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### RECEIPTS FOR THE MORNING STAR, 1900

|                     |                                                                                                                                               |       |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Straits Settlements | Mrs V. Tambiah                                                                                                                                | 2 25  |
| Point Pedro         | Rev. G. B. Robson, Dr S. Robes, Dr. Sittampala, The Boarding School, Messrs. N. Parakkumbi, Ponniah, C. W. Chinnambay, R. V. Sittamparapillai | 11 50 |
| Antiochia           | Rev. J. V. Benjamin                                                                                                                           | 3 00  |
| America             | Ths Misses Leitch                                                                                                                             | 2 25  |

### THE CEYLON STEAMSHIP Co. Ltd.

The Lady Gordon and Lady Havelock are appointed to sail from Mandavite and Kangesanturai for Colombo on the undermentioned dates—

|               |                              |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| Lady Havelock | from Mandavite on 13th March |
| "             | " Kangesanturai 26th "       |
| Lady Gordon   | from Mandavite on 18th March |
| "             | " Kangesanturai 30th "       |

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## ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1133.  
In the Matter of the estate of the late Savenam Annammal wife of John P. Hariripillai of Chundichey, Deceased.  
John P. Hariripillai of Chundichey, Petitioner.  
Anthopillai alias Thankuaddi widow of Anthopillai Mariapillai of Chundichey. Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of John P. Hariripillai of Chundichey praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased deceased Savenam Annammal wife of John P. Hariripillai coming for disposal, before W. R. B. Sanders Esquire, District Judge, on the 27th day of February 1901 in the presence of Mr. Tambiah S. Cooke, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 25th day of February 1901 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the

husband and next of kin of the said intestate and is entitled to have letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or before the 11th day of April 1901 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 28th day of Feb, 1901 W. R. B. SANDERS, District Judge.

## ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1132.  
In the Matter of the estate of the late Kunchachipillai wife of Nakappur Murgasoo of Delft East, Deceased.  
Nakaiter Tanukkodi of Delft East, Petitioner.  
1. Pasupati Ramanathan his wife  
2. Amerthavallipillai of Delft East and  
3. Nakappur Murgasoo of do Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Nakaiter Tanukkodi of Delft East praying for letters of administration to the estate of the above named deceased Kunchachipillai wife of Nakappur Murgasoo of Delft East coming on for disposal before W. R. B. Sanders Esquire District Judge, on the 22nd day of February, 1901 in the presence of Mr. T. C. Changarapillai, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 19th day of February 1901 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the next of kin of the said intestate and as such is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or before the 29th day of April 1901 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 22nd day of Feb, 1901 W. R. B. SANDERS, District Judge.

**Weather.** We have had some good showers which rendered the farmers slightly in certain quarters, but been timely for the tobacco and other crops. The has been in the north east and the days have been fairly cool for this season of the year.

**Harvest.** The paddy has been reaped and farmers are busy in removing the grain and straw. It has been a very fair yield this year, and no one need grumble. Coolies have received higher wages than ever before.

**Boer Prisoners.** The Camp authorities at Diyala have issued a paper currency and substituted the for coins in the possession of the prisoners in order to discourage attempts at escaping. The coin can easily be disposed of, but paper money would have no value outside of the camp.

**Boers at Kodakkal.** The authorities in the Madura district were asked to inspect and report upon Kodakkal as a place for putting up a camp for 1000 prisoners, but it is rumored that the report was unfavorable and that some other spot will be chosen.

**Fire in Colombo.** On the 20th Feb. a fire took place in the servants' quarters of Rokey House, Union Place, when two servants were burned to death. The fire originated in the overburning of a kerosene lamp. There is great carelessness in the country in the use of kerosene. Very few have any idea of the danger of meddling with this explosive oil.

**Engines for the Northern Railway.** Materials for two engines and ten ballast wagons for the Northern Railway were landed in Colombo in January. The engines were fitted up in the Maradana railway yard and made their trial trip along a fortnight ago.

**Director of Public Instruction.** Mr. Burrows has been making a tour of the Eastern provinces returning to Colombo last week. He expects to visit the Northern Province in July. We learn that he has consented to deliver his lecture on "Shakespeare" before the Y.M.C.A. of Jaffna when he visits the peninsula. Mr. Burrows will be welcome to Jaffna and we trust he may remain some weeks with us.

**Letter from Turkey.** We call attention to a letter that we publish on our last page, from one who has just gone out as a missionary to the land of the Sublime Porte. The impressions are interesting. Turkey and China are countries of special interest in these days, and we are glad to hear from those who are living there.

**Revision of Christian Lyrics.** We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a sample copy of "Fifty Lyrics" published by the Religious Tract Society of Madras. The revision of the larger book was undertaken by the Rev. J. S. Chandler of the American Madura mission, and 50 representative lyrics from this larger work have been printed and circulated for opinion. The opinions of intelligent Indian Christians are specially solicited. It is hoped that honest criticisms will not be kept back if such are needed.

**Calcutta University Examinations.** The Entrance examinations are being held this week. There are actually present 104 candidates. It is more than last year. St. John's College sends in 7; Central College 18 and St. John's street 11; Point Pedro 6; Hindu College 13; Victoria 5; Jaffna College 19; and Private students 20. There are 7 girls, 4 from Udavi, 2 from Vempadi and 1 from St. Johns. Two or three others applied but failed to put in an ap-

pearance. The papers so far seem fair, and the candidates ought to do well. Rev. J. Thompson, Principal of St. John's College, is the chief supervisor of the examination.

**Personnel.** Mr. D. C. Auke'll of Nagpur, India, has passed his examination in Criminal Law and Procedure, and been appointed Magistrate of the 2nd Class. We congratulate him on his success.

We gladly welcome back to the Jaffna Bar Mr. Adv. Thirunavakarase who went to Colombo in August last. We are informed that the Hon'ble Dr. Rockwood will pay a visit to Jaffna in April next.

Mr. Oliver the Chief Engineer of the Northern Railway arrived in Jaffna on the 2nd, and is preparing to show the progress made to the Excellence.

**Visit Banks.** Captain Popan left Colombo on the 1st inst. to inspect the Pearl Banks. The inspection will last for about six weeks.

**Municipality.** The municipal question at Jaffna appears to excite public feeling. In the afternoon of the 2nd inst. a meeting attended by a large number of people was held at Vannarponnai. The notice inviting the people to the meeting was signed by 16 residents of the town, who were well known. The question was warmly discussed. Mr. Adv. Tambiah presiding at the meeting. Signatures are obtained by persons nominated by the meeting. In the same paper, persons are requested to sign, one column being for the signatures of those who are in favor of the establishment of a municipality and the other for the signature of those who are against the scheme.

**The final census taking.** The arrangements on the 1st of this month for taking the final census were well made and the enumeration so far as we know has been taken accurately.

**Suicide.** On the night of the 2nd inst. an oil-monger at Vannarponnai committed suicide by hanging himself from a door post.

**His Excellency the Governor.** Leaving Colombo on the 5th inst. His Excellency landed in Jaffna Wednesday evening. There will be no public reception. The chief object of his visit is to inspect the progress of the Railway and to arrange if possible for the location of a small number of Boer prisoners. He will return by land, with horses and carriages ready for him at the 11th inst. The Jaffna Railway House Committee held a meeting in the District Court House on the 4th inst. and arranged to meet the Governor and to present to him an address thanking him for the boon given by him to Jaffna.

**Royal Visit.** Great preparations are being made both in Kandy and Colombo for the reception of their Royal Highnesses, The Duke and Duchess of York and Cornwall who are expected to visit Ceylon on or about the 12th Proximo.

**Chetty and Moor case.** A Moor shop keeper by the name of Mayadene Pitchai borrowed a sum of Rs. 2000 from a chetty. The chetty finding reasons to suspect the behaviour of the Moor man sued to recover the Rs. 2000. Under writ issued by the chetty all the shop goods belonging to the Moor man were seized by a special mandate from Court, and sold by the Fiscal, the said lasting for four days ending on the 4th inst. The proceeds of sale have to be deposited in Court as another Moor man held a mortgage for over Rs. 2000 executed by the Chetty's debtor prior to the Chetty's case, mortgaging all the said shop goods. The matter between the chetty and the mortgagee Moorman shall have to be finally disposed of for the money to be drawn out of Court.

**Notaries in Jaffna.** The licences to the Notaries of Jaffna for the current year have been issued and there are 40 Notaries for the District of Jaffna.

**The Ceylon Tea Kiosk.** The site on which the Ceylon Tea Kiosk stands, having been chosen for the spot of the Jubilee statue of the late Queen Victoria is to be crossed, the proprietor have sold the land for Rs. 10,000. The effects were sold at auction last Sunday. This removes a noted landmark of Colombo, and will be greatly regretted by all.

**The Northern Railway.** Progress is being made on the section between Kangesanturai and Jaffna, but owing to the prevalence of fever coolies cannot be secured and the Jaffna Pallar station is making slow work.

Work on the erection of stations and other necessary buildings is being pushed up as rapidly as possible.

## TRINCOMALEE.

**WEATHER.**—We have experienced on the night of the 24th ultimo and following one or two nights moderate showers of rain accompanied by thunder and lightning. The dew is very slight in these days, notwithstanding fever prevails everywhere.

**Tobacco.**—We have a promising tobacco crop, which is nearly ripe for harvesting.

**PERSONAL.**—A son of the late Rev. E. M. Griffith of Nellore has been appointed a Lieutenant off forces in Trincomalee. We are very glad to welcome here a son of one of our beloved missionaries in Jaffna.

**SCHOOL MISTRESSES.**—We heartily thank you, Sir, publishing in a corner of your valuable journal, the model rules for the information of the teachers. The clauses quoted go to say that the head of the girls school should hold a certificate after Jaffna Girls' Boarding schools in Jaffna and other raised educated and respectable women. It is not so much difficult to meet that clause Trincomalee being excepted for some time.

But it is very reasonable, Sir, that the see that Service Certificates be given to mistresses of long service, as in the teachers.







Some two months ago the *Christian Patriot* of Madras had considerable to say about the Christian church in India. We may not agree with the Editor in all his utterances, but we believe the new century is a time when new departures conducive to the growth of Christ's church in our vast empire may well be taken and honest criticism and wise schemes for promoting more rapid growth should be encouraged. And first of all it strikes us that in presenting Christianity to the races of India, very little stress should be put upon denominationalism. There are sects who hold so strongly to their peculiar tenets that they find it difficult to preach Christianity except as rooted and grounded in their own special denominations. Sectarianism will undoubtedly exist as long as the world lasts, but in this enlightened age it should be kept well in the background. Moreover the special form of church government which has been found by experience to be well adapted to a Western country, is not of necessity bound to succeed in the East. The fundamental doctrines of Christianity remain the same; the dress in which she is clothed should be suited to the country which she enters in order to conquer it for her Divine Master.

Again, those called upon to minister to the flocks entrusted to their care should be careful to follow the example of their Master in *servant* ruling over the members of their congregations. It seems to be the opinion that the minister should be above his flock—above them in manner of living—above them in salary &c. &c. It is true that in all things he should be a model and set a good example, but he should be careful not to create a gulf between himself and his people. If his life is pure and noble, self-sacrificing and unifying, he will win the respect of all and receive the commendation of his Lord. But such an one will be a servant not a master, and will mingle freely with his flock as one with them, in order to reach their inmost hearts and to do them the greatest good. It will be service for Christ's sake and in turn is bound to awaken the sympathy and win the love of those in his charge. Salary and position are of no account. A willingness to suffer privations and inconveniences, if need be, for His sake, should dominate their minds.

The *Christian Patriot* speaks of missionaries and mission bodies as follows:—"It is the opinion of not a few that though their motives are confessedly the highest, the mission bodies have done an actual wrong to the people, in themselves acting as an unceasing source of supply for the spiritual needs of the people." It is true that missionary societies have spent many lakhs of rupees for India's good, but even were it possible for them to act over again with all the light of the present day, we doubt if they would do differently. At the same time constant coddling is bad, and we think the time has come for the Indian churches to do more for themselves and the European and American churches to do less for them. It would be an excellent plan for our missionary societies to give their grants for special purposes, such as the putting up of new buildings for an educational institution, on condition that a certain proportion of the total amount needed be raised locally.

"The church should be more independent of the matter of church support," says the *Patriot*. "No Hindu begs assistance of strangers to pay the priest that officiates at the temple." And the inference is that the Indian church must raise its own support. Very good, but not always practicable we fear. Much more can be done however in the matter of self support, and we hope that the first decade of the new century will find a strong and rapid growth along these lines. A church of Christ, ministered to by a consecrated and self-sacrificing clergy, and supporting itself, should be our aim.

As has been well said, "The deepest need of Holy Christianity to-day is for a flood tide of the Holy Ghost. When it comes three things will come with it.

1. A spirit filled Christianity will make us do our very best work for Christ and the Church.
2. A spirit filled Christianity will be a practical one.
3. A spirit filled Christianity will be a manly Christianity."

#### FOR COCO SMOKERS.

Miss Leitch says the following item for publication in the *Morning Star*.  
"President P. and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Co. has forbidden the use of cigarette employees. The

President saw that those among his employees who smoked cigarettes were dull-brained sleepy-heads, incapable of sustained effort either physically or mentally.

Some of these smokers were in the switch towers, with thousands of lives depending upon their alertness daily. Others were engineers at the throttle, depending upon nerve and judgment to maintain their positions. Conductors, brakemen, firemen and clerks were alike affected by the order.

Altogether the cigarette smokers among twelve thousand employees were ordered to quit the habit or give up their positions. None of them resigned.

President Purdy's stand is to be commended. No excessive cigarette smoker can have the full use of his brain, lungs or muscles, and as these things are paid for by the company, its president has justly demanded the use of them.

#### FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF TURKEY.

[Contributed by a missionary lady who has recently joined the mission of the American Board, and has been stationed at Marash, Turkey, as assistant in the Girls Boarding School. Ed. Star.]

From the time we entered the domains of the Sultan, travelling began to assume a new aspect. Even the train seemed to feel that it was in a different atmosphere, and began to take its time, slowly, stopping often and long at places on the road. The steamer on the Mediterranean would lie for hours at anchor waiting for nothing unless it might be the scheduled time for her departure. The journey from Constantinople (to the seaport near Tarsus we presume Ed.) took five days, and fully one-third of the time was spent lying at anchor. There is a rail road to Adana and it takes only a few hours to make the trip—about 40 miles. We passed through Tarsus a modern city built on the site of Paul's Tarsus which lies 20 feet or so underground. It was after leaving Adana that travelling began to be a serious business. The preparations consume considerable time, and if you plan to start at day-break, say half past six, you may be able to leave at night. The caravan in which we travelled consisted of a mule, a camel, a horse, and a man. Mr. C. and myself, the others, the baggage or impedimenta, Caesar's word is a very good one for luggage when it has to be carried on her back. In our case it included our travelling beds, cooking utensils and food.

The first day we travelled 9 hours—which is about 24 miles—sawdust, sweat, and a sore throat! The caravan way to get over the desert is only a few miles from the coast, and the caravan drive him. You are tired walking, get on the horse for a while to rest, that is if you wish to hurry. The caravan plans to go about three miles an hour, and faster than that it will not. Nine hours was a good long ride for the first day, on horseback, but I was none the worse for it after a good night's sleep. The caravan being able to tell you what a Turkish Khan is like. We rode into the court yard around which the rooms are built. It was with difficulty that we found a dry spot to dismount in the mire and dirt that was there. The room that I occupied was fairly large as it was intended for three persons. The furnishings consisted of three wooden benches which were folded on them, and three or four chairs. The windows were papered over with scraps of wall paper of various colors, and the door was of rough boards. Altogether it was a charming place! To add to the above comforts, was dirt which you may expect to find everywhere in Turkey. We had our own beds with clean sheets and blankets, and were able to sleep very comfortably. We had our own horseback makes one appreciate bed. These accommodations were the best the village afforded. We might perhaps be open to the charge of extravagance, going to the best hotel in the place and paying only a little less than fifty cents (American money) for our room. We had our own provisions and our servant cooked our meals for us, the bed in my room serving as a table.

At the end of the second day's journey we stayed in the house of a Protestant, and my room, simple though it was, seemed palatial after the Khan. At least it was clean. We were obliged to wait there for two days. A telegram supposed to have been sent from Adana, Monday morning did not reach Marash until late Tuesday afternoon. We sent out ahead of a telegram almost any day if you hurry. The telegraph system is operated for government purposes chiefly, only incidentally to accommodate the public.

Our delay made it necessary to spend Sunday in a small village at the foot of the mountains we must cross to reach Marash. We started about half past five Monday morning. The moon and the morning stars came out with us on our climb. For several hours it was up, up, up, until we were far above the plain and could look out over the lower hills to where the blue waters of the Mediterranean lay in the sunlight. All day we were up among the clouds and the scenery was grander than any I had seen. About an hour before dark we got down to the level again, and an hour after dark we groped our way up into the little village where we were to spend the night. We were just twelve hours on the road—a long hard day. We had rested at intervals of about three hours, and that with an occasional walk down a steep slope had made the journey endurable.

Our last day's journey was across the Marash plain, and we could see the city almost from the time we started. An hour (three miles) out from Marash we were met by friends and conveyed by them to our home. The mission buildings are on a hill above the city and on its outskirts—very pleasantly situated.

The girls were assembled in a body and sang a pretty little English song of welcome to the new teacher who had been so long in coming. The new teacher brought her herself and was very glad indeed to be at her journey's end. I had left London just three weeks before and it was ten weeks from the time I left home. There are 80 girls in the school this year and Miss Blakely has sore needed

an assistant. She ought to have another right away. Three American teachers are going too many for a school which should be a training school for the teachers of the whole field of the Central Turkey mission. The school building is a very pleasant one, and delightfully situated. I have a magnificent view from my window of the mountains which rise over 6000 feet above the plains and nearly 9000 feet above the sea level. Just now they are covered with snow and are very beautiful in the sunrise and sunset.

Marash is a city of over 60,000 inhabitants, also one would not guess it from its size in square miles. The people live very close together here, and they live very wretchedly. We do not have any such extreme poverty at home as there is here, even in our large cities. The Protestant community is large—over 3000—and the three churches are crowded every Sunday. They have native pastors and are self-supporting. The work of the missionaries in Turkey is very large. The schools where native aries are trained for work among their own people. It is also a work of supervision and advising. The graduates of our College are much in demand as teachers in the schools of Marash and the neighbouring villages. In one way then we are a Normal school and College combined and I can see already the importance of the work, and feel that I am certainly in a place where I am very much needed.

#### COCOANUT EXPORTS.

The *Ceylon Observer* gives some interesting items about the coconut industry. It is said that the exports for 1900 "compare favourably with those of the previous year, notwithstanding that the crops were reported generally short." The explanation of larger exports with a small crop is that high prices rendered available to the exporter much that would otherwise have entered into home consumption, while there must have been an appreciable contribution to the annual out-turn from young plantations just coming into bearing. For the past 20 years at least there has been a regular extension of the acreage under coconuts, at the rate of several hundred acres a year.

Of Coconut oil 443,359 cwt. were exported which was more than for the previous year. Of Copra 362,467 cwt. were sent away. The business in Desiccated Coconut "is an industry which dates only from 10 years ago. Last year we shipped 13,049,913 lb. or only 33,000 lbs. more than in 1899. The desiccated preparation being used chiefly for confectionery, there can be no great expansion in the trade, but as each lb. represents three nuts, coconut proprietors have reason to be grateful for the new industry which accounts for about 40,000,000 nuts a year."

Ponao is a waste product, used as food for cattle and stock. As a fattening substance it is greatly appreciated in Europe, though the Editor adds, "we would much rather it were all retained in the island for the use of our own ill-fed cattle, and for the development of dairying and in fattening cattle, poultry, and pigs for the knife."

In conclusion it is stated that "the picking, preparation and shipment of nearly 11 million nuts, must represent a very large amount of labour." Accepting the moderate average of Rs. 30 per 1000 nuts, the quantity handled represents nearly 11 million rupees."

#### THE QUEEN'S LAST RIDE.

[Written by Miss Eliza Wheeler Wilcox of U.S.A., as taken from the *Ceylon Independent*.]

The Queen is taking a drive to-day. They have come with purple the carriage-warrior. They have dressed with purple the royal track. Where the Queen goes forth and we're come back.

Let no man labour as the goes by. On her last appearance to mortal eye, With heads uncovered, let all men wait For the Queen to pass, in her regal state.

Army and Navy shall lead the way. For that wonderful coach of the Queen's today, Kings and Princes and Lords of the land Shall ride behind her a humble band, And over the city and over the world Shall the Flags of all Nations be half-mast-furled.

For the silent lady of royal birth, Who is riding away from the Courts of earth; Riding away from the world's unrest To a mystical goal, on a secret quest.

Thou in royal splendour she drives through the town. Her robes are simple, she wears no crown, And yet she wears one, for widowed no more, She is crowned with the love that has gone before, And crowned with the love she has left behind In the hidden depths of each mother's mind, Bow low your heads—lift your hearts on high— The Queen in silence is driving by!

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

**South Africa.** Plague is prevailing at the Cape. The week ending Feb. 24th, there were 20 cases and three deaths. There seem to be several cases among Europeans. A week later 31 cases were reported and 6 deaths.

The Boers are being hard pressed. Gen. French one of the most active of the British officers has cornered up a large force of Boers and it is expected that large numbers will be captured.

Count Walderssee's projected expedition into the interior of the Empire has been delayed with the hope that China will carry out the wishes of the Powers. On the 26th at two Chinese officials (supposed to be at least) were publicly executed at Peking.

**America.** A terrible shipwreck is reported off San Francisco when 124 persons were lost including the American Consul General at Hong Kong, wife and children. A great American steel and iron combination with a capital of eleven hundred million dollars has been incorporated. America stands first of all the countries of the world in this industry, and this gigantic trust will probably control prices in iron and steel the world over.

**India.** Plague is increasing in India. As before, Bombay suffers most. A sufficient stock of robes have been collected for a Victoria Memorial Hall to be erected in Calcutta.

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