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VOL. XXII-NO. 12.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 21, 1910.

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NOTICE.

The Hindu Organ. RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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COLOMBO.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2842, Class I.

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of Arumugam Annamalai of Vaddukkoddai, Jaffna, late of Tampin in the State of Negri Semblan,

nnamalai Sitamparappillai Coit of Vadduk-koddai East Petitioner.

less the Respondents or any other person shall on or before September 23, 1910, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

R. N. Thaine, District Judge,

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plaint.

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to any of the numerous similar Watches offered in the Presidency.

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NOTICE.

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TAMBIAH S. COOKE, Secretary Jaffna Trading Coy., Ltd.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Appa Uncleanural of Vannarpannal East Petitioner.

Vs. Vs. Petitioner.

Chellappa Eliathamby of Vannarpannal west Respondent.

Of Vannarponnal East, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Nagamma wife of Chellappa Eliathamby.

Centrol of the property of the said presence of Mr. S. Sivaprakasaan Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated August 25, 1940 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the 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 Respondent or any other person shall on or before September 27, 1910 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. contrary. August 26, 1910.

Order Nisi.

Kanagasabai Manikkam of Vanarapanna west ... Vs.
Chinuappa Cumarasamy Office Assistant Batticaloa Kachocheri ... Respondent.
This matter of the Petition of Kanagasabai Manikkam of Vannarponnai west, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Ampalavanar Chinnappa of Vannarponnai west coming on for disposal before R. N. Thaiue Esquire, District Judge, on July 27, 1910 in the presence of Mr. K. Sivapirakasam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated July 25, 1910 having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is brotherin-law 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 September 22, 1910 shows ufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

July 27, 1910.

R. N. Thaine,
District Judge.

R. N. Thaine, District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

N THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2346.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kanapathippillai Murukesu of Thavady...Deceased.

Chimachippillai widow of Kanapathippillai Murukesu of ThavadyPolitioner,

Vs.

Chimachippillai widow of Murukesu of Thavady Petitioner,
Vs.

1. Murukesu Kanapathippillai and 2. Murukesu Ponnyah both of Thavady Respondents.
This matter of the Petition of Chimachippillai Murukesu of Thavady praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Kanapathippillai Murukesu of Thavady, coming on for disposal bofore R. N. Thaine. Equation on for disposal bofore R. N. Thaine. Equation of the Petitioner, District Judge, on Septemper 6, 1910 in the presence of Mr. K. Sivapiraksam Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the said petitioner, dated Septemper 6, 1910 having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled, as widow, of the said deceased, to administration do issue to be a accordingly, unless the Respondent abovenamed or any other person shall, on or before Septemper 29, 1910 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contraty.

September 6, 1910.

Pistrict Judge.

Notice.

A N Examination for candidates A wishing to enter the 3rd class of the Clerical Service will be held on Wednesday the 4th of January 1911 and the following days.

2. Candidates must be between the ages of 18 and 21 on the 4th of January 1911, and a birth certificate must ompany each application in proof

3. Applications must reach the Director of Public Instruction not later than 2 P. M. on Monday November 28,1910, and must be made on the forms to be obtained at any post of-fice on application or after four days' notice. Each application must bear a revenue stamp of Rs. 10.

4. Further particulars of the Examination with a schedule of the subjects may be obtained on application to the Director of Public Instruction the Government Agent of the

R. B. STRICKLAND, Acting Director.

Office of Public Instruction Colombo, 2 September, 1910.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE HINDU ORGAN.

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	A. K. Veluppillai.	Gampola	3.00
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Che bindu Organ.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1910.

THE CEYLONESE SEAT IN THE REFORMED LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND THE OPENING OF THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN IN JAFFNA

IN JAFFNA.

The electoral campaign in connection with the Ceylonese Seat in the Reformed Legislative Council was opened in Jaffna on the 16th instant under very encouraging circumstances and the happiest auspices, in favour of the candidature of Mr. P. Ramanathan, K.C., C. M. G. The meeting held that day at the Ridgeway Hall to meet him was not only one of the largest and most influential meetings ever held in Jaffna, but it was also the first election meeting ever held in Ceylon. We know of hundreds of meetings held in Jaffna and indifferent parts of the Island to nominate members for Legislative Council Seats whenever vacancies occurred and to adopt memorials to the Government praying for the appointment of some candidates of their choice. Those meetings were not election meetings in the proper sense of the word, the appointment having been vested in the Government, and sometimes made in defiance of the wishes of the public. The Ceylonese, however, have been now for the first time granted the privilege of electing a member to represent their interests in the Reformed Council, and the meeting in question could, therefore, claim the distinction of being the first of its kind held in the Island to adopt a candidate, not for appointment by His Excellency the Governor, but for election by the people themselves.

The meeting was a grand success, in spite of the futile effort made to disturb its

but for election by the people themselves.

The meeting was a grand success, in spite of the futile effort made to disturb its harmony, as the proceedings which we publish in another column would show. The interrupters comprised two individuals and they had not a following of even half-a-dozen persons in the Hall. If they were strong in number and influence they would not have behaved in the manner they did—slipped out by a side window unobserved and unnoticed—instead of remaining at the meeting and demonstrating, if it was possible, that there

was at least a strong minority against Mr. Ramanathan's candidature.

Ramanathan's candidature.

The meeting was not the poorer by their disappearance. The spacious Hall was quite full with the flower of the Hindu and Christian Communities of the Jaffna District, who solidly, unanimously, and enthusiastically accepted Mr Ramanathan as their candidate. The little opposition shown went only to intensify the enthusiasm of the audience on behalf of the guest of the evening, and impelled some of the speakers to condemn the disorderly conduct of the interrupters in strong but dignified terms.

It is not even that neither Mr. I. K.

orderly conduct of the interrupters in strong but dignified terms.

It is noteworthy that neither Mr. J. K. Chanmugam nor Mr. A.M. Chittambalam questioned the eminent fitness of Mr. Ramanathan to represent the educated Ceylonese in Council. The one began, amidst interruptions and cries of "order" to make a recantation—how he without sufficiently considering the question voted for Mr. Ramanathan's nomination in the committee meeting and general meeting of the Jaffna Association—which went only to show that his opinion of the fitness of one candidate or the other was of no value. The other raised objection to the President of the Jaffna Association occupying the chair at the meeting which had been called under the auspices of the Association, long after the proceedings of the meeting had commenced and after the chairman had concluded his speech of about forty-five minutes' duration. It is not, therefore, surprising that general indignation was caused at the silly objections raised and the interruptions caused, and that the Chairman's ruling was accepted by the meeting with shouts of appliance.

This meeting was convened pursuant to a notice dated 9th September 1910, widely

capted by the meeting with shouts of applause.

This meeting was convened pursuant to a notice dated 9th September 1910, widely circulated in all parts of the District. There was, thus, one week's notice of the meeting. It is, therefore, a misrepresentation to say that due notice was not given of it. Again how would Mr. Chittambalam's cause improve, if Mr. Hensman was voted to the Chair, instead of occupying it, by virtue of his position as President of the Jaffna Association? Was his own chance of being voted to the chair spoiled by the procedure adopted on the occasion? There were hundreds of eminent and worthy gentlemen in the Hall assembled that evening who would viewith one another in moving and seconding Mr. Hensman's clevation to the chair, if it was thought necessary to go through that formality. Why did not Mr. Chittamablam object to Mr. Hensman taking the chair as soon as he occupied it, but waited till the latter's masterly speech in favour of Mr. Ramanathan was concluded? The proceedings of the individuals who attempted to interrupt the proceedings of the meeting but were obliged to quit it utterly discredited would, to say the least, only betray the weakness of the cause they have espoused, and the desperate straits to which they were driven.

In spite of misrepresentations on the part of a handful of interested persons,

espoused, and the desperate straits to which they were driven.

In spite of misrepresentations on the part of a handful of interested persons, one or two of whom make it no secret that they are the agents of Dr. H. M. Fernando, the great worth and effect of the Ridgeway Hall meeting as a pledge of Jaffna's support of Mr. Ramanathan's candidature cannot be denied. The meeting was fully representative of all classes and creeds. The leaders of the Hindu community were present in large numbers, as were the leading Christians, Protestants and Catholics. Mr. Hensman in his great speech undoubtedly reflected the opinion of the vast majority of the Protestants on this question; and the speeches of Mr. Vanniasingam and of Mr. Thambinayagampillai would show that Mr. Ramanathan has also the warm support of a large number of prominent Catholic gentlemen in Jaffna.

The Ceylonese would stultify themselves

Catholic gentlemen in Jaffna.

The Ceylonese would stultify themselves and prove unworthy of the privilege conferredon them, if they should owing to parochial, religious, and racial prejudices, fail to elect as their first member the person who is generally admitted to be the fittest among the candidates—one who has by past services and vast experience proved himself worthy of the great trust that is to be reposed on him. Mr. Ramanathan, having retired from politics, did not seek this honour. It was in response to a general wish expressed among the leading Sinhalese and Tamils in all parts of the Island that he should come forward and give them the benefit of his vast experience once more as a Legislator, that he as a matter of public duty responded to their invitations. As aptly remarked by Mr. Hensman and Mr. Vanniasingam at the meeting, the Ceylonese would, therefore, be doing an honour to themselves and performing a public duty by electing Mr. Ramanathan for the Ceylonese Seat.

A SO-CALLED MASS MEETING.

Before the report of the Ridgeway Hall meeting, convened after due notice and attended by hundreds of leading and respectable Ceylonese resident in Jaffna in support of Mr. Ramanathan's caudidature for the Educated Ceylonese Seat, appeared in the papers, telegrams had been sent to the Colombo dailies of a "mass meeting" said to have been held at the Esplanade in favour of Dr. Fernando. Messrs Channugam, Chittambalam, and Lee were present at the Ridgeway Hall meeting and their performances are recorded in the proceedings published elsewhere. It is a matter of general comment how men who were not able to hold their own in the regularly constituted meeting and were obliged to beat an ignominious retreat were able to hold a meeting and that a mass meeting outside on the Esplanade at the same time, without any of the leading and respectable gentlemen in the Hall knowing anything about it until the report appeared in the papers. It is possible that the able gentlemen in the Hall knowing anything about it until the report appeared in the papers. It is possible that the three persons whose names appear in the telegram came out of the Ridgeway Hall meeting with two or three others and elected one of themselves as Chairman and passed the Resolution in favour of Dr. Fernando, and that those shut out of the Ridgeway Hall meeting as not duly qualified to take part in italsowerethereto see what was going on. This cannot be called a meeting, much less a mass meeting.

called a meeting, much less a mass theering.

It cannot be denied that there were present at the Ridgeway Hall meeting the flower of the Jaffaa community, Hindns and Christans, and voted for Mr. Ramanathan. Will the prime movers of the so-called "mass meeting" mention the names of even a dozen respectable persons qualified to vote who attended this meeting? To hold a meeting is not an easy task. But to wire to the papers is easy enough. We are old enough to remember a similar occasion, about eighteen years ago, when meetings were held in Jaffaa to nominate Mr. P. Coomaraswamy for the Tamil Seat rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr. Ramanathan as Solicitor-General. Not only every meeting duly held for Mr. Coomaraswamy was misrepresented by means of cheap telegiams to the press from the agents and friends in Jaffaa of the rival candidate, but the Government and the public outside Jaffaa were made to believe by the same agency that more influencial meetings were held for their candidate though most of the meetingssoreported to have been held were fictitious ones. There was some purpose in doing it at that time, as the appointment rested with the Government. But the proceedings of Dr. Fernando's friends will serve no other purpose than to delude him into the belief that his agents are doing their best for him and that they would be able to secure substantial support for him in Jaffae. ing.

It cannot be denied that there were

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE—The Annual Prize-Distribution of this College came off on Saturday last under the presidency of Mr. P. Ramanathan, K. C., C. M. G. The proceedings &c. will be published in our next.

lished in our next.

The Copay Saiva Girls' School—
was opened by Mr. P. Ramanathan, K. C.,
C. M. G., on Wednesday the 14th instant
in the presence of a vast concourse of
people. There are already about 40 students now in the school and we congratulate Mr. C. Velauthampillai and Mr. M.
Swaminathan, the managers of the school,
on their success in securing a good number of students within such a short time.

ber of students within such a short time.

Translation, Book II.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of Translation, Book II, for the use of Standard IV, prepared by Mr. E. Chellaiah, Headmaster of the Lower School Dept., Hindu College, Jaffna and printed at this press. This is the 3rd edition of the book and it has been revised specially to suit the requirements of the Cevlon Educational Code. Mr. Chellaiah's series of books on Translation are so deservedly popular that they hardly require any recommendation from us. They are used in all the English Schools in Ceylon where the vernacular is Tamil.

The Mohammedan Seat in Coun-

THE MOHAMMEDAN SEAT IN COUNCIL.—At a public meeting of the Mohammedans held in Colombo on Friday last, the name of Mr. W. H. M. Abdul Cader M. M. C., Proctor, S. C., and Notary Public, has been submitted to H. E. the Governor as a fit person to succeed the Hon'ble Mr. W. M. Abdul Rahiman, M. L. C., as the representative of the Mohammedan Community, when the latter retires.

Personal—Mr. P. Ramanathan R. C., C. M. G., who arrived here on the 13th jinst. leaves here for Colombo tomorrow morning. He delivered highly interesting and instructive lectures before very large and appreciative audiences at St. John's College and Victoria College on "Education" and "Uplifting of the Soul" respectively. Mr. Proctor V. Casippillai presided over St. John's College meeting and Mr. Professor Small, at Victoria College.

fessor Small, at Victoria College.

—Mr. P. Murukesu, Chief Clerk, Minor Courts, Jaffna, retires from service from the 16th proximo. He entered Government service as Translator, Mullaitivu Kachcheri, on the 1st of January 1871, and after passing the Clerical Examination, he was transferred in July 1875 to the Fiscal's Office, Jaffna, where he held the responsible post of Chief Clerk for a period of 16 years (1887—1903). He has been Head Clerk, Minor Courts, Jaffna, for the past 7 years. Thus he has put in nearly 40 years' service under Government and he has been a faithful and conscientious official and has given entire satisfaction to both the Government and the public. We wish him a happy and long retired life.

-Among the few candidates who were —Among the few candidates who were successful in the recent London College of Preceptor's Examination, we are glad to note the name of Mr.S Balasingam, an Old Boy of the Hindu College and a grandson of the retired Sub-Collector Mr. A. Subramaniam. He has been placed in the Second Class Honours list.

—Mr. J. Kadirgamatamby, Crown Proctor, Batticaloa, acts as Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Requests. Batticaloa, with effect from September 12 until further orders.

—Mr. S. Candavanam, Head Overseer, Klang, and brother of Mr. Canapathipillai, Head Overseer, Ulu-Selangor, has come here on six months' leave and is staying at Vannarpannai.

—Mr. E. Karthigasoo, Clerk, Treasury, Kuala Lumpur, is here on a few months'

-Mr.Justice Dass of the Calcutta High Court is retiring in October.

—Mr. Gupta, Member of the India Council, London, has declined the member-ship of the Bengal Executive Council which was offerred to him by Lord Mor-

-Mr. J. E. Coates, who has been ap-pointed Chief of the Mineralogical Survey Ceylon, is expected to arrive in the Colony shortly.

—Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the popular Chief Justice of Bengal, is mentioned as a probable successor to Sir Arthur Law-ley as Governor of Madras.

—Mr. K. Kanagasegaram of the Public Works Department, Dandagamuwa, has been promoted to the 2nd Class of the Ceylon Government Clerical Service and appointed Head Clerk, Provincial Engi-neer's Office, Badulla.

—Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, the Viceroy-Designate of India will sail for India from Marseilles on Friday the 4th of November.

Dr. and Mrs. Coomarasamy in India.—Dr. and Mrs. Ananda Coomarasamy who have come out to India in connection with the Art section of the Allahabad Exhibition have been in Calcutta up to recently delighting more than one Artistic gathering with beautiful drawings and pictures copied from originals found in India. Dr. Coomarasamy is a great artist and an enthusiastic believer in the artistic mission of the Indian peoples. Dr. and Mrs. Coomarasamy have now left Calcutta for Allahabad.

—Empire. DR. AND MRS. COOMARASAMY IN INDIA.

FATAL PRACTICAL JOKES.—In Lahore a young shop-keeper named Santram paid the penalty with his life for playing a joke on his cousin Tarachand. Santram called Tarachand a dancing bear, whereupon the latter pretended to be a bear and snarled and roared at him and in a fit of rage dealt violent blows on Santram's head with an iron rod. Santram died on the way to the Hospital and Tarachand is in custody.

—Two Sinhalese boys named Carolisa and Sidorisa of Matugama were charged with causing the death of Ondirisa by giving him a cigar in which was a cracker. The boys pleaded that they did it as a joke. The case was postponed to hear the Doctor's evidence.

CONSECRATION OF "KADAVIT SWAMY"
TEMPLE—The temple built at Vannarpannai East in the name of Kadavit
Swamy was consecrated on the 15th
instant.

The True Worker—Mr. E. K. Sivasubramania Aiyar, B. A., Headmaster of the Tirugbana Sambantha Murti Nayanar Vidyasalai of Karadive, lectured on the above subject on the 18th instant at the Manipay Vivekananda, Hall to a large audience composed of the local gentry and Professors and Senior Students of the Manipay Hindu College. The lecturer commenced with a short prayer addressed to Swami Vivekananda with whose extensive writings he appeared to be very familiar. Work, he said, was a struggle to attain the gratification of desires and these desires varied according to individual temperament and conditions in life. The lecturer dilated in the action in inaction of the Munis or the Sages whose apparent idleness was activity of the highest kind—and was directed to the attainment of the glorious object of Atma Jinanam or self realisation. The lecture was highly appreciated by the public and the Karadive Hindu School is to be congratulated on having secured the services of a Headmaster who is imbued with sincere devotion to the cause of religion.

—Cor.

An At Home—was held by the friends

AN AT HOME—was held by the friends and well wishers of Mr.S.Ponniah, Second Clerk of the District Engineer's Office, Badulla, on the 31st Ultimo at 6 P. M. There was a large gathering of friends of the above gentleman to bid him good-bye on his departure from Badulla on promotion.—Cor.

THE MINTO PARK AT ALLAHABAD—H.
H. the Nizam of Hyderabad has subscribed Rs. 15,000, H. H. the Maharajah of Jedhpur Rs. 10,000 and H. H. the Maharajah of Bikaner Rs. 18,000, for the Proclamation Pillar and Minto Park Scheme at Allahabad. The Scheme is to cost three lakhs of rupees and the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya is working hard to make the scheme a success. scheme a success.

scheme a success.

OBITUARY.—We deeply regret to record the untimely death of Mrs. Kandyyah wife of Mr. S. Kandyyah, Proctor, S. C., and daughter of Mr. S. Thuraiappah, Clerk, Jaffna Kachcheri, which took place yesterday evening at her residence at Vannarpannai. She was an amiable lady of ample means and was held in high esteem by all those who knew her. She was suffering from consumption to which she succumbed in spite of the best medical treatment.

—We also regret to record the death of Mrs. Parwathippillai Pettaperumal, mother of Dr. P. Arulampalam of the Government Dispensary, Mampury, Puttalam, which event took place on the 14th instant at her residence at Uduvil.

It is our painful duty to announce the eath of Miss. Nadaspari, the infant daughter of Mr. V. Asaipillai, Chief Clerk, Land Office, Ulu-Selangor, and grand-daughter of Mr. V. Kathiraveluppillai, B. A. Proctor, S. C., which occurred at Vannarpannai West on Friday last.

—We regret to hear the untimely death at the age of about 3 of the only son of Mr. A. Barnabas, Federal Clerk of Works, which occurred on the 31st ultimo at his residence in Kuala Lumpur.

The death is announced in London —The death is announced in Loradon of Sir J. P. Rodger, K. C. M. G. the Governor of the Gold Coast who was for many years British Resident of Pehang Selangor and Perak.

THE KANDY TAMILS' LITERARY ASSOCIATION

The week!y meeting of the Association was held on Saturday 17th Instant under the Presidency of Dr. B. T. Hoole. Mr. P. Ayampillai read a thoughtful and instructive paper on "Our obligations to those of a lower status than ourselves". Messra. Suppliah, Aiyathurai, Valuppillai, Kartbigasu, Coomarasamy, Dharmratnam and the Chairman offered comments. At the next meeting to be held on the 24th Inst. Mr. K. Valuppillai will read a paper on "Character".

MULIAITTIVU.

Weather-We have had good showers at frequent

Our A. G. A.—Mr. A. W. Seymour, our Assistant Government Agent accompanied by V. Chinnatamby Mudaliyar, left this for Vavuniya on circuit enit.

A new Saivite School—A Saivaite school has been started by the Hindu gentlemen of the place where education on national lines is to be imported. Arrangements have been made to secure a permanent building for the school. Mr. Veluppillai of Trincomalie who has been serving long in the tutorial staff of various educational institutions has been appointed Head Master.

Legal Success—We are extremely glad to hear the success of Mr. T. M. Sabaratnam, son of our District Modliar in the Proctors' Intermediate examination held recently. We offer Mr. Sabaratnam our sincere congratulations on his success.

Pillayar Temple—The annual festival at the local Pillayar temple has begun and people are now pouring in from the suburbs. A very large gathering is expected in a day or two and by Sunday when the Car festival takes place, the zenith is to be reached.

Personal—Mr. A. Sinnatambo, Shroff, has gone to Colombo taking with him the old cumbrous 5 cent pieces. He is expected here in a day or two-

-Mr. G. C. Thambapilla, Inspector of Schools has come down here and is busy inspecting the schools in this district.

-Mr: V- Subramaniam, Second Clerk, Kachcheri who went to Trincomalie some months back on sick leave is expected here at the end of this month.

—Cor.

MR. RAMANATHAN, K. C., C. M. G. IN POINT PEDRO.

IN POINT PEDRO.

Mr. Ramanathan arrived at the Puloly Hindu High School on Thursday the 15th inst. at 7 r.m. He was received and garlanded by Mr. V. Valayuthampillay, the Manager and Proprietor of the School, and led to the hall where the boys and some of the leading gentlemen of the place were assembled. An address of welcome was read by the Headmaster. Mr. Ramanathan replied laying special stress on the study of the vernacular and the national education of the girls. After visiting the Sanskrit class conducted by BramaSri Muttusamy Kurukal he was led in torchlight procession with music to the girls Vivekananda Vidyasalay, which was tastefully decorated with flowers flags and pictures. Mr. Ramanathan was garlanded at the Vidyasalay and two addresses of welcome were read one by the girls and another by Sri Kandasamy Upathiar. Mr. Ramanathan spoke some words of advice to the parents and the proceedings terminated by the singing of Thevaram by Mr. M. V. Chelvadural whom Mr. Ramanathan was unable to fulfil his appointment at the Pilliar temple but at his request a few of the members of the Vidya-Bangam met him at the Rest House. Mr. Ramanathan drove to Jaffina the next morning. —Cor.

UDUPIDDY SAIVA VIDHIYASALAI.

I paid a visit recently to Udupiddy in con-nection with the proposed Vidyasalai and had personal interviews with some of the leading gentlemen of the place on the subject.

They all expressed very much their entire wish to have a Saiva Vidhiyasalai amidst them and urged me to establish it at once. Everybody knows that nothing can be done without money and that it is the only thing that stands in our way. Just to simplify this problem, it was proposed to send round subscription lists and to collect the required amount as soon as possible. Lists will be sent out in the course of this month.

I most humbly request all the patriotic and philanthropic gentlemen to contribute to this noble cause as much as they can.

S. Sivagnanasundram. 16th Sept. 1910.

"DANGERS OF KISSING."

Five nurses of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, Five nurses of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, have fallen victims to a virulent type of pneumonia. When the first case occurred and became scrious five other nurses kissed the patient and appear to have taken the infection. Only one case that of the nurse Mrs. Edwards, appears to be yielding to treatment. A bacteriological analysis has failed to locate the pneumonia plaque bacilli. Many patients have peremptorily taken their discharge, including a European missionary lady, who had a throat operation and was sent to the isolation hospital. Extensive disinfection operations are proceeding.—"Times of India".

PUBLIC MEETING AT THE RIDGEWAY HALL.

HALL.

A Public meeting of the Ceylonese Community interested in the election of Mr. P. Ramanathan K. C., C. M. O., for the Ceylonese Seat in the Reformed Legislative Council was held under the auspices of the Jaffna Association at the Ridgeway Hall on Friday the 16th instant at 5 r. M. The Hall was filled to over-flowing by gentlemen who had come from all parts of Jaffna. Mr. Ramanathan arrived at the Hall at about 5-15 r. M. and was received at the entrance by Mr. J. M. Hensman, President, Messrs. J. H. Vanniasinkam and W. Duraiswamy, Vice-Presidents, and W. D. Niles and A. Sapapathy, Honorary Sceretaries of the Association, and Mr. V. Casippillai, Crown Proctor. Mr. Ramanathan was introduced to a large number of those who were assembled at the Hall before the proceedings of the day began. The President of the Association then took the chair having

on his right the guest of the evening, Mr. Ramanathan.

He (Mr. James Hensman) in a lucid and He (Mr. James Honsman) in a lucid and eloquent speech surveyed the history of the recent reform movement showing that the Jaffan Association was the first body in Ceylon to move in the matter of securing elective representation. He shewed that after public opinion in the south of the island had been educated and the public there had also evinced an interest in the question and were prepared to strengthen the hands of the Association, a memorial was sent by the Association to the Secretary of State praying for provincial representation. Instead of provincial representation they were given one elective seat for all Ceylonese. Half a loaf was better than none, and he was sure that all felt grateful to the Government for the present concession. The Governor did indeed require education on the question of granting provincial representation to the Ceylonese, even as much as their brett ren in the south required it till some time back. They could be sure that the Governor was alive to the best interests of Ceylon and would therefore see hefore long the justice of their demand. In the face of an early activity of certain people in Colombo to begin the election campaign even before the publication of the Franchise Bill the Committee of the Association met months ago and unanimously resolved to offer the Seat on behalf of the people of Jaffina to the distinguished guest of the evening (loud and prolonged cheers). A general meeting of the Association was called soon afterwards, and the resolution of the Committee was confirmed axis by a unanimous vote. He was authorized to write to Mr. Ramanathan and obtain his consent to be nominated by them. About the same time similar requests had gone to Mr. Ramanathan from various other parts of the Island, and though he must have felt that he had already rendered his full measure of the View of the craft of legislation and belonged to a distinguished house of legislators (lond cheers). He would not be Mr. Ramanathan if he said "no". He was our fully worthy of their confidence. He wa

pleasure in asking Mr. Ramanathan to address the meeting (cheers).

As soon as Mr. Hensman resumed his seat Mr. J. K. Chanmugam rose and applied for permission to speak a few words. The permission was granted. Mr. Chanmugam began a long story criticising the action of the Jaffua Association, and his own conduct as a member of it. His liberal censures of himself the audience was not in a mood to listen to. The President finding that the speaker was going quite outside the object of the meeting, and to him the notice convening the meeting, and ruled him out of order. The vast gathering in unmistakable terms made Mr. Chanmugam to understund that they supported the ruling of the Chair. At this stage Mr. A. M. Chitampalam who had been watching the President's right to take the Chair, but he too was ruled out of ordenamidst deafening shouts of "Order". "Order". After remaining some time till about the close of Mr. Ramanathan's speech Messrs. Chanmugam, A. M. Chitampalam, Samuel Lee and Edward Mather left the Hall.

Mr. P. Ramanathan who was greeted with

Samuel Lee and Edward Mather left the Hall.

Mr. P. Ramanathan who was greeted with loud and continued cheers said he had no words to express his deep feeling of thanks for the most generous and appreciative words uttored by the Chairman and the manner in which those present had received his complimentary words. It was exceedingly kind of them to give him such a cordial reception. The little incident which had happened a few minutes back did not mar the general harmony of the proceedings. At political gatherings notes of discord must always be expected. It was open to a minority, however small, to make themselves heard and even to disturb the peace of a meeting. He instanced Mr. Gladstone's great Midlothian Campaign of the eighties, wherein, at a very large meeting at which the speaker was present seated behind Mr. Gladstone, the Grand Old Man spoke for ninety minutes and the audience was listening to him with rapt attention and with the greatest respect and the utmost cheerfulness. When the Grand Old Man had finished, a few adversaries who had gained entry to the Hall lon mischief bant attempted to disturb the proceedings as speaker after

speaker tried to address the audience. The audience hotly resented the attitude of the disturbers and confusion began to reign, so much so that the speaker doubted whether he was a present in the midst of rowdies or of Sectch gentlemen of hard genmon sense. If such an event happened in Ceylon, there would not be wanting persons to say that the people of the East were unfit for self-Government. He was curious to know what the British papers had to say of the meeting the next morning; and he was agreeably surprised that the press fully reported the speech of that eminent statesman verbatim, but entiroly ignored the rost of the proceedings. The British public was not interested in the behaviour of those who conducted themselves in that wild manner. In fact in the West as well as the East great and intelligent men sought the attainment of high aims and the advancement of the public welfare by keeping their mind pure and free from the likes and dislikes of the body, from anger, impatience, envy and other passions born of corruption, which have been compared by a sage to the worms awarming in a pot of filth. "Kirimi serntha Malapandam" It seemed to him that some persons were doing their best to crack an impression amongst his Christian brethren that he was not tolerant to Christianity. That was a pure falsehood (applause). From early life be had been taught to respect the different religions of the world as different paths to one and the same God of all nations, and during his public career he had always entered to the world as different paths to one and the same God of all nations, and during his public career he had always entered to respect the religious convictions of overy sect and even to work for the common good of all religions. He had served Christian Missionaries of all denominations while in Council. He had contributed to the building of Christian schools and even to work for the council of the schools under the hard been collected for the establishment of may be added the manufaction was that the schools

their service (loud and prolonged cheers).

Mr. Advocate W. Duraisamy then rose and proposed the following resolution, Viz: "that the Educated Ceylonese resident in Jaffna, at this meeting held under the auspices of the Jaffna Association, are of opinion that Mr. Ramanathan K. C., c. M. G., is the fittest candidate for the Ceylonese Scat in the Reformed Legislative Council and accept him as their candidate". In moving this resolution Mr. Duraisamy referred to the great experience which Mr. Ramanathan had gained in the offices he held as Solicitor-General, and Acting Attorney-General, and a member of the Executive Council, as well as to the influence he had gained with statesmen and members of Parliament in England which he would certainly use to the advantage of the people of Ceylon.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Advo-

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Advo-cate J. H. Vanniasinkam in an able speech, wherein he demonstrated that the meeting was doing its simple duty to the public by supporting Mr. Ramanathan and that all communities ought to be united in this ac-tion. He strongly condemned the attitude of Mr. Chammugam in disobeying the ruling of the Chair and persisting to speak after be-ing ruled out of order, which showed that that unfortunate gentleman did not under-stand the A. B. C. of public meetings.

stand the A. B. C. of public meetings.

Mr. Thambinayagampillai, brother of Mr. Justice Muttunayagampillai of Travancore, in a very humorous speech which was highly appreciated and applauded appealed to all Christians and Hindus to join hands and to practice in that case the doctrine of universal love and brotherhood which they had all been taught early in life. The resolution was carried unanimously, and on the Chairman's inquiry whether anyone dissented it was found there was not a single dissentient, the two interrupters of the meeting with their two or three friends having previously left the meeting. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman moved by Mr. Proctor V. Casippillai seconded by Mr. Proctor V. S. Ponnamalam the meeting came to a close at 7.30 p. m., when vociforous cheers were given for Mr. Ramanuathan and the President.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDUCATIONAL IDEALS.

The Editor, "Hindu Organ".

Sir,

When the people of Ceylon are clamouring for higher education, when those of our leaders who have the welfare of the country at heart are straining every nerve to ameliorate the condition of the poor and ignorant, when every civilized country is vieing with each other in bringing home to every village in the country, to every family in the village, and to every member of the family free and compulsory education, when the atmosphere is laden with projects for a Ceylon University, when literary magnates like the Hon'ble Mr. P. Arunachalam have brought to light how easily the 'Presidency College' of Ceylon can be developed into a University, it will really come like a shock to all, when they hear that the Government proposes to place the Royal College 'under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce'. It is really strange, sir, that you have left this proposal pass unnoticed, if I may trust my memory. Perhaps happy news immediately concerned with Jaffna has stood in the way of your giving expression to the public feeling.

In this connection, may I request you, sir,

In this connection, may I request you, sir, to kindly allot a corner of your valuable journal for the insertion of the following which, I am sure, will not fail to arrest the attention

'Educational Ideals' is the title of a leading article of the Madras Standard of this morning, from which I extract the following:

article of the Madras Standard of this morning, from which I extract the following:—

"The larger demand that has of late been made for the extension of commercial and technical education in England and India—particularly the latter—has raised a controversy as to the wisdom of changing the educational ideals from the literary to the commercial. The complaint even in England is that education has been too literary and too little adapted to the economic and practical ends of life. The rapid progress that Germany was making in the production of mannactured articles and finding markets for the same all over the world served as an incentive for starting and extending industrial and commercial schools in Great Britain. But this has not been done at the expense of literary education (Italics are mine) having for its aim the inculestion of high character and true culture. The older Universities have not changed their original ideals, and they continue to train an increasing number of men fitted to become intellectual workers and they have been always in requisition. In addition to this, many institutions have been started to train men and women for industrial and commercial professions whose sole aim is to provide remunerative employment. These institutions have undoubtedly trained a better and more efficient type of men whose careers in life more remunerative. It is neither necessary nor desirable that men who are by aptitude intellectual should be forced to industrial and commercial praviation, like everything else, is developing and diversifying itself into many forms and methods, each having a centre or many centres, wherein to specialise. This is the fundamental law of progress".

"The conflict of ideals between the intellectual and commercial types of education

centre or manycentres, wherein to specialise. This is the fundamental law of progress."

"The conflict of ideals between the intellectual and commercial types of education in India, probably arises from a fear that, unlike in Great Britain, the progress of the one is sought to be furthered at the expense of the other. In other words, the extension of technical and commercial education will be at the gradual extinction of literary education. His Excellency the Governor of Geylon has recently promulgated a principle by which the "shop-keepers" ideal of education is said to be extended at the expense of that which inculcates pure culture and refinement. The Local Royal College is sought to be placed under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce, and to this end negotiations are being carried on. The Ceylon papers are full of indignant letters by professors and others who begin to feel, in the coming "commercialism" of educational ideals, the certain deterioration and decay of the nation. The Ceylon scheme has been rightly or wrongly called the "Vulgarisation of education" as it, keeps the work-shop as the goal of its efforts and the Chamber of Commerce, the future shrine at which the youths ought to worship. One of the writers who condemns the new scheme in a Ceylon paper admits that commercial education in its real sense, viz., the preparation for mercantile pursuits, business callings, and management of productive concerns, is a worthy object and deserves all encouragement. It would develop the resources of the country and maintain its economic prosperity. But what he says is that commercial education in the sense that it is to interrupt higher education, discourage professional employment and supplant liberal avocations is "undesirable, unrequired, and insufferable". The local educationists, therefore, are vigorously opposing the new scheme of the Governor and they place the literary ideal higher than any other, as being an indispensable instrument of a nation's existence and healthy progress".

Difficulties similar to these are sometimes felt by educationists in several parts of India. Though the conflict of ideals is not always so well-defined and clear as that between a literary and a commercial aim, yet parents having two or three sons to be educated are by no means satisfied that all of them should be made to go mechanically through a uniform course of training, be it literary, commercial or technical. They perceive that considerations of 'bread winning' are by no means so mean and despitable as some would suppose, nor is it possible that all the sons are, by personal inclination or fitness, cut out for literary and professional careers. In any large society in the aggregate, one may be sure of finding such diversity of tatets, inclinations, capacities, etc., that varied forms of instruction leading to different ideals and ends would be quite necessary. Up to a certain standard, education is common to all and beyond it, specialization begins and schools and colleges must be started, as fast and as numerous as circumstances require, to train efficient members of society pursuing different occupations. In India, in the present stage of intellectual, social and economic development, we would require a large number of technical and commercial institutes, polytechnic colleges and similar ones shows the thirst for an ideal other than the one hitherto pursued—be it called vulgar or noble—and this demand should be met as far as possible. But in starting these new institutions, the country has very largely to depend upon the Government for the supply of funds. Many of these institutions cannot be made self-supporting, at any rate, for some years to come. The Government for technical institutes find themselves compelled to enhance their educational budget; and finding that the budget enhancement does not proceed as fast as the demand for progressive institutions, they may try to change the educational policy, but the technical ones. It is here that the apparent conflict of ideals in education arises. All el

Madras, 28th Aug. 1910. V. T. S. Sivagurunathan,

MALAY LETTER.

"Adventurous Jaffnese"—The people of Jaffna are sometimes said by themselves or others to be an adventurous lot, and nobody seems to have gainsaid the statement although the claim of our people to such a title, if we examine well the statement, rests mainly on the emigration to the Malay Perinsula of our countrymen in sickening search of Government employment. Besides these the other adventurous sons of Jaffna are those who cross over to India and Burma and, perhaps, to Europe. Our adventure ends here. How many of our countrymen have had the courage to dash forth into various climes and countries and fight the battle of life undaunted by failure and be of use to themselver, to their country and to the world? We can only hanker after petty posts under Government that carry with them pitiful pittance, but even the Government service is full to overflowing now in the F. M. States which formed our field in days gone by. It is an open secret that they don't want us any more in the Government service. Why, the veteran Jaffnese themselves who are safe in their posts by long and faithful service, even they shiver in their shoes at the threat. In merantile life our representatives are few, very few, indeed. With all these difficulties facing them it is astonishing to see our countrymen still hoping for employment under Government. The so-called adventurous spirit of our people has not made a single agriculturist, yet among the Jaffnese of Malaya in Malaya. Nor has it turned out a merchant. When all other nationalities onjoy the fertility and productiveness of the Malayan soil to the full why is it that we alone should still cling to quill-driving, philosophically winking at the fortune of others?

Grand and fitting opportunities of becoming agriculturists, merchants, and estate owners.

Grand and fitting opportunities of becoming agriculturists, merchants, and estate owners have been left to pass unnoticed by our predecessors in the F. M. States and the Straits Settlements, where we are too backward to aspire to anything in these days.

Yet we have our chance to dig our fortune in Malaya, if only our people would condescend to descend from the "high plane" of driving quills to that of doing spade work with their eleves tucked up. The State of Johore which has long remained an exteut of jungle has begun to be looked up to by enterprising and experienced capitalists as a place opening up vistas of wealth to thousands in the near future. The construction of the Johore State Railway may be held responsible for this new and encouraging phase of this State. Capitalists from the West are already on the field doing business briskly. Places that now are jungles and swamps have the possibility, under the present rush of capitalists, to become towns and villages of commercial importance soon. Our countrymen have here a tide waiting for them which if they take at the flood will lead on to fortune. Surely we shall not despise the waiting tide. We must take it at the flood, and I think we shall meet fortune sometime. What I would like our people should do is to venture into the state, apply for lands wherever water and other facilities are found and begin agriculture. The terms will now be very moderate and easy for our people. I do not think anybody will laugh at agriculture, and none of us need be ashamed of taking the role of agriculturists. Individual and joint applications will both bring success. I have given the suggestion, and I need not say more now.

The Rubber Boom—From about two years back the resounding ery of Rubber is audible.

both bring success. I have given the suggestion, and I need not say more now.

The Rubber Boom—From about two years back the resounding cry of Rubber is audible everywhere, specially so in Malaya. There was really a boom in Rubber and it goes on quite all right now. The fluctuations of the Rubber market although bringing anxiety to a few have not spoiled the Boom. Recently a slight fall in the price of this elastic commodity after which humanity now hankers caused alarm in some quarters as to the future of Rubber. One big rubber concern was said to have directed its energy to coccount, but later events show that the alarm is all a farce. Rubber, they say, has still its bright and brilliant future. The Governor of the Straits Sattlements in his speech at the Agricultural Show last month beld out a very good future for Rubber in Malaya. He has great hopes. It is also said that in six years more there will be demand for eight times as much Rubber as produced now. Even Rubber capitalists who had to find some other avocation just a few days ago have again taken to Rubber. Never is the elasticity of Rubber more visible than in a boom. This boom is a nice thing indeed!

Johore Bahem,

"Lanka".

Johore Bahem, 5th Sept., 1910. "Tanka".

EDWARD VII. MEMORIAL.

"You the Patriot Architect, You that shape for Eternity, Raise a stately Memorial, Make it regally gorgeous, Some Imperial Institute, Rich in symbol, in ornament, Which may speak to the Centuries, Which may speak to
All the Centuries after us,
Of"....
Tennyson.

EDWARD THE 'PEACE MAKER'

EDWARD THE 'PLACE-MAKER'

When India as a whole and all its provinces separately are leaving no stone unturned to raise memorials to His Late Majesty Kind Edward VII. of blessed and glorious memory, it seems very strange why our leaders in Ceylon and those in Jaffna in particular, have not thought of commemorating in a suitable manner His Late Majesty's beneficent reign with the help of the Government. In India the Government have promised to contribute a part of the expenses in each province and the collection among the people alone have amounted till now to more than 7 lakhis of rupees; 2 lakhs of rupees in the Punjab for the Equestrian statue at Delhi; about a lakh and a half in Bombay and a similar sum in Madras. Besides these, in many other towns local memorials are to be erected. In Madras vigorous collections are being made from house to house and a Hospital and Sanatorium for the consumptives is to be built.

for the consumptives is to be built.

In Jaffna, I dare say, many more public institutions are wanting at present than what exist now, and I have no hesitation when arresting the attention of our leaders to our numerous wants such as a Hospital and sanatorium or sanatoria for the consumptives, a Pasteur Institute for Hydrophobia, a number of schools where education as well as instructions on ordinary handicrafts could be given to the 'Depressed Classes', an Industrial School which, I believe, the liberality of our countryman Mr. Kathiravelu Pilay of the Straits Settlements is always ready to help.

It will be idle on my part to attempt to say anything on the advantages of the above institutions, and it is impossible for me to arrive at any decision as to the exact form the memorial should take, or to say which of the above institutions is immediately required. So I leave it entirely to the consideration of our old and experienced countrymen. What we I leave it entirely to the consideration of our old and experienced countrymen. What we are immediately concerned with is a local memorial which shall always be present with us and with those who come after us, 'to implore the passing tribute of a sigh.'

It is, no doubt, a difficult task to decide how the peaceful reign of such a great and good monarch should be best commemorated. The local memorial should be utilitarian in its purpose. It should take a form calculated to benefit the people. It should be consonant with that sympathy for the sick and the suffering which were so deeply rooted in His Majesty's nature. In other words, it should be something in which all classes of people are interested, something to help those who are least able to help themselves. How this can best be done is a matter for a committee of the clite of Jaffna rather than anybody else to decide.

I hope my humble proposal will have a warm response and approbation. The chief cities of India have already taken steps in the right direction; and Friends! Countrymen!! and loyal subjects "of His Late Majesty Lord Edward of happy and glorious memory!!, we should not, in any way, allow ourselves to lag behind. In the 'Scotland of Ceylon'

"Let his great example stand Colossal seen of every land".

Madras. 16th Sept. 1910.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

MOHAMEDANS ENTERTAIN THE VICEROY.

The Viceroy and Lady Minto were entertained at a garden party by the members of the Mohammedan Community today.

FRONTIER OUTLAWRY.

Lahore, Sept. 13.

Another raid is reported from the Frontier. Mazaffer Khan, a Jemadar of the Border Militia, who was driving with his wife and other passengers, was kidnapped on the night of the 4th instant some miles away from Banau. His wife was left alone, but the fate of the two passengers is not become

ALLOWANCE TO HEIRS OF A RAIDERS' VICTIM.

Lahore, Sept. 13.

The Frontier Provinces Government has same-tioned an allowance of 100 (? rupees) to the heirs of Tahsildar Ghulam Servar Khan who was recently shot by raiders.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

London, Sept. 13.

London, Sept. 13.

Lord Ampthill, formerly Governor of Madras and acting Viceroy, in a letter to The Times, says that neither the Government nor the Farliame thas understood the treatment of Indians in South Africa, it is a matter of Imperial concern, not a purely local affair. If the situation were freely and frankly explained to our Colonial kinsmen at the imperial Conference, they would be glad to come to an agreement,

SAVARKAR'S TRIAL.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

The trial of 38 accused, including Vinayek* Damodar and Savarkar, before a special Tribunal consisting of Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and Justices Sir N. G. Chandaverkar and Mr. H. H. Heaton, commenced today. The Advocate-General, on behalf of the Crown, applied for an adjournment, also for a joint trial—saving that the conspiracy started somewhere in 1905 or 1906 by the creation of a society called Mitra Mela. Savarkar was described as a ringleader. The Court adjourned till the 26th. Mr. Baptista appears for Savarkar.

DEATH OF THE AMIR'S SECOND WIFE.

Simla, Sept. 16.

News has been received from Kabul that the Amir's second wife, Nurul Harem, died at Kabul on the 8th inst. after a long illness.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS.

London, Sept. 16.

41 Nationalists, 83 Unionists, 9 Independents and 4 Labourites have been returned in the South African elections. Many Nationalists have already offered seats to General Botha who will probably accept Standerton.

Mr. F. R. Moor, Minister of Commerce and Industries and Premier in Natal, has been defeated.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE. Calcutta, Sept. 19.

Caloutta, Sept. 19.

At yesterday's meeting of the Bengal Provincial Conference 24 resolutions were passed, one of them asking for a Colonial System of government. Another invited the attention of the country to the necessity of devising a Telegraphic Service between this country and England to check the mischievous misrepresentations which often find a place in English newspapers. The Swadeshi movement was strongly supported. The Partition of Bengal and the alleged repressive measures of the Indian Government were unsparingly condemned. The Police, especially the Criminal Investigation Department, came in for violent condemnation. About 90 delegates voted for the resolutions, the rest of the meeting not being permitted to take part in this work. Many speeches were punctuated with shouts of "Bande Mataram." Surendramath Benerjee, the great Bengali agitator, was present throughout the proceedings and delivered a stirring address at the close.

—The "Ceylon Observer".

-The "Ceylon Observer".

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