

THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 62.

Jaffna, Thursday 31st of July. 1902.

No 16

Righteousness Exalteth a Nation but Sin is a Reproach to any People.

RECEIPT FOR THE MORNING STAR.

Gampela	Messrs. R. Joseph and S. P.	4/6
Veyangoda	Mr. P. A. Cannagabai	2/0
Kalutara	Mr. J. W. Sinnappah	2/0
Jaffna	Rev. C. P. Ankettill	4/0
Chavagachchery	Mr. V. V. V. V. V.	2/0
Udavelle	Mr. H. Lawrence and Dr. D.	2/25
	P. Mann	

THE CEYLON STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

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

Lady Havelock	Via Paumben.	5th Aug.	1902.
		19th	"
Lady Gordon	Via Point Pedro.	11th August	"
		25th	"

W. MATHER & SON, Agents

Alexander Bros. & Co

The Largest General Stores in the North.
Giltware of Every Description.
Edibles, Snaps, Perfumery
Tobacco & Cigars
EARTHENWARE, Glassware & Fancy Goods
Linen, & Linens
High San Hats & Straw Hats, A large Assortment
JUST OPENED UP Inspection solicited
STATIONERY

QUAL BICYCLE ACCESSORIES

CUTLERY, STEEL TRUNKS.

UMBRELLAS, BOOTS & SHOES.

All goods guaranteed to be at the lowest possible price compatible with quality. DEAR goods are often DEAR at ANY PRICE, especially in Jaffna.
All fitted goods should be of the best quality, and under cheapness is invariably synonymous with second or even third class provisions. A Fair price must be paid for a good article.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
We have a new dressmaker working under us.
Tailor fitted. Work finished in shortest time possible.
Our CIGARS "Flor De Jaffna" These have already got a name & fame.
Our OMUM WATER. All houses should have a bottle of this at this time.

Alexander Brothers & Co.

Importers of British & Foreign Goods.
THE JUNCTION.
JAFFNA.

THE JAFFNA COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.

Remittances can be made
Between,
Jaffna, Batticaloa, and Colombo
Both by wire and Draft
To and From

Colombo and Jaffna.

Commission on wire transfer above Rs. 500.00

on wire transfer under " 500.00

on draft on sums above " 500.00

on draft on sums under " 500.00

From Jaffna to Batticaloa.

Commission on wire transfer

Commission on Draft

From Batticaloa to Jaffna.

Commission on wire transfer

Commission on Draft

To and from

Colombo & Batticaloa

Commission on wire transfer

Commission on Draft and cashing Colombo

cheques 3/4, on sums above Rs. 250.00

1/6 on sums under Rs. 250.00

From Jaffna to Madras Calcutta & Rangoon

Commission on Draft Madras & Calcutta 3/4

Rangoon 1/0

Colombo Bankers, The National Bank of India Ltd.

Calcutta The National Bank of India Ltd.

Rangoon The National Bank of India Ltd.

Batticaloa The Jaffna Commercial Corporation Ltd.

Jaffna The Jaffna Commercial Corporation Ltd.

WILLIAM MATHER,

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GENERAL LETTER WRITER. (FOURTH EDITION.) Containing 555 letters. Useful to every man in every rank and position of life for daily use. Re. 1, post 1 anna.

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In Ever Loving Memory

OF THE LATE

LIZZET MUTTAMA THEAGA RAJA

Died 14th July 1901.

Dearest Sister, we yet so mourn thy loss.

Our year has passed since thou art dead and gone.

We feel it more as time doth pass.

But weekly kneeling daily say "Thy will be done."

(Inserted by her sorrowing sister)

Mrs. Anna Annamma Muttiah.

WANTED.

A Teacher for the Newly Started English School. An F. A. or a certified teacher preferred.

Apply to

WM. MATHER.

25th July, 1902.

Manager.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary } No. 1273.

Jurisdiction }

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Annammuthu McLeiland widow of Henry McLeiland of Chavakachcheri

Between

Alwin Sithamparanatar Arulampalam of Jaffna

Petitioner.

and

1. Catherine Chellam Hensman of Chavakachcheri now at Attiyadi, Jaffna.

2. Elizabeth Ponnamma Arulampalam of Attiyadi, Jaffna.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Alwin Sithamparanatar Arulampalam, the above named petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased Annammuthu McLeiland widow of Henry McLeiland coming on for disposal before W. R. B. Sanders Esquire, District Judge, on the 28th day of May 1902 in the presence of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 28th day of May 1902 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is a brother-in-law of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 18th day of August 1902 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 28th day

W. R. B. Sanders,

District Judge.

Local and General.

Weather. For the first half of the fortnight the wind blew with considerable force, but for the past few days it has been much lighter. Rain still holds off.

Personal. The Govt. Agent Mr. J. P. Lewis has gone on circuit to the South of the Province, and is expected to return on or about the 7th prox.

Mr. Perkins, Inspector of Police, has been transferred to Galle and Mr. Balharaz, who was once before in Jaffna, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Perkins.

Mr. T. E. Knight who was convicted of theft while in employ under the Jaffna Railway has been acquitted on appeal to the Supreme Court.

Mr. R. W. Allegoos, Police Magistrate of Point Pedro and Chavagachcheri had a memorable send off given to him at both the said stations, on the eve of his departure to Chilaw where he has been transferred. Mr. G. Prins has been appointed to succeed Mr. Allegoos at P. Pedro and Chavagachcheri and assumed duties on the 22nd Inst

Miss Taylor, Medical Missionary, at Batticaloa after visiting a few weeks in the Mission House Vampadi, left for Batticaloa on the 28th Inst.

The Supreme Court. Three cases have been added to the roll making the total five, and the Sessions has been decided to take place at Jaffna commencing from the 25th prox.

Y. M. C. A. Jaffna. Some of the lodgers in the rooms, Jaffna Town Y. M. C. A. Main Street, having left, any one desiring to live on the premises should communicate with Mr. Vyramuttu, Asst. Secretary.

District Road Committee. A report of the proceedings of the meetings held July 23rd has reached us from which we learn that several items of business were transacted. The repair of the Chinnakam and Point Pedro Markets was decided upon and steps taken to push the work on as fast as possible.

Arithmetic. "Exercises in Arithmetic for the Vth Standard of English Schools" has been published by S. A. Paulpillana of Pt. Pedro. The first part consists of 60 exercises each containing five questions and covering the ground required by the Ceylon Code. The second part consists of appendices on Mental Arithmetic, Rums worked out, Tables &c.

The book does not pretend to be an Arithmetic but only exercises in Arithmetic for one standard of English schools and as such ought to be popular.

Cycle Trip. Rev. W. T. Garrett, and Mr. W. R. Cooke are spending their holidays in taking a bicycle trip. They left Jaffna on the 17th and went to Anuradhapura, Trincomalee and Batticaloa in succession. Then on to the Beer camp at Diyatalawa, and to Nannaya from which place Mr. Garrett returned alone to Jaffna reaching home on Tuesday morning the 29th. It shows how many and how quickly places may be visited by means of the wheel. In 12 days Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Nannaya, Diyatalawa, Nandy and Anuradhapura were visited. The distance covered was 605 miles.

Prize for Goodwill Eng. Girls School. The Keshu Chender San Priso of the 140 has been awarded this year to Miss Eunice John of Udavelle who took up Entrance examination of Ceylon University in March last. This prize is awarded to the girl who passes highest in the Entrance examination of Ceylon University throughout all India and Ceylon. We heartily congratulate Miss John on her success.

Since Dr. Thamocharampillay's Advertisement regarding his treatment for snake bite (free of charge) we understand that several cases including several types of snake bites have been cured by him. The public avail of his help in all cases of snake bite. Dr. Thamocharampillay hopes to bring round even the so-called hopeless cases of snake bites if they are brought to him in time.

He is anxious to have the snake that bit the patient brought to him whenever possible. The patient should be taken at once to the dispensary at Batticaloa. Com.

BATTICALOA.

July 22.

PERSONAL. Mrs. Haughton wife of the Government Agent has left for Colombo for a change.

Mr. T. Sinnatambey Deputy Fiscal, has been created a Mudiyar by H. E. the Lieut. Governor.

Mr. K. H. M. Ffrench, Licensed Surveyor, will leave this next week for the Straits having obtained a billet there.

Y. M. C. A. At the last weekly meeting of the local Y. M. C. A. the Rev. R. N. Seliakavalar M. A. delivered an interesting lecture on "Geol Rhodoe" ideal of a student.

OBITUARY. The death took place of Mrs. Commarasapillai widow of the late Mr. C. Commarasapillai, Sub Collector of Customs of Batticaloa. The funeral was very well attended.

The death also took place last Monday of Mrs. E. Somander, widow of the late Mr. Eckiel Somander Mudiyar of the Governor's gate, and Chief Mudiyar of the Eastern Province. The funeral was well attended.

WEATHER. The weather is still hot and dry. Com.

Interesting Bits.

WEIGHING THINGS. A thought weighing machine has been invented by Professor Mosso, an Italian physiologist, the rush of blood to the head turning the scale. The machine is so delicate that it can measure the difference in the exertion needed to read Greek from that required for Latin.

ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF RAIN. A number of prominent Japanese scientists are at present engaged upon a series of experiments for the artificial production of rain by means of electricity. The first trial was made in the Fukushima prefecture, and the results obtained were very satisfactory. Operations were commenced at eleven in the evening, but no change was noted until nine the next morning, when clouds began to gather in the vicinity of the place where the experiments were being held. Rain soon began to fall over an area several miles in extent and continued without intermission for twelve hours.

ANIMALS AND EARTHQUAKES. One of the most curious details of the Martinique eruption is the provision of the disaster which almost all the animals in the island are to have had. Cattle became so uneasy that they could hardly be managed, dogs howled continually and showed every symptom of fear, the snakes left the vicinity of the volcano where they abounded and even the birds ceased to sing and left the trees on the mountain side. All this was in April weeks before the outbreak.

வியாழக்கிழமை. [சங்கியை, சுகி]

புனைக்கப்பட்டவர் பின்வரும் தேதியில்கொ முடிப்புக்குப்போயிருக்கின்றன.		
கோடங்காங்கோன்றுதலில்	1902-ஆவது	11
குத்துப் பருந்தித்தறையியாக	" "	25
அவ்வக் காங்கோன்றுதலில்	" "	5
குத்துப் பருந்தித்தறையியாக	" "	19
அவ்வக் காங்கோன்றுதலில்	" "	
குத்துப் பருந்தித்தறையியாக	" "	

விளம்பரம்.

சேலம் துருவமங்கலத்திலேயும் வேண்டிய பலஜாதி பழங்கெட்டுச் செடிதரும் நிலம் காயத்திலிருந்ததும் படிப்பினதையும் காட்டுக காண்பித்ததையும் இவ்விலங்காப்பில்லத்தையும் கையாண்டு விவாக் ஆறுப் பிலைக்கிறேன். வேண்டியபலதும் ஐந்திக்கொண்டாங் 1902 வது வருவத்திய புதிய செலாவின் இங்கிலிசும் தமிழுமாய் தகவாச்செய்துப்பயன்பத ஆறுப்பிலேயே.

ச. கோ. இ அப்துல்லாஹிமன் காயப் பிலைக்கின் மால்க்கும் வியாபாரம்.

குமாரசாமி பட்டி கோடா. செலம்.

குத்தகை வீளம்பரம்.

[illegible]

மற்றும் விபரங்களை முகாமுகமாகக் கண்டு அறிந்து
கொள்ளலாம். குத்தகையேற்பவர்கள் ரூபா 2500 க்கு
க் குதறயாத பெறமதியுள்ள ஆதனம் ஈடுகொடுக்கவே
ண்டியது. வே. முதலியார் முத்துவேற்பின்ரோ.
12-7-1902. கத்தரோடை.

விளம்பரம்.

யாழ்ப்பாணத் திறிஸ்து சமரச் சபைத்தின் 10 ம் வருடாந்தக் கூட்டம் இவ்வருடம் புரட்டாதி மாதம் நடைபெறும். இடம் திசை பின் துறிவிக்கப்படும்.

S. A. Edward. Secretary.

விளம்பரம்.

காணாதிவீட்டுக்கும் குடி நிராமுக்கும் அப்படியான
தொழி வாக இத்தரம் சமனக்கும் அறிவிப்பதொத்த
கூறியவீடுமேற்குக் கணம் விதம்பாடி என்பது
தருகிறதொம்பட்டியான காணி வலந்தயையினது
முடிவன் பெண் ஆய்வீடு தேர்ப்பு குறிக்கும் உபயத்
தனது பாடியுடைய இலங்கைச் சிறந்தநாட்டில் தனது பை
குருகாரப்பயணமுடன் எனக்கு அதுமேற்கு நிலை பே
கிடைக்கின்றது 1884 லிருந்துபெரிய வீடு மார்ச் 4
திகதி காசுபூபாய்மேற்குவிட்டு நேரம் என்னை
இருப்பியிடமேற்குவிட்டு, ஆகாபாய் அந்தக் காணையு
நடுகாணையின் வாய்க்காலப்பெருக்கம் என்னை காணையு
பாசுபூபாய் அந்தத்தின்பேரில் யாருக்கு காணையும்
சமனம் தருகக்கூடாதுமென்பதறியு விட்டிருக்கிறேன்.

இப்படிக்கு இ. அம்பலவாணன்.
கொடும்புத் துடி 15 திகதி. காணாதிரு நெடுஞ்.

உதய தரிசனம்.

ககரம் (ஹ) ஆடி மீ நகர்வு

இந்நிலைப்பிழைப்பைப்பற்றியார்,
 'The Premier,
 சென்னைகாலமாய் அங்கியோசுபிசெரே சங்கத்தின்
 பூங்காத்தெய்வமும், பிரதமமந்திரியமாய்குந்து அங்
 கையோராகிய கவனம் கைப்பிழைத்ததன்மையாலாய்
 லோடர் கவனப்பிடுமொன்று, கையோராகிய கவனம்
 குறு காணமாய் அங்கியோசுபிசெரேயுந்நிறுத்தியபொழுது
 மத்தகத்தினமாய் இராசகவிதரர் தந்தியொன்று
 பிடிக்க அச்சுத்தரநர் கணப்பிரதிநிதிகள் கையமாய்
 பூங்காத்தெய்வமாய் விக்கியமென்று ஆதரமெய்
 மயப்படுத்தினார் அங்கியோசுபி பிரதமமந்திரியம் பிடிப்பிற்று
 சங்கத்தினர் மென்று சொன்னபொழுது மந்திரியர் கவ
 னப்பிழைத்தவரையொரு பாலகம்பெய்ய விக்கியார்

செல்லெல்லாம் போன சலிப்புரிபுறமும் பூர்வ
இச்சிதலைவராய் விளங்கி அடக்கியின் பலத்தொத்தத்
தாய் இருவரும் மாறியறி அஞ்செல்லோர்சரிய ஆளு
ணையை உத்தகந்தனர், கிளப்ட்டுநீளினின் மணத்தன்
யின் நலனென்கி பிழவுபட்டுப் பலகுணமற்றபேர
புதுவகையென பொருத்தகண்டமாலார் லோக
சலிவளரி பெருமனை ஆளுகைச் சாந்தோரந்தித
பிரியப்படி மறும் உத்திரோதாயும் கியபித்த, ஓ
வர்க்கரி ஐயவெனோ, மத்தெல்லோரக்கிப்பொரு
பெரிட்ட இடைஞ்சல்கள் வில்லக்கங்கள் எல்லாருந்த
யர் நெறெனென்கி உத்திரகந்தனர், கண்கிரியப்ப
பொருபுத்தரும் அனுக்கவெனப் முடிபுழைபற்றபின்
னைய இராகிய ஆளுகையை இறையாறின் பத்த
யிட்டுத்தாய் இகாப்பவாதின்கள், ஜெர்னலியபுரு
த்த பிரேமம் மத்திரியரும், இவ்வெக்திலிருத்த கிராட்
தெனென் மத்திரியரும் மத்திர்பின், ஆற்றத்தவபு
திலிவும் இராமதத்திரோபய உணர்வின் லோட் சலி
ப்புரிபுறமாதென ஐப்பிரியப் தத்தவாதின்கள்
மத்திரமாருனெல்லாம் துறவையர் விளகினர், இயர்
தெனையை வித்திரத்தெனத்த இவர்க்கியாய் லோட்
சால்கியப் புறந் தக்கவையர்,லோட் லானத்தவன்
புறநதேசாரியமத்திரியாய், மெல், சேம்பனென் கல
யின்கள் மத்திரியாய், மெல், ஆப் பர்வலோர் பர்
வெருத்திரியாய், லோட் செம்பனென் சுதாநா
கையத்திரியாய், லோட் கமிரென் இத்திரமத்திரியாய்
மெல், ஜெருத்த பர்வலோர் வத்தமத்திரியாய்,
மெல், புருகுத்தியப் பத்தசாரியமத்திரியாய், மெல், பி
ச்சி காலுத்தசாரிய மத்திரியாய், சேன் மெகேல் கித்
தது அநிதனமத்திரியாய், மது, ஆப் டெடோகாண்டிய
ர்சாயமத்திரியாய் சுதமணமத்திரன், இவர்கள்
ஒருத்தித் துலோகாண்டியத்தித் ஆளுகைச்சுதமண எ
த்தசாரியமத்திரியத்திரமத்திரியாய்

லோட் சலியங்குறிப்பின்பின் பூதவெகித்தொலரும், பிறையாடலும் மெல்லும் கருப்பை யாவென்பதையுப்பற்றிப் பங்குபட்புகளையுடைய பேரென்கொண்டார், பிறகு அச்சுபுலகையுடைய சேர்ந்தகரம் மூன்று அடவொ ளுத்தியர், லோட் லான்ஸ்டன் னனுந்ருவரிலொருவரே பிறையாடலின்பின் நியமிப்பாடுகொண்டதி லொருவரே, வேறொருவர், பிறாதிருக்கணமையுடைய சேர்ந்தகர ன்ளான, மெல்ல, மெல்பெண்டர், மெல்ல, ஆதர் பங்கெனினு னுந்ரு மிகுருவரிலொருவர் அங்ஙனத்தியபொருத்தத்துக்குக் கொண்டுண்டினர், அங்ஙனத்தியோரைய மட்டியொருந்ரு யுக சமயத்தின்புறத்து, ராஜதந்திரியை, அறியி லுந்ரு, தரிக்கவந்தியாழத்துப்பின், கலவிக்கிந்திரமாய் விதாரிய மெல்ல, சேம்பெண்டன் என்பவரே முகவராய் வினங்கி உலகமெங்கும் பரிசுதிமெய்முறித்துக்கொண் டர், தரிக்கவந்தியாழத்துப்பின், காலஞ்ஞென்றப்போக மெல், கிளாட்டிலொருக்குச் சரிவந்தகர் மெல்ல, சேம்பெண்டன் ஒருவரையுடைய, இராத்தாதிசோபாய் அறியி லெல்ல, சேம்பெண்டனுக்கு இரண்டொரதாய் வினாதுபல ர்பொருத்தமாயிரிப்பின் பரிசுதிக்கணமையுடைய பூதவெ கித்தொலாயிரிப்புகருமையு மெல்ல, ஆதர் பங்கெனா யே, அப்பெண்டன் இராத்தகரிவந்தத்தியபொருத் தம் மெல், சேம்பெண்டன் பிறையாடலின்பின் ஏற்படுத்தக ணம், பங்கெனான னொப்படுத்திய கணனெனெனெனெ ன்ப்புதே சலியம்பெருமுறத்து, பிறையாடலின்பியல்பு னாய் தன்னுட்கம், சர்க்குருத்து, மொருமையுருத்ரு கமாதனமாயுடைய காரியங்களு டுப்பிற்குமொருமையு டிய லட்டன்னகருமே மூத்தம்விதிரியர் கீட்டென்கி னையாத்தந்திரிய கெளவனமும் யோசகத்தியப்பொருத்ரு மூடலமையாதிருத்தல்வேண்டும், மெல்ல, சேம்பெண்டன் மற்றொருவன் மரவியல்பு, உணர்ச்சியுடையன்னதன் தன்னைகரியாது உகித்தொகொன்றி தேரேயிரியல்பு பங்கெருமையொளையுடைய, பிறத்தனையேயேயேனென இந்நியமையுடையதற்கு மற்றம் அங்கெனிய கங்கெனென்கல வற்றின் காரியங்களுடைய கருத்தமெய்யுடைய கலவிக்கி ன் மட்டியிரியலும் விசேஷையுக்கமங்கத்தியுருமையாதிருத்ருதல் மெல்லமையுடைய, மெல்ல, சேம்பெண்டன் கல விக்கினை மற்றியபாறையுடைய, மெல்ல, பங்கெனார் பிற மங்கத்தியிரியாயிரிப்பிதே தருதிபென்ப்புது பலகின் அப் பிறையாடல்

பிரதானமந்திரி திருமணப்பெருக்களும் மெல்,
பால், வெங்காயம், சோளக்கலியுரி மெருகுகளும் சகசரளி
பத்திரம், பெருகல் கலியுரி, குருகுளத்தாறு
புறம்புலம் முதலான, அடக்கமும், அழிதர்போகா
யமுடையவரும், பரிதாபிய சாகசகலியுளவென
வரும் தவச்சுர வீதியுறையுட்பட்டக்களத்திரு
க்கின்றன. தந்தைகுறியவையுமும் தெதராளி
விடியமாயும் பல ஐங்குளவாய்க்கும்குளத்தினர்,
இலாகாமல்வெப்பக்க இளைத்த மாணுக்கியப் போ
டசலியுரியின் கொக்கையுமும் போக்கெடுதா
மும் அஞ்சுதவப்பக்க, மெல், கெண்டேகு
ஞ்சென களக்கலியுரி சென்றவராய் மெல், கிளா
தெருளின் குறியிதரியாய்வினும், பூர் அறியுதலி
தவையாப்பட்டு, பூதியினின்று என்னுமாய் பிரிவி
னத்தவராய்ப்பெருக்கெனையுமேதோர் வேளாசலியு
ரியிதிர வேளையுமாய், பூங்கலியுறையின் கொ
க்கையும்குளத்தாய் குறையுடையபகலாய், திரு
க்கெனையுடையபகலாய்க்கெனையுமாய்முதலும்
இது இப்போது பிரதானமந்திரியம் கியமிக்கப்படு
கையுடைய பிச்சென கியாமாயிற்று.

பிறதேச மிஷன்சங்க வருடாந்தக்கூட்டம்.

Jaffna Students Foreign Missionary Society.

[illegible][illegible]

சங்கத்தலைவர் கனம். ஆர். பி. தேவநிதியல்.
உபசக சத்தலைவர் மெஸ். துவலின் ஏற்பகரம்.
பிறகு வித்திர மெஸ். றி. பி. டீட்சன்.
பதிவு லித்திர மெஸ். சாறுமேல் யோன்.
பொத்தித்தகாரன் டத்தர் துவபேட் கேட்டமன்.
சோதுணைக்கணங்காரம் மெஸ். ஏ. டாஸ்டியல்.
மெஸ். றி. கெய்லி மெஸ். றி. கெய்லி மெஸ்.

முதலீயுக்கும் ஐந்து வத்தியோகங்கள் தரவேண்டுமென்று
 சொன்னார்கள். எனவே பித்தெல்லி, எனும் டி எம். சான்
 டிரசு, எனும் சமுதிரல் வீரதாசி என்பவர்களைப் புது
 வத்தி காரியத்திலும் கியமிக்கப்பட்டனர். சீர்திரு
 வத்தி உத்தியோகங்கள் காரர் குறித்தவரும் புது. எனர்
 க்குள் ஐயார், எனும். யோசென் போதகர், பிறதீர்
 க்குள் வன்பவர்கள் கியமிக்கப்பட்டார்கள்.

மதுராபிஷேகம்.

The Coronation.

பெரிய அளவுக்கு இரகசியம் காப்பதில் தாமதமாகி வருவது கவலை அளிக்கிறது. தலைமைத் தரம் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்வது கவனமெடுப்பது அறிவிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தும், இவ்வகையில் நேரடியாக நெடும் இடத்தில் அதிகமான அளவுக்கு விவகாரங்கள் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அன்றாடம் நடப்பதற்கு அமைதியை மேம்படுத்தும் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. ஆனால், தாழ்ந்த நிலைமைகள் தாமதமாகி வருவது கவலை அளிக்கிறது. தலைமைத் தரம் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்வது கவனமெடுப்பது அறிவிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தும், இவ்வகையில் நேரடியாக நெடும் இடத்தில் அதிகமான அளவுக்கு விவகாரங்கள் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அன்றாடம் நடப்பதற்கு அமைதியை மேம்படுத்தும் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. ஆனால், தாழ்ந்த நிலைமைகள் தாமதமாகி வருவது கவலை அளிக்கிறது.

போவர்கள் மீண்டும் வேற்றிடம் தேடல்.
போவர்களுடைய சரித்திரத்தைப்பற்றி வாசித்தவர்
தஞ்சை ஆவர்களுடைய பூர்வ நிலைமை முதலியன தெ
வரலாம். ஆவர்கள் ஆலண்டு தேசத்தைச் சேர்ந்த

D. J. C.

The King.

The coronation is fixed for August 9th and is to be more quietly celebrated than at first planned. The King's health has improved very decidedly and it is hoped that nothing will prevent the carrying out of the programme. He will be crowned in Westminster Abbey as "Edward VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and of all British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India."

THE JAFFA STUDENT FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The third annual meeting of this society was held at Manepay on Friday the 25th inst. when about a hundred were present. The report showed that work during the 12 months ending with June 30, had been interrupted in February last by the resignation of Mr. J. K. Sinnatambay who for the previous 15 months had been carrying on the work of the society in Tondy, India. His successor had been found in the person of Rev. I. Paul who was hoping to sail from Jaffa with his wife and children in a few days. The report of the Treasurer was encouraging. There was now no debt resting upon the society, though a considerable amount of arrears still remained uncollected. With only about 100 members the society could meet its liabilities only as every member paid his dues promptly every month.

The Chairman then called upon Proctor Changarapillai for some remarks who spoke of Christ's last command to go into all the world, and showed how important this was. Mr. Wadsworth followed with a stirring address on Christian life and giving in which he stated several truths in a very forcible way. Rev. I. Paul the new missionary made the closing speech and the meeting came to an end with prayer.

At the business meeting held immediately after the following were appointed officers for the ensuing year, i.e. President Rev. R. C. Hastings, Vice President Mr. A. Abraham B.A., Co-Secretary Mr. S. John, Rev. Sec. Mr. T. P. Hudson B.A., Treasurer Mr. Albert K. Mohr, Curtis. The Executive Committee consists of the officers and the following, i.e. Messrs. W. E. Hitchcock M. A., Rev. John Bicknell M. A., Rev. S. Veerakatty and Rev. C. M. Sanders. Mr. J. K. Sinnatambay has been asked to be the collector of subscriptions in India and Ceylon (outside of Jaffa.)

GIRLS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND NEEDLE WORK.

A correspondent in the *Ceylon Observer* of July 22 writes a very sensible letter on this subject. We cannot forbear quoting largely from it believing that what is said will be appreciated by many of our readers. Those teachers and managers whose whole aim is to get as much money out of the Department of Public Instruction as they can, may not relish the wholesale condemnation of the present method of earning a grant for needle-work, but nevertheless it is true that the present system is more or less of a farce. We quote from the letter, leaving our comments for a subsequent issue—

It is certainly high time that the whole system was amended. The needle-work syllabus, which is a mere copy of English models, has not been altered for many years. A tiny vernacular school in the wilds of the Vanni comes under the same schedule as the largest school in the Western Province. If there should happen to be a girl in the VIII Standard of the former school she is required "to cut out and make a plain shirt with yoke back and gathered sleeves put into wristbands." Now in many of the interior schools it is most difficult for the poor children to get the material to make the shirt, and when it is made what use is it to the fathers of the children? Perhaps it might be given to the local headman to be carried as a banner in a perahera procession, or used as a flag of welcome when the D. P. L. visits the school. The VIII Standard is good, plain needle-work that will be of some use in after life. Let the higher branches of fancy needle-work be left to the Higher and English Schools.

The total sum spent by Government per annum on needle-work is nearly Rs. 45,000, and nearly every child presented for examination passes creditably. For why? The inspection and examination is carried out by unqualified Inspectors. What do men know about sewing, even say "to put in a neat gusset, so as to make their own jackets" as required in Standard IV? Teachers and pupils know the examination is a farce, so no trouble is taken with needle-work throughout the school year. What is needed in Ceylon to improve this state of things is a staff of Lady Inspectors. Greater interest, more pains and better work would be the result all round. There are English and Burgher ladies in Ceylon, who are acquainted and know the customs of the people, competent to undertake this work, and less expensive without in-

denting to England. Trained ladies from home with bundles of certificates, posted up in all the latest scientific millinery and dress-making fads and full of new-fangled ideas, are not the kind of Inspectors required. I find there are 23 schools in the island where girls are supposed to be taught Industrial work, and where each girl who passes earns a grant of Rs.10 per annum. The total sum paid by Government under this head is Rs.13,109 per annum. Each Girls' Industrial School must teach at least two trades; those mentioned in the Code are Lace-making, Dress-making, Embroidery, and Cooking. Now herein again the girls pass, as the Inspectors are unqualified persons; certainly so under the first three subjects. Perhaps they would be better judges under the "Cooking" head, where it is required according to the Code—"All kinds of Indian cookery and making pickles, boiling, roasting, frying, grilling and stewing different kinds of meat and poultry, making various kinds of soup and salad, to make different kinds of pies, puddings and tarts, pastry, jellies, preserves and sweet cakes." Oh that I knew where to obtain one of these "passed" girl cook-graduates! What a treasure she would be? House-keeping would be no longer a burden, and life would be worth living.

But men are our cooks in Ceylon, and girls can best learn to make curry and rice from their mothers at home.

Another writer in a later issue of the *Observer* writes as follows:—

"Would it not be possible to have graded schedules for the different classes of schools? It is ridiculous to expect the poor ignorant girls of our jungle village schools to do the same work as the highly educated young ladies who attend the Colombo colleges. I can testify from my own experience in villages that the teacher generally provides the cloth for the needle-work of the highest grades, and the shirt is a useless article."

The increase of Christian Population in India.

The encouraging increase of the Christian population in India, which the Census figures reveal, is a source of some anxiety to some of our Hindu contemporaries. There was a time when the Christian community was sneered at as being an insignificant body not worth noticing; but now that numerical progress is so great, we are told that missionaries care only for quantity and not for quality. The following extract from the *Mahratta*—one of the most typical of orthodox Hindu journals—will indicate Hindu public opinion on the subject—

"Christianity at any rate exists, and is a powerful entity which we have to count with in considering the problem of Hindu existence. While on the one hand, this existence is making no converts from any other religion, Christianity is making slow but steady progress in this country, and on the other hand, the native Christians are showing a greater rate of increase in multiplying themselves than either the Hindus or the Mohammedans in this country. The latest census figures show that the number of native Christians in 1901 in India is in excess by over half a million as compared with the same number in 1891. The increase has been in all the Provinces of India. Thus Madras shows an increase of 18 p.c., Punjab shows 33 p.c., Bengal 45 p.c., N. W. P. 76 p.c., the C. P. 100 p.c. and Assam 129 p.c. When we consider that the total native Christian community in India is already about 7 per mille of the whole Indian population, and thus not quite a negligible quantity, the rate of increase becomes a cause for anxiety. And this anxiety certainly does not abate when we further remember that if during the last ten years the native population generally has increased only at the rate of 7 p.c., the native Christians have during the same period multiplied themselves at the rate of no less than 30 p.c." "But it is the quantity and not the quality of the product of the evangelical mill that is principally looked to."

We do not know how the *Mahratta* is going to test the quality of Indian Christians, but the very fact that the Christian community claims and is admitted to be a distinct element in the Indian population, proves that those who have been added to the Christian church are not mere automata who have been transferred from one creed to another, but are living, aggressive forces. *Christian Patriot*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor, Morning Star.
The Naval Standard English School.

Sir,

I was extremely happy to read the paragraph under the heading "The Naval Standard English School" in the issue of the 17th Inst. of your valuable paper. It appears that this school is situated in the building on the western side of the Naval Church—a building which brings to my mind very pleasant recollections of the past. In the seventies and eighties, Mr. S. Ariyaratne was conducting a school in the same building and I was receiving under him my early instruction for a period of more than six years. The school was then the most popular at the time at Naval and the adjacent villages, and Mr. Ariyaratne's deep learning and excellent methods of instruction no less than his imposing figure, attracted to him students in large numbers from all quarters. Mr. Ariyaratne could certainly be proud to see many of his "old boys" occupying respectable positions in Ceylon, India and Straits Settlements, and it is really a gratification to us as well as to many others to see him becoming a member of the Directorate which controls the affairs of the present "Naval Standard English School," probably with a determination to do the little for his country which he can, with his energies, limited by advanced age.

Before the opening of the present institution, the building for some time was not utilised for any purpose, and many a time the melancholy idea that it was about to be demolished passed through my mind. I thought the "old boys" of Mr. Ariyaratne could not any more visit it under the high impulses of true loyalty and filial sympathy as children of the same hearth. Lo! comes the news that

our well-known gentleman Mr. William Mather has undertaken the management of the new school, assisted by a Directorate. Every little child in Jaffa knows that what-
ever Mr. Mather takes up in his hands is bound to be successful. There can be no doubt that we are to place this institution on a sound basis, so that it may be in a flourishing condition for a long time to come.

The Headmaster, The new school, Mr. Wm. Lyman, to whom also I was indebted as one of my early instructors while at the Balliol Mission High School, is really an acquisition to it, and his high practical wisdom will be a source of strength to his energetic young assistants.

There is the mention of a commercial class being opened in the school. This is an important feature which is not found in any other school in Jaffa probably. In an age in which we see the establishment of Universities paying great attention to commercial education, and of degrees in commercial instruction, the importance of this commercial class can never be too highly spoken of.

Point Pedro,
24th July 1902.

Yours sincerely,
J. K. Namasiyavan, B.A. L.

Jaffa, July 26th 1902.

The Editor, "Morning Star."

Dear Sir,

I was much interested in the brief letter of Mr. Brown which appeared in your issue of May 23 and although I wanted to write a reply to it at once, I thought it better to wait and see if any one else would do so. Seeing that none has appeared as yet, I shall now write my ideas on the subject as briefly as possible.

Mr. Brown wishes to know why there can be more "comradeship" between the Foreign Missionary and the Tamil worker. "What must the Missionary do and what must the Tamil worker do in order that we may more successfully co-operate as companions in Missionary work?" The answer seems to me to lie in the question itself. The recognition by the Missionaries of the Tamil workers as their "comrades," "co-workers" and "companions" in the vineyard is the key that will solve this problem. It is only a part of the larger and more intricate problem touching the relations between Europeans and natives. So far as my experience goes and I find in this the experience of others obtained by personal intercourse with them, I can boldly say that there are not many Missionaries who will actually recognise this principle in doing that which is practically the Tamil worker is generally looked on as a subordinate in position and rank. Most of the Tamil Christians are related to the Missionaries as their employees and they are not given much independence of thought and action. The position of the Tamil worker in the Mission is very much the same as and sometimes worse than that of men employed in other spheres of work. Sometimes of course the Missionary has some favorite converts, but these are as a rule obsequious flatterers and tale-bearers who only know how best to win their way into his good graces and have things carried out to their own self-aggrandizement.

It is often asserted that the average Tamil man is cunning and displays a want of thoroughness and integrity. But what is it that has made him so? Or what is it that has prevented a century of Christianity from reforming him to the desirable standard? Is it not in the power of our Missionaries to stoop themselves a little and by their fine intercourse to inspire us with higher ideas and nobler springs of action? These are questions well worth the consideration of all interested in the moral and spiritual advancement of our country.

The Missionary's position is a unique one, combining as it does in one and the same person the mysterious dread that attaches to the presiding officer of the Church of God, the weight and potentiality that belongs to an influential member of the governing body, and as well as the authority that is vested in the paymaster of a large army of men and women, and it is not an ordinary temptation to him, I admit, to lord himself over the "native" worker who is too ready to cringe and cower before him with all the debasing instincts a race sunk in the quagmire of ignorance and superstition and unshaken by centuries of foreign aggression and local malice. The temptation is indeed greater in Jaffa than in any other part of India or Ceylon on account of its geographical isolation, the paucity of highly cultured men in Mission service. The so-called independent men in other walks of life are sometimes worse sneakers after Missionary favouritism. It is no exaggeration to say that the Missionary in Jaffa enjoys powers and privileges equal to those of a civil administrator, and more than that he is able to over-exercise his powers in an arbitrary fashion like any despot whose authority there is none to question and against whose decision there is no appeal. I do not mean to say that he often does abuse his position but he has nothing to check him from doing so. It should be admitted on the other hand that the Tamil Christians are liable to be charged with hypocrisy, dishonesty want of devotion to duty and solidity of character. But are not our Missionaries themselves responsible to a great extent for these defects, seeing that they are our spiritual fathers? We are blamed for observing caste distinctions. This is not the place to enter into a discussion on this subject, but I wish to ask whether the pride of race and colour is not a greater stumbling-block to the growth and vitality of the Church.

It may perhaps be said that the Missionaries are not aware, so far as they could judge, from the conduct of their agents that there is any race feeling among them. But however will not disprove what I have said. The Tamil worker is meek and submissive to a fault, and is used to hold the Missionary in such dread that he dare not express such a feeling to him. These feelings however are whispered in the ears of one another and the inborn tendencies created by Hindu fatalism still so strong that not only do they passively endure all such grievances, but before the Missionary they know how to practise the arts of cajolery and simulation. "Getting on in life" is the guiding principle in the Mission as in any other employment, regardless of the high spiritual principles upon which Christ founded His Kingdom. (To be continued)

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