

# THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 57.

Jaffna, Thursday 30th of Sept., 1897.

No. 20.

RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION BUT SIN IS A REPROACH TO ANY PEOPLE.

## REMINDER.

Sir,  
Have you paid all  
the dues for the Morn-  
ing Star?

## RECEIPTS FOR THE MORNING STAR.

1897.		
India	Miss. M. Taylor	2 00
Kandy	Mr. J. Phillips	2 00
Colombo	Mr. A. Joseph	2 00
Straits Settlements	Dr. McIntyre	2 25
Messrs. A. Kandasamy and R. Kandiah		
Palai	Mr. C. Joshua	2 00
Kunavil	Rev. S. Abraham	1 25
Tellipally	Messrs. Nagalinga Udair, T. Paul, V. Supper, V. Ramo and S. Kanapadipilly	5 00
Putalam	Mr. A. Mutturafu	2 00
Kitalgala	Mr. S. R. Lawton	2 00
Watalgala	Mr. V. Eliafaruby	2 00
Batticaloa	Mr. C. Robert	2 00
Kuadiva	Messrs. C. W. Catteravelupillai G. C. S. T. Olagagarampillai, N. Catheravelon, N. Vytianahier and S. M. Tampipilly	5 00
Maha	Mr. S. Tambiprajah	2 00
Pungertive	Rev. J. Poul	1 25
1896.		
India	Mr. E. A. Niles	1 50
Straits Settlements	Dr. McIntyre	1 75
Kandy	Mr. Phillips	1 00
Moolai	Mr. M. Ramasamy for 94-97	6 00

## THE CEYLON STEAMSHIP Co. Ltd.



The Company's Steamer "Lady Have-lock" is appointed to sail from Kangesaturai for Colombo on the following dates

Via Paumban 14th Sept.  
28th "

The "S. S. Lady Gordon" is appointed to sail from Kangesaturai for Colombo on the following dates.

via Point Pedro 17th. Sept.  
1st Oct.

W. MATHER & SON.  
Agents.

## FOR SALE.

Grey sherings, Mulls, Jaconettes &c. of different kinds imported direct from Manchester. Chentz to suit the Jaffna fancy. All fast colors. Sold by pieces and wholesale. Exceptionally cheap. Cloth superior.

**BASEL MISSION CANNANORE GOODS.**  
Coatings, trouserings of various kinds, sheetings, towels &c.  
Waterbury Watches, for Gentlemen and Ladies. Boots, Shoes, Harness &c.

Trial solicited. Prices cheap, monthly supplies from Manchester, England.

At the store department of the  
Jaffna Commercial Corporation Ltd.

## THE JAFFNA COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.

In connection with our Store Department we are prepared to undertake and sell by public auction any property, Household furniture, Effects &c &c. which may be entrusted to us. If desired we will advance half the value.

For terms and particulars apply to the  
Manager

The Jaffna Commercial Corporation, Ltd.

## Local & General.

**Jaffna Auxiliary Bible Society.** The half yearly meeting of the General Committee of this society will be held at Nellore on the 5th Prox. at 4 30 P. M.

**The Govt. Agent.** Leaving the Town on the 20th inst. Mr. Fisher has been away on Circuit to all the Divisions of Jaffna. He will return to the Town on the 4th Prox. Just at present he is at Pt. Pedro.

**The Jaffna Gymkhana.** The sports in connection with this club will be held in the Esplanade on the 9th Prox.

**The Council Seat.** The term of service of the Honble P. Coomaraswamy in the Council expires with this year. A competition for the seat is likely to arise on the fresh election. Friends of Mr. Coomaraswamy have already taken steps to have him re-elected. Signatures on a large scale, are obtained in Jaffna to support his re-election. We have also seen a list circulated for signatures on behalf of Mr. W. N. S. Assaappa, Advocate, practicing on Colombo, who presumably will be one of the candidates competing for the Council seat. Mr. Assaappa is a son-in-law of Mr. Adv. Allegakoon.

**Mail Coach.** The same state of things remains in the transmission of mails to Colombo. The old contractor Mr. Assaippillai carries the mails for Mr. Pate on payment of Rs. 25 per day.

**Mr. J. J. Casiechetty.** The term of leave expired on the 27th inst., and Mr. Casiechetty resumed work in his Courts at Pt. Pedro and Chavagachery.

**Arrack rent.** On reading the notice appearing in the Govt. Gazette of the 17th inst. we find that various alterations in the old rules have been made by the new conditions of sale. The time of the license will extend for two years from the 1st July 1898, and the sale of the next two years rent will be held in Colombo by a Board appointed by the Governor for this purpose, in whose hand the regulation of the sale of arrack has been entrusted.

**The Annual Convocation of the A. C. M. Churches.** The annual convocation will be held in the Ulivul church on Thursday, Oct. 14th commencing at 10 30 A. M. The financial crisis in the American Board calls for special prayer on the behalf of all God's people. Let there be a large gathering and much earnest prayer.

**Personal.** Dr. Paul, we are glad to learn, is improving in health. We hope he will soon be able to resume full duty at the Hospital.

Mr. Lembruggen, Inspector of schools, has returned from the Eastern province.

**Cholera in Negapatam.** This dread disease is prevailing in South India, and is also at Negapatam. Yet vessels are allowed to come to Jaffna without quarantine being enforced. Unless the authorities look sharp they will have the disease to combat with before the rainy season is over.

**Electric Tramways for Colombo.** The rails for the proposed tramway have arrived in Colombo and work will be pushed on. The system will be what is known in America and England as the "rolley" system, i. e. wires overhead with which the cars will have contact.

**Cremation in Colombo.** The remains of a Christian lady, wife of Mr. H. R. Bridges, Acting State Treasurer of Selangor, were cremated in the General Cemetery a few days ago. Rev. Mr. Moscor, a Wesleyan missionary, officiated. It is said that this is the first instance of the cremation of a Christian European's remains in Ceylon.

**The J. C. Miscellany.** The number just issued has a likeness of Dr. Hastings, the work of our Jaffna photographer. The number is taken up in giving the constitution of the College, the names of the Directors, Inspectors and students now in attendance &c. &c. It has also a brief sketch of the College, and a history of its alumni which will be of special interest to all who have been connected with the Institution.

**Dr. Howland and the Ceylon Observer.** The issue of the 15th inst. gives a letter written made by Dr. Howland correcting some statements made by the Editor of the Observer in a previous issue concerning the number of children in Ceylon under instruction. Dr. Howland's figures are evidently nearer right than Mr. Ferguson's and we think also that considering the needs of other countries, Ceylon is highly favored in respect to educational advantages. Still missionary Managers will all agree in saying that with a little extra money from home, the schools under their care could be made more attractive and more efficient than they are at present.

## MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF NAGALINGAM MEMORIAL MEETING.

Pursuant to notice signed by Messrs S. A. Allegakoon, A. Kanagasabai, S. Bastiampillai Mudaliyar, C. Straubenburg, C. N. Puvrayasachche, R. Mallivaganam, M. M. Moynaden, and S. Ramipillai, and circulated throughout the District, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Jaffna was held, with the kind permission of the District Judge, in the Jaffna District Court House, on Saturday the 11th September 1897, commencing at 3.30 P. M., to consider the desirability of establishing a Memorial to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Advocate S. Nagalingam. There was a large and influential gathering composed of members of the leading Christian, Hindu and Mohammedan residents of Jaffna.

Mr. J. J. Casie Chetty, Police Magistrate, having been voted to the Chair, on the motion of Mr. A. Mallivaganam J. P. and Un-official Police Magistrate, seconded by A. J. Ingunatha Mudaliyar, Maniyagar of Valigamo West, the following Resolutions were unanimously carried:—

I. Moved by Mr. V. Casipillai Proctor, seconded by Mr. V. Chinnappa, Maniyagar of Valigamo North. "That Mr. A. Sapapathy, Editor Hindu Organ, be appointed Secretary of this meeting."

II. Moved by Mr. H. J. M. Todd, Planter, seconded by Mr. R. Mallivaganam, Proctor. "That Mr. V. Casipillai, Proctor, be appointed Treasurer."

III. Moved by Mr. S. A. Allegakoon, Advocate, seconded by Mr. T. C. Changarapillai, Crown Proctor, and supported by P. Mudr. Ilankanyayaka Mudaliyar, Interpreter of the District Court. "That this meeting desires to express its sense of the great loss the native community, more especially of Jaffna, has suffered by the death of Mr. Advocate S. Nagalingam, and its profound sympathy with members of his family at the sad bereavement."

"That a copy of this Resolution be sent to Mrs. Nagalingam."

IV. Moved by Mr. B. Santiagupillai, Proctor. Seconded by Mr. H. H. Vanniasingam, Advocate, and Supported by Mr. A. Kanagasabai, Advocate, and Mr. M. Tissainayagam, Proctor.

"That in the opinion of this Meeting Mr. Nagalingam's desirerested services to his countrymen deserve public recognition and that a suitable Memorial should be established to perpetuate his Memory."

V. Moved by Mr. N. Selvadurapillai, Principal Hindu College, seconded by Mr. G. S. Johnpallai, Proctor, and supported by Saravanamuttu Mudaliyar, Maniyagar of Tenmarachi.

"That the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be appointed a Committee to collect subscriptions for "Nagalingam Memorial Fund," to decide upon the form of the Memorial and generally to carry out the object of this meeting. Eleven to form a quorum:—

Honble P. Coomaraswamy, M.L.C. Colombo, Messrs. P. Ramanathan C. M. G. Solicitor General, Colombo, P. E. Pieris C. C. S. Jaffna, J. J. Casie Chetty, Pt. Pedro, Dr. J. Attigalla, Galle, J. P. Todd, Pallai, A. Mallivaganam, Cotta, S. A. Allegakoon, Advocate, Jaffna, A. Kanagasabai, Adv. Jaffna, and 80 other prominent men of Jaffna, Colombo, Batticaloa, Trincomalee &c. &c. The meeting came to a close at 5.30 P. M. with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A. SAPAPATHY,

Hon. Secretary.

[We hope that the Memorial established will be one that will be non-secretarian, and pleasing to all parties. Ed. M. S.]

No. 615.

Jaffna Kachechery,  
21. September, 1897.

Sir,  
I have the honor to forward copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies and to request you to be so good as to publish the same in an early issue of your paper.

I am Sir  
Your Obedt. Servant  
(Signed) F. C. FISHER

Ceylon  
No. 251.  
Downing Street  
6th August 1897.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 264 of the 13th ultimo, reporting the proceedings by which the 60th anniversary of Her Majesty the Queen's reign were celebrated in Ceylon and enclosing addresses to Her Majesty from various Public Bodies and Associations.

I have to inform you that the addresses were laid before the Queen, who directs me to request you to convey both to the senders of these loyal messages and also to the whole community of Ceylon Her deep thanks for the love and respect to which the celebrations throughout the Island testify.

I have the honor to be Sir,  
Your most obedient humble servant  
(Signed) J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Governor The Right Honourable  
Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY K. C. B. K. C. S. I. &c. &c.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

**Cuba.** The newly appointed U. S. Minister at Madrid, Spain, had a long interview last week with the Spanish Foreign Minister, and told him that if the war in Cuba was not brought to a close by the end of October the Government of the United States would consider themselves justified in taking measures for securing the independence of Cuba.

**Greece.** The Concert of Europe has finished its work in connection with the treaty of peace between Greece and Turkey. The Sultan has agreed to the conditions, but Greece seems reluctant to yield. There is great excitement in Athens, and the commanding General has rejoined the Army.

**India.** The plague is on the increase in Bombay and Poona, two European ladies being attacked in the latter place.

The troubles in the North-West still continue. One hundred Calcutta volunteers have offered their services to Government for the frontier. A rising of the Black mountain tribes is feared.

The crop prospects in India are so favorable that the relief fund being raised in England has been closed.

As we go to press we learn that there has been a terrible Railway accident in South India, owing to the giving away of a bridge. The details have not been reported.

நீதி இராச்சியத்தாரை உயர்த்தும், பாவமோ எந்தச் சனங்களுக்கும் இகழ்ச்சி

௫௭ ம் புத்தகம்.]


யாழ்ப்பாணம், தலைநகரம் இது புரட்டாதி ஸ்ரீ நடுநில வியாழக்கிழமை

[சங்கியை 20]

ஞாபகக் குறிப்பு,

ஐயாவே,  
உதயதாரகையின்பேரால் வரவேண்டிய  
கையொப்பப்பணம் முழுதும் கோடுத்துவி  
ட்டீரா?

இலங்கைப் புகைக்கப்பற்  
கொம்பனி (லிமிற்றெட்)



இந்தக் கொம்பனியாநின் “லேடி கோடன்”  
 என்னுங்கப்பல் பின்வருதேதிகளிற் பருத்தித்த  
 றைவழியாகக்கொழும்புக்குப்போக இருக்கின்றது  
 “லேடி அவலக்” என்னும் கப்பல் பின்வருந்தேதிக  
 ளிற் காக்கேசேந்தறையிலிடுத்து பாம்பன்வழியாய்க் கொ  
 ழும்புக்குப்போக இருக்கின்றது

W<sup>m</sup> MATHER, & SON. Agents

விளம்பரம்.

பின்புறச் சொல்லப்படுகிற பலவித சாமான்சூதும் யாழ்ப்பாண விசாபார சமுதாயத்தினரால் அதிமலிவான விலைக்கு விற்கப்படுகிறது. இந்நிலைத் தீவிரத்து நேரடியானதைப்பிடிக்கப்பட்ட, காரிக்குச், சலவைவால், கோடிமால், சீத்தைநுதலியால் இனியும் விற்பனை

பேசியிருக்கும் கணனாருநிலுத்தழைப்பிக்கற்பட்ட திறமான சட்டைக்கீசிலவர்கள், மேத்தைக்கீசிலவர்கள், துயாய்த் துண்டுகள் முதலியன.

அறிவீத்தல்.

[illegible]

விளம்பரம்.

காஞ்சிபுரம் போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷன், எஸ். எஸ். ஜெயதீயம்  
வாலியற்றப்பட்ட நாகன்காம், ஐந்தாம், ஆறாம், ஏழாம்  
வாசிணப்படுத்தக்கூடிய விவகாரங்கள் வீழ்ந்துபோய்  
அரவியலிவிட்டதும் அவரது மனைவியிடத்திலும் வந்த  
தொட்டிடமிருந்து விடுதலைக்கிடைப்பதற்குக்கூடியவரம்

விளம்பரம்.

[illegible]

நணுவீக, 1897 ம் (வா) } இங்ஙனம், H. Noble,  
புரம் மீ 21 திகதி. } Baptist Missionary.

உதயதாரணம்.

செய்து கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்.

“அச்சியார் விநாயகராதம்”

இதே கோழிப் பிள்கள்களை வெளியாகும் மெஸ். சி. துணைக்காப்பின்பின்வர மார்க்கெட்டில் துக் கனம் சென். உ. துமராஜப்பிள்ளையவர்களின் பற்றியது, தேவா ணத்தலினைப்புக்கோளே, எதிரிகளைக், பமாத்த, அட் டம், சிவாலயசேனவையர்க்கே மெஸ்வைவரத்தாங்கி விருக்கின்றேன். பின்னவர்களின் புலமெதற்கும், கல் வித்திற்கும் யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலேயுள்ள காரணமையால், யார் இக் கனம் யாத்தகருள்வசிப்பின்குறும்.

**தமிழர் பிரதிநிதி. — The Tamil Member. —** சிறுநறு  
செது மருவதுடன் கள்ளுருள் லெகைக்கடாட்டிப் பண்ணை  
செது துமிசெருள் பரிதிரியாயிடுதல் மெய். பொ. குறு மரு  
தையவர்களை நோட்டிவார் ஜெனாராம்பலிட அவரின் பித்தி  
யார் பங்கிதாயிடுதல் நேரயப்படுகென்குமாய். ஐந்திசு கமலப்  
புறையுறையவா டாட்டிதம் கடைக்கடாட்டி நேர் ஐந்திசு கமலப்  
புறையுறையவன் மெய். பொ. குறுமருவர்களை  
சிறுநறுசெது மருவதுடன் கடைக்கடாட்டிசெதுமெய் குறு  
செதுசெது, மருவதுப் பிரதிநிதென நேரயமருவதுதய  
யார் மருவது தையவர்களை, குறுசெது பந்திசெதுமரு  
தயார் மருவதுமெய்மெய்மெய்மெய்மெய்மெய்மெய்மெய்  
தயார் மருவது கடைக்கடாட்டி நேர் ஐந்திசு கமலப்  
புறையுறையவன் மெய். பொ. குறுமருவர்களை

[illegible]

இப்போது சிறைத்தியாயிருக்கும் கோவை துரை. குமார சாயியிடம் பிறந்திருந்தவாகவும் இறுதவகுறும் இவ்வருத்திரகுமரபுவாசனம். அப்பால் அவருடையபெற்றோர் பரிசீலிப்பிருக்கத்தகுந்தவராய்வரென கல்விரகோகலையென தெரிசாதிப்பயங்கலத்த லின்னெப்பற்றியெய்யென வையுறு மெய்திகாசிபுத்தவகலின் உணரவ. கோவை துரைசாயியவாகவென மறுபடியும் பரிசீலிப்பால் ரியமித்தவரென்கொண்டு தெரிசாதிப்புகுறவ. அந்நுபத்தியால் பரிசீலிப்பார்த்தோம் என்கொள்தோம் என்கொள்கொள வாகவப்பற்றினார். அப்போதாகத்தே சேனோபாசனம் இனி கவ்வத்தயாசனத்தகுத ரியி பையப்பவென்றெனவென வேறுசாதி அப்பிரயயப்பற்றினார். இதற்குள் அந்நெத்தத்தயிரியிபரிசீலித்தாய்வுதே குமாரபாசனத்தயால், சேர் முத்தகுதயால் சாயி, வென, துரை. இராமனாசனம், கோவை துரை. குமார சாயியெனவும் பாக்கியவ குறெடுப்பெய்தலுத்தே தெரிசாதிக்கானகையாகவென மெல்லு மெல்லு அந்நாகையேப்பற்றினார். எனத்தேரென்கொளல் ரியாவின்னறும். வெந்துமனசாக ரியமெனத்த சாயி அதுசேயின்னறும். ரியங்கவாகவ

[illegible][illegible]

தமிழகாதிபதிக்கான தமதுதப்பினாய் போகசுகந்திரி  
தெரு தருணமுறையாக சிலிந்திடுகையே சட்டல்  
வெளியேப்படுத்தவதாய் ஒவ்வொருதேயுப்போது  
வந்தவாய் நாகுதையர்க்கெனக் கவனித்துவெளியே  
தருவாய்நடைவெறுக்கம். தமதுதாதுக்கமேக்கசி  
ந்திப்பின் கண்ணையால் போகச்சிலையதாய் ஒருதே  
யுப்போகப்பின் கூடியுக்கத்தெய்வம் கண்முனிப்படு செ  
வையுருமுடையவாய் வினக்கக்கடியுமாய். போன  
நாறுநல்லவையு. தமிழரினப் பற்றிநிப்பாய் துறக்க  
விழக்கணையு விலக்கணையுற்றிப் போகவெனப்போ  
விழக்காதிபதிக்குத்தகுந்த குறையக் தேவையகையற்றி  
தமிழரினக் காதிபதியாக சம்பாசுரவெளியுற்றியி  
தனதிருத்தாதிபதியையாய்வித்தெய்வது அக்கதிபதி அபா  
திபாரித் சீமையுப்போறையாகத் துறக்கவெளியே  
வந்திப்போது போதிவினக்கையுடையாய்வித்தகுந்தவையே  
தருவாய் நல்லவையுனையன். “தந்தையுத்தி” வெண்  
கையகையாய் கிரியவெளியுடையாய்வித்தகுந்தவையே  
தருவாய், சட்டல்செவையெய்யிற் பிடிவட்டெனாய் மருத  
தருவையுப்போதின்கையுடையாய் அதன் அக்கத்தையாய்  
புறையு அருபுக்க கையுடையாய் புகையுத்தி திக்  
கையுடையாய் வினக்கையு நற்றிந்தியாக. தொகுப்பைய  
யெய்திடுதேயு கையுதரு எப்போகையுத்திடுதேயு  
கையுத் தங்குத்திடுதேயுத்திடுதருத்தப்படுத பிப்பவையு  
தருவையுக்கி வந்திடுதருத்தருத்தருத் தருவையு  
கையுடுதருமுடையையு போகிப்போகப்பித்தருசெய  
டுதருத்தி தருக்காய். தருவையுடுதருக்காய், நல்லவ  
யுடுதருடுதருக்காய், எந்திந்தியாகத் தருத்த ஓர்ப்பிரிதித்தி  
டுதருக்காய் விலக்க இலட்சணக்காயு.

நின்றுவகையான சகல இலட்சணங்களும் பொருத்திய ஒன்றைக்கண்டுபிடிப்பது இலேசானகாரியமன்று. ஒருவிஷயமுள்ளவரிடமிருந்தோர்த்தறவிற்குமே. எவ்வாவிசேஷம். பொருத்தினோரெருவறியில்வாயினும் மிதத்தியுமில்லட்சணங்களைப் பொருத்திய ஒருவர் சட்டிரிதபாச

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

**யாழ்ப்பாணம்.**

காலநிலை. — Weather. — மாதம் புரட்டித் திமயிலும் சந்திரமீனமையும் இந்தக் கிழமைமையும் மார்களலக் கேகலமா துச்சினைது. சிலலிட்டுக்கரிஸ் அச்சமாயும் சிலலிட்டுக் கரித் தலைவாயும் மகலையுழைந்திச்சாது.

சென்ட்ரலி, - Govt. Agent, - ஸ்டாம்பாணை ஏசுட்  
சியு மெலு, பிஷப் யாற்ப்பாணமெஞ்சுள்ள ஓதங்கள்  
தவவகளை தறுய்ப்பொருத்தோடு ஏதொருச்சுர்ப்ப  
பத்திரங்களுட்கு சென்ற ரெண்டுமேறுமாட் தக்கினர்  
வெவருச்சுர்ப்ப, சென்றகிழமை ஸூழ்நாளுட்களா  
வடங்கொட்டை பிஷ்புய்யென்ற தக்கிப் பிஷ்பு  
ய்யென்றவாறு விட கொடுத்தனர்

வருடாந்தக் கூட்டம், - Annual Convocation., வருப்பாண ஆழிக்கு யிசோபாணியில் வருடாந்தக் கூட்டம் ப்பசி மாதம் பதினாறாம் திகதி விழா முடிந்தபின் உடுவித் தலாவையத்தில் வைக்கப்படும். நூனைத் தினைதலாவையி

தலைமைக்காரர் - Healer. - அற்புத வயதக்கு  
மற்பித்த அராபியியுச்சியோகஸ்தர் இளைப்பறவேண்ட  
மென்னுஞ்சட்டம் மணியகரணமார் உடைபாறமாடுவெ  
த தலைமைக்காரையார் தாரமார் - யுத்தியார் வ



**பிரதேயத்துறம்.**—Answer to Correspondents.—அவர்  
தகவல் 1. எல்லை இந்த மாகாண உத்தரவி கேள்விப்படி  
தாலுகைகளில் வராளாணி மெல்லை, க. வேறுபட்டவை  
புதிதானது மரபுவெகைக்குறுதி உத்தரவைகளை மரபுவ  
நிலையாகக் கொண்டு நுற்றதற்குமே தலைமைக்குறிப்பினை  
வைப்பைப் கருதியதையும், எல்லாப்பிரதேச மெல்லை  
முற்றாத்திலுள்ள வெகைப்பெருங்குரண்கள், உத்தரவுக்கு  
கொடுக்கத்தலைப்பெய்யுமே முற்போக கருதி உபகரணம்  
என முடிவுக்கேற்றி, மெல்லைக்குத்தர கட்டிவைப்பை  
செய்துக்கொடுத்திருந்தனர். செங்கல்பட்டைப் புதிதாகப் பு  
திக்கத்தலைப்பால் எல்லாள் உடம்பெற்றனர். உதா. பார்.

## GOVERNMENT NOTES.

We have been greatly interested in reading an article in one of the American papers on the destruction of old, dirty and defaced Government notes in that republic. It seems that one million dollars of such notes are destroyed every working day of the year. This represents an immense amount of money, and can hardly be credited by those of us who live in a little island where the issue of notes is comparatively insignificant.

In the United States every soiled or torn piece of paper money may be presented for redemption, and three-fifths of a note will be redeemed for full value. A note that is less than three-fifths but over two, will be allowed one half of the face value. Burnt and charred notes, and such as are eaten by insects or otherwise destroyed are very carefully examined by experts and redeemed according to the amount of the fragments remaining. This is more generous treatment than we have here, or could have, under existing circumstances.

Great care is taken not only in the issue of notes, but also in their destruction when after three or four years of service they are sent back for redemption. In the first place they are carefully counted and all counterfeit ones thrown out. They are then tied up in small packages and passed under a machine which punches a large hole in one corner. Each package is then cut lengthwise into halves, and sent once more to be counted, half to one set of clerks, and the other half to another. This is in order to make sure that no error has been made in the first counting. If all the counts tally with each other the notes are ready to be destroyed.

"The old bills are destroyed by a process known as maceration. Through an opening in the floor the money is thrown into a large revolving cylinder, containing steam, soda ash and other chemicals, which rapidly disintegrate the paper and convert it into a soft pulp. This pulp is then rolled between cylinders and pressed into sheets, which, when thoroughly dry, resemble thick pieces of white pasteboard. Each year the Government invites proposals for buying this refuse, and it is sold during the year to the person offering the highest price for it. Forty dollars a ton is about the average rate paid for this material, which but a short time before in another form was worth over three million dollars a ton. By this means the cost of maceration is fully paid for, and the Government consequently loses nothing on account of work and expense of destroying those vast quantities of money, while at the same time the purchaser of the pulp finds an excellent use for it in the manufacture of paper,—particularly newspaper, although good grades of writing-paper are likewise made from it."

We do not know what method is in use in Ceylon for the destruction of dirty and torn notes, but it is a fact patent to the most casual observer that there are a great many very filthy notes in circulation which need to be called in. Especially in a country abounding in skin diseases it is essential to exercise great care in the circulation of notes fairly alive, no doubt, with all sorts of disease microbes. It ought to be one of the first duties of Government to see to it that several thousands of these notes are redeemed. If the local Kacheheries would issue only clean notes, sending all the dirty torn ones to the central Treasury to be destroyed, it would be a great blessing to the public.

Another great inconvenience to the public is the scarcity of silver rupees. Small silver is very abundant and is meeting a long felt want in our island, but it seems sometimes as if the silver rupees were scarcer than they ever were before. It has been especially noticeable this year. At the Kacheheri one is always sure of getting one third of any amount paid him in silver if he demands it, but elsewhere in the country it is hard to find rupees. A Ceylon rupee would hardly pay, but it would be a boon if some means could be devised for keeping a fair proportion of the Indian rupee in circulation.

VIVEKANANDA SWAMY.  
(Contributed.)

U. S. A. Aug. 1897.

During the past year the few people in America who have known any thing about it have been amused by the impression that Mr. Vivekananda has created in India. Naturally a Hindu who has travelled in America and met so many of the better class of Americans rouses interest on his return to his own land. Naturally his impressions of America are listened to

with curiosity. Naturally, too, some great mistakes will be made in his judgments of American life. This is the common fate of the traveller, and Americans understand it well. What amuses them is the claim that any very serious impression was made on American religious thought by Mr. Vivekananda, and especially that Christianity was in any way endangered by him. Probably his reception in the town in which the writer lives was like that in many others. He came here engaged by some of the best people of the town to lecture. This was a financial scheme, to raise money for a worthy local object. As he was to stay here two or three days, he was invited to the home of a good family and several people were asked to meet him. He was also asked to speak at the College in the town, which he did very well. He was treated as any foreign gentleman would be, placed in the same social conditions. He was the guest of those who had invited him, and they listened with respect and interest to what he had to say. Many also were curious to see how one whom they supposed to be a typical Hindu would describe his religion. Such were mostly puzzled by his vagueness. He was hardly, in his statement of his religion, a typical Hindu. He was treated well and treated the town well in return. It was a matter of politeness and curiosity, and I do not suppose a single person here ever thought of accepting his religious ideas.

But American life is very full. Within a year half a dozen men of as great interest as Mr. Vivekananda were here. It is saying nothing derogatory to him to say that he was soon swallowed up and forgotten in the rush of other matters. That is the way of the world here. Educated people in America are glad to meet people of all sorts of ideas, if they are only interesting, and try to treat them politely and kindly; but that does not mean that they adopt those ideas. In this town Mr. Vivekananda is merely alluded to now and then as "that Hindu who spoke here a few years ago, do you remember?" If any one should propose to speak here to refute his statements, the answer would be, "That is all past and gone long ago, and nobody remembers now what his statements were."

## THE CEYLON EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The second annual public meeting was held last Saturday, the 25th inst. Besides the usual business six resolutions were to be presented, each resolution embodying two or more distinct propositions, some of the more important of which we give our readers.

"That we recommend that all papers set in the higher standards and in specific subjects in English schools be submitted to the Board of Education, in order to secure uniformity of examination in all English schools throughout the island."

"That it should not be the duty of school managers to act as Government officers in enforcing vaccination; and that the practice of the Government in refusing to examine children who may not have been vaccinated is unjust."

"That, inasmuch as it is impossible to get a supply of certificated teachers in English schools to meet the Code requirements, an extension of time should be allowed."

"That any acceptable scheme of examinations for certificates (English) must contain exemption for teachers who have done long and successful service."

"That the list of trades for Industrial schools be reconsidered and enlarged."

"That those who have passed standard VI should be allowed to take the first stage in specific subjects."

It strikes us that the Standing Committee have laid out a very long programme, though we should like to see all the subjects above mentioned carefully discussed. A resolution is to be presented also recommending that all members of this body pay an annual subscription of Rs. 2. We hope to give a report of the meeting in our next issue.

## THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The "Record" of July 23rd has a most interesting article headed "The expansion during the Queen's reign," selections from which we give below. We trust our readers will give it that attention which it deserves.

The British and Foreign Bible Society is issuing an interesting and valuable brochure on the expansion of the work of the Society during the reign of the Queen. It is described as "a sketch prepared at the request of the Committee" and is from the picturesque pen of the Rev. Canon Edmunds, of Exeter, a Vice-President of the Society. Of the eighty pages of which this little book consists, more than forty are occupied with an elaborate review of the origin of the 200 new versions and of the great work they have been permitted to accomplish in the countries of the world. The facts brought out by Canon Edmunds are most striking, and gathered up in this handy little volume, they present an impressive picture of the present-day work of the Society. This is a book to be read; every one concerned about the growth of the Kingdom of Christ in the

world will find it to be of deep and abiding interest. We venture to quote the following passages, which tell the story of expansion from different points of view:—

**EXPANSION ILLUSTRATED BY OFFICIAL UTTERANCES, 1838.**  
Lord Bexley, in his opening speech at the Annual Meeting in 1838, said:—"We appear to be entering upon another era in the history of this Society. . . . It may seem extraordinary that after the distribution of above ten millions of the whole or portions of the Holy Scriptures I should speak of their diffusion as only in its commencement." Such in 1838 was Lord Bexley's forecast. The temper of the moment was prophetic of expansion.

**EXPANSION MEASURED BY CIRCULATION, 1837-1854.**

Lord Bexley's forecast was no mere rhetorical flourish. The issues reported that day for 1837 were over 594,000 copies. The expansion with which we are concerned was such that, rising by leaps and bounds, it reached in three years more 1,090,000 in one year; and, for the time included between the Reports presented in 1838 and in 1854, it reached to an average distribution of 1,037,000 copies, the closing year (1853) more than doubling the opening year, and marking an issue of 1,367,000. It will be seen presently that the Society was to attain far greater results even than these.

**1854-1869.**  
The circulation reported for 1854 was 1,450,000 copies. That reported for 1868 was 2,140,000. The annual average (1,951,000) is not far of double that of 1837-1853.

**1869-1897.**  
The circulation reported for 1869 was 2,186,000 copies. The circulation reported in 1897 was 3,776,000. And this enormous total was (owing to delay) not the full account; moreover, on four occasions, after the publication of the penny Testament, it has reached above four millions of copies, and the annual average (3,888,925) all but doubles the doubled figures of the preceding period. Such is the expansion of the work as measured by circulation.

**EXPANSION MEASURED BY INCOME, 1837-1854.**  
In the matter of income the same characteristic is visible, though not in the same degree. Only twice before the Queen's Accession had the Society's income reached 100,000. The average receipts of the Society from 1815 to 1836 had been 90,000 a year. The corresponding average from 1837 to 1854 was 108,000. More work was done and in some respects better work, but much that had been done remained valuable and available, and did not need the heavy expenditure to keep it in existence that had been needful to bring it into existence. This was especially so in the matter of the Indian work. The early work of the Bible Society in India had been done on a costly, an "magnificent scale." India had written itself upon the English imagination. Indian work had illustrated the strength and the weakness of the Bible Society. A paragraph of unusual strength in the Report for 1838, speaks of "miserable poverty," and describes how, in gifts of money, of books, and of paper, the Society had spent for India 112,000. Yet previous to 1854, the year of the Society's Jubilee, the annual income had never reached 120,000. A large legacy had, in 1847, lifted the total to 117,000, the highest sum ever received, up to that time, in a single year.

**1854-1869.**  
The year of Jubilee permanently altered the scale of the Society's resources. Its own special and peculiar gift of 66,000, and the contemporaneous special fund contributed in aid of the provision of "a million of New Testaments for China," amounting to over 30,000, left a mark upon the financial records of the Society that was not again reached until twenty years later. In 1874, the expansion of which this paper treats had made the Committee the dispensers of a fund amounting, in an ordinary year to 220,000, followed in 1875 by an income of 222,000, the almost exact equivalent of the total contributions, ordinary and extraordinary, of the Society's Jubilee year. The effect of the Jubilee celebration was permanent. But while it was not, as we have seen, for twenty years that the ordinary income swelled once more to the volume of the flowing resources of 1854, yet the effect of that great celebration remained in a lasting enlargement of the bounds of duty, and in the steady provision of means for fulfilling it. Never again did the income drop to the level of the previous period. Once only it fell to 130,000; only twice again it stood below 140,000. The average of the whole fifteen years was over 164,000 a year. It became clear that the Society's ability to grapple with its beneficent task had increased by a full third.

**1869-1897.**  
In this third and latest division of the sixty years of expanded and expanding operations the scale of previous enlargement is hardly maintained. Yet the increase of work done, and of means to do it, is in every aspect, astonishing. The expenditure of the Society upon its one unvarying object, the translation, the printing and the distribution of the Scriptures, amounted in the first year of the section dealing here to 173,000. The income in 1869-70 now under review to 173,000. The expenditure and income exceeded the expenditure and exceeded the Executive in unrelenting fresh and costly responsibilities in Spain, where by the revolution which drove away the Queen, the country had been opened to the circulation of the Scriptures. That year the income rose to 182,000. Twice only after that year did income and expenditure oscillate between 180,000 and 190,000. In 1875 205,000 was expended, and only in three instances did the expenditure ever fall below 200,000, again. The income once or twice fell below the expenditure, and measures of retrenchment harassed the workers for a time. But these economies were chiefly exercised in the European field, and no new translation was ever refused or its publication postponed "because of the present distress." In a little while the cloud passed away, and the years of deliverance balanced, and slightly overbalanced, the years in which the Society was straitened. And that is true of the last decade of the sixty, during which there was a series of years of deficit. The whole period closes at a financial level which is a measure of enormous expansion, and a reason for unfeigned and hearty thanksgiving to Almighty God.

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