

EVENING STAR.

VOL. 64.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, 27TH OCTOBER, 1904.

NO. 22.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

Agricultural Company, Jaffna. It has been thought advisable to wind up the Company and to return the moneys paid by the shareholders. The Company will carry out the proposal shortly.

Assessors for 1905 have been appointed as follows: for Pt. Pedro (1) Appakudiy Kanapathippillai, (2) Velanthu Suppar, (3) Varamuni Venasimamby for Valvettilai (1) Athimoolan Ramalingam, (2) Kandiah Kilantivelu (3) Samungam Sellathurai.

Salt Rent for the Jaffna district sold at the Jaffna Kachechri on the 14th inst. was purchased by Ravanna Mana Mena Cheena Thana Raman cheery for Rs. 90,000, for the year 1905. The levy and toll rents were also sold on the same day and in all cases the present year renter became the purchaser. It is said, that on the whole the amount fetched for the next year was less than the present year.

The Jaffna Town V. M. C. A. The annual meeting of this Association came off on the 26th inst. in its rooms on Main Street. Sir Wm. Twyman presided. The business meeting was first followed by the Social entertainment. The proper annual meeting commenced at 6.30 P. M. with reports from the several Secretaries. The finances are not in satisfactory shape and the Association has a small debt to clear off for the past year.

Obituary. We are sorry to record the death of Dr. P. Alexander of Sandilippai at his residence on the 18th inst. The deceased was for a long time connected with the Manappal Mission Hospital but his illness compelled him to resign. The funeral was largely attended and the body was buried at the Manappal Christian burial ground.

Revd. Eliabhai, Nathaniel and Bryant conducted the funeral ceremonies both at the house and grave-yard. Our sympathies are with his widow and relations.

Hannibalz the ex-postmaster of Manappal was tried in the District Court on the 19th inst., the trial continuing the whole day. He was defended by Messrs. Eliza V. Sambay and Sandraseera and the prosecution was in charge of Proctor T. C. Changanappillai. Judge Freeman sentenced him to 6 months rigorous imprisonment, but Hannibalz has appealed to the Supreme Court and is now pending a decision. Of the Rs. 1841 missing Rs. 1000 is provided for by the security money and the balance was brought into Court at the trial.

Our Town Correspondent made three errors in his report last week which need correction. (1) The Clerical examination took place on the 10th and not on the 17th inst. (2) Miss Jessie Trimmer has not come out to take charge of the department of manual instruction in the Venbadai Girls' Boarding school; she is here merely to be with her parents and has no official connection with the school. (3) Judge Freeman did not play with the "Winners Team" in a match against a picked College eleven. The team had no connection with the Winners Team except that 4 of the 11 belonged to it. The eleven was gotten together by Mr. Geddes and Mr. G. H. Tambu. The result was not a drawn game - Mr. Geddes' eleven won by 3 runs, in the first innings, it being a one day match.

Personal. In the presence of a large number of relations and friends, a pretty wedding was solemnized at St. Mary's Church, Cotta, on Wednesday the 19th October 1904, contracting parties being Mr. E. L. David, assistant Master, Chetty street High School, and Miss Harriet Chellamma Muttuvale, daughter of Mr. S. Muttuvale, O.M.S. Catechist, Appor. Revd. W. J. Hanan B.A., assisted by Rev. A. Mathias officiating.

The marriage of Proctor N. Veluppillai to Miss Nalamnaib Tampoe will take place on Nov. 2nd in St. Peter's church Jaffna. A large number of invitations have been issued and arrangements are being made on a large scale to make the affair pass off pleasantly and well.

Prof. and Mrs. Hirstcock reached Jaffna by coach on Tuesday morning in good health and eager to be back to their work again. They were heartily welcomed back by the College boys and their numerous friends. They have been absent 19 months.

Dr. T. B. Scott was operated on for appendicitis about the middle of the week and was progressing well when last heard from. He does not expect to be back until next May or June.

The Provincial Road Committee met in Jaffna on Oct. 15th at 2 P. M. and transacted the following business: (1) approved the proceedings of the previous meeting, (2) it was decided that the rate of commutation for the Jaffna District from 1904 shall be raised from Rs. 7.00 to Rs. 7.25 provided it is sanctioned by Govt. (3) Mr. De Niese, the Committee's Surveyor was allowed to draw travelling allowance when travelling 7 miles or more a day at the rate of Rs. 3.00 per day being an increase on his present rate. (4) The Committee expressed its willingness to take over and maintain the Madams at Columbar and Pannal. (5) A pension of Rs. 5 per month was granted Charles Isaac, late Rest house carpenter at Jaffna. (6) The Committee approved the proceedings of the District Road Committee of Manar and Mullaitive respectively of the 10th Aug. and 2nd Oct. were read and approved. (7) The question of retaining the Rest-house at Siluvanai having come up, it was resolved that the Chairman D. R. C. Manar be asked to state what necessity there is for maintaining this Resthouse while there is a Govt. Bungalow at Arrippu, also to send an account showing the number of visitors for the last 5 years and amount realized annually during that period - the opinion of the meeting being that the Resthouse is not required and that a madam should be built half way between Arrippu and Maruthikkadai. (8) It was resolved that resolution III of the meeting held on the 25th July 1904 do apply to the acting Secretary of the D. R. C. whoever he may be, during the absence of Mr. Scott.

All India Sunday School Examination, 1904.

The results of this Examination are just out. The following is a list, in the order of merit, of the successful Candidates from the North Ceylon Auxiliary. Number presented 117: Senior Division 3, Middle 57, Junior 19. Viva Voce 38, N. B. passed 93. Senior 3, Middle 43, Junior 15, Viva Voce 93. Failed 23.

Senior Division.

- 7 M. A. Jacob II. Vembadi G. B. S.
- 12 L. S. Vartanthy III. " "
- 21 R. R. Danil III. " "

Middle Division.

- 13 P. Santiah II. Vembadi G. B. S.
- 15 Susan M. " Uduvil " "
- 17 Anna T. " " " "
- 19 Mary T. D. " " " "
- 21 Eliza A. " " " "
- 23 C. M. Tambyah " Vembadi " "
- 24 Georgianna K. V. " Uduvil " "
- 28 A. Suppramaniam " Vembadi " "
- 24 L. C. Rice " " " "
- 25 K. Solomon " " " "
- 28 L. Muttulambay " " " "
- 27 Elizabeth K. " Uduvil " "
- 28 Emily P. K. " " " "
- 29 Margaret E. " " " "
- 29 Emily N. " " " "
- 30 L. N. Thamotheram " Vembadi " "
- 30 Anna A. A. III. Uduvil " "
- 31 M. Cooke " Vembadi " "
- 32 Eliza P. Y. " Uduvil " "
- 32 Jane C. D. " " " "
- 33 Asafilly P. L. " " " "
- 33 Mary R. D. " " " "
- 33 Tankachimuttu K. " " " "
- 33 N. Edwards " Vembadi " "
- 34 Lucy A. " Uduvil " "
- 35 Soram P. " " " "
- 35 Eliza W. " " " "
- 36 K. Muttiah " Vembadi " "
- 37 L. Sinnatambay " " " "
- 38 E. Saravanamuttu " " " "
- 39 Elizabeth S. " Uduvil " "
- 40 T. Vytianather " Vembadi " "
- 41 E. A. Suppramaniam " Uduvil " "
- 41 Gnanamman S. " " " "
- 42 M. C. Vallimuttu " Vembadi " "
- 43 H. P. Sinnappu " " " "
- 44 N. Christian " " " "
- 44 A. Ramanather " Uduvil " "
- 45 Lily T. " Vembadi " "
- 45 C. S. Saniappillai " Vembadi " "

Junior Division.

- 9 Mary P. J. II. Uduvil G. B. S.
- 11 Piraman E. " " " "
- 12 R. P. Kathiravathi " Vembadi " "
- 17 L. G. Sittampalam " " " "
- 20 Emily W. " Uduvil " "
- 22 Susan B. " " " "
- 25 P. Tillanpalam " Pettah Girls' " "
- 26 Alida N. W. " Uduvil G. B. S.
- 28 A. Thamotheram " Pettah Girls' " "
- 31 E. Valtuppillai " Uduvil G. B. S.
- 36 Rasappa S. III. Uduvil G. B. S.
- 37 S. Earnest " Manipay " "
- 42 E. P. Moody " Vembadi G. B. S.
- 42 P. Ponniah " " " "

Viva Voce Division.

Vembadi passed 7; Vaddukkoddi 14; Manipay 12. Jaffna. J. T. APPAPILLAI, Asst. Secy. Oct. 22nd, 1904.

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1904.

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The Morning Star.

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Christian and Sivite Giving.

A correspondent raises, in another column, a most interesting question relative to the comparative rates at which Christians and Sivites give toward the support of their respective faiths. One is of course met at the outset with the fact that statistics of Christian giving are perfectly easy to get at and no attempt at concealment is ever made, while on the contrary whatever is received in support of Sivite priests and temples is a matter known only to those most intimately concerned. If one is to judge by the number of temples large and small and the celebrity with which available trees are being dedicated to various deities and chained down to contribution boxes, he might be led to infer that managers of temples and priests found a satisfactory livelihood from these religious investments. Many gifts to Sivite temples are in kind and hard to estimate but the fact remains that large sums of cash are given of which no public account is ever rendered. Moreover many temples are heavily endowed, and the income from these endowments must constitute, with the free will offerings, a very large aggregate. The large temples like those at Nellore and Navidapuram are said, by persons who are in a position to judge, to receive from kavardies anywhere from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 each while the ordinary worshipper gives an offering varying from a few cents up. Manifestly there is here slender ground for a comparison and we should be glad if anyone can add to our stock of information on this subject.

Turning to the contributions of Christians, reliable statistics are abundant. For the three Christian Missions of Jaffna, the following is the showing for 1903:

Members.	Contributions.	Rate per Member.
A. C. M. 2021	Rs. 11,090	Rs. 5.48
C. M. S. 1436	" 4,524	" 3.15
W. M. S. 2274	" 12,163	" 5.35

From the above sums all gifts by Europeans or from foreign sources have been deducted.

In Southern India the result is different for the obvious reason that the people are much poorer. During 1903 the 24 Sivite temples existing in South India had a membership of 178,631, constituting exclusive of all foreign sources) Rs. 273,214 or an average of Rs. 1.53 for each member. It is interesting to note that the rate of contribution per member varies all the way from Rs. 12.30 for the American Methodist Episcopal Church to 31 cents for the American Baptist Telugu Mission, though the reason is easily found in the fact that the former Mission is strongest in Madras while the latter is mainly in the districts that have been famine stricken for years. While the totals for Jaffna may, on first thought, appear creditable especially when viewed in the light of what Indian Christians are doing, no such commendation can be given by those who know the great difference in relative ability; the fact is that measured by ability to give, Indian Christians are giving much more than Jaffna Christians. There is another fact that is not so generally known—the average rate that the members contribute regularly while the balance either give nothing or satisfy their consciences with a few cents put in the collection bag. Giving to the support of the Gospel is inseparable from the Christian life, and the man who does not find giving a real joy is not a Christian through and through. "Remember ye the words of the Lord Jesus how he said, It is more blessed to give than to receive." If Christ has really entered a man's heart it cannot but make him give more than he did before for religious purposes, and if any of the Christians of Jaffna do not give more for the support of the Gospel than as Sivites they go to the support of their temples and priests, then their profession is a hollow hypocrisy.

Physical Aspects of Intemperance.

The following paper was prepared at the instance of the Jaffna Total Abstinence Association by Dr. I. H. Carr. (Ediths.)

If the great and wise king Solomon were living in our present day, no doubt he would repeat with great emphasis the proverb that we have long ago: "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." In these days when we hear of so much being done towards the health of individuals, of families, and of nations, we are amazed that so little is being done to root out this gigantic evil of strong drink which is ruining the health of both soul and body of so many millions of people.

We deplore the tens and hundreds of thousands that are falling in this war between Russia and Japan. We deplore the many thousands that have fallen victims to the pestilence of typhoid fever, and we are for a moment that more havoc has been wrought through strong drink than all these put together! Alcohol is not only helping to fill hospitals, asylums and prisons, houses but it leads to the fearful crimes of which we read. It has been obser-

ved that four-fifths of all crime is due to strong drink; and that in a large percentage of the inmates of asylums insanity is due to alcoholism alone.

Much is being talked and written about the physical degeneration of the race and in connection with this a few weeks ago the unpleasant topic of the sad increase of drunkenness among women. It has been proved that alcohol consumed by the mother passes as such into the circulation of the unborn child and directly produces injurious results. Hereditary drunkenness may cause epilepsy, imbecility and finally extinction of the family. The children of drunken women are born with all sorts of deformities, mental and physical defects, at birth or before the age of two years. In the case of sober women the percentage is only 26. Moreover if a drunken mother gives her infant milk, the baby may become more or less stunted by the alcohol in the milk and fall a prey to suffocation.

In addition to the injurious effect on the child the mother herself suffers from the use of strong drink. It is a lamentable fact that many women in Jaffna drink large quantities of wine and other alcoholic beverages during child birth. I have often been asked "May we give so-and-so brandy or wine?" when I have said the slightest quantity when the mother is drunk would have been harm and not good, to which I have emphatically replied "No, the mother will get on much better without it."

It is a sad fact that the use of alcohol at these times has led to severe inflammatory diseases, and in some has caused haemorrhage and other troubles the result of which has been fatal.

Instead of alcoholic beverages give the infant good nourishing food such as milk and broths, and if a stimulant is necessary give ammonia which is perfectly safe and is the better stimulant.

Intoxicating liquors produce all sorts of trouble to the one who uses them. We have seen both men and women come into our Jaffna hospitals suffering from painful affections of the liver and stomach or from dropsy and other diseases brought on simply by the use of alcohol.

Experience also shows that those who are in the habit of taking strong drink are as a rule more dangerously ill during acute sicknesses such as pneumonia, and typhoid fever, and are more likely to succumb than those who are abstainers.

Thousands of doctors are now agreed that alcohol is a poison just as opium, arsenic and strychnine are poisons and so alcohol is placed with these three in the same class. It is a poison which may be injurious in health. For those of you who have begun to use any kind of intoxicating beverage with the false plea that it is for the good of your health I would quote for you the words of the British Medical Journal: "Alcohol is not necessary to life and is, next to the microbes world, the commonest cause of disease of poverty and of crime."

Young men and women, which not only gives no strength, but takes away from your strength and health by acting as a slow poison on your vital forces and leads both to physical and spiritual death. It has been proved by investigation that alcohol, by its effect on the blood-vessels and heart, causes a depression of the vital forces and so of the resisting power of the organism to invasion by disease germs and also produces extensive degeneration of the nervous system and the brain and spinal nerves. Perhaps you say "I will just take a little because others take it. I will never be drunkard."

My friend! no one ever meant to be a drunkard, but alas! how many have become so. I know that it begets a craving for more and more and this passion is hard to cure.

One young woman I remember with health and vigor, who was a strong abstainer. I know her. I heard lately she had become insane and been taken to a humane asylum, all through drink, and her aged parents are almost brought with sorrow to their graves.

Mothers! Give up this vile habit for your children's sake. Which of you would like his child to become a drunkard? And yet you would not be surprised, my do you not expect that your own children will do as you do? For example, to-day in the future, your boy whom you thought would accomplish something great in life, should instead become a drunkard and bring shame upon your family; and if, when you try to rebuke him, he should turn round to say "It was you who taught me, my parents, it was you who instilled it into me at my birth" would you not be filled with remorse at the thought that you were the cause of his ruin? Wine is a mocker indeed! It may be pleasant at the beginning but at the last, it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.

Remember that the Kingdom of Heaven, Jerusalem now pronounced by God—but thank God there is a way of escape even for the drunkard. When such remedies as the "good cure" and others fail there is one medicine which never fails. Christ saves from the power of strong drink and from every other evil all who put their trust in Him. It is He Who enables us to overcome and those who overcome shall inherit the Kingdom.

Before closing let me add a word of warning also against the use of cigarette which is so common even among quite young boys in Jaffna. In examining College boys before entering for Athletic teams there is a number who are found to have a weak heart; and in the army and navy recruits there is a long list of heart failures from the same habit. I have been struck with the large amount of heart disease that is in Jaffna and in other places, that at a good part of it at least is due to so much tobacco smoking.

It is quite true that the smoking habit causes coughs, colds, the hay-fever, asthma, and deafness, sleeplessness and a great many nervous disorders reaching even to insanity in some cases. An eye specialist declares that every man or woman who smokes half a pound of tobacco a day is smoking himself or herself blind.

I have seen big strong men come to the hospital at home because they had nearly lost their eye-sight brought on simply by the use of tobacco smoking. Abstain from this and from every appearance of evil "Touch not, Taste not, Handle not."

Perils of the Submarine.

One of the unknown quantities in modern naval warfare is the submarine torpedo boat. Japan does not appear to have possessed any though she has ordered 10 from America and Russia, though credited with having some, has not yet made any use of them.

The submarine is usually a cigar shaped structure about 30 to 40 feet long and 15 to 20 ft. in diameter carrying a crew of from 10 to 25 men and destined to place torpedoes under vessels, working for that purpose submerged at a depth of from 10 to 25 feet below the surface of the water. That this unique vessel is an uncertain contrivance is evident. From

the following recent occurrence as well from the fact that 22 Russians perished in a similar manner at St. Petersburg only a few months ago, and that 18 Britishmen were drowned like rats in a box off the south coast of England eight months ago.

Lieut. Chas. P. Nelson and a crew of eight men embarked at Newport on the 22nd in the submarine "Porpoise" a few weeks ago on an experimental trip. It was the intention on putting off to sea, to submerge the boat to a depth of twenty feet. Instead of stopping at twenty feet, however, kept on descending despite all the efforts of the crew, kept on descending until it rested upon the bottom, 120 feet below the surface. Realizing that something serious was the matter, Lieutenant Nelson and his men began to work to force out the water in the tanks for this purpose were ordered, the pressure was so great that valves and pipes burst and became useless. In a moment or two it was discovered that water was seeping into the boat, coming through what torpedo tubes and the conning tower were in the side. It was absolutely necessary to get the water out of the trimming tanks, and the only thing left to do was to use air pumps connected with the trim tanks. The trim tanks were worked by hand. Pressure, however, continued to work upward at the rate of 120 feet in a quarter of a minute, was brought upon the tanks, but the Porpoise refused to budge, and still the water forced its way down through tube and seams. Great efforts were put forth, and finally, after forty-five minutes of heavy work through what must have been agonizing unpeakable, buoyancy was noted. The boat began to rise and, after passing the zone of heavy water, came to the surface. When the reached air and light, there were fifteen inches of water in the vessel, water that for nearly an hour had been creeping around the feet of the crew, threatening to drown one of the most terror dead in the minutes that came by raising the boat, since to have opened the conning tower would have meant instant drowning.

A Mahometan view of Christianity.

The Missionary gives the following "Declaration of War" from a Shiek of Bagdad, member of a Holy League of Mahometanism. The introduction reads as follows:

Christian Peoples: "The hour is come to listen to the hated and detested word of Europe is irreconcilable. After ages of efforts for a mutual understanding, we arrive at this decisive result: that we hold you in horror more than at any other epoch of our history."

Understand, then, able men of Europe, a Christian whatever otherwise may be his position, by the sole fact that he is a Christian, appears to us a blind man who has completely lost the dignity of man. For us, we know that we are men, and for you we must needs at length persuade you of this fundamental truth: that the whole edifice of Islam rests upon the doctrine of the Unity of God, who is infinite, incomparable, of eternal, who has no conceivable origin and no end. This doctrine of unity is directed especially against the Christians. By this sole fact the Christian doctrine of the Trinity becomes the sworn enemy of Islam. The contrast between these two doctrines is a contrast for every Muslim soul a burning and terrible test.

You Christians, brought up from youth in the doctrine of your Church, you absolutely cannot refuse to your own religion, and you must needs overcome at the mere mention of your Trinity. Consent, then, to grant us this indisputable truth: that in your belief in the divinity of Jesus there is an abyss eternal and impassable. Understand that, if we stated as you do, that we understood the unity of God, it is to us an utter impossibility to admit, to support, to pardon whoever it may be who from far or near, is capable of offering insult to the absolute and eternal unity of God, who is eternal infinite. We have not forgotten the Crusades. They continue to-day under forms a hundred times more acerbated. You have combated and humiliated us in the name of your God. You have visited all the points of the globe, and the frontiers of Islam to recede, and by your diplomatists well as by your missionaries you seek constantly to break assunder that which remains of us. Your plan is well laid out, but you must needs be aware that you are in defiance the prin of Islam. You have no other pretext than the accusation which you had against us of being rebels to your civilization. Ah well, but that in our eyes is a crime, and you are responsible, by the fact of being Christians. We see by this that, few as are the visible, zealous as yet, the Crescent already begins to tremble before the Cross.

Correspondence.

Sirs: Oftentimes lately I have heard a zealous Christian man speak as if the average Christian gives less towards the support of his Church than the average Sivite gives towards the support of his temples. That some converts to Christianity supported the Sivite priests and temples better than they now support their Christian Pastor and Church. Is this the case? If so how can it be accounted for? Can you or any of your readers say how it comes, or why it is expected to contribute to the temple? Have we any means of knowing what the income of any of the Sivite temples is? All about us we see Sivite temples being built, and we are told, can we take these as signs of Sivite liberality?

Our Pastors speak as if they found it difficult to get money out of the people. Do the Sivite priests ever do this to the people?

Jaffna, Oct. 1304. Yours truly, One-Tenth.

Progress of the War.

Oct. 13th. Russians fiercely attacking Japanese north of Liau-Yang but are repelled losing 30 guns.
Oct. 14th. Fighting despatched, hand combats numerous and an utter disregard of Bombardment of Pt. Arthur becoming more violent.
Oct. 15th. Russians crushingly defeated are retiring towards the coast of Korea.
Oct. 16th. Russians being pursued by Japanese capture large quantity of arms and munitions. 28 Russian warships enter the North Sea near the East. They are accompanied by numerous supply ships making the total a vast fleet.
Oct. 17th. The heavy firing at this battle causes a great storm of rain and hail.
Oct. 18th. The Russians capture 12 Japanese guns. Japanese lose 1000 men.
Oct. 19th. Russians order 500,000 tons of Welsh coal for their fleet proceeding Eastward.
Oct. 20th. Russians admit that they have lost in the past 4 days 2000 men, 2000 wounded and 12000 killed. Kuroopskin concentrated at Mukden. Both armies fired by fighting are estimated to be 1,000,000.