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(See *Hindu Organ* of March. 23. 1904)

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NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI

Testamentary

No. 1498

Jurisdiction

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Chinnappillai wife of Visuvalingam Saravanamuttoo of Puttur South.

Deceased

Vallipuram Kantyah and wife
Kathirasippillai of Puttur South

Petitioners

Vs

1. Visuvalingam Charavanamuttoo of Puttur South
2. Ohivakamippillai widow of Naganatan of Chirupiddi
3. Kantar Swaminatar and wife
4. Teyvanaippillai of do

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed petitioners praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Chinnappillai wife of Visuvalingam Charavanamuttoo coming on for disposal before T. B. Russell Esquire District Judge, on the 11th day of April 1904 in the presence of Mr. S. Tambyah Pillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 11th day of April 1904 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioners are the heirs of the said intestate and are entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to them unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or, before the 13th day of May 1904 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 11th day of April 1904

Sigd. T. B. RUSSELL

District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
ORDER NISI.

Testamentary

No. 1502

Jurisdiction

Class II

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sithampari Nagamani of Chiviateru

Deceased.

Nagan Kantan of Chiviateru

Petitioner.

Vs

Sinnappoddai widow of Nagamani of Chiviateru
Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Nagan Kantan of Chiviateru praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Sithampari Nagamani coming on for disposal before T. B. Russell Esquire, District Judge, on the 12th day of April 1904 in the presence of Messrs. Casinpillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 11th day of April 1904 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is uncle of the minor heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or, before the 10th day of May 1904 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 12th day of April 1904

Sigd. T. B. RUSSELL

District Judge.

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1904.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN
INDIA AND CEYLON.

We invite the attention of our readers to the Memorial, published in another column, of the people of the South-eastern parts of Tanjore District in South India presented to the Governor of Madras on the subject of connecting the port of Point Calimere by Railway with its adjoining station of Nagapatam on the South Indian Railway, with the object, as it is stated in the Memorial, of bringing India and Ceylon nearer to each other.

The Memorial speaks for itself, and, we need hardly say, it possesses special interest to the people of Jaffna. They are as much interested as the Memorialists in the extension of the railway in question. In fact, the former, have more to do with South India than the people of South India have with the northern parts of Ceylon. The Jaffnese will, therefore, be great gainers, if the Madras Government would grant the prayer of the Memorial.

From the facts and figures given in the Memorial, we are led to believe that the railway, also will be a financial success. And we see no reason why the Madras Government, will not sanction the addition of a few miles of railway to the hundreds of miles already existing and under construction in that Presidency.

We have more than once, in these columns, pointed out, in the interest of the people of Jaffna, the discomforts and risks, which passengers from India now undergo on their return to Jaffna via Colombo, under the plague regulations. We are now glad to find that, not only the people of Jaffna have memorialized the Government praying for the removal or relaxation of the plague regulations allowing the passengers to embark from Point Calimere and other ports nearest to Jaffna and land direct in one of the Jaffna ports, but the people of South India also have in the memorial under notice have pointed out to their Government the hardships and inconveniences which they suffer by being compelled to travel to Jaffna which is only 35 miles from Point Calimere by the round about route via Tuticorin and Colombo. We would draw the special attention of our Government to the 2nd paragraph of the Memorial in which is presented a vivid picture of the advantages of the shorter route and the disadvantages and hazards of the longer one.

The Memorialists say, in the 3rd para-

graph of their Memorial, that the port of Point Calimere "is now re-opened for passenger and other traffics with the Northern ports of Ceylon from 1st March 1904 as per G. O. No. 437 dated 27th November 1903." How far this is correct we do not know, as our ports are yet closed against the landing of passengers direct from India. As we pointed out in our issue of the 20th Ultimo, beyond a letter to the Jaffna Memorialists from the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary dated 17th November last intimating that one of the Northern ports would soon be opened for passengers from India, nothing has yet been done to carry out that decision.

The completion of the railway to Point Calimere from Negapatam and the restoration of direct communication between that port and our ports will result in great gain to our Northern Railway, by which hundreds of Indian passengers will daily travel from here not only to the other parts of the Northern Province but also to the North-Central, North-Western, Central and even to the Western Provinces. Except those who live in the Tinnavelly District and who have business transactions in Colombo, all others in South India would prefer the Point Calimere—Jaffna route to the Tuticorin—Colombo route to go to any parts of Ceylon.

We therefore earnestly hope, not only in the interest of the people of South India but also in the interest of the inhabitants of this Province, that the railway to Point Calimere will soon be extended and that direct communication between that port and Jaffna will before long be re-opened.

THE "CEYLON OBSERVER"
AND THE
SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

How vindictive some persons are! This is the thought which struck us on reading the article on the Supreme Court Bench in the *Observer* of the 18th Ultimo. Decency requires that one who is an enemy of another should not say or write anything against the latter, lest the motives of the former might be questioned. But even outward decency is not observed in some quarters.

It is a well-known fact that the *Observer* bears no love for the Tamil Solicitor-General. When serving as a member of the Ceylon Legislature, Mr. Ramanathan had to vindicate himself against the attacks of the *Observer* by an action at law. He also led the opposition against the Haputale Railway extension (now an accomplished fact) for which the *Observer* was most strenuously fighting. During the agitation for the Haputale Railway the *Observer* poured vials of abuse on the Tamil and Sinhalese Members. The Sinhalese member is dead, and the Tamil member has never been forgiven for his attitude on the railway question which lay so much near the heart of the *Observer*. Admitting for the sake of argument that Mr. Ramanathan has certain failings, are there no good qualities in him? Has the *Observer* or the *Times* been at any time found to give expression to the virtues of Mr. Ramanathan? If any proof is required to show the feelings by which the *Observer* and the *Times* are actuated, this is proof enough. Independence on the part of the natives does not pay in Ceylon, and Mr. Ramanathan is not a *persona grata* with the Anglo-Ceylonese papers as he does not pay court to them. There is no paper in Colombo in the hands of natives. The *Observer* and the *Times* are, therefore, the more emboldened to speak disparagingly of natives who do not court their favour. The Government of Ceylon is not, however, an irresponsible body as the Anglo-Ceylonese press. According to the British

constitution, the Government is bound to see that no man is kept out of any office he is justly entitled to hold for the sake of his colour. The reputation of Sir Henry Blake as a just Governor has preceded him. When he was still in HongKong as Governor-elect of Ceylon, there was many a talk in Tamil circles in Ceylon that the time had come when justice would be done to the most prominent Tamil in Ceylon. We have therefore every confidence that ere long there will be a rectification of the error of Sir West Ridgeway's Government which was over-awed into inaction by the Anglo-Ceylonese press. The re-instatement, after six or seven years, of Mr. De Silva concerned in the "hats off" case gives us ample hope as to the line of action the Government of His Excellency Sir Henry Blake will take as regards the Solicitor-General.

CITY COLLEGE, COLOMBO,

It will be seen from the speech of Mr. Samuel G. Lee B. A., Principal of this College, which we publish elsewhere, that it occupies a prominent position as an educational institution in Colombo and is doing excellent work. The Principal who has just returned from England deserves the thanks of the Tamil world, for advocating the cause of Tamil literature before the authorities of London University. He has come back, we understand, to meet the leaders and educated men among the Tamil Community and urge on them the necessity of organizing themselves into a Society for the purpose of advocating this cause. We further understand that after having interviewed the Director of Public Instruction and other Government Officials in the Island Mr. Lee will soon go to India with the view to move the educational authorities in the Madras Presidency to interest themselves in the matter. We hope it will not be long before Tamil will be recognized as a second language by the University of London.

LOCAL & GENERAL

The Government Agent—Mr. Lewis, after closing the fishery, proceeds to Madras, accompanied by Mrs. Lewis and the Chief Mudalyar to see places of interest in that part of South India, and returns to Jaffna on the 6th instant.

The Jaffna Kachcheri—Mr. John Scott who was acting as Police Magistrate of Jaffna has reverted to his own post as Office Assistant to the Government, Jaffna.

Hindu College—This College which was closed for the new year holidays will reopen on the 6th instant. Mr. S. Veeraswamy B. A. has been appointed as mathematical professor of this College. He holds very high testimonials from the Rev. Dr. William Miller M. A., L. I. D., C. I. E. and others.

Matrimonial—The marriage of Mr. S. Sittampalam, Proctor, with Miss Chellammah, daughter of Mr. S. Sinnatambay, took place at Vaddukodai East, according to Hindu rites, on Saturday the 30th ultimo, amidst great demonstrations of pomp and joy. Friends from all parts of Jaffna attended the wedding and offered their congratulations to the bridegroom. The festivities connected with the wedding continued for three days. We offer our hearty congratulations to the newly married couple and wish them long life, happiness and prosperity.

Official Changes—Mr. Freeman has arrived here and assumed duties as District Judge. He also acts as Police Magistrate of Jaffna and Mallekalam till the arrival of Mr. Dutton on the 9th instant. We fail to see why a member of the bar has not been appointed to perform temporarily the duties of the Police Magistrate as is done in other stations, instead of the D. J. being appointed as such in addition to his own onerous duties. Not to speak of Advocates

there is the Crown Proctor, Mr. Changanappillai J. P. whose appointment as Police Magistrate till the arrival of the newly appointed Magistrate would be acceptable to the Bar and the public. When Crown Proctors are appointed as acting Police Magistrates &c in other stations we are at a loss to know why the Jaffna Crown Proctor who is a gentleman of high social position and blameless character and who had once acted as Police Magistrate of Kayts is not given the privilege of acting as Police Magistrate of Jaffna. Is it in keeping with the new-policy of excluding Tamils from all high offices in this District?

Mr. Weerakoon left here for Colombo by land on the 28th ultimo.

Mr. R. G. Saunders—This gentleman is appointed as assistant Government Agent Mannar.

The Chief Justice—Sir C. P. Layard Chief Justice and Lady Layard left for England on the 25th instant. The Hon. Mr. F. C. Moncrief acts as Chief Justice during his absence and Mr. T. de Sampayo K. C. acts as Puisne Justice.

S. S. "Jaffna"—This little steamer is now engaged in running between Rameswaram and Thanukodi a distance of about 14 miles. The passenger traffic between these two places we learn is large.

Acknowledgment—We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt from the secretariat of the administration reports for the North Central Province of the Museum and of the Public Work for the year 1903.

BATTICALOA.

22nd April 1904

The Weather—Though we have had good showers of rain, during the past fortnight, yet the days are intolerably hot. The heavy dew we had at nights, has taken leave of us and consequently we may say that we are free from fever. The foot and mouth disease which prevailed to a great extent among the cattle in the Estates has been almost suppressed by the adoption of precautionary measures. The land breeze, we have here with the commencement of the blowing of the South-West Monsoon in Jaffna, from the mountainous side of Badulla, which makes everything dry and warm has not yet set in.

Our Government Agent—Mr. C. M. Lushington our Government Agent will shortly leave this by the end of this month, for Colombo en route to England on twelve months leave of absence. During the time he had been our Government Agent, he proved himself a worthy, conscientious, and a sympathetic officer, capable of understanding the whole business of the various branch of the Clerical service. He, unlike other officials, fully understands both men and things having been in our Province for a very long time as the Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee. He is not guided, like his predecessors by others. As an instance we may cite the appointment of Mr. T. Kulasingarampillai to the Vanniah ship of Euvil. Poraitivu Pattu, Paddiruppu, when so many were strongly recommended for the post. His appointments to high posts have been acceptable to all concerned. He has been of great service to the Planting community and it was he who suggested to the Government the necessity of passing the "Pest Ordinance" to safeguard the interest of the Planters.

Official—It is understood that Mr. C. E. Wilmore, Assistant Government Agent, Trincomalee, will act for Mr. Lushington for 14 days or so till the arrival of Mr. Hopkins, Registrar-General from Colombo.

Medical—Dr. A. Chinniah, sub Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Batticaloa, has proceeded to Kalmunai, and is now acting for Dr. Philips who has gone to Colombo on 3 weeks leave of absence. Dr. H. A. Morais the Colonial Surgeon, is now attending to the duties of the former in addition to his own duties.

Arrack rent—The sale of arrack rents for the year 1905-1906 of the Northern and Eastern Provinces is fixed for the 4th of May 1904. Mr. K. V. Markander the arrack renter of this Province intends to leave this shortly for Colombo in connection with the sale of arrack rent. Cor.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN INDIA AND CEYLON.

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE BARON AMPHILL G. C. I. E., Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, Madras. The humble memorial of the people of the South—eastern parts of Tanjore District. Most Respectfully Sheweth, That your Excellency's memo-

rialists, being aware of the deep interest and solicitude taken by your Excellency's Government, in promoting the prosperity of all seaports by the extension of Railway communication and in bringing India and Ceylon nearer to each other, beg leave to submit the following important points touching the necessity of connecting the port of Point-Calimere by Railway with its adjoining station of Negapatam on the South Indian Railway.

2. The traffic of passengers, goods and livestock, between Southern India and the Northern parts of Ceylon is facilitated the more through the port of Point Calimere than through Tuticorin,—which is proved by the following facts:—

(a) The Gulf of Mannar called by sailors "Kopalu sea" (deep and boisterous) between Tuticorin and Colombo is a broad one directly connected with the Indian ocean and, it being very deep and rough, passengers going through this route greatly fear of accidents and inconvenience. But the channel between Point Calimere and the Northern parts of Ceylon is very much narrower and calmer, and therefore the few hour's journey is made much more safely and pleasantly as if in a lake.

(b) By going through the Tuticorin route, passengers suffer very much in travelling by boats on such a rough sea to the steamers which lie at a great distance from the shore; whereas at Point Calimere the vessels, called "Dhories," anchoring quite near to the shore, passengers can more easily and conveniently embark on, and disembark from, them.

(c) The distance from Tuticorin to Colombo is about 150 miles, whereas the distance from Point Calimere to the Northern parts of Ceylon is only about 35 miles.

(d) As most of the passengers for Ceylon are from the eastern parts of Southern India, the Point Calimere route is shorter and cheaper for them than that of Tuticorin.

(e) Important and urgent communications with the Northern parts of Ceylon are much delayed by the round-about way via Tuticorin. But by the Point Calimere route they will reach their destination very much earlier and at a much cheaper expense.

3. Your Excellency's memorialists, with deep regret, beg to state that, as there are at present no means of easy communication between this port (Point Calimere) and the nearest Railway centres, it has been more or less hidden into obscurity in spite of all the above-mentioned valuable advantages. To add to this, this port had been closed for the last 6 years on account of plague restrictions, which gave a death blow to its prosperity. Although, by the continual exertions of its inhabitants, it is now reopened for passenger and other traffics with the northern ports of Ceylon from the 1st March 1904 as per G. O. No. 487 dated 27th November 1903, it will continue in the present state of obscurity, if necessary steps be not taken by the Government for promoting the means of communication with the nearest Railway station. The canal, which is the only means of communication between Negapatam and Vedaraniyam, is now in a bad state being silted up and made shallower, and it requires many thousands of rupees at present and an annual outlay of more than ten thousand rupees to facilitate the traffic by boats.

4. However, if this port be connected by a Railroad with Negapatam its adjoining Railway station, it will, of course, render the traffic very easy. If this line be opened, passengers can conveniently reach this port and the journey to North Ceylon can be made within a few hours. Traffic through this port thus increasing, the port and the adjoining places will greatly prosper.

5. If this project be undertaken by the South Indian Railway Company, land can be very cheaply acquired, as the lands along this proposed line are, for the most part, only Government waste lands (Poramboku). The construction charges also will be less, labour in these parts being cheap.

6. Your Excellency's memorialists most respectfully beg to subjoin some points of interests in connection with places, on or near this would-be-line, notable for commerce, religious festivals, pilgrimages &c:—

(a) POYYUR is the garden of Negapatam and supplies it with all kinds of vegetables, fruits, firewood &c., for daily consumption. Negapatam is a thickly populated unhealthy place, and, in the Municipal addresses to Their Excellencies the Governors of Madras during their tours, this body requested that the river that lies between the two places be bridged over, so that people of Negapatam may migrate to the healthier places in the south. An annual festival is held here dedicated to the worship of a Hindu saint called "Korakka chithar."

(b) VELLANKANNI is a large and important seaport town having traffic in paddy and rice. A festival conducted here at the Roman Catholic Church is attended by many thousands of Christian pilgrims from all parts of India. A fair is held here daily.

(c) TIRUPUNDI is a large commercial town, having great traffic in paddy. Tobacco is largely sent for from Vedaraniyam and Point Calimere.

(d) ETTUGUDI, 6 miles west of Tirupundi, has a celebrated Subramania Temple. The annual festival is attended by a large number of Hindus from all parts of Southern India.

(e) KALLIMODU and its neighbourhood send a large quantity of firewood to Negapatam &c. There is a choultry for travellers to and from the south. A very large quantity of flax is sent to the places in the North and South.

(f) TOPETURAL is a large thriving port having many godowns and rich merchants. It yields an annual income of about 20,000 rupees as customs duty. This town is inhabited by wealthy Mohamadans who hold commercial communications chiefly with Ceylon, Burmah and the Straits. Rice, exported to Ceylon from this port, is conveyed by common carts and bullock loads, from distant places, such as Mannargudy, Needamangalam, Tiruvalur, Vellankanni, Thalainayar &c.

(g) VEDARANIAM is a town of great importance in Southern India. It has a renowned Siva temple which attracts great multitudes from distant places during its occasional festivals. It has the largest salt factory in the district. But the transport of salt, Negapatam through the canal being difficult owing to the shallowness of water, part of the salt manufactured here is now destroyed. This town is also noted for the best kind of tobacco which is largely cultivated here and in its neighbourhood and sent to other places especially to Penang, Palghat &c. A weekly fair is held here on Sundays. European as well as native officers who have to inspect the several public officers in this town have to suffer greatly as there are no means of convenient communication to this town.

(h) POINT CALIMERE—better known as Dhanuskoti—is equal to Rameswaram in its importance as a place of pilgrimage. Those who are unable to go to Rameswaram go here monthly on new moon days. The number of pilgrims is very great during, Thai, Audi, and Mahalaya Amavasyais &c. There is a large reserved forest near it which Europeans often visit for the purpose of hunting. Some ten years back, it was resorted to as a sanitarium by the Collectors of Tanjore District; but now considering the difficulty experienced in going to and back from it, they do not now visit it. Tobacco of the finest quality is extensively cultivated here also. Dried fish is largely sent to other places. During the North-East monsoon i. e. from April to September, native vessels plying to the Coromandal coast being unable to sail further to the north of Point Calimere have to anchor here and wait during the whole monsoon and if the line be opened as suggested, the traffic of the Northern ports may be carried on without interruption as the cargo may be shipped at this port owing to the facility of the Railway line. This is the port from which Dhories sail to North Ceylon. That some years back, all the mails to and from Ceylon were exchanged here, is a sufficient proof that this port is convenient for traffic with Ceylon.

7. Your Excellency's humble memorialists beg to point out that, from the above facts, it will be observed that the income of this much-needed and longed for line will not be less than that of any other existing lines in proportion to its length.

8. The inhabitants of Madura and Tinnevely Districts mostly resort only to the Southern parts of Ceylon and so the Tuticorin route may be cheaper for them. But the people of Cuddalore, Tanjore and the adjoining northern districts have many relations, and hold intermarriages with the people, in the northern parts of Ceylon, and so the Point Calimere route is more fitted for them than the Tuticorin one. Besides, if there be only the Tuticorin route to the whole island of Ceylon, the traffic will be very inconvenient and expensive especially to those who have to go to and from North Ceylon. The Ceylon State Railway now extends as far as Kangesanturai, the nearest port to Point Calimere, which renders the traffic in those parts of Ceylon very easy. In the same way, if the Point Calimere route be made easier for traffic by constructing a Railroad between Negapatam and Point Calimere, it will facilitate the traffic very much.

In conclusion, your excellency's humble memorialists most respectfully pray that your Excellency's Government will be pleased to take the above representation into your gracious consideration and to confer a great boon on the people of Southern India and Ceylon by directing the necessary steps to be taken for an extension of the South Indian Railway to Point Calimere, which, in addition to being a paying concern to the said Railway Company, will bring North Ceylon and India nearer to each other, as it would then form a direct coast line from Calcutta to Calimere, the nearest port (India) to Jaffna (Ceylon).

For which act of kindness, your Excellency's memorialists will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

Negapatam. 9th April. 1904.

Signed by 836 persons.

CITY COLLEGE, COLOMBO.

Principal Samuel G. Lee B. A., who returned last month from England in his speech on opening College on Tuesday last (April 5th), congratulated the pupils and the staff of Teachers on the steady progress the College has made during his years' absence from the shores of Lanka and noted with profound thankfulness to God the following successes at the Public Examination:—

Teachers.	
London Matriculation.....	1
Government Drawing Teacher's Certificate Examination.....	1

Pupils.	
Government Clerical Examination	1
Ceylon Technical College Entrance	2
Medical Preliminary (Ceylon Medical College)	2
Medical Preliminary (College of Preceptors)	2
<hr/>	
Cambridge Local Senior	1
Cambridge Local Junior	4
College of Preceptors, Honours' Certificate	1
" " " First Class	1
" " " Second Class	4
" " " Third Class	12
" " " Lower Forms	7
All-India S. S. Examination Senior	1
" " " " Junior	2
Number obtaining Distinction in Drawing	3
" " " " Arithmetic	1
" " " " Religious Knowledge	1

All the boys and girls who took the First Class College of Preceptors Certificate Examination from the sister Colleges in Colombo and elsewhere in Ceylon have failed to pass it. The only candidate presented from the City College has creditably passed it in Religious Knowledge, English Language, English History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, French, and Latin, with distinction in Religious knowledge.

In the All-India S. S. Examination our Senior boy heads the list of all the candidates in the Colony, being bracketed with one with whom he thus shares the honour of carrying the Blue Ribbon of this Examination.

The Principal, by way of reminding the boys of the changes effected in his absence, said that in addition to the Medical Preliminary, Legal Preliminary, Clerical, Commercial, and University classes, a class to prepare boys for the Government Scholarship Examination has been in existence since the beginning of the year.

Music and Drawing have been introduced into the curriculum of studies, the former as an optional subject, and the latter compulsory in all forms excepting the two highest.

Further, he said, with the addition of the large commodious hall built in his absence, the College buildings have been much improved and that 550 day scholars and 40 resident students could now be comfortably housed. The Boarders—17 in number—are under the care of three resident Masters with the Vice-Principal at the head of the Establishment, who personally looks after their comfort and welfare.

THOUGHTS FOR THE SILENT HOUR.

A solitude is the audience chamber of God. Whatever induces harmony within results in health without.

In every point relating to the mutual concern of body and spirit, the spirit should be recognised as absolute master.

Every good thing awaits us, but we have to develop the capacity to receive.

The trouble with most of us is that we aspire too little, or aspire so weakly that conscious effort is not aroused.

A new light reaches man when he knows that he receives exactly what he is entitled to.

Above all and beyond all, among the creative forces is the power of a great faith.

Our faith in the ultimate triumph of truth and love may become so vital that it can communicate itself, as with a vibratory impulse to others.

One's elevation from the depths of slavery to the heights of freedom involves time, and demands persistent efforts and perseverance.

Conviction of ignorance is the door-step to the temple of wisdom.

The kingdom of the spirit can be entered only by the laying down of egotism and the union of the soul with the Divine will.

Each person is the magnetic centre of the elements he alone attracts, and these unite in the combinations that form his conditions and atmosphere.

The soul is the direct offspring of God, and therefore, the subject of a Divine education under the inspiration and guidance of the Father.

If work is distasteful, to do it well is the surest way out of it into another that shall be more agreeable.

One has only to keep love and faith and sweetness in his heart towards all, and circumstances and conditions will take care of themselves.

Let us strive to radiate truth, energy, and sunshine as we go on our daily way to give and not to get.

There are two primary rules for good manners. One is, "Always think of others"; the other is, "Never think of yourself."

The power of accomplishment is in yourself—not in your circumstances.

If you cannot sanctify your present lot, you could sanctify no other.

To feel, to become inspired from within, to touch the God-life, is the highest revelation in the life of man. —The Hindu.

CURRENT ECONOMIC DATA CONCERNING RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

STATISTICS OF RUSSIA.

The Statistical Abstract of the world, published by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, gives the following statistics regarding Russia for 1901:—

Area, square miles	8,660,395
Population	128,962,000
Population per square mile	14.90
Total imports	\$269,493,000
Imports per capita	2.09
Total exports	\$375,726,000
Exports per capita	2.91
Excess exports over imports	\$106,233,000
Imports from United States	\$7,518,177
Exports to United States	\$7,262,757
Public debt	\$3,167,320,000
Debt per square mile	\$365
Debt per Capita	24.56
Interest, etc., annually	\$141,519,000
Interest per capita	1.10
Government revenue	\$891,772,000
Revenue per capita	6.91
Government expenditure	\$921,068,000
Expenditure per capita	7.30
Total money in circulation	\$896,200,000
Total circulation per capita	6.95
Gold in circulation	\$791,700,000
Circulation gold per capita	6.14
Silver in circulation	\$104,500,000
Circulation silver per capita	.81

It will be noticed that the annual expenditure exceeds the annual revenue by \$29,396,000; that the imports from the United States form only three per cent of the total imports and that the exports to the United States form only two per cent of the total exports.

STATISTICS OF JAPAN.

The Statistical Abstract of the World gives the following statistics regarding Japan for 1901:

Area, square miles	147,655
Population	44,261,000
Population per square mile	296
Total imports	\$127,397,000
Imports per capita	2.80
Total exports	\$125,670,000
Exports per capita	2.84
Excess imports over exports	\$1,727,000
Exports to United States	\$36,854,000
Imports from United States	\$21,162,000
Public debt	\$206,000,000
Debt per square mile	\$1,400
Debt per capita	4.73
Interest, etc., annually	\$18,126,702
Interest per capita	.41
Government revenue	\$121,433,725
Revenue per capita	2.78
Government expenditure	\$119,934,893
Expenditure per capita	2.78
Total money in circulation	\$157,000,000
Total circulation per capita	3.58
Gold in circulation	\$61,000,000
Circulation gold per capita	1.39
Silver in circulation	\$26,000,000
Circulation silver per capita	.59
Paper money in circulation	\$60,000,000
Circulation paper per capita	1.60

It will be noticed that the expenditure is three cents per capita less than the revenue; that the per capita annual interest charge is only forty-one cents (that of the United States is thirty-five cents); that the imports were only four cents per capita in excess of the exports; that the imports from the United States formed one-sixth of the total imports and that the exports to the United States formed about 30 per cent. of the total exports. —The Hindu.

GREAT MEN AND SOCIETY

THOUGHTS are the parents of our actions. Every movement of the muscles of an individual is a manifestation of energy originating in his thought. Some hold that the individual and his world are creations of his own thought. A man is man because he thinks himself so. Each thought has its antithesis and its actualization implies actualization of the antithesis. The thought 'I am man' is attended with its antithesis 'I am not not-man.' By actualisation of the former man feels that he is man. By simultaneous actualisation of the latter is created his world which answers to the element 'not-man' in it. Whether this creative potency of our thought is sufficient to explain the origin of ourselves and our worlds, thus relegating the conception of the Creator to the realm of superstitions, it is not easy to answer. Seeing that our actions are always preceded by thoughts, it may be safely put as a truism that no action is possible without a preceding thought corresponding to it and it may be asserted with some force that our actions are manifestations of our thought-power.

Before thoughts take a definite shape, when we can feel them, they pass through fine forms of which we are not conscious. Thoughts in their fine state are said to be in the subconscious

part of the mind.

The thought-power of an individual works through a particular brain. As, in Physics, a resultant force is obtained by the composition of two or more component forces and the actions of the component forces are regarded as those of the resultant, so the thought-power of a nation may be regarded as the resultant of the thought-powers of the individuals composing it, their brains as the different centres through which it works and their works as the works of the national thought-power.

When a national crisis happens, in which the interests of a nation, religious or secular, are at stake, or when betterment of the existing conditions of a nation is to be brought about by the process of national evolution, a wave of yearning for a new state of things rises in the national mind. At first, it works subconsciously. When it rises to the conscious part of the mind and grows intense, the whole nation as one opposes the progress of the evil with or without success or helps the advent of the better state.

Great men are the centres in which the thoughts of a nation take a definite shape, best suited to the fulfilment of its yearnings. It is believed by many that they are called forth into existence by a strong thought-power of the collective mind of the nation for which they work. That they are highly developed souls equipped with body and mind ready to imbibe the prevailing tendencies of the national mind, and strong enough to be the fittest mediums for the mighty national thought-power to manifest its great activities through, is undeniable. Their actions are the products of the thoughts and aspirations of their times.

Though in the long run the actions of great men result in bettering the condition of the nation, not seldom do they appear unfriendly and injurious to its interests and many not possessed of the insight to see into the depth of things, look upon such great men as national enemies and form false and mistaken notions of their actions. Such has been the case with great men like Raja Rammohan Ray and Swami Dayananda Saraswati and others. When before the onrush of Christianity with its powerful organization for proselytism and of Western materialism irreverently trying to shake the foundation of everything spiritual, the more forward sections of Indian society lost their balance and unable to grasp the meaning of their ancient religion, began to misunderstand and doubt its truths, their collective mind was shaken to the very bottom, and there rose in the national mind a wave of yearning for regaining the lost balance. The thought-power of the nation found in Raja Rammohan Ray and Swami Dayananda the mediums of its work. They worked; and all glory to them for it. Their methods of work seemed hostile to the religion of the land. But such methods were necessary, as best suited to meet the exigencies of their times. Was not their hostility but friendship in disguise? But for the Brahmo and the Arya Samaj, many would have embraced Christianity or become the worst agnostics. The Samajes have the blood of Hinduism in them. They are the sons, only rebel sons of the mother religion. Such rebellion has been indispensable to defend the Mother against foreign attacks. The far-seeing Hindu far from being hostile to a Brahmo or an Arya, regards him with love and gratitude as his own brother who has been compelled by the national thought-power to leave the family home to meet their common Mother's enemy in the enemy's own camp.

Time has necessitated the adoption of such hostile methods by the national mind; time will record whether, when the need for them will be over, those movements will be absorbed like Buddhism back into the mother religion or continue to flourish as independent growths.

Our attitude towards great men should be one of absolute obedience. There is to lead the way and ours "but to do and die." The national thought-power, heedless of the interests of an individual or a particular section of the community, tries to further the interests of the nation. Great men being the centres to which the best portion of the thought-power converges for manifestation, helping them means helping such manifestation and therefore, furtherance of the interests of the nation. The duty of him who has the good of his nation at heart, though he may fail to understand the workings of the thought-power through the great men, is to follow their plan and method of work, without stopping "to reason why," with readiness to sacrifice wealth, name, home comforts and affections, even life, if necessary. Indian.