

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. 64.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, 7TH JULY, 1904.

NO. 14.

Righteousness Exalteth a Nation but Sin is a Reproach to any People.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Weather. Fierce winds such as old timers tell us have not been seen for seventeen years being blowing for the past fortnight. Across the long open plains it is exceedingly difficult to face the wind, sand and dust are hurled against the face with stinging force. This monsoon is a big success!

Mr. Hole Inspector of Police has retired from work and Mr. S. Edittambi has been appointed to succeed Mr. Hole.

Nainative. We are informed that persons who went to the festival at Nainative were much delayed and inconvenienced by their return home for want of boats to take them back.

Special Trip. The Lady Havelock will make a special trip leaving Kankesanur at noon on Saturday the 9th inst. for Colombo.

Valligam East. Mr. M. Kanagasabai of Puthoor has been recently appointed as the Manager of the Division of Valligam East. The appointment has been very judiciously made to the deserving person, and we congratulate Mr. Kanagasabai on the appointment.

Central College had a most successful prize giving on the 6th inst. Mr. J. P. Lewis presided, and Miss Lewis gave away the prizes. Mr. R. H. Leomburg made the principal speech of the evening which was well received. The whole affair was a credit to the institution.

The Rev. G. J. Trimmer was to have left on Monday for Madras to attend a conference of the Chairmen of Missions in India, Burma and Ceylon, but as he was misinformed by the agents regarding the time of departure of the steamer, he reached Kankesanur to find that his chance of reach Madras had departed. He leaves by next steamer for the Eastern Provinces.

Mr. Leembruggen who has put in more than 35 years' service in the Customs department has been retired from the S.O. post of Assistant Comptroller from July 1st on account of the age limit, he being now over 62. Two years ago the Govt. paid him the special compliment of extending his term of service two years although retirement at 60 is ordinarily compulsory. He is succeeded by Mr. Saravanamuttu of Pt. Pedro.

The Wesleyan Mission Festival. The annual celebration of the founding of the Wesleyan Missions in Ceylon is celebrated by a "festival" on the 29th June of each year. On the 29th ult. the occasion was observed in Jaffna by a thanksgiving service in St. Peter's church, followed in the afternoon by games on the Esplanade and in the evening by a social hour and a large meeting in the Girls' Boarding school.

Criminal Sessions. The Supreme Court commenced its second criminal sessions at Jaffna on the 4th inst. The Court opened at 3 P.M. presided by Justice Middleton. There were four cases for trial of which the only one of importance was a large sum of money belonging to Mr. Sanders, the late District Judge. Jaffna, was returned for the next session. Of the other three cases, two were from Batticaloa—one for murder and the other for attempting to commit murder. The fourth case is of a Thymalio, prisoner charged with the offence of rape.

Annual Meeting of the Tamil Mission will be held at Batticaloa on Wednesday July 13th at 6.30 P.M. The Revs. J. V. Benjamin and G. G. Brown will address the meeting. The Society's work has had a number of interesting features during the year chief among which is the visit of the deputation of the Society to Tamil and whose report will be made to the meeting. The Rev. E. Paul the missionary is returning to Tamil after a season of rest in Jaffna but will be present and speak at the meeting.

The Rev. H. Highfield has been in Jaffna for the last 10 days collecting funds for Wesleyan College, Colombo. He reports he has 20,000 rupees in from Ceylon and Rs. 5,000 in Jaffna. He is aiming to secure Rs. 50,000 from Ceylon for which the Home Committee promise to give Rs. 250,000 or five to one. Mr. Highfield will probably find that at the present time a number of worthy schemes are demanding attention from our people which will increase the difficulty of work here. His scheme is a worthy one and we trust that he will meet with the success he deserves. He is staying at the Kankesanur Rest House but intends leaving tomorrow by coach.

The Provincial Road Committee at its meeting held June 15th passed the following resolutions: *Resolved*, that next year all markets from which rent is now recovered be leased wholesale, that the lease be put up for sale in November next, subject to certain rules and conditions to be adopted later. The country markets to be put up for sale on the spot, the Jaffna ones at the Kacheleri.

At the meeting of July 2nd the committee passed a vote of censure on the Supt. of Minor roads for doing work on the Vallipuram-Marutkenney road without the sanction of the Com. as the work cost more than Rs. 100 and should have been let on contract.

Jaffna District Court. The Court house has been handed over for Supreme Court work from the 4th inst. The District Judge sits for work in a room adjoining the Record Room. A public notice warning suitors signed by the District Judge is affixed to the Court wall. Parties and law agents who receive notice, will be notified by proclamation before a Criminal Court. The Judge is found at work from 11 A.M. to 6 P.M. with an interval of half an hour after two P.M. Partition cases are looked upon with much disfavour by him and in most cases the party who starts the action is condemned to pay double stamp duty to the Crown. Land disputes receive the special attention of the Judge and in several cases he inspected the locality in dispute before giving out his judgment. The trial cases which have been in heavy arrears are now being rapidly disposed of.

The Fellowship Convention, July 19th 20th & 21st. A convention for the deepening of the spiritual life will be held at Telloppalai on the above dates, to which all Christians are most cordially invited. Meals will be furnished to those who purchase meal tickets for the three days at 60 cents for the whole time, or single meals at 12 cents each. Those in Mission employ may arrange with the missionaries in their respective districts

to have the cost of their meals deducted from their salaries; all others will be expected to pay cash for their meals. Places suitable for sleeping in will be provided but those attending should bring their own mats or take their chances!

The plan of the convention contemplates early morning prayer meetings in houses surrounding Telloppalai at 9.30 A.M., followed at 10 A.M. and 3 P.M. by meetings in the church whose general topic will be "Communion with God". In the evenings evangelistic meetings will be held around Telloppalai.

The program of the morning and afternoon meetings is as follows:

Tuesday 10 A.M. Prayer and Confession meeting
Lobby Wesleyan Church.
" 3 P.M. Obstacles to Communion with God.
Mr. J. K. CHINNAMBY.
Wednesday 10 A.M. A Study in Hebrews
Mr. P. L. CHRISTIAN.
" 3 P.M. Conditions of Communion with God.
Rev. G. D. VALLEPILAI.
Thursday 10 A.M. A Study in Hebrews
Mr. P. L. CHRISTIAN.
" 3 P.M. Results of Communion with God.
Rev. S. ELIATAMBY.

We commend this convention most earnestly to the prayers of all God's people—come in the spirit of prayer, of penitence, and of desire.

NOTICES.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PLATINOTYPE PORTRAITS. These are absolutely permanent and not glossy. We have arranged for fresh supplies of the materials required for the above and can supply copies at special rates.
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Receipts for the Morning Star.

1904.	
Madulsima	Mr. K. Arumugam 2.00
Jaffna Town	Rev. G. J. Trimmer and Messrs Joseph and Co. 3.70
Vaddukkoddai	Messrs. Thomas, G. Vallupilly, J. Vyrattun, A. Arulanthiam, S. Vathaparanam, A. Katicaser, R. Ramalingam and S. Sinniah 9.75
Araly	Messrs. A. Chelliah and K. Vallupilly 2.25
Sangany	Messrs. K. Winstlow and Mr. Nagalingam 2.50
Moolay	Messrs. A. Joseph, K. Ampalavaneer, and N. Vathanaayagam 3.75
Cholupuram	Mr. A. Kathirithayal 1.00
Straits settlements	Messrs. Daniel Piroo, V. Ponnaiyandam, A. Senthirasegaram, S. A. Durai and K. Ponnampalam 11.25
Madulsima	Mr. K. Arumugam 1903. 2.00
Straits Settlements	Messrs. V. Canapathipilly (1900 and 1904) 7.50
"	S. A. Durai 1903 2.25

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Lady Havelock and Lady Gordon are appointed to leave for Colombo on the undermentioned dates:—

Ship	Day	Month	Year
S.S. Lady Havelock	4th	July	1904
"	"	19th	"
"	"	2nd	August
"	"	16th	"
Via Paumben.			
"	"	"	"
Via Point Pedro.			
S.S. Lady Gordon	11th	July	"
"	"	25th	"
"	"	8th	August

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do on wire transfer under " 500.00	2%
do on draft on sums above " 500.00	3%
do on draft on sums under " 500.00	1%
From Jaffna to Batticaloa.	
Commission on wire transfer	1%
Commission on draft	2%
From Batticaloa to Jaffna.	
Commission on wire transfer	1%
Commission on draft	2%
To and from	
Colombo & Batticaloa	
Commission on wire transfer above Rs. 250.00	1 1/2%
do on Draft Rs. 250 and upwards	3/4%
do on do under Rs 250	1%
Commission cashing Colombo cheques under Rs. 25—25 cis	1/2%
do do do under Rs 250	1 1/2%
do do do over Rs. 250.00	2 1/2%

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Managing Director.

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THE LATE SAMUEL TAPPEN MUTTIAH

(Broker Messrs. Aietken Spence & Co.)

Died 23rd June, 1894.

"Father in Thy gracious keeping

Leave we now Thy servant sleeping."

Inserted by his sorrowing
Wife and Children.

THE MORNING STAR.

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1 copy to Straits or any other country	2.25

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First insertion, per line	6.00
One half column	3.00
One column	5.00
Domestic occurrences not exceeding 5 lines	25
Subsequent insertion half above rates.	

Address—Communications, notices or advertisements to The Editors, Tollypalai.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY THE FOOLS' PARADISE.

"It is always easy to criticize."—Yes, but if a man persists in making an outrageous fool of himself he has no right to complain if sensible people take exception to his conduct. As if the management of the Northern Railway had not made blunders enough they must needs make another. Over a year ago in response to earnest representations, wayside stoppages were made at one or two crossings, but passengers enquiring at these points were not allowed round trip tickets and in addition were charged for the distance from the crossings to the next regular station each way; that is, a passenger enquiring for town at Maviddapuram was charged as though he had started at Kankasanturai 14 miles further down the line and coming back he had to pay again for the 14 miles not travelled. At other places on the line the untravelled distance was of more consequence. Naturally the people cared but little for a concession which took with one hand what was given by the other and after six weeks trial the Colombo officials said it did not pay; discontinued wayside stoppages and blamed the people of Jaffna.

Seven months ago when Mr. Bird was here, renewed representations were made and now the official fountain head in Colombo has evolved another ponderous scheme to wit: numerous wayside stoppages are to be made all along the line from Kankasanturai to Pallai, and as forsooth the guards are not trustworthy, a brand new official called a "collector" is to be put on the train (under heavy bond) to take charge of the wayside collecting and his salary and the other expenses are to be charged off against the receipts from these wayside stoppages, the scheme tried for three months and if it don't pay the whole thing is to be finally dropped. It is admitted that fully three fourths of the cash transactions will be at the regular stations, because passengers enquiring at a crossing will in almost every case go to a regular station and buy there a round trip ticket or pay their single fare involving no cash transaction with any one on the train; in comparatively few cases will a passenger get on at regular station and take a single trip to a wayside crossing and thereby necessitate a cash transaction—all such transactions a competent authority estimated would not exceed twenty rupees a month. To guard this precious sum of twenty rupees a month and to preserve the detestable red tape that will not under any circumstances allow a guard to touch a cent of cash, a new official must be saddled on the receipts of these stoppages and the wayside stoppages expected to pay this man's salary and other expenses connected with the change. If the Colombo officials are determined to defeat every effort to make the railway pay they could not take better measures to accomplish their purpose. What objection there is to placing the guards under bonds for the purpose of holding the small amount of cash involved and thus saving the salary of an additional official, no body but that wonderful combination of official Don Quixotism in Colombo could tell. Under any sensible, business, arrangement wayside stoppages will pay, but not under the insensible scheme proposed.

While we are at this subject we cannot resist the temptation to call attention to two recent instances of the beautiful way in which things go in this section of the world. When the railway was built, four turn tables for the engines were put in at Kankasanturai, Jaffna, Chavagachchery, and Pallai—a distance of 33 miles—an unheard of thing elsewhere. Well, they have found out that at least two are not needed, so the last steamer carried away to Colombo the Chavagachchery turntable, leaving behind at Chavagachchery a foundation in which are over 500 barrels of cement at Rs. 9 per barrel or over Rs. 4,500 worth of cement, besides a loss on other expenses estimated at not less than Rs. 3,000, a total of Rs. 7,500 or a grand total for the two turntables of Rs. 15,000 dead loss due to somebody's blunder. Again, when the engines were sent out for the Northern Railway the whole seven designed for the Northern extension were sent to Kankasanturai and set up. Now it has been discovered that a mistake was made and

that two should have been sent to Kurunegalle; so the Loco-foreman here is ordered to dismantle two of the engines, repack them and ship them to Colombo where they must be put together again—a total loss in labor, freight, landing charges, boxing etc. estimated by good authority at Rs. 5,400. Here are two recent blunders costing not less than Rs. 20,400. With "brains" of this order expended on the Northern Railway is it any wonder that it does not pay?

HINTS TO TEACHERS.

II THE TYPICAL RECITATION.

Every recitation period should be divided into three parts (not equal). One part should be given to review of previous lessons, one part to the lesson of the day, and one to the next day's lesson.

In the first part, some days the time should be taken in testing the pupils with review questions. Some days the teacher should himself occupy the time in briefly giving the most essential points of the subject gone over, showing how the lessons connect with one another and how the subject is logically developed.

In the second part, the pupil's knowledge of the day's lesson must be tested, by questions on the text and by examples out of the text. Also, and this is the most important part of the whole recitation, the teacher having found what the pupils do not know or understand, he must teach, explain, clear up the difficulties, make the pupils understand.

The last part is preparing the pupils for the next day's lesson. A little time spent in drawing the attention of the class to the new points to be met in the next lesson will be a great stimulus to them to attack the lesson with interest and zeal. It is most important that the teacher should have thoroughly prepared the next day's lesson in order to rouse their interest in it.

DR. GANESH PRASAD.

Dr. Ganesh Prasad to whose case we referred at length in the issue of May 9th is still a topic of angry discussion. The conservative Hindu papers feel the disgrace which the exposure of their hypocrisy has brought on the Hindu world and are engaged in angry recrimination against the Social Reformers, whom they charge with having called attention to what otherwise would have passed unnoticed. The Indian Messenger has a short notice of the recent action of a conservative section of Brahmmins that is interesting as showing that what is the degrading ceremony of Prayaschitta is to be allowed to fully atone for his crime of eating a pig's head. It is reported that at a largely attended meeting of the Kayasthas held at Chupra it was resolved, in accordance with the advice of one Malamahopadhyaya Sri-Ranganath, that dining with gentlemen returned from England was not allowable. A few gentlemen who were reported to have dined with Dr. Ganesh Prasad, and who accordingly had been excommunicated were re-admitted into the caste on giving satisfaction to the meeting, and two other persons were declared to be in need of Prayaschitta. We are not surprised at this decision. The Bhojari Kayasthas are well known for their conservatism and are probably the most backward community of the upper class Indians. It will take a considerable time and a good many more victims before they can be expected to admit any practical reform. In the meanwhile it is evident that there is not much hope of reform from the Simla or the Pandit side, but it is they who are in need of reform. The Pandits will no doubt yield to the pressure of public opinion when sufficiently strong and coupled with some inducements. That pressure of public opinion will have to be created at first. So there is enough work for the reformers to do. Contact his secret with the meeting of Mysore Pandits, representing three sects of Brahmins, presided over by Sir P. N. Krishna Murthi, c. c. r. e., Dvaon of Mysore, to consider the question of re-adding into caste Mr. Dadaji Krishnaji Kulkarni, M. E. who, after a sojourn of three and a half years in Japan, has returned to India as a Mining Engineer. There was an interesting citation of texts from the Dharmasastras (Hindu ethical codes) bearing on the subject, and all the Pandits unanimously expressed themselves in favour of the admittance of the gentleman into the Brahmin fold, with any Prayaschitta—existing or non-existing. Before the meeting broke up, Sir Krishna Murthi complimented the Pandit upon the broad views that had taken.

CURIOSITIES OF HINDU WORSHIP.

The curiosities of Hindu worship have a good illustration in what takes place yearly at Simla. One of the Simla orderlies thus describes the ceremony to a writer of a section of the Census Report for 1901:—"The ceremony took place on the flat roof of the huge pile of buildings which are occupied by the secretaries of the Government of India. The worshippers, some thirty in number, engaged as their priest a Pandit Brahmin, who was employed in the same capacity as themselves. They took one of the large packing cases which are used to convey office records from Simla to Calcutta and draped its rough wood work with plain leaves and branches of the sacred fig tree. On this foundation they set up an office despatch box, which served as a sort of altar; in the centre of the altar was placed as the principal deity a common English glass inkpot, with words of stationery in common use—penholders and pens and nibs, pencils, red, blue and black, pen knives, ink-erasers, foolscap and letter paper, envelopes, postage stamps, blotting paper, sealing wax, in short, all the clerical paraphernalia which the Government of India carries on its work. The whole was festooned with abundant coils of red tape. Offerings of food were made to this extraordi-

nary composite deity, and the Brahmin recited various catalytic formulae, supposed to be texts from the Vedas of which neither he nor the worshippers understood a single word." The informant who meant by worshipping a single word, was asked what he ought to have worshipped a inkpot with which he ought to have worshipped a inkpot made of wood. He admitted the anomaly, but justified it by observing that, after all, he drew pay from the department that the inkpot was the emblem of the Government, and that he had left his plough in the hills." DIXONADAYA.

Correspondence.

Sirs, In your last issue I noticed that a man in Jaffna had been fined Rs. 2 for being betel in the court room. It seems to me that the presiding judge deals in such a practical justice that his duty is to be in the court room with this dirty habit. It seems to me that there is a good example for Christians in their churches and public assemblies. Those who have to conduct Christian services, especially communion services, are often thoroughly disgusted to see in the audience both men and women with their mouths full of betel. If the judge of a court of law finds it desirable to keep his court room clean by the methods reported, is it not time for Christians to do something to keep their churches free from this same pollution? A good notice to put over every church door would be, "PLEASE WASH ALL UNCLE TOMCROW'S OUT OF YOUR MOUTH BEFORE ENTERING THIS BUILDING." Here is an opportunity to create a healthy public sentiment in favour of personal cleanliness. Yours truly, Betel Beetle.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY.

- June 22nd. Two Russian torpedo-boat destroyers blown up at entrance to Port Arthur by striking mines. Japanese advancing in great strength on Liao-Yang (Manchuria).
- June 25th. Japanese sink a Russian battleship outside Port Arthur and damage two others. The Russian fleet was attempting to escape from Port Arthur but was prevented.
- June 26th. Women and children ordered to leave Vladivostok.
- June 27th. Deep dejection at St. Petersburg. Count Tolstoy denounces the war and urges Russians not to engage in it. British collier *Alerton* confiscated by Russians for carrying coal to Japanese.
- June 28th. Advance on Liao-Yang resumed. Japs gradually encircling north. Russian evacuate important mountain passes being out-manned by Japs.
- June 29th. 200,000 Japs are facing 100,000 Russians in Manchuria. Russian sub-marine sinks with 32 men. Japanese by superior artillery fire defeat Russians with severe loss south of Liao-Yang.
- June 30th. Russian Vladivostok squadron attacks Japanese town of Gensan doing insignificant damage. Japanese take Fenshueling. Heavy loss on both sides. Japs capture Kaiping. Czar inspects the new Russian squadron for the far East, at Cronstadt. Vessels not ready and Czar grants men extra days' pay as encouragement to complete the shipyard work.
- July 1st. Japanese capture outlying positions at Port Arthur and are gradually closing in on the fortress. Rains greatly impede movements of troops in Manchuria.
- July 3rd. Japs sink the Russian gunship and a torpedo-boat destroyer at Port Arthur. Japs reported to be retreating from positions previously taken in Manchuria.
- July 4th. Vladivostok Russian squadron sunk. The Japanese fleet and escapes. Hundreds of Russian wounded arriving at Port Arthur.

Notes.

—PROBABLY COST OF THE WAR. A French military writer, who signs himself "Gontrand X.," contributes to *La Revue* a study of the losses in men and money in the great wars of history, in order to come to some estimate of the probable destruction of life and property in the present war.—The Crimean War, he says, cost Russia Rs. 2,100,000,000, and France Rs. 75,000,000 per month; it cost the less; the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 cost the Prussians Rs. 768,000,000 or Rs. 147,000,000 per month; the loss of the French (in addition to the territory) was Rs. 8,400,000,000 or Rs. 91,000,000 per month. England spent in the Boer War, Rs. 3,550,000,000, or Rs. 114,000,000 per month; in the War with China, England spent Rs. 252,000,000 or Rs. 26,000,000 per month; and in the present war, in addition to the cost of conducting the war, paid an indemnity of Rs. 438,000,000. He does not attempt any definite estimate of the cost of the present war, but, assuming that the four hundred thousand men will be engaged on each side, he prophesies that a total of from eighty thousand to ninety thousand men will be put *hors de combat*; that is to say, that from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand will be killed, and the rest incapacitated from wounds or disease.

—COAL ON THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILROAD. The recent discovery of important coal deposits in both European and Asiatic Russia, says *Nature* (Paris), has determined the substitution of coal for wood on the locomotives of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. At present, on that portion of the line near Chitkaibinsk to Irkutsk, coal is burned. The transportation of coal, however, from the deposits is still necessary for a great distance from the fuel beds.

—THE SLEEPING SICKNESS. This disease is confined to the west coast of tropical Africa. Various theories of its cause have been advanced, but it is now known that it is produced by a blood parasite—a trypanote of a fly. This disease attacks all human bodies of all ages and while the patient may live for some months, its results, besides having had very little effect, are fatal. It is hoped that a serum may be prepared which will be effective, but, so far, experiments to this end have not been successful.

—THE LOS NON ROMI (Free from Rome) movement has made steady progress in Austria. Full statistics for the last year are not yet to hand, but in the first half of the year 2,334 persons came to the aid of the cause. During the last five years 23,000 Romanists have registered themselves as Protestants. Great numbers have not yet ended of the year 1902 fifty-three new pieces of worship, from Rome. Notwithstanding their existence to this exodus by Rome in the way of this movement, it has grown in force, showing a spiritual vigor which stamps it as one of the most remarkable religious movements of the age.