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MRS. J. CARTER

Mrs. Mary Carter, the wife of Rev. James Carter M. A. Principal of St. John's College, was called to her eternal home on Thursday last the 8th inst at 7 o'clock p.m. Mrs. Carter had been suffering for some days with malarial fever but her case was not considered critical until within 24 hours of her death. Everything that could be done in the way of skillful medical attention and careful nursing was done. Her husband had had two attacks of fever earlier in the year, and the children also had been down with it. In fact the little boy had not completely recovered when she herself came down with it. It was thought the mother would soon recover until only a few hours before her "going home." The funeral was held at the "Nutshell" on Beach road at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon, and was very largely attended. Rev. H. Horsley read a few appropriate verses and Dr. T. B. Scott made short prayer and then the remains were conveyed to the church at Chundicuty where Revs H. Horsley, G. Champion, and C. Handy officiated.

Mrs. Carter will be remembered in Jaffna as the first to start an English High school for Girls. It was a long felt need in Jaffna among the Protestant missions and though an English class in connection with one of the Girls' Boarding schools existed the first regular organized school of this kind was started by Mrs. Carter. The Chundicuty English High school for Girls has caused to cherish name most kindly in remembrance of all that she has done for that institution. Mr. and Mrs. Carter had been planning to leave Jaffna for England on furlough, in August next, and her removal by death within two or three months of their intended departure, makes the case all the sadder. Our sympathies are with Mr. Carter and the three little motherless children, one, only a few days old. May the God of all comfort sustain the bereaved husband, and grant him perfect peace.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS

No. 8. 1869—1879.

(Contributed.)

Of the decade under review Mr. Stock writes, As we approach our own times the decades become fuller of incident and fuller of vicissitude. If we take our stand twenty years ago in 1879, and look back over the preceding ten years, it seems as if we were surveying half a century, so numerous and important are the events and so changed is the position at the end of the ten years from what it was at the beginning. The year 1873 indeed, marks a great dividing line between the Further Past, and the nearer Past. A wide gulf seems to separate 1869-72 from 1874-76. The former period an epoch of deep depression, the latter an epoch of expanding enterprise and hope.

In 1869 only six men and two women were sent out, and two men and one woman were taken up in India; and in 1870 nine men and no women were sent out, and one man was taken up in India. A re-inforcement of twenty-one labourers in two years, the smallest since the Jubilee twenty years before. And yet in 1870 there was a deficit in the funds of £15,000, which proportionately to the total income, was much larger than any deficit we have had since. Seriously alarmed, the committee kept back even the few men ready to go out and ordered heavy retrenchments. And then the supply of men failed more than ever. In 1872 the total number of missionaries on the roll, 230, was actually twelve men less than seven years before; the Annual Report stated that not one University man had offered in the twelve months and that Islington College was only half full, twenty-three students against forty-six in 1864, and the committee added these mournful sentences. "The committee have to deplore a falling treasury and a scanty supply of candidates..... Will the English Church listen to God's voice. If not must not the candlestick be removed and its light quenched in darkness."

In 1872 the Venerable Honorary Secretary Revd. Henry Venn found a suitable successor in Revd. Henry Wright and was able in Oct. of that year to hand over the view. On January 13th 1873 he entered into rest.

In 1873-5 came the real occupation of Japan When Ensor landed at Nagasaki on January 23rd 1863, American missionaries had been ten years in the country, doing good preparatory work in circumstances of great difficulty. The great Revolution which, after centuries of another regime restored power to the Mikado, had just taken place when Ensor arrived; but Christianity was still a proscribed religion; the old impious proclamation, which suppressed the Jesuit Missions 250 years before, still appeared on the notice boards, and Ensor could only receive inquirers privately, a few of whom however were baptised. But 1872 was the great year of extraordinary progress, when Japan was rapidly adopting West-

tern civilization, and in 1873 down came the old notices. Then both the S. P. G. and the C. M. S. went in and in the next year or two the C. M. S. placed Warren, Piper, Ervington, Fyson, Denning and Maundrell at live of the treaty ports. The work was not rapid; but as soon as the language had been learned and preaching chapels opened, converts began to be gathered about 120 by the end of the decade.

In 1875 the society added a new name to its Mission fields—Persia. Six years before, a Punjab missionary Robert Bruce who had worked with French in the Derajat, started after furlough to return to India a few weeks after French had gone out for the third time to start the Divinity school. But Bruce had leave to go via Persia to see what the openings there might be and to perfect himself in the language. Once there however it proved hard to get away. The Mohammedans were quite ready to converse on religious subjects; there was a rare opportunity to revise Henry Martyn's Persian New Testament the Armenians begged Bruce to open a school in the quarter of Isaphan, Julfa in which they dwelt, and where he was sojourning; and in 1871 a terrible famine led him and Mrs. Bruce to fling themselves into the arduous work of relieving suffering—in doing which they dispensed no less than 16,000£ remitted to them from England, Germany and India. The result was a great increase of influence, and multiplied opportunities of preaching the Gospel; and when Bruce came to England in 1875 to report, the Society rejoiced to adopt a mission planted in the country of Cyrus and Nehemiah and Queen Esther.

The greatest event of the decade and which above all others signalized Henry Wright's Secretaryship, was the Mission to Uganda or, as it was originally called the Nyanza Expedition. On November 15th 1875 the Daily Telegraph contained Mr. Stanley's memorable letter from King Mtesa's capital, challenging Christendom to send a Mission to Uganda. Two days after that letter appeared £5,000 was anonymously offered, to the Society to enable it to accept the challenge. Such an enterprise was not one to be undertaken lightly. The journey would be long and arduous if successfully accomplished, the mission would be nearly a thousand miles from its base on the coast; how could regular communications be kept up? Would it not be a wiser policy to advance slowly from station to station, making each one sure before advancing further? Besides, what reliance could be placed upon Mtesa or for the matter of that upon Mr. Stanley and the Daily Telegraph? So reasoned many thoughtful men Lord Lawrence among them. But Henry Wright reminded the Committee that such a project was no more than the Society had been contemplating for five and 30 years; that at one end of a long chain of events was a C. M. S. missionary hearing of a great lake in the interior, and at the other end of it was an invitation to the C. M. S. to plant a mission upon its shores; if that was not providential leading what could be.

The small mustard seed cast into the ground 80 years ago has now grown to be a stately tree spreading out its branches on every side. Its roots however were destined to strike deeper and its branches to spread wider during the following twenty years which remain to be reviewed.

LAWLESSNESS.

Much of this is due primarily to disobedience and conceit. Parents do not require that obedience from their children that is essential for the highest development of character. Children are not taught to obey, and having once learned that they can control their parents, they go on from bad to worse until they themselves are disgraced and their parents' hearts broken. Obedience to parental authority is a virtue that is fast disappearing, though one of the most important. If the child is not taught to obey, when he becomes a youth he will chafe under all authority. Moreover he who cannot obey, cannot command obedience. So it works disastrously both ways and brings in its train want and distress, and often crime. If parents could only realize what a terrible harvest this sowing of disobedience would produce in the near future, they would be more careful about the bringing up of their little ones.

Along with this lack of obedience is the cultivation of self-conceit. As soon as a boy is old enough to learn a few words in English, he is told by his doting parents that such a clever little chap was never born, and that he is bound to astonish the world some day. He must have a pair of trousers and be a little Durnai. With trousers and jacket and cap he goes strutting along like a little bantam cock. Instead of checking this pride and conceit and bringing it within reasonable limits, his doting father chuckles over his boy's cleverness, and encourages rather than controls this exhibition of pride and conceit. What wonder that when he is ready to join an English school, he finds it difficult to believe that he is

not fitted for any class. He has not been brought up to have a modest opinion of his abilities. He thinks he should be promoted from class to class whether he passes the examination or not. His father insists upon it—perhaps blames the teacher for not appreciating the lad's wonderful intellect. When the boy fails in an examination he is greatly surprised, and inclined to blame the examiners for their stupidity in not passing him. So it goes, until at last he fails to find any one who believes in his abilities as a scholar, and then he turns his attention to loafing. Loafing leads to a criminal waste of time and money, and finally may result in grosser crimes.

Obedience to authority, and a modest opinion of self, are two things which will go a long way towards making a lad successful in life, and ultimately do away with much of the lawlessness that now exists.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Received too late for insertion in the last issue Ed. M.S.)

A larger influential meeting was held this morning at 9 a.m. at the school-room next to the Naval Church to consider the desirability of opening a road connecting the villages of Manipay, Naval and Kaddudai. Many residents of and land owners in the said places were present. Mr. William Lyman, Teacher English High School and landed proprietor, moved that Mr. William Mather, Agent of the Ceylon Steamship Company Ltd. be appointed chairman of this meeting. This was seconded by Mr. S. Swaminathar, landed proprietor. There being no objection, Mr. Mather took the Chair and on the motion of Rev. R. P. Bryant seconded by Mr. A. Canapathippilly landed proprietor, Mr. A. Presudi was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained to the meeting the object for which it was convened setting forth the difficulties and inconvenience the public under the passing through the narrow and sandy lanes especially during the winter season. He impressed them with the fact that communication between these villages was practically cut off by the floods during the rainy months and pointed out that the Parish of Manipay is rising in importance and that many of its residents are men of business and officers employed under the Government having daily to attend the Town of Jaffna. A roadway connecting the said village is much needed. He proposed the first resolution, to wit—That this meeting is of opinion that the opening up of a road connecting the villages of Manipay, Naval and Kaddudai is of the utmost importance and necessity. This resolution was seconded by Mr. P. Tilliambam, Coach Proprietor and Merchant and on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

The second resolution was moved by Mr. S. K. Lawton, Photographer, and landed proprietor and seconded by Irrigation Inspector Mr. A. Presudi. It ran as follows:—

That the Government be memorialized to open up a road connecting the said villages at the earliest opportunity. This was put to the house and carried unanimously.

Mr. Canapathippilly laid shroff of the New O. B. C. L. Jaffna and landed proprietor moved.

That the memorial as drafted by the Secretary be adopted and that a deputation consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to wait upon the Chairman of the Provincial Road Committee to submit the said memorial viz:—Mr. Advocate Allagakone; Mr. William Mather; Mr. S. K. Lawton; Mr. A. Veevalingam, Proctor S. C. G.; Mr. Shroff M. Canapathippilly; Mr. S. T. Arnold Proctor; Mr. Gardiner Sittampala, retired Head Overseer and landed proprietor; Mr. W. Thambipilly, merchant and landed proprietor; Mr. M. Caralasingam, Registrar of Lands; Dr. Nallatamby; and Mr. A. Presudi. This was seconded by Mr. Proctor Arnold in an eloquent and able speech and carried unanimously with acclamation.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

MANIPPAY POST OFFICE.

We are glad to learn that Mr. J. M. Arambho the, only son of Mr. S. Maruthacutty of Sandilippai has been appointed as Asst. Post Master of Manipay. We hope that his experience as Post Master in the Straits Settlements for about eight years, will secure him a better appointment in our midst.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Egypt. Plague has broken out in Alexandria. There are 8 cases recorded, four of them being Europeans.

China. Plague is increasing in Hong Kong Straits Settlements. Plague is so bad in Penang that it has been declared an infected port.

Caroline Islands. Spain has sold the Caroline islands to Germany for £1,000,000 on condition that she be allowed to retain a coaling station at each of the groups, to be defended by Germany in case of war.

France. One Esterhazy has confessed that he was the guilty party in the Dreyfus case, and France has sent a warship to bring Dreyfus back home from exile.

The new invention. of wireless telegraphy was recently tested in a way to show its practical utility. The Goodwin Sands light ship, off the English coast, was run into by a steamer during a dense fog, and was in danger of sinking, when the crew sent a message without wires to the South Foreland lighthouse, 12 miles distant, and tugs were immediately sent to its relief.

Exports of American Manufactures. A Philadelphia firm recently took an order for 45 locomotives for India, and the same firm is already building locomotives on orders from England, Egypt and Russia. The bridge over the Albuja, in the Sudan, is being put in place by a Philadelphia firm, and another bridge company in Pennsylvania has contract to build 12 steel railway bridges for the Russian Government on the eastern Chinese Railroad.

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