

# THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 59.

Jaffna, Thursday 24th of Aug. 1899.

No. 17

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

## RECEIPTS FOR THE MORNING STAR.

Straits Settlements	Messrs. Peter and S. Sabapathy	4.50
Jaffna Town	Rev. W. T. Garrett	1.50
Batticotta	Mr. T. William	1.25
Jaffna	Mr. J. Gabriel	96, 97 3.00

## OUR SUBSCRIBERS!!

Please remit all dues &c, at once.

## THE CEYLON STEAMSHIP Co. Ltd.

The S. S. Lady Havelock is appointed to sail from Kankasanturai for Colombo Via Panbamban on the evening of the following dates—

August 22nd. and Sept. 5th 1899

The Company's Steamer "Lady Gordon" is appointed to sail from Kankasanturai for Colombo Via Pt. Pedro on noon of the following dates—

August 14th, and 25th, and Sept 8th 1899

W. MATHER & SON, Agents

## NOTICE.

Messrs. William Mather and Son beg to intimate to the public that in addition to the large and varied business they are doing, they have commenced to do general Anticlineering and Commission Agency business at the spacious building lately occupied by the Jaffna Post Office.

Articles of every description can be entrusted to them, in the shape of household furniture, horses, carriages, and all personal effects including jewellery &c. &c. They also undertake to negotiate sales of lands.

They have also to inform the public that well and ready made furniture of almost every description will be on view for sale at their premises from the 1st of July and that orders for any other articles not in stock will be promptly and satisfactorily executed. They have secured the services of a number of skillful carpenters.

For all further particulars, apply to William Mather and Son.

## THE PAIN SPECIFIC.

Guaranteed to cure Pains in the chest, back, upper and lower extremities, neck, groins and joints, neuralgic Pains, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Paralysis, colics, Glandular swellings inflamed parts &c. Used externally per bottle Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 Packing As. 4

W. Rooder and Co Surgeons Calcutta.

## THE JAFFNA COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.

The 3rd annual General meeting of the above Corporation will be held at the Bank Hall Jaffna on Friday the 8th September 1899 commencing at 4 p. m.

S. T. Arnold  
Secretary

## THE JAFFNA COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.

Bankers and Commission Agents

The Company opens current accounts with sums of not less than Rs. 100.00 and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on minimum monthly balances of Rs. 500.00 and upwards. Fixed deposits received for 3, 6 and 12 months and interest allowed at 3, 5 and 6 per cent per annum respectively.

Remittances both by Wire and Draft made to and from Colombo, Colombo Bankers-National Bank of India Ltd.

Cheques and foreign drafts and bills of exchange on the Colombo Banks cashed.

For sale at the Store Department

Grey shirtings, Mulls, Jaconettes, Chintz of different kinds, Umbrellas, Hosiery, Boots, Shoes and Harness Waterbury watches, Printing paper, Swans Fountain Pens &c. &c.

WILLIAM MATHER,  
Managing Director.

## FOR SALE.

A young horse and a 4 wheeled mail phaeton with plated harness and lamp complete. Also a lady's side saddle and bridle.

Apply to

WM. MATHER & SON.

## Local & General.

**Ceylon Medical College.** Those wishing to enter as students in the Ceylon Medical College must pass an examination in the following subjects: English Grammar and Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra through Simple equation, Geometry three books, Latin Grammar and Translation from Virgil's Aeneid Book II, and one of the following optional subjects: i.e. Greek, French, German, Italian, Sinhalese or Tamil. The examination will take place early in September.

**Clerical Examination.** An examination for candidates wishing to enter the Second class of the Clerical service will take place at the centers of Colombo and Jaffna only, November 20, 1899. Applications should reach the Director of Public Instruction not later than Monday, October 23. Those not in the public service must pay a fee of Rs. 10. If the Director approves of the application, the candidate will be admitted to the examination which will be held in two parts; the first part a qualifying examination in Handwriting, Spelling, and Arithmetic. Any candidate failing to obtain two-thirds of the marks allotted for Handwriting, and half those allowed for Spelling and Arithmetic respectively shall be excluded from the remainder of the examinations. Forms are to be had at any of the Post offices.

**Prof. Ladd's Lectures.** Prof. G. T. Ladd of Yale College is to deliver in the principal towns of India, a series of lectures on the "Philosophy of religion." Landing in Bombay the latter part of November, he will spend three months in Northern India, and then come to Madras the latter part of February. At one time he thought of including Jaffna in his itinerary but as he could not get here before the latter part of March, and as it would be difficult to find a large enough audience which would appreciate his lectures, the plan was given up.

**Meteors.** From the *Ceylon Observer* we learn that an Austrian scientific party is to visit India in October to observe the meteoric showers of November which are expected to be unusually brilliant this year. Stations for observation will be erected in the vicinity of Delhi.

**Rev. T. S. Smith.** In a letter from Mr. Smith received last week he reports that he is improving and that the doctor thinks he will be wholly rid of his tumor by the close of the year. "I don't allow myself to cherish the hope yet of returning and in any case shall hardly attempt it before 1901, and not then unless I can take the treatment with me. I cannot share to the full the doctor's anticipation of an early complete cure. I think he hardly realizes what a hold the disease still has of my system; but there are certainly many very encouraging symptoms and good ground for hope that I may yet become fairly well. It has been a strange experience. I feel almost as if I were a visitant from another world and belonged there rather than here."

Of his children, Miss Mary is looking for a place to teach, Miss Millie still teaching; the four younger children are in school and doing well. Mr. Smith wishes to be remembered to all his friends both English and Tamil.

**Robbery on the Railway.** A very daring attempt at robbery was made on the train on the 15th inst when near Colombo from Galle. The thief has been arrested.

**New Grain shed at Kayts.** A new grain shed is in course of erection at the port of Kayts. The contractor is Mr. M. Sinnappoo of Moolai. Kayts is becoming quite an important port, though we wonder that there is not more business at its post office. The telegraph line is to be extended from Manepay to Batticotta and thence to Kayts.

**Carless Cart Driving.** A boy of Cheviaterro 9 years of age, was crushed to death by the wheel of a cart, on the 21st inst.

**Our Tamil Magistrates.** Messrs T. M. Tampoo and R. W. Allagoken are appointed to officiate in the fifth class of the Civil Service. We congratulate our Magistrates and wish them further success which they respectively deserve.

**Examination for Notary Students.** Candidates wishing to article themselves as Notaries will be examined in Colombo on the 1st and 2nd of Feb. 1900. Application should be made to the Registrar General on or before the 10th Jan. 1900 with the required license from the Governor. Early notice of this Examination has been given as it will require not less than three months to obtain the license from the Governor.

**The Governor.** Sir J. West Ridgeway it is said will return in November next.

**Marriage.** The consummation of the marriage registered between Mr. A. Thalasingam and Miss S. Nagalingam will take place at the bride's residence in the Town on the 25th inst. The form it will take will be according to sive rites.

**Personal.** Mr. Joseph Grenier, the Supreme Court Judge with his Private Secretary Mr. R. Grenier spent Saturday last at Kayts and they attended Divine service at 6 p. m. in the Town Wesleyan Chapel on Sunday.

The Judge will on Saturday next preside at the prize distribution in "Hindu College." Rev. D. P. Niles returned from Trincomalee to give evidence in the case of perjury and forgery to be tried in the Supreme Court, District Judge Mr. Wilmot has gone for a change to Elephant Pass with Mrs. Wilmot and he is expected to stay there until the close of the Criminal Sessions. Dr. A. C. Evans from Vavonia returned to Jaffna to give evidence in the Thavady Murder Case.

**Jaffna Railway.** A Surveyor with coolies engaged in surveying adjoining lands along the old trace of the Railway line with a view, perhaps, to acquire the required portions of the land for the Railway.

**The Supreme Court in Jaffna.** The Second Sessions for Jaffna, in its Criminal Jurisdiction was opened on Monday the 14th inst. Mr. Joseph Grenier presides as Judge with Mr. Stork as the Registrar. Mr. Advocate Asserappa acts as the Crown Counsel. Mr. first case taken up was one of robbery coupled with hurt. Three accused were put in the dock who were defended by Mr. Adv. Kanagasalai. After two days trial the 2nd accused Venayy Muttan of Tellipallai was convicted of robbery and he was sentenced to 18 months rigorous imprisonment. The subject of robbery was two bulls worth Rs. 50. The second case taken up was one of rapin which a Pariah boy of Vannarpallai of about 14 years of age stood charged with the said offence committed on a girl of about 8 years of age. Mr. Adv. Allagoken defended the boy. He was found guilty and 15 cuts with a cane were administered on his bare back, on Thursday the 17th inst. in open Court.

The Myelitic case of rape and murder was taken up on Thursday. The details of the case are shocking and a girl of about 12 years was the subject of the offence. Mr. Adv. Kanagasalai defended the accused. There was not sufficient evidence forthcoming to convict both the accused. The 1st accused alone was found guilty of murder. The trial lasted for two days and it was about 10 p.m. of Friday that the extreme penalty of the law was passed on him. There was no work on Saturday and when the Court resumed on Monday the case from the Batticotta Court was heard in which three accused for grievous hurt were defended by Messrs. Advocate Kanagasalai and Sandrasekaram. Towards 7 p.m. of that day the jury discharged the accused. The Kandiv murder case was taken up on Tuesday and Mr. Adv. Isaac Tampiah defended the accused. The case of Raath Solomon for perjury and forgery is to be called tomorrow.

**Missionary.** The many friends of Miss K. L. E. Myers will be glad to learn that she is keeping well and speaking on the subject of missions in many churches in the states of Ohio and Indiana. She takes a lively interest in all that transpires in Jaffna. Dr. Grievie, who was for some time with us in Jaffna and conducted a dispensary at Chavagacherri has received appointment to Ahmednagar in the Bombay Presidency, under the Mahatmi mission and leaves America in September.

**Jaffna College.** The annual Prize giving of this institution will be held at Batticotta on Wednesday the 30th inst.

**The Jaffna F. N. S. Hospital.** Some of the friends of this institution are endeavoring to persuade Sir William Tynan K. C. M. G. to reconsider his resignation, and to take up once more an active part in the control of its affairs. If he does not consent we fear the hospital is doomed as a People's Hospital, and will become a Government institution, which in our opinion would be a great loss to all. Mr. Levers, we hear, refuses to have anything to do with it, on the ground that he is too busy. The attack of the *Hindu Organ* on the past management of the hospital is to say the least ill-timed. What the hospital needs is warm hearted friends who will rally to its support and by quiet earnest work restore it to its former position in the confidence of the people.

**Students Mission.** About 25 or 30 of the old boys of Jaffna College met in Otley Hall last evening to consider the question of a mission to India. We believe that the Spirit of God was present and working mightily in the hearts of many present, and that the outcome will be the establishment of such a mission.

**Hindu College.** The annual Prize giving is to be held on Saturday the 26th when the Hon. Joseph Grenier will preside.

**History of Ceylon.** The second edition of a history of Ceylon for the use of schools has appeared, and is a neat little book of over 100 pages. It gives a brief account of the principal events taking place in the island from B.C. 543 to A.D. 1899 under six divisions i.e. 1. Mahavamsa or Great Line, 2. Saluvanso or Lesser dynasty, 3. The Sinhalese and Jaffna Kingdoms, 4. Portuguese period, 5. Dutch period, and 6. British period. It is written by a Catholic and in dealing with religious events refers only to those in the Catholic Church. If seems a pity that mention is made of events of importance connected with Protestantism. Its usefulness as a text book for use in all schools outside of the Catholic Church is very much impaired by such an omission.

**France.** A conspiracy to overthrow the Government was discovered just before the re-opening of the Dreyfus trials. Nearly 40 warrants were issued for the arrest of suspected persons, many of them prominent men. A day or two after the trial of Capt. Dreyfus commenced, his Consul M. Labori was shot in the back while going to his home. A profound sensation was created. The assassin is still at large, but it is hoped that he will soon be brought to justice. There are grave fears entertained both in Paris and elsewhere that anarchy. France is on the brink of another revolution.

A later telegram gives the news that a body of Anarchists sacked a church but after a sharp struggle were coerced.

[சங்கியை, ௧௭]

21. திசுதி திங்கட்குழைம, அடித்துக் காயப்படுத்

யில் சேர்த்துக்கொடுக்க வான்குற்றவர்கள் நீங்கள்  
 ஸர்க்கமாய்ச் செய்யுங்கள். T. W. T.  
 Mullivu, Aug. 1899.



## REPORT OF THE D. P. I.

The report of Mr. J. Harward, Acting Director of Public Instruction, for 1898, is written in a clear and concise style and indicates where improvement in matters educational might well be made. We quote from the report,—"The total number of scholars said to be receiving instruction in Ceylon is 185,035, of whom 150,230 are attending Government and Grant-in-aid schools. The number of the remaining 34,805 must be accepted with some reserve; but as there are schools which do not report to Government, it is perhaps not far in excess of the reality. It may therefore be assumed that about 6 per cent of the total population are going to school. It is usually calculated that about 15 per cent of the population of a country ought to be attending school. This figure however presupposes about six years as the average duration of a child's school attendance. In Ceylon the average period is probably about four years. Allowing for this, we have no right to expect to find more than 12 per cent of the population at school. It may therefore be inferred that about half of the rising generation is receiving something in the way of education."

There has been an increase in the number of schools and scholars for 1898 as compared with the previous year. Of the 52 new schools 48 are grant-in-aid. In the number of scholars the Govt. schools have apparently improved, while the grant-in-aid remain either the same or a little less than for 1897.

In the proportion of children under instruction to population, the Western Province comes first with 1 in 10 and the Northern province next with 1 in 10 (or nearly 11.) The Southern province is third with 1 in 12. The two new provinces of Uva and Sabaragamuwa are last with 1 in 53 and 1 in 33 respectively. The total for the island is 1 in 16.

Of the grant-in-aid schools 324 are under the Church of England management with 22,000 scholars, 296 are under the Roman Catholics with over 30,000 scholars; the Wesleyans have 289 with nearly 23,000 scholars; the American mission comes fourth with 131 schools and 9,010 children. The total number of schools under the management of Buddhists, Sivites, Mohammedans and Private individuals is 151 with 17,462 scholars, or about 12 per cent of the schools and nearly 17 per cent of the pupils. This shows very strikingly the great benefit Christian missions are conferring upon the island in the matter of educating the masses. This leaves out of account altogether the 479 Govt. schools with 46,279 pupils.

Concerning the teaching of the three elementary subjects in Primary schools, the Director is of opinion that the *quality* of the teaching is poor. The arithmetic in the upper standards often suffers from blind adherence to obsolete and mechanical methods. There is very little educational value in learning dodges with dots, the reason for which the learner never understands; boys who are taught to deal with questions only or mainly by the method of proportion usually fail in more general problems; in fact, it is a pity that the word "proportion" still appears in the Code. The work assigned to the Vth standard is too heavy; the simple operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of vulgar fractions might be transferred to the Vth standard, and there tested by easy, straight-forward questions, containing no complicated combinations. Very good if some such plan as this can be carried out but we imagine Managers would be unwilling to have the matter left in this way to the discretion of the Inspectors.

On the subject of English writing Mr. Harward is quite severe. Among other things he says,—"The writing of 283 candidates who entered for the Clerical examination last November revealed to me quite new possibilities in the way of hideousness and illegibility. The worst specimens by far came from Jaffna. The general weakness in the writing of English is due entirely to the want of method and care on the part of teachers." The italics are ours but it only corroborates what has been said before in the pages of the *Star* about the neglect of penmanship in our schools. With regard to Geography the Director thinks it would be far better to commence with a general outline of the world together with geographical definitions, and take special countries afterwards as was prescribed in the Code of 1880. There is undoubtedly great neglect in the teaching of this subject, but the fault is

not wholly the teachers. Some of the questions asked are so unimportant, that it is no wonder the boys cannot answer them. Perhaps too much is required in the Code. A very simple geography of the world is quite enough for the IVth standard. In the Vth standard Ceylon might be taken, and in the Vth Asia. There is really no great necessity for going beyond this in our vernacular schools. Nor is there need of studying quite so much History. In the VIIth and VIIIth standards History might be taken in place of Geography and some other more useful and practical subject introduced in place of History.

Concerning Specific Subjects Mr. Harward writes:—

"There is no doubt that the most recent arrangement is unsound, and likely to foster injurious methods of teaching, especially that introduction of higher subjects at too early a stage which is already the besetting sin of Ceylon schools. It should be remembered that the Vth standard is that in which the children first begin fractions in Arithmetic. The Code, as it stands, encourages teachers to embark their pupils at this stage on the study of three new subjects simultaneously, Euclid, Algebra, and Latin; these are the subjects usually taken. To these a fourth, Bookkeeping, may be added. As a matter of fact, with a mistaken idea of improving the chance of a pass, the subjects are frequently begun, all simultaneously, at an earlier stage. I have myself seen Euclid, Algebra, and Latin being taught in a IVth standard to small boys who had the greatest difficulty in understanding the simplest sentence addressed to them in English which was the medium of instruction. It is strange that any manager or teacher should be unconscious of the folly and cruelty of such methods of education.

Two things are clear: (1) that the present regulations are wrong; (2) that in recommending the change made last year, the Board was trying to meet a demand which was not wholly unreasonable; managers not unnaturally felt it a grievance that Drawing and some of the other subjects should be postponed till the Vth standard.

Probably the right way of dealing with the matter would be by a slight revision of the schedule. Mathematics should certainly be divided into two subjects, Euclid and Algebra. Drawing might be allowed as an additional standard subject at a much lower stage. The privileged treatment of Bookkeeping might be abolished. Two specific subjects might be allowed in the Vth standard and three in the VIIth and VIIIth. This would enable the headmaster of a high school in which Latin is taught to take Latin and one mathematical subject in the Vth standard, and to add the other mathematical subject in the VIIth."

Of the Anglo vernacular and vernacular Girls Boarding schools there are 25 in the island all in the hand of the missionaries. Six of these are in our peninsula which is quite our share. 388 out of the 1293 pupils presented last year were from Jaffna or just about 30 per cent. There are also 25 Industrial schools, 11 of which are for girls. The girls were examined in dressmaking, lace-making, embroidery and cookery; the boys in carpentry, shoemaking, printing, bookbinding, &c. The grants paid to these Industrial schools amounted to Rs. 30,590 or about Rs. 7,000 more than was paid to the 25 Boarding schools.

Concerning Industrial schools the Director writes.

"A useful beginning in industrial teaching has certainly been made in many of these schools. But industrial teaching in Ceylon is still in a somewhat embryonic state. A very important step in the direction of a more organized system was taken in the Code for 1899, in which a schedule appears, mapping out three years' work in the trades of joinery, printing and book binding. The grants for these trades will in future only be paid for those children who perform the required test in a proper manner. This may tell hardly on some schools in which the trades are taught without the supervision of a competent instructor. Some of the schools have a properly trained foreman in charge of each trade. But there are managers who, having themselves no practical knowledge of the use of tools, think that, if they turn their boys into a shed with a sufficient number of planes and saws and a native carpenter to look after them, some good result will follow. This is a mistake. The native carpenter does good work under proper supervision; but he has little or no idea of method, and the parts of his work which are likely to be out of sight are often rotten and dishonest. Industrial instruction is hardly worthy of support which does not teach good methods of work and the proper use of tools. In the future the Technical College may provide a supply of Ceylonese who will do a useful work in organizing, and perhaps in inspecting, the work of industrial schools. Certainly, if the work extends, an industrial inspector will become a necessity."

These are the salient points of Mr. Harward's report which as was to be expected is scholarly and deals from the standard of a higher educationalist. Whether all his suggestions are adapted for putting into practice in our common schools, is for Managers to decide.

## SIMPLE METHOD OF BIBLE STUDY.

Rev. R. A. Torrey, the Supt. of the Moody Bible Institute Chicago, gives a simple but fruitful method of Bible study in the columns of the *Christian Patriot* which we think is well worth giving our readers. He says:—

"A very simple method of study has been

recently tried by a large number of persons with great profit to themselves, according to their testimony. It is so simple that a child can understand it. Still, it demands hard work, and the most mature thinker can put his very best thought into it.

The method is simply this: Take the Bible up, chapter by chapter, and ask and answer the following four questions on each chapter: 1. What is the principal subject of this chapter? 2. What is the leading lesson of this chapter? 3. What is the best verse in this chapter? 4. Who are the principal persons of this chapter? Simple as all this appears, and simple as it really is, it is quite surprising how wide open one must keep his eyes in observing, and how deeply he must ponder in comparing, to decide what is the *principal subject*, and what is the *leading lesson*, and what is the *best verse*. The chapter that has thus been studied will be comprehended as a whole as it never has been before, its leading lesson (and other lessons that have clamored for first place) will be deeply impressed upon the mind. In searching for the best verse new beauties will be seen in many verses.

By taking two chapters a day, the entire Bible will be gone over in two years, and the student will have an entirely new grasp of the Bible as a whole. It is probably best to begin with the first chapter, and go right through the Bible. Not only is this beginning "in the beginning" but furthermore, the Old Testament books yield more easily than the Gospels to this method in the hands of a novice. For example, it takes much less thought to decide what are the principal subjects of the various chapters in Genesis than of the various chapters in Matthew.

In deciding upon the principal subject of a chapter an attempt should always be made to state in as brief and expressive a sentence as possible the contents of the whole chapter. There will be times when it will be impossible to comprehend the entire chapter under one subject. In such a case, if the portions of the chapter that will not come in any way under the principal subject are really vital, it is well to give a double or even triple title to the chapter. Take for example, Matthew 9. Here it would be very difficult to comprehend the entire contents of the chapter under any one subject-title. The subject of the chapter, however, could be stated in this way: Jesus healing many infirmities and raising the dead. The call of Matthew the Publican.

In the choice of the leading lesson of the chapter the aim should be to select, not the lesson which may be most important in itself, but the lesson which is most forcibly suggested by the chapter as a whole. Take for example, Matthew 6. This chapter contains many very precious and very important lessons, but this lesson runs through the entire chapter: The path of blessedness and real prosperity is absolute surrender to the will of God, unhesitating obedience to Him at any cost, and unwavering trust in Him at all times.

In deciding upon the best verse, much must necessarily be left to individual predilections, but it is not best always to take the brightest and cheeriest verse. The question is not which verse makes me happiest, but which verse does me most good, and is calculated to do most good to others. The verse that makes me most miserable may do me most good.

In deciding upon the principal persons, those should be selected who are not merely mentioned, but who play an important part in the chapter in hand. The results of this chapter study should be carefully recorded and preserved."

## FOREIGN NEWS.

**Leeward Islands.** A fearful hurricane visited Puerto Rico and the Leeward Islands early in the month, devastating many plantations, and entailing great loss of life.

**India.** Rains have fallen but the anxiety is not over yet. It is pretty certain that the crops will not be very good. Plague still continues and is a cause for grave anxiety. One of the worst accidents that has ever happened in connection with the port of Calcutta, took place a few days ago. A B.L. steamer ran down a survey boat in the Hooghly and 3 or 4 English officers and a dozen of the native crew were drowned.

**Transvaal.** Warlike preparations still continue. 25,000 troops are ready for immediate service, and 30,000 are held in reserve in England to be sent if necessary. President Kruger is temporizing and there is still hope of a peaceful settlement.

**Spain.** Plague has broken out in Oporto, and it is feared that this dread disease will spread through Europe. Every effort however will be made to stamp it out. Up to the 11th inst 26 cases and 11 deaths were reported. A later telegram reports that the plague has entered Lisbon.

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