

The Hindu Organ

(THE CHEAPEST WEEKLY IN CEYLON)

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We have the pleasure to bring to the Notice of the Subscribers to the "Hindu Organ" and the Public in general that Mr. N. Ponniah, formerly a teacher in the Hindu College, Jaffna, has been appointed travelling Agent in Ceylon for the "Hindu Organ". He is authorised to collect the subscriptions (arrear as well as current) due to the paper, to enlist new subscribers and to sign bills and receipts on behalf of the Manager, "Hindu Organ". It is earnestly hoped that the public will cordially support the efforts of the Sabha to strengthen the position of the "Hindu Organ" as the only Hindu Newspaper in Ceylon.

A. KANAGASABAI
(Vice President S. P. S.)
V. CASIPPILLAI
(Secy. S. P. S.)

P. CARTHIGASAPILLAI
(Manager, Hindu Organ)
Jaffna, 14th March 1900.

NOTICE.

Mr. N. Ponniah, Travelling Agent of the *Hindu Organ*, has the authority of the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, to recover the arrear donations subscribed for the Hindu College in 1895, as well as to collect fresh Subscriptions on account of the institution. All amounts paid to him on account of the College will be acknowledged in the *Hindu Organ*, and receipts duly signed by the Treasurer of the S. P. Sabai will also be posted direct to the subscribers.

V. CASIPPILLAI
Secretary,
S. P. Sabai
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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary } No 1075
Jurisdiction }

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Kathiravelu Namasiwayam of Cheddiakurichy in
Punakari

Deceased

Kathiravelu Kartikechu of Colombuturai
Petitioner

Vs.

Kanagasabai Swaminether of Colombuturai

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Kathiravelu Kartikechu of Colombuturai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Kathiravelu Namasiwayam of Cheddiakurichy in Punakari coming on for disposal before C. Eardley Wilmot Esquire, District Judge, on the 8th day of June 1900 in the presence of Messrs Casippillai & Kathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 6th day of June 1900 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful brother 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 persons shall on or, before the 9th day of July 1900 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 8th day of June 1900

Signed C. EARDLEY WILMOT
District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

ORDER NISI

Testamentary } No 1079
Jurisdiction }

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Muttakkumar Arunassalam of Vaddukkodai
Deceased

Muttakkumar Suppiramaniam of Vaddukkodai
Petitioner

Vs.

Muttakkumar Naranapillai of Vaddukkodai
Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Muttakkumar Suppiramaniam of Vaddukkodai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Muttakkumar Arunassalam of Vaddukkodai coming on for disposal before C. Eardley Wilmot Esquire, District Judge, on the 15th day of June 1900 in the presence of Messrs Casippillai & Kathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 15th day of June 1900 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is one of the heirs 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 15th day of July 1900 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 15th day of June 1900

Signed C. EARDLEY WILMOT
District Judge.



THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY JUNE 20 1900

The Jaffna H. N. S. Hospital.

The zeal displayed by the *Jaffna Catholic Guardian* in its attempts to bring about the collapse of this time-honoured institution is, indeed, phenomenal. Our contemporary not only hurls volleys of abuse on the Hospital Committee, past and present, but outpours covert attacks on those good and true men, who before the starting of the agitation against the mismanagement of the Hospital, and who, in the opinion of the Editor, ought to have now taken measures to prevent the withdrawal of the Visiting Surgeon from the Hospital, which the Government Agent has declared, was due to financial considerations. We have, in these columns, more than once given expression to the professional worth of Dr. Rajasingam, the Visiting Surgeon, and regretted his withdrawal from the Institution. But the Hospital being the people's Hospital, our endeavours, for the past ten years, have been to mend it and not to end it. The present occasion is the most favourable that has ever presented itself to introduce reforms and place its affairs on a satisfactory footing. The management of the Hospital is, for the first time after several years, entrusted to a representative Committee with the Colonial Surgeon as Chairman; and the Resident Surgeon being dead, it is open to the Committee to appoint to that responsible office a fully qualified person. In these circumstances, it should be expected that every well-wisher of the institution would use his best endeavours to promote its welfare, burying all past differences and subordinating all personal feelings and animosities.

It was the *Hindu Organ* that has during the last ten years consistently exposed the mismanagement of the Hospital, and was chiefly instrumental in the introduction of some important reforms, particularly the appointment of the Visiting Surgeon. Our contemporaries were, till recently, either active supporters of the then state of affairs

in the Hospital, or passive spectators of what was going on at that time. A change has suddenly taken place in the policy of some of our contemporaries, the reason for which we leave the public to gauge.

The attack of the *Guardian* on this institution and everything connected with it, is as rabid as it is unreasonable. Our contemporary is welcome to publish any amount of "hurrygraphs" or editorials on the subject, couched in the strongest terms which is characteristic of the *Guardian*. But his distortion of facts to discredit those who are endeavouring, in the best interests of the public, to maintain it as a people's Hospital, with all the necessary reforms effected, is to be protested against.

As we have stated above, the *Hindu Organ* has all along prided itself on having pursued a consistent policy in regard to the Hospital question, and on having by its persistent agitation for reforms brought about the appointment of the Visiting Surgeon. It was at a meeting of the subscribers held in the Jaffna Kacheerri, so recently as the 30th April last, the arrangement concerning the withdrawal of the Visiting Surgeon was sanctioned. The name of Mr. A. Sapapathy, whose connection with this paper is well known, was published in the "Guardian" as one of those who were present at that meeting, and sanctioned the withdrawal of the Visiting Surgeon. We were obliged in the *Hindu Organ* of the 9th ultimo to state the fact that Mr. Sapapathy was not present at all at that meeting, and was no party to that retrograde arrangement. If the name of Mr. Sapapathy was inserted by mistake in the copy of proceedings furnished to the *Guardian*, that error ought to have been rectified as soon as it was pointed out in this paper. Again, a meeting of the Committee was held on the 5th Instant to appoint a Resident Surgeon to the Hospital in the place of the late Dr. Paul. This has afforded an opportunity to the "Guardian" to misrepresent Mr. Sapapathy who was present on the occasion. We quote the following from the proceedings of the meeting as published by the *Guardian*:—

"Mr. Trimmer proposed that the vacant post be offered to Dr. Paul's son, now in England, Dr. Chelliah Paul, a Gold Medalist. Dr. Candiah seconded and Mr. Sapapathy supported."

Mr. Sapapathy did not support that motion of Mr. Trimmer, as the other members of the Committee who were present would, we feel sure, testify. On the contrary, what Mr. Sapapathy said was that as Dr. Chelliah Paul was not an applicant, the motion should not be accepted. He was from the beginning for the postponement of the appointment of the Resident Surgeon till after sufficient notice had been given in the papers calling for applicants, with the view to secure the services of the best available person for the office. It is true Mr. Trimmer made the proposal which was seconded by Dr. Candiah, and which led to a hot discussion between the Very Rev. Father Collin who opposed it, on the one hand, and Mr. J. N. Sandrasegara, Superintendent of Minor Roads, and Mr. S. Bastiampillai, Chief Mudaliyar of the Kacheerri, who supported Mr. Trimmer's proposal, on the other hand. Mr. Sapapathy, with the view of pouring oil on troubled waters, again suggested that if the appointment of the Visiting Surgeon should be postponed, several competent persons from outstations might apply, and that if Dr. Chelliah Paul also should apply, it would then be open to the Committee to consider Dr. Chelliah Paul's claims along with those of other applicants, not as Dr. Paul's son, but on his own merits. The names of those gentlemen who supported Mr. Trimmer's proposal do not appear in the *Guardian*. But Mr. Sapapathy, who did not say a word in support of the motion, but urged on the Committee the necessity of securing the services of a qualified and competent person as Resident Surgeon, whether he be Dr. Paul's son or anybody else, is made by the "Guardian", for obvious reasons, to have been the supporter of

A proposal to make the Resident Surgeonship an heirloom in the family of Dr. Paul, and offer it to a member of his family who did not apply, and apparently did not care, for it. We do not agree with those who object to Dr. Chelliah Paul's appointment, because he is the son of Dr. William Paul. If Dr. Chelliah Paul is an applicant, and if he is found to be the most fitted among the applicants for the office of Resident Surgeon, the fact that he is the son of the late Dr. Paul, should not be allowed to stand in his way. On the contrary, if Dr. Chelliah Paul is found to be the most eligible candidate, his appointment will be a fitting recognition of his father's services who died in office. While Government itself acts on this principle, why a different course of conduct should be prescribed for the Friend-in-Need Society, we fail to see.

* PERSISTING IN ERROR.

After reading the *Catholic Guardian* of the 16th Instant, we have lost all confidence in the Editor's generosity and fairplay. About the middle of last year one R. B. M. wrote in the *Guardian* that in consequence of predictions made in the Hindu Calendars as to the end of the world in November last, the Chetties had ceased to order rice and paddy, and that prices had risen. We hastened to point out that no such prediction was contained in the Hindu Calendars, and challenged R. B. M. to substantiate his allegation about the Calendars, which he failed to do. Several months after this incident, the Editor of the *Guardian*, in commenting on the Administration Report for the North-Central Province stated that the neglect of the villagers of Anuradhapura who are Buddhists, to carry on earth-works at the tanks with as much alacrity as in previous years was due to a prediction made by "Hindu busybodies" that the world was to come to an end in 1899. The Buddhists have their own astronomers, astrologers, and sooth-sayers, and the repetition of the charge against the Hindus in the columns of the *Guardian* was without the slightest ground or reason. We at once pointed out that the charge had been made in the *Guardian*, and disproved by us several weeks before the month of November, and drew the attention of the generous Christian Editor to the contents of the Hindu Calendars, especially to the express and explicit statements contained in the calendars of Mr. Velupillai of Point Pedro and Mr. Surya Narain Row of Bellary, flatly denying the possibility of the world coming to an end in November 1899. There could not have been a more pointed denial of the rumour as to the end of the world than that contained in Mr. Velupillai's statement that "it is contrary to the views expressed in leading works on astrology and astronomy to say that the world will come to an end in November next as predicted by the German Astrologer Falbe." According to the Hindu Calendars, the conjunction of most of the planets in one and the same sign of the Zodiac, last year, indicated war, famine, and pestilence and no greater calamity. Besides, as stated in our issue of the 16th May, it would have been contrary to the teachings of Hindu cosmogony and cosmology to have said that the end of the world was to take place in November 1899. In the face of the teachings of Hindu astronomy and of the express denials given in the Hindu Calendars to the rumour which the Christianity of the Editor has fathered upon the Hindus, it is passing strange that, so far from withdrawing the charge, he should have allowed a "reader" coadjutor to re-iterate and persist in the charge, in support of which the Editor has been unable to adduce any proof.

The Editor allows his friend to characterize our action as amounting to "blustering arrogance," &c., for the offence of having called on him to prove his allegations against the Hindus. As if add-

ing insult to injury is not enough, a paragraph from Mr. R. W. Ievers' Administration Report is misread and quoted to prove the charge against the "Hindu busybodies". The paragraph is as follows:—

"A wide-spread belief prevailed that it was to be a most disastrous year, if indeed it were not to culminate in the total destruction of the world. So far from its being disastrous, the year may be considered wholly prosperous. Most of the Chetties however, in view of the approaching cataclysm ceased to import rice and confined their operations to the recovery of debts so as to quit this life with nothing due to them."

Now, the above paragraph conveys the meaning that an idea gained ground among the people that the end of the world was to occur in the year 1899. We ourselves stated in the *Hindu Organ* of the 16th ultimo that "false ideas gained ground among the people" as to the end of the world. How Mr. Ievers' paragraph helps the Editor of the *Guardian* we fail to see. Does Mr. Ievers say that "the Hindus foretold the end of the world"? A wide-spread belief in the direction indicated by Mr. Ievers, prevailed not only among Tamils, but also among Singhalese, and the peasants of Russia and some other countries. Certainly the "predictions" of Hindus would not have influenced the conduct of Russian peasants. As the drowning man catches at the last straw, the writer in the *Guardian* calls Mr. Ievers to his aid, but Mr. Ievers does not, and cannot, help him. By the bye, what does the writer mean in calling Mr. Ievers "the highest authority in Jaffna"? Does he remember that the highest authority in Mannar once charged some Catholic priests with selling the Church-land (මහ බිම) at Maddhu? Did the charge turn out to be true? Did not Mr. Boake withdraw it? Mr. Ievers is the highest authority in Jaffna in his own sphere, but not as regards matters connected with "any wide-spread belief" existing among the Chetties. Mr. Ievers is entitled to say that there was a fall in the importation of rice and paddy, but he has no means of judging whether the Chetties are believers in horoscopy or astrology or Saivites or Vaishnavites. A wag on reading Mr. Ievers' paragraph the other day, asked if the people of Jaffna starved last year. There is no denying the fact that whatever rice and paddy brought into the country, was imported by the Chetties. The truth is that as the position of the planets last year indicated war, pestilence, and famine in some countries, the Chetties believed that the year would prove disastrous, and slackened their operations. Add to this, that a part of the rice and paddy which would have been consigned to Jaffna, was devoted to the allaying of distress on the Continent itself. The Chetties are generally credited with being miserly, credulous, and suspicious and Mr. Ievers' paragraph testifies to little more than these alleged characteristics of the Chetty community, most of whom have, now, learned to take a correct view of men and things. We know that the Chetties, so far from confining their operations to the recovery of debts, were each and all lending money on notes and bonds even when the month of November was fast approaching. However that may be, Mr. Ievers does not ascribe to the Hindus the prediction about the end of the world. How could he have done so, seeing that the Hindus never foretold such an occurrence?

We are surprised at the strange conduct of the Editor, who, instead of gracefully withdrawing a charge, which possibly he preferred through inadvertence, aggravates his offence by allowing a friend to twist and misrepresent our objections, by attempting to make the public believe that the editor's statement which stands impugned by us is almost the same with that made by Mr. Ievers. The attempt made to set by the ears the Government Agent of the Northern Province and ourselves, is amusing, instructive, and suggestive. We make bold to tell the Christian Editor that if Mr. Ievers had preferred against the Hindus any charge

which turned out to be unfounded, he would have seized the first opportunity of withdrawing it, just as Mr. Boake withdrew the charge preferred by him against some Catholic priests of Mannar. If it is a canon of Christianity to obscure the issues, when one is not able to prove the truth of the matters involved in a controversy, we congratulate ourselves upon the fact that we do not belong to the Christian camp.

Admitting for the sake of argument that Mr. Ievers is in agreement with the Editor, what does it prove? A tells B that C is a sorcerer, B asks for proof. A retorts that a much greater man than himself and B, has preferred the same charge against C. The argument cuts short all known rules of logic and reasoning. We live to learn. Elsewhere we publish a letter from Mr. Surya Narain R. W. which gives the direct lie to the Editor's charge against the Hindus.

A TAMIL CLASSICAL DICTIONARY.

We are in receipt of part I of the *Tamil Classical Dictionary* compiled and edited by Mr. A. Muttutambypillai, senior partner of the firm of Messrs. War and Davy, who is well competent to undertake a work of this kind. The part before us ends with the letter Ka (கா). The meanings assigned to the words are correct and comprehensive, and the language in which the definitions of words are couched is well-chosen and exhaustive. The different shades of meaning are well distinguished, and the use of words in Hindu literature and philosophy is explained in most simple and elegant language. In short, the work leaves nothing to be desired. Even a cursory glance at the book is sure to convince one of the immense care and attention bestowed on it. Taking the word "Agastiyar" (அகஸ்தியர்), for example, we find a succinct biography of this great Rishi written in pure and faultless Tamil together with full references to his times, works, and contemporaries. Events are arranged in chronological order, the dates being fixed with a due regard to the light thrown on the age of Agastiyar by modern criticism and research. The dates given by European scholars are accepted when they are supported by authentic contemporaneous Hindu literature, but rejected when they are only matters of conjecture based on ignorance, imperfect knowledge or prejudice.

Going to philosophic Hinduism, we first come across the word Adwaita (அட்வைதம்), the definition of which will at once strike anybody as complete and comprehensive. The pith of the Adwaita system is given in a few words. Without multiplying instances, we have to state once for all that nobody can rise from a perusal, or even a glance at the contents, of the book without admiring the indomitable energy, varied knowledge, and insight into the affairs of classical India, which are characteristic of Mr. Muttutambypillai. One salient feature of his book is his use of pure Tamil words in preference to derivatives from Sanskrit when the former can be employed without violating the sense.

Mr. Muttutambypillai's object in bringing out the book is to improve and encourage the study of Tamil, and it is to be hoped that the Tamil people will in their turn encourage Mr. Muttutambypillai in the task he has set to himself, by paying out donations and subscriptions in advance. The thanks of all who have interests of Tamil literature at heart are due to him for the praiseworthy efforts made to facilitate the study of Tamil.

THE FIRST TAMIL M. I. M. E.

Mr. V. Devasikhamani Pillai, M. E. B. C. E. (Madras) son of Mr. J. M. Valupillai of Jaffna late of the Madras Educational Service, is at present acting Mechanical Engineer of the Madras Municipality, his permanent appointment being Assistant Engineer of the sanitary Department of the Madras Government. He is the first in the Madras Presidency to obtain the Diploma of Bachelor of Engineering in the Mechanical Branch of the Madras University.

He has been lately admitted a full member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, London, and is the first native in the Madras Presidency to be so admitted as a full member. Mr. V. Devasikhamani Pillai should be congratulated on the high distinction he has won as M. I. M. E. (London), and Jaffna must feel proud of the brilliant career of one of her sons who has been worthily admitted as a Member of a body which is recognized as one of the highest in every part of the British Empire.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

The New Government Agent—We extend a most hearty welcome to Mr. E. T. Noyes, who arrived here last week and assumed the duties of his responsible office. Though Mr. Noyes is to act as Govt. Agent for four months only, unless Mr. Ievers applies for an extension of his leave, Mr. Noyes will have, during that period, very onerous duties to discharge in the matter of acquiring and settling the value of the lands required for the Northern Railway. Though new to Jaffna, Mr. Noyes is reputed to be a very able officer, and is sure to discharge his new duties to the satisfaction of all concerned. Before his departure for Jaffna, a farewell address was presented to him in Newara Eliya, in which every section of the community joined and expressed their high appreciation of Mr. Noyes' work in that District.

Mr. C. M. Sinnaiyah—Mr. Sinnaiyah, Storekeeper, Jaffna Kachcheri, has been appointed Storekeeper at Kangesanturai for the Northern Railway Extension, on a salary of Rs 2000 per annum. The appointment is a fitting recognition of the long and meritorious services rendered to Government by Mr. Sinnaiyah. Mr. Sinnaiyah is a most intelligent, efficient and upright officer, and the choice reflects credit not only on Mr. Sinnaiyah, but also on the Government Agent who recommended him for the post.

Mr. V. Saravanamuttu Madaliyar—We extend a hearty welcome to this veteran Madaliyar, who arrived a few days ago from Colombo, where he proceeded to be invested with the rank and title of a Madaliyar of the Governor's Gate. We congratulate the Madaliyar on the coveted distinction conferred on him by His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. S. M. Rajasorir—This young gentleman who is the son of Mr. Notary Murugesu has left for Europe to secure a British qualification in Medicine. We hope to hear of his success soon.

Departures—Mr. T. Elankaiyar, the able Head Clerk of the Mallaitivu Kachcheri, and Mr. J. W. Liversz, Sub-Collector Mannar, who were on a visit to Jaffna have left for their respective destination.

The Giant's Tank Irrigation Works—These irrigation works in Mannar are now in charge of Mr. N. M. Walker, District Engineer, P. W. D., who has been appointed an officer of the Irrigation Department on probation on a salary of Rs 4000 per annum.

A Marriage—A marriage is arranged to take place shortly between Mr. F. J. Ponnaiyah, the genial medical officer at Kaits and Miss Mary Tambapillai, daughter of the late Mr. Tambapillai known to the public as an author of dramatic plays and medical practitioner.

Mr. James Hensman—This well-known Jaffna gentleman, who is employed under the Government of Madras as Principal of the Kumbakonam College, is now in our midst.

A Ceylonese for Australia—Mr. E. R. Muttiah, a son of the late Mr. S. T. Muttiah, proceeds to Australia in August next to prosecute his studies in Agriculture.

The Storekeepership at the Jaffna Kachcheri—The vacancy caused by Mr. Sinnaiyah's promotion has not been filled up yet. It is rumored that Mr. Venderkone of Puttalam is likely to succeed Mr. Sinnaiyah.

Mr. P. Nicholas—Mr. Nicholas, the popular energetic third Clerk of the Batticaloa Kachcheri, who came to Jaffna on short leave, owing to the illness of his mother, left for Batticaloa this 15th instant.

The Police Magistrate of Kayts—Mr. H. J. Putersz will leave for Colombo on the 2nd day to stand his examination. Mr. H. A. P. Andrasegara, Advocate, will act for him during his absence in Colombo.

Mr. J. H. Leak—It is reported that this gentleman, who is the Office Assistant to the Government Agent, Northern Province, will take a month's leave shortly for a change, Mr. Conroy, the Cadet, acting for him.

The Indian famine—We hope that the people of Ceylon will contribute liberally to the Famine fund which has been started under the auspices of the Government. The Government has taken the sanction of the Legislative Council to pay out of the public revenue an amount not exceeding Rs 75000. It is to be hoped that this amount will be largely swelled by private subscriptions. A contemporary in Colombo calls upon Sir Henry Dias and the Hon. Dr. Rockwood to make contributions commensurate with their means. The Tamil Members in the past are known to have been niggardly, and with every certainty that the present member, with his princely income, will contribute double or treble the amount Mr. Ramanatha or Mr. Ramaswamy would have contributed.

FAMINE RELIEF WORK:
AN APPEAL.

To the Editor, "Hindu Organ."

Sir, Your readers are aware that suffering in famine-stricken parts, has taken a most dreadful form with the approach of the hot weather,—the cry for water becoming more piercing than ever, as wells are fast drying up. The number of the distressed who are rushing into the Kishengurh Orphanage has been increasing so rapidly that the Swami Kalyanananda finds it impossible to offer them any help with the limited fund he has at his command. Every one can imagine how painful it is for the Swami to be forced to be an idle looker-on of this dreadful spectacle without sufficient resources to do something at least for the stricken souls who are thrusting their misery upon his attention. To be able to save only those who are in an absolutely wretched condition, the Swami requires a further sum of Rs. 100/- every month in addition to what he has at present at his disposal. We are glad to state that a kind and generous friend of Bangalore has offered to pay Rs. 25/- each month, thus reducing the amount needed to Rs. 75/-.

Another centre has also been opened by the Ramakrishna Mission at Khandwa in the Central Provinces under the charge of the Swami Sureshwarananda. Instead of bringing relief to that class of people who are availing themselves of help at the Government relief centres, the Swami has been, at the kind suggestion of the Deputy Commissioner of the Provinces, calling upon respectable families reduced to destitution,—who would rather die in silence than come out begging or work in Government Relief centres—and giving each member six seers of rice, six seers of wheat, three seers of dal and four annas every month. He has also been distributing provisions to poor families of lower castes,—each head receiving three seers of rice and three poas of dal every week. Those who are incapable of work,—such as the old, the blind and the decrepit—are also receiving one poa of rice and one-and-a-half chittack of dal each head every day. Every hour, reports of dire distress reach the Swami's ears. It is for want of funds alone that he has been compelled to keep his work limited within a small area.

The Swamis, therefore, most fervently appeal to the generous public for sufficient funds to enable them to alleviate even partially the sufferings of those wretched souls who are daily forcing themselves upon them.

We trust that the difficulty might to a great extent be solved if your readers contribute whatever each could easily afford to spare and raise a fund by organising charity meetings, by calling upon well-to-do people of their respective neighbourhoods, and by going the round of all houses collecting whatever they might easily get from each. They might thus prove instrumental in saving a number of helpless creatures from the excruciating torments of death from thirst and hunger.

Remittances should be made payable to the Editor, Prabuddha Bharata (Mayavati, Almora) who would acknowledge them separately as well as in his paper. I have, &c.
A Sannyasin.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WORLD.

To The Editor of the "Hindu Organ,"
Jaffna.

Sir Please find a corner for the following in your worthy paper.

In the world's destruction, I beg to offer a few remarks although I have no *locus standi* in your Island. Mr. E. M. Byrde, Government Agent of the North-Central-Province, seems to have got second hand information in putting the words "was due to a feeling that the world was to come to an end last year" into the mouths of the villagers. None of the Calendars ever said anything about the "destruction of the world." Kaliyuga extends over a period of 432,000 years and we are now in the 5001 year. We are a long way off for such a final catastrophe. The Europeans put this idea into the Hindu minds by their Journals. I have written elaborately on page 75 of my May Magazine Vol. IV, about the falsification of scientific and verification of astrological predictions. I also clearly explained on pages 154 & 194 of Vol. III of my Astrological Magazine, in 1898 & 99, that the views of Dr. Falbe, Professor Corrigan, and Lord Kelvin about the "destruction of the world" were quite incompatible with any known laws of Nature and that their theories, with all the glitter of scientific and mathematical show, must fail as they were completely erroneous and founded without reference to astronomical influences. Statements of these worthies found place in the Review of Reviews and other leading European journals. On Pages 18 and 70 of "Vikari and its Prospects" published by me in March 1899, I clearly stated that in October 1899 there will be wars in the South-

ern countries, devastation in some cities, naval disturbances, wrecks of ships and valuable properties, and a great feeling of anxiety among the well meant and innocent classes about their own safety as well as about the safety of other people. I explained that people would greatly suffer from various causes, and distinctly told the public that the "destruction of the world" on the 3rd of Nov 1899 started by the Western scientists is nonsense pure and simple. Misrepresentation may give a temporary triumph, but facts must win the day. The cheap 3 pie panchangams gave better information on this subject than the most influential Continental journals. Please excuse my stating facts.

Yours

B. Suryanarain Row B. A.
M. R. A. S. M. A. S. B.
Madras

26-1900
Madras

NOTICE.

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