during the last five years called the Hindu High School, Jaffna, and which will, from this day, be known by the name of the Jaffna Hindu College, in the upstairs Building, erected by the Saiva Paripalana Sabai at a cost of about Rs 10,000, and in the presence of this large and distinguished assembly of Hindus from all parts of Jaffna.

2. The Sabai has always attached the greatest importance to this College in the sphere of their operations, as it has been the means of raising the standard of English education in Jaffna, and as it also now enables the Hindu youths, who had had to depend entirely upon Christian Missionary Institutions, to receive their English education without interference with their religious belief. Our humble efforts, with your powerful co-operation, to have this Institution registered by the Department of Public Instruction as a grant-in-aid school, has been crowned with success; and the first examination for Government grant will be held here next month. You will also be delighted to learn that our application for the affiliation of this College to the Calcutta University has been just allowed.

The present status of this College as one of the leading educational institutions in the Island with nearly 400 boys on the roll, is a perfect contrast to its condition in 1890, when it was started in a temporary shed in this very site and when a reception was given in it to your illustrious brother and immediate predecessor in the Presidency of this Sabai and the Tamil seat in the Legislative Council, Mr. Ramanathan C. M. G. to whom also we take this opportunity of extending our thanks for the interest he has always evinced in the welfare of this Institution. With God's blessing which is manifest in the success of our undertakings, with your great and deserved influence to guide and help us, and with the co-operation and support of the Hindu community at large, which we have now every right to expect, seeing that we are able to show a good account

கட அபிவிருத்தியின்பொருட்டுச் செய்த நன்மைகளுக்காக அவர்களுக்கும் இச்சமயத்தில் உபகாரஸ்துதி செய்யுகின்றோம். எங்களுக்கு இதுகாறும் கைதக்க கடவுளுடைய திருவருளும், தங்களுடைய பெரிய செல்வீக்கையும், நாங்கள் காக்கிறுக்கிற பிரகாரம் நம்பிச் சரியான கணக்குக்காட்டுவோமென்றறிந்து இந்துக்கள் செய்யுமுறையும, உதவியும், இருந்தால், யாழ்ப்பாணத்துக்கு ஒரு அணியும் விளங்கக்கூட இச்சாலையின் முற்றுப்பெறுகவேலைகளை முற்றுப்பெறுவித்து என்மென்றைக்கும் இப்பள்ளிக்கூடம் நடக்கத்தக்க முகற்பொருளும் காட்ட வல்லராவோமென்று என்னுடைய நோக்கம்.

சாதாரணமாக எல்லாருடைய நன்மையையும் விசேஷமாக இந்துமதத்தையும் தமிழ்க்கல்வியையும் விருத்திசெய்யுபொருட்டுத் தங்களுக்குள்ளிய ஆயுளும் ஆரோக்கியமும் நல்லாழ்வும் உண்டாகுமாறு கடவுளைப் பிரார்க்குகின்றோம்.

- சி. நாகலிங்கம், பிரதி அக்கிராசனாதிபதி.
- வி. சாமிப்பிள்ளை இலேககர்.
- த. கைலாசப்பிள்ளை உதவி இலேககர்.
- சி. த. மு. பகப்பிச்செட்டி, தனாதிபதி.
- அ. சபாபதி
- ஆ. முத்தத்தம்பிப்பிள்ளை.
- இ. மயிலவகசனம்.
- வை. ஆ. அம்பலவாணப்பிள்ளை
- சி. இராமப்பிள்ளை.

குதாட்டம்.

வண்ணச்சிவன்கோயில் மேற்குக்கோபுரவாயிலுக்கு நடுகையுள்ள ஸ்ரீ க. சிதம்பரப்பிள்ளை என்பவருடைய வீட்டில் சென்றவாரத்திலே பதினொருபெயர்வரையிற் சேர்ந்த குதாட்டக்கொண்டிருக்கும்பொழுது, நெடுகாளாகக் கவனித்திருந்த பொலிசினர் சிலர் சென்று அவர்களைப்பிடித்தா சூடுகொண்டு, இலக்கத்தில் வழக்கு வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுள் ஐந்து சிதம்பரப்பிள்ளை குதாட்டக்கு இடங்கொடுக்கல் என்னுக்குற்றத்தைச் செய்கொண்டும் அவர்மீது வழக்குவைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சென்ற திங்கட்கிழமை தவணையிடப்பட்டிருந்த குதாட்டவரர்களில் ஒருவர் அகப்படாமையால் வருகிற அவ செய்வாய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிற மறுதலின்போடும்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பொலிசினரும் உட்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

உக்கியோசத்த ரெவருக்குத்தக்க கடைகளில் வருவாதிருப்பார்களாயின், ஊரில் எத்தத்த தீங்கும் நடவா. சேசம் கண்ணிலையடைந்துவிடும். இக்குதாட்டக்காரரைப் பிடித்தபின் சேபமார்க்கொருவரும் காவரத்தொருவரும் சந்திக்குமிடத்திற்குச் சேபமாக இத்தொழில் நடக்கிறது என்பொருளுக்காகுகின்றது. பொலிசினர் தங்கட்கொண்டியச் செலுத்த முயற்சிசெய்யவேண்டியவர்களே. இவ்வழக்கின் விபரம் பின்னொழுதுவோம்.

சமாதாரம்.

காலரீலை:—மழையின்மையால் தென்பயிர்கள் வாட்டங்கொள்ளுகின்றன. வெயிலினதிகம், புனையிலைச்செய்கைக்காரர் கிலக்கங்குக் கொடுவிட்டதொடங்கிதொண்டர்கள் அகலிவை இருந்தவாறே.

பணச்சட்டங்கு:—இந்தஹில் கூலனன வழங்கிவந்த இந்தக்காலிலில் செய்யப்படும் பணச்சட்டங்குக்குப்பிறகுள்ளிலிருந்து அநேக சைவாபிமானிகள் தபால் மூலமாகப் பணமனுப்பிவருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் நாமங்கள் பின்னால்கொண்டுபோகின்றார்கள்.

சுடி தி மரணம்:—சென்றவெள்ளிக்கிழமை பின்பகல் கட்டிக்கொட்டைச் செட்டிப்பையொருவன், வண்டியினின்றும் புடைவைக்கட்டிப்பறிக்கும்போது குறுக்கே ஓடினான் அதுதலையில்விழ உடனே இறந்து விட்டான்.

உடையாராந்தியேசகம்:—இதுகாறும் கிராமத்தக்கோர் உடையார் நியமிக்கப்பட்டு வேலைபார்த்துவந்தார்கள் பட்டேலை ஆவனிகளின்மூலகவே உடையார்களுக்கு வேலைகொறைவானால் இப்பொழுது கோயிற்பற்றுக்கோர் உடையாராக எங்கள் ஏசனாடு நியமித்தவருகின்றார். செற்பவேதனமுமுண்டு.

புகைக்கப்பல்:—இந்தமாதம்முதல் இலங்கையைச் சுற்றி ஓடித்திரியும் "லேககோடன்" என்னுங்கப்பல் கொழும்பிலிருந்துதெற்குகோக்கி மாசுத்தொறும் 2, ம் 16, ம் 30, ம் தேதிகளினின்று "லேககோடன்" என்னுங்கப்பல் வடக்குகோக்கி 9 ம் 23 ம் தேதிகளினின்று புறப்பட்டுச் சிந்தாயாத்திரசெய்யும்.

சைவப்பிரசங்கம்:—ஏழாலைச் சைவப்பிரகாச வித்தியாசாலையிலே இந்தமாதம் கூல விவாழ்க்கிழமை இரவு கன்னுகம் ஸ்ரீமத் அ. குமாரசுவாமிப்பலவர்களால் ஒருபிரசங்கம் செய்யப்பட்டது. விடயம் புண்ணியபாவம், பலர்வந்தகேட்டனர்.

இலங்கைத்தேசாதிபதியின் பிரயாணம்:—தேசாதிபதியவர்கள் தமதுகண்கையினின்றும் விலகிச் சென்றைக்குச்செல்லவிருப்பதால், அவர் கமக்குச் செய்த நன்மைகளுக்கு நன்றியறிதலாக யாதுசெய்யவேண்டுமென்று கொழும்பார்க்கூட்டம் கூடி ஆலோசித்தார்கள்.

பிரசங்கம்—தூத்துக்குடிச் சிவஞானப்பிரகாச சபையார் வேண்டுகோளின்படி யாழ்ப்பாணம் ஸ்ரீ சி. தம்பையாப்பிள்ளை அவர்களால் 19/9/95 அன்றிரவுவிதித்திராலங்காரமான சபாமண்டபத்தே "உலகெலாணைந்தொத்தகரியவன்" என்னுங்கப்பய்யுறப் பிடிக்கையாகக்கொண்டு உமணிகோரம் கேட்டேவர் மகிழ்வெய்த ஓர் பிரசங்கம் நடைபெற்றது. வந்திருந்தவர்கள் 600 பெயருக்கு மேலுண்டு. (சுடி)

கடிதம்.

தருமக்கேடு.

நல்லூர்க்கத்தகவரமிகேயில் கட்டவென்று ஒருசன்னியாசி வேடம்பூண்ட பாதேசியொருவர் கெடுகிறும் பணத்தனகெடுகிறே. கோயில்கேலை நடக்கிறதைக் காணாமே. நூற்று அறுசூலாயுடையகும் அம்மை பூசைக்குமாத்தான் முடிந்ததொழும். அதற்கு, சிவன்கேயிலிவொருசாரி கிணறுகட்டவென்று இவ்வூரிலும், கிருக்குளமாகட்டவென்று வடகரைமீதும் பொருளிட்டினாரே கிணறு கட்டுச்செலவு மீது வை, வல்லிபுரப்பிள்ளையாரா, குளத்துக்கட்டமுடிபு சாரிக்கூத்தான் செரியும். யாராப்பொருள் கொண்டு குளம் கிணறுப்புகும் திருத்தொணலும் இவ்வருடம் இன்றாகிச் சலம்? காற்றிடுத்தவிட்டதே. இவ்வாறு இச்சாரிகள் பொருளிட்டித்தாமுங்கெட்டுப் பொருள். மகாமித்தவரையுக்கெடுத்து வைவசாமிகொண்டராய்விட்டார் தருமச்செய்யையைக் விருத்தியாகுமா?

இப்படிக்கு: தொண்டன்.
திரிகோணமலைச் சைவப்பிரகாச வித்தியாசாலை.
இவ்வித்தியாசாலையில் இந்த மூன்று சேமவாரத்தன்றிரவு ஸ்ரீ ஆ. சரவணமுத்தப்பிள்ளை உபரத்தி

யாயரால் சைவசமய விசேஷத்தைப்பற்றியும் அதனையடைந்தோர்பெறும் பயனைப்பற்றியும் பேசப்பட்டது.

அதன்மேல் ஸ்ரீ ச. வ. பொ. தம்பிராசாவால் மரணக்கரிந்து இலங்கைத்தலைப்பற்றிப் பேசப்பட்டது. பிரசங்கத்தைக்குறித்ததற்குறைகூறுவாருமெயில்லை. பொருளையினால்வரும பிரசோசனம் யாதென அறியாதார் பொருளையினால்வருகின்றதற்கு நாம் கித்திக்கக்கூடத்தொன்றுமில்லை. உக உ சேமவாரத்திலுமபிரசங்கம் நடக்கும்.

இவ்வித்தியாசாலையில் ஐந்துவருடமாய்த் தமிழும் இரண்டொருமாய் இங்கிலீசுக் கற்பிக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. இந்த மூன்று தொடக்கம் சமஸ்கிருதம் ஆயுள்வேதம் சோதிடம் கத்தியாண மாதிய தார்க்குக்குப் பொருள் விளக்கம் இலக்கணமாதியவைகளுக்கும் படிப்பிக்கப்படுகின்றன. தந்தாலம் அறு பின்னாக்குக்கும்தப்பட்ட படிக்கிறார்கள் இவ்வருடம்

சி. செல்லையாப்பிள்ளை.
பிறமனத்தை வருத்தக்கூடியவனைக்கொண்டபடும வசனங்களும், வருணனையும் அதிகமாகப்புகழும்வசனங்களும் கூறிக் க்கட்டிடும. பத்.

"சுவீசேஷப் பொருத்த" வீணம்.

இரண்டாமிலங்கை இந்தசாதனத்தில் காண் "பிறந்தொருவும் விவிலிய மரதபாடும்" என்று பெயரிட்டு எழுதிய விவியத்தைக் கத்தோலிக்குப் பத்தகாவலனில் 'பழகு சைவன்' என்றொருவர் எழுந்த தலைமுறைவரிசை யொன்றைமாதிரி மெடுத்தக காட்டித் தமது விவிலியநூலைத் தாபிக்கப்புகுந்தார். காண் இங்கு அதிகுக் கொல்லவேண்டியதில்லை. விவிலியநூல் வசனத்தையும் அதிற் செல்லப்பட்ட பெயர்க் கிரமத்தையும் எடுத்துக் காட்டுகிறேன். அதில் மாறுபாடு உண்டோ இல்லையோவென்பதை இதனை வாசிப்பவர் அறிந்தகொள்க. காண் பின்னே செல்லும் வரிசையும் வசனமும் தங்கள் விவிலிய நூலுக்கு மாறுபட்டிருந்ததாயின், இங்குள்ள டர் H. Joulain Bishop (யசுப்பாணவர்) கமது கையொப்பத்தொடு இது தவறு என்று சொல்லட்டும். அப்பொழுத்தலைக் கவனிக்கலாகும். கத்தோலிக்குக் கிறிஸ்தவ ருமுமார் தங்கள் விவிலியநூலைக் கட்டிப்பின்னாக்கும் மறைப்பவராக, புதிதாய்க் கிறிஸ்தவரான "பழைய சைவன்" அதனை எப்படி அறிவார், அவருக்கு காண்க.

MATHEWE. 1. 1-16.	மத்தேயு க. 1-16.
1-Abraham...	ஆபிரகாம்...
2-Isaac...	ஈசாக்கு...
3-Jacob...	யாக்கோபு...
4-Judas...	யூதா...
5-Phares...	பாசேஸ்...
6-Esron...	எஸ்ரோம்...
7-Aram...	ஆராம்...
8-Aminadab...	அம்மிந்தாப்...
9-Naasson...	நகசோன்...
10-Salmon...	சல்மோன்...
11-Booz...	போவாஸ்...
12-Obed...	ஓபேத்...
13-Jesse...	ஈசாய்...
14-David...	தாவீது...
15-Solomon...	சாலொமோன்...
16-Booam...	ரெசொபெயாம்...
17-Abia...	அபியா...
18-Asa...	ஆசா...
19-Josaphat...	யாசாபாத்...
20-Joram...	யோராம்...
21-Ozias...	உசியா...
22-Joatham...	யோதாம்...
23-Achaz...	ஆசாஸ்...
24-Erechias...	ஏசேக்கியா...
25-Manasses...	மனாசே...
26-Amon...	ஆமான்...
27-Josias...	யோசியா...
28-Jechonias...	ஏகொனியா...
29-Salathiel...	சலாத்தியேல்...
30-Zorababel...	சொரொபாபேல்...
31-Abiud...	அபியூத்...
32-Eliacim...	எலியாக்சீம்...
33-Azor...	ஆசோர்...
34-Sadoc...	சாதோக்கு...
35-Achim...	ஆகீம்...
36-Eliud...	எலியூத்...
37-Eleazar...	எலையாசார்...
38-Mathan...	மாத்தான்...
39-Jacob...	யாக்கோபு...
40-Joseph...	யோசேப்பு...
41-Jesus...	யேசு...

LUKE 3. 34-23.	லூக். 3. 34-23.
1-Abraham...	ஆபிரகாம்...
2-Isaac...	ஈசாக்கு...
3-Jacob...	யாக்கோபு...
4-Judas...	யூதா...
5-Phares...	பாசேஸ்...
6-Esron...	எஸ்ரோம்...
7-Aram...	ஆராம்...
8-Aminadab...	அம்மிந்தாப்...
9-Naasson...	நகசோன்...
10-Salmon...	சல்மோன்...
11-Boz...	போவாஸ்...
12-Obed...	ஓபேத்...
13-Jesse...	ஈசாய்...
14-David...	தாவீது...
15-Nathan...	நாத்தான்...
16-Mathatha...	மாத்தாத்...
17-Menna...	மெனான்...
18-Melia...	மெலையர்...
19-Eliakim...	எலியாக்சீம்...
20-Jona...	யோனான்...
21-Joseph...	யோசேப்பு...
22-Judas...	யூதா...
23-Simeon...	சியிமோன்...
24-Levi...	லேவி...
25-Mathat...	மாத்தாத்...
26-Jorim...	யோரிம்...
27-Eliezer...	எலியேசர்...
28-Jesus...	யோசே...
29-Her...	ஏர்...
30-Helmadam...	எல்மாதாம்...
31-Cosan...	சோசாம்...
32-Addi...	அத்தி...
33-Melchi...	மெல்சி...
34-Neri...	நேரி...
35-Salathiel...	சலேத்தியேல்...
36-Zorobabel...	சொரொபாபேல்...
37-Reza...	ரேசா...
38-Joanna...	யோவன்னா...
39-Juda...	யூதா...
40-Joseph...	யோசேப்பு...
41-Semei...	சேமேய்...
42-Mathathias...	மத்தத்தியா...
43-Mahath...	மாகாத்...
44-Nagge...	நககாய்...
45-Heeli...	ஏஸ்லி...
46-Nahum...	நாகும்...
47-Amos...	ஆமோஸ்...
48-Mathathias...	மத்தத்தியா...
49-Joseph...	யோசேப்பு...
50-Janne...	யன்னா...
51-Melchi...	மெல்சி...
52-Levi...	லேவி...
53-Mathat...	மாத்தாத்...
54-Heli...	ஏலி...
55-Joseph...	யோசேப்பு...
56-Jesus...	யேசு...

Mat. 1. 17. "So all the generations from Abraham to David, are fourteen generations, and from David until the transmigration of Babylon, are fourteen generations: and from the transmigration of Babylon to Christ are fourteen generations."

மத். 1. 17. "இவ்விதமாயுண்டான தலைமுறைகளெல்லாம் ஆபிரகாமுதல் தாவீதுவரைக்கும் பதினான்கு தலைமுறைகளும்; தாவீதுமுதல் பாபிலோனுக்குச் சிறப்பட்டுப்போன காலம் வரைக்கும் பதினான்கு தலைமுறைகளும்; பாபிலோனுக்குச் சிறைப்பட்டுப்போன காலம் முதல் கிறிஸ்துவரைக்கும் பதினான்கு தலைமுறைகளும்."

of our stewardship, we hope not only to complete the wings of this Hall which will then be an ornament to Jaffna, but also to endow the College and make it a permanent, useful and efficient educational institution in the Island.

4. It will not be, we venture to hope, out of place to say a word on the future educational policy of the Government as set forth in the Circular lately issued to the Managers of schools by the acting Director of Public Instruction. While fully approving his proposals regarding the introduction of a "conscience clause" into the Revised Code for 1896 and the necessity of appointing only certificated teachers in all aided English schools, we must strongly protest against the scale of minimum fees fixed for Jaffna schools by the Director, which are, to say the least, exorbitant and prohibitory, and will have the effect of considerably reducing the number of boys in aided schools in this District and of encouraging the establishment of private schools. The proposed scale is more than double the rate of fees now charged in the schools of this Peninsula. We, therefore, beg that you may be pleased to urge on the Government the necessity of non-interference in the matter of school fees, or, if interference be considered necessary to fix the scale of minimum fees at a rate not more than half the proposed rate.

5. Thanking you, Sir, once more for your presence here, in response to our special invitation, at considerable loss and inconvenience to yourself, and wishing that you may be blessed with long life, health and happiness, to carry on your noble work in the cause of humanity, and, more especially, in the cause of the Hindu Religion and Tamil Literature.

We beg to remain,
Honourable Sir,
Your most humble Servants,

The Jaffna
Hindu College }
Hall }
28th September }
1895 }

S. Nagalinam
Vice-President
V. Casipillai
Secretary
T. Kailasapillai
Asst. Secretary
S. T. M. Pasupathy Chettiar
Treasurer
A. Sapapathy

சை. ஆ. அடலவாரணபிள்ளை
இ. ப. பிள்ளை
இ. தீரமுடிப்பிள்ளை

Members of the Committee

THE TAMIL MEMBER IN JAFFNA.

The "Lady Havelock" which left Colombo on the evening of the 25th ultimo arrived at Kankasanturai on the night of the 26th at 10 O'clock with the Hon'ble P. Coomaraswamy and his brother-in-law, Mr. Ratnasapathy. They were at that port received by a deputation from the Saiva Paripalana Sabai composed of Messrs Advocate Nagalingam, Proctor Casipillai, and A. Sapapathy, and by Mr. Mailvaganam of Copay, Hallock Murugasa Mudaliyar, Advocate Tirunavukarasu, Proctor Visuvalingam and several others. After having been landed in a tastefully decorated boat accompanied by native music they were immediately taken to the Town in a landau drawn by a pair. The Honourable gentleman has had a busy time of it since his arrival here, and he has very many engagements till his departure from Jaffna on the morning of Sunday next. Mr. Coomaraswamy originally intended to leave Jaffna the next day after the inauguration of the Hindu College for which he had been specially invited. But he has been obliged to prolong his visit, owing to the invitations he has, since his arrival here, received from his constituents in different parts of Jaffna, requesting him to visit them and accept addresses of welcome from them.

On Saturday night he presided over the functions connected with the inauguration of the Hindu College, an account of which we give elsewhere. On Sunday he visited Manipay, the village which gave both to his ancestors. On Monday he went to Valligaman West and had a very enthusiastic reception in a pandal put up at Moolai, by Mr. Chinnappah and other leading inhabitants of that place. He also visited on the way the English School at Chulipnam of the late Kanagaretta Mudaliyar, which is now under the management of his son Mr. Chellappah. On Tuesday he went to Chavakacherri and was presented with an Address by the inhabitants of Tenmarachi, thanking him for his visit and his services as the Representative of the Tamils in the Legislative

Council, and requesting him to use his influence with the Government and secure for them the extension of the railway to Jaffna, the establishment of a Hospital at Chavakacherri in the place of the Dispensary now existing, and the confirmation of Mr. Casie Chitty as Police Magistrate of Chavakacherri and Point Pedro. Today Mr. Coomaraswamy visits Karaitivu and Kuits, and in the former place grand preparations are going on to give him a fitting reception. To-morrow he will take part in a "Conversazione" to be held in his honour at the Airy Lodge in the Town, for which invitations have been issued by Messrs Allegakoen, Nagalingam, Tampoo and Santiagopillai. On Friday grand receptions await him at Vadamarachi and Copay. On Saturday the Tamil member will preside at the distribution of prizes to the successful students at the Hindu College and will leave Jaffna for Colombo by coach on the morning of Saturday.

We have no doubt that Jaffna will be greatly benefited by the present visit of Mr. Coomaraswamy as he will return to Colombo, fully acquainted with the grievances and wants of his constituents here.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Weather—There have been some drizzling showers of rain last week. The whole of this week the weather has been fine and clear. Good showers of rain are very much wanted for the growth of the paddy plants.

The Government Agent and the Headmen—Mr. Twynnam has been, since his return here on the 30th ultimo from Colombo, engaged in reducing the number of Udayars in this District and redistributing the work among them. Many an Udayar who had been in the Government Service for years has had his services dispensed with, without any warning and without any compensation. If, in the interest of retrenchment and reorganization, reduction in the number of Udayars has become necessary, it is but right that those whose services have been dispensed with should be otherwise provided for or paid some compensation, as is done in the case of the officers in other departments of Government. The treatment the subordinate Headmen receive here generally and in this special instance does not conduce to the importance and efficiency of the profession of Headmen, which is for this reason not much sought after by the educated, intelligent and well-to-do among the people. There is much heart-burning among the superseded Udayars. But this cannot be avoided in carrying out the present policy of the Government.

The Jaffna District court—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. Conolly, District Judge of Galle, Mr. Lionel Lee who has held the permanent appointment as District Judge of Jaffna, has been appointed District Judge of Galle, and Mr. de Livera has been appointed District Judge of this place. Mr. de Livera is expected in Jaffna next week to assume duties here; and we are glad to welcome him once more among us.

Mr. H. Nevill—This gentleman who has been acting District Judge of Jaffna for the last ten months or so has been transferred to Batticaloa to act as District Judge there—an office which he had held there some ten years ago. Mr. Nevill has already left for Batticaloa, and, in our opinion, he has not been fairly treated by the Government. Whatever may be his other failings, there is no doubt of his great abilities and thorough independence as a judge. We cannot divine into the motive of the Government in sending him back to Batticaloa from a first class acting appointment to a second class acting appointment. We do not think that the exigencies of the service required these changes, as, with less expense to Government, and trouble to the officers concerned, Messrs Moysey and Nevill could have been retained in their respective acting appointments at Batticaloa and Jaffna, and Mr. De Livera could have been ordered from Kaltura to Galle, instead of sending Mr. Moysey from Batticaloa to Galle and Mr. Livera from Kaltura to Jaffna. Without entering into the merits of Mr. Nevill's quarrel with the Government Agent, which is generally assigned to be the cause of his present removal from here, we are bound to say that Jaffna should always feel grateful to Mr. Nevill for his invaluable services as chairman of the Jaffna Railway Committee.

A Fatal Accident—A Chetty boy aged about ten years, belonging to a leading Firm here had a bale of cloth thrown upon him by accident

on the 27th ultimo, by the carter who unloaded the bales in front of the godown and was crushed to death immediately. An inquest was held and the dead body was cremated the same night.

His Excellency the Governor—Mr Arthur Havelock will leave Ceylon by the end of this month, and the Farewell Ball in honor of His Excellency will be given prior to his departure on the 21st Instant.

Mr. Proctor Champion—We are sorry to learn that this gentleman is seriously ill. We are, however, glad that since yesterday there has been some improvement in his condition which had caused considerable anxiety to his friends.

Mr. Annachalam's Memorandum on the Retrenchment of Public Expenditure.

(continued from our issue of the 4 ultimo)

36. I am convinced that still greater efficiency as well as reduction in the cost of administration can be secured by the development of local self-government. This is a point which I would most earnestly press on the attention of the Retrenchment Committee and the Government. It was one of the guiding principles of the Marquess of Ripon's administration of India. No Viceroy did so much to extend local self-government and place it on a sound and firm basis in that country. His successors, proceeding on the lines he laid, have so developed it that the ever increasing charges of the public exchequer on account of the cost of mere administration have been checked, and India, which till his time was behind Ceylon in local self-government, has now left Ceylon far behind.

37. Municipalities have existed in the Island for thirty years, and Local Boards and Village Councils for nearly as long, but there has been little progress in self-government, if indeed there has not been retrogression. Hardly any addition to the number of these institutions has been made since the early years of their creation, and the institutions that exist are not less under official control than before. In the whole Island there are but three Municipalities, Colombo, Galle, Kandy, all established in 1865, and each presided over by an official Chairman, in whom the administration of the municipal affairs is vested, the unofficial members having no control whatever over him. The Municipality of Colombo has for its chairman a special officer, whose pay, of about Rs. 15,000 a year, imposes a heavy charge on its funds. The Municipalities of Galle and Kandy are presided over by the Government Agents, each of whom has to devote to the administration of his little provincial capital (which teems with intelligent and public spirited men able to relieve him of the work) time and energy which should be reserved for the poor, ignorant, or apathetic inhabitants of the remote parts of his Province. The case of the Local Boards, of which there are about a dozen in the Island, is no better. The Assistant Agent, who is ex-officio Chairman, may be said to be the Local Board, the unofficial members being practically powerless. The town of Jaffna, which is second only to Colombo in population and intelligence, has not even a Local Board.

38. What a contrast to the numerous Municipalities scattered over the length and breadth of India, presided over by elected chairmen, and doing excellent work? If towns of the population and wealth of Trincomopoly, Tanjore, Madura, in the Madras Presidency, and which are in no way superior to the principal towns of Ceylon in intelligence and public spirit, can be efficiently administered by elected chairmen, why not Colombo, Kandy and Galle? The chairmanship would then be a post of honour for which every good citizen would try to qualify himself. I venture to think that some of our officials make too much of the petty jealousies and differences which exist here. They exist in every country (England included), and in Ceylon are far less serious than those prevailing in India. By promoting a habit of co-operation for the public good, local self-government is calculated to reduce these differences, which after all can do little harm, for there would always be reserved in the hands of the Governor the power to be exercised, when the public interests demand it, of controlling and checking local bodies and vetoing their measures.

39. The Liberal spirit in which local self-government has been established and worked in India under Lord Ripon's scheme has, besides increasing the efficiency and reducing the cost of administration, had the excellent result of creating within a short period of ten years a responsible body of electors having the right to return Unofficial Members to the Legislative Councils of India. Our own Legislative Council remains almost exactly as it was at its creation in 1833—a body of nominees of the Governor, who is now a-days by no means to be envied in his endeavour to find a clue to the popular candidate amid the din and confusion of irresponsible meetings, newspaper correspondence, and petitions. The Council is in fact a striking testimony to the palsied condition of institutions designed and established in the Island with the intention of promoting self-government. If the wise and generous policy of the imperial Government had been steadily and carefully carried out during the last half century, Ceylon might have been a field for the trial of representative Government, which could not be safely tried in India by reason of its vaster, more difficult and complicated problems of administration, and might have become a pattern for Indian Administrators to follow. But ill-founded fear and suspicion have prevailed, and Ceylon has been outstripped by India, and seems likely to remain in official leading strings for another half century, unless a vigorous effort is now made to carry out the policy of the Imperial Government.

(to be continued)