

THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 62.

Jaffna, Thursday 14th of Aug. 1902.

No 17

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

RECEIPT FOR THE MORNING STAR.

Nuwara Eliya	Mr. G. A. Richards	2.00
Yakintotte	Mr. P. Arumugam	2.00
Tellipally	Drs. A. Paramasinghe Mudli.	
	Vyramuttu and Messrs. Kar-	
	ligesapillai, L. Sengapilly,	
	Sintagapilly and Rev. A. Vesa-	
	gathy	6.00
Nehadde	Mr. C. S. Arunachalam	6.00
Bandilipetty	Messrs. S. Sabapathy and C.	
	Morguesapillai & Co.	6.25

THE CEYLON STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.



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

dates:				
	Via Paumotu.			
Lady Havelock	5th Aug.	1902.		
	19th "	"		
	Via Point Pedro.			
Lady Gordon	11th August	"		
"	25th "	"		
	W. MATHER & SON, Agents			

WHERE To See

and WHERE To Buy
The Best Articles?

You will see the HIGH GRADE GOODS
at **ALEXANDER BROS. & CO.**
"FLEET"

A first class Sample Bicycle
first of the kind to Jaffna, just received
Price Rs. 300 Cash.

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 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 and Batticaloa

Commission on wire transfer

Commission on Draft and cashing Colombo

cheques 3/4% on sums above Rs. 250.00

1/5% on sums under Rs. 250.00

From Jaffna to Madras Calcutta & Rangoon

Commission on Draft 1/4 Madras & Calcutta 3/4

Rangoon 1/5

Colombo Bankers. The National Bank of India Ltd.

Madras 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,

Managing Director.

FOR SALE.

A Commodious House and garden situated
at Manepay South called "Sellatha Valavu in
extent 15 Lachams apply to

C. S. Arunachalam.

Culoden.

Neboda.

WANTED.

A Teacher for the Naval Standard English
School. An F. A. or a certified teacher
preferred.

Apply to

WM. MATHER.

Manager.

25th July, 1902.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary Jurisdiction } No. 1273.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Annamuttu
McLelland widow of Henry McLelland of Chavaka-
chcheri Deceased.

Between

Alwin Sithamparavarat Arulampalam of Jaffna

Petitioner.

and

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

2. Elizabeth Ponnammam Arulampalam of Attiyadi,
Jaffna. Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Alwin Sithamparavarat
Arulampalam the above-named petitioner praying for
Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named
deceased Annamuttu McLelland widow of Henry Mc-
Lelland coming on for disposal before W. R. B. Sanders
Esquire, District Judge, on the 25th day of May 1902 in
the presence of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Peti-
tioner 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 Adminis-
tration 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 of May 1902 W. R. B. Sanders,
District Judge.

ORDER NISI

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary Jurisdiction } No. 1282.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sithamparap-
pillai Veluppillai of Kvala Lumpur in the Straits Settlements
Deceased.

Sithamparappillai Kasinathar of Karativu Petitioner.

1. Parupathy widow of Sithamparappillai of Karativu,

2. Manar Sammugam and wife,

3. Seethavan of Do.,

4. Suppar Kandiah and wife,

5. Chinnappillai of Do. Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Sithamparappillai Kasinathar
of Karativu praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Sithamparap-
pillai Veluppillai of Kula Lumpur coming on for disposal
before W. R. B. Sanders Esquire, District Judge, on the
22nd day of July 1902 in the presence of Mr. G. N. H.
Tampoe Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit
of the Petitioner dated the day of July 1902 having
been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the brother
of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Ad-
ministration 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 August 1902 show sufficient cause
to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

Signed this 22nd day of July 1902

W. R. B. SANDERS.

District Judge.

Local and General.

The Indian Universities Commission. The report of the Indian Universities Commission, just issued, aims at the raising of the Standard of the University education and College discipline. Measures of reform for this purpose tend to place education more under the control of Government and small bodies of experts, reducing the control of popular element, also to repress imperfectly equipped colleges and schools. The measure is strongly opposed by the Bengali element. Mr. Justice Banerjee gives in a note his dissent from the claims of the proposed measures as it will deter students of average ability and humble means from the pursuit of knowledge. **Times of Ceylon.**

The Madras-Pamban Railway. On the first of August the first passenger train was run on this line under the most favourable circumstances. More than Rs. 5,000 was made up by the Company on the passenger traffic alone during the morning of the first day. **Com.**

A New Prize. H. E. the Lt. Governor, in the course of his speech at the Prize Giving of the Royal College, proposed to offer a prize of Rs. 100 to the best essay on Natural History, written by the pupils of Ceylon Schools. The object of the Lt. Governor seems to be to encourage the power of observation and essay writing among the boys and girls of the island. The conditions we expect would very soon be published. **Com.**

Oriental Study in Ceylon. At a conference held recently in Colombo, to consider the improvement of Oriental study in Ceylon a sub-committee of 20 were appointed to formulate an examining body for the award of diplomas to Oriental Scholars. The main object in view, seems to be the establishment of a College. **Com.**

The Steamer Service. The agreement between the Ceylon Government and Ceylon Steamship Co. Ltd., for a steamer service round the island has been extended for another three years. The subsidy to the Company has been raised from £3000 to £4,000.

Y. M. C. A. Colombo. From the Ceylon Observer we learn that Mr. Hieb has secured from the International Com. of New York a guarantee of one third of the amount required for putting up a Y. M. C. A. building in Colombo. It is proposed to raise another third in England and the balance in Ceylon.

Railway to Trincomalee. And now Trincomalee has joined in the cry for rail communication and we fail to see why she should not have it. Such an important Government position as Trincomalee is, surely needs to be closely connected with the metropolis.

Governor's Visit to Trinmar. H. E. The Lt. Governor will leave Kandy on the 25th Inst. and proceed to Mannar visiting in the way, Nalanda, Dambulla, Anuradhapura and Madhavachi. He will return to Colombo by sea, spending about three weeks in this tour. **Com.**

Appointments. The appointment has been made of Mr. C. M. Chinniah as the Kachecheri Sheriff and of Mr. Carin Lebbe, a brother of Mr. Lebbe of the Kachecheri as the General Store-keeper in the place of Mr. Chinniah.

Coronation doings at Mallagum. There was a very large gathering at Mallagum on the Coronation day, who enjoyed to their hearts content the varied programme kindly arranged by Mr. Tampoe Magistrate. There was the feeding of the poor of whom there were over 1,500. Cooked rice and curry was very largely distributed to them, the head men supervising the distribution. A very interesting exercise was gone through during the forenoon under the pandal which consisted of recitations, songs, and speeches and varieties of amusements; and some of the performers were awarded prizes. There was good music throughout; and abundant refreshment to visitors. A large majority of the Jaffna bar graced the occasion by their presence. In the afternoon the Tamil play known as "Arichandrar" Vilagam was acted in front of the Magistrate's bungalow. The performance was excellent and drew the scenes in the minds of the audience something of a moral lesson, and from the King of an Indian city who sacrificed all for truth. The whole day proceedings terminated at 6.30 p.m. and we owe a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Tampoe and his colleagues in the arrangement for the day, for a most enjoyable coronation time they afforded to the public and to the poor. **Com.**

Criminal. There was a case of murder at Mathagal reported on the 7th inst. A certain Antholinmuttal of the fisher caste was indicted to death by his wife's people, in his attempt to find out a wife for his brother. The case is under inquiry.

At Neervelli the Catholic church building, newly built, was demolished by the natives of the place. On the 9th inst over 1000 persons are said to have attacked the building, breaking into pieces everything they saw in the building, and the building was pulled down entirely. It is said that the villagers were wroth at the behavior of some low caste men and women who were converted to the Catholic faith. The matter is under inquiry. **Com.**

Convention. Three days ago, on the 11th inst. in the Petah Wesleyan church, from the 11th inst. The meetings were a success, earnest speeches being made in the afternoon meetings by preachers from the American Mission. **Com.**

Coronation at Jaffna. Church bells were rung for an hour early morning and introduced the coronation day with all mirth. Meetings and Masses were held as arranged in churches and in the afternoon there were the sports in front of a well made pandal in the esplanade in front of the Police lines. At 5 p.m. the "proclamation" was read by the Govt. Agent and the other proceedings arranged to take place following the proclamation went on well. At 8.30 p.m. a native play was acted in the Pandal. On Monday 11th inst. there were also additional sports in the esplanade and at 6 p.m. in the "Old Park" a tree was planted in honor of the coronation. **Com.**

Chundicutty Girls' High School. The annual prize distribution took place Friday evening, the 8th inst. in St. John's College Hall which was very prettily decorated for the occasion. Sir William Twyman presided and a variety of exercises was performed in a very creditable manner. The piano playing was especially well executed. One of the most interesting features, new to Jaffna, was the gymnastic exercises performed by twenty girls with red and blue scarfs. They kept time most accurately to the accompaniment of the piano. Another very pretty performance was the hoop song and the marching.

The Lady Principal's Report was read by Rev. J. I. Pickford, and showed that good progress had been made and the numbers had increased to 91 of whom 24 were boarders. Proctor T. C. Changarapillai addressed the audience on the subject of moral education, dwelling on the necessity of integrity and truthfulness. After Sir William had distributed the prizes he spoke of what had been done for the education of girls in Jaffna especially by the missionary bodies and of the present requirements. The last speaker was the Inspector of schools, R. H. Leenbruggen, Esq. He referred to the discussion carried on in the papers in regard to needle work and industrial training for girls, and thought that girls should be educated, not to be blue-stockings but to understand and sympathize with their husbands. With the singing of the National hymn this pleasant and successful function came to a close. **Com.**

நீதி இராச்சியத்தாரை உயர்த்தும், பாவமோ எந்தச் சனங்களுக்கும் இகழ்ச்சி.

கூடம் பத்தகம்.]

யாழ்ப்பாணம், ௧௯௮௨ம் (ஏப்ரல்) ஆவணி ௧௯௮௨ விநாயக்கிழமை.

[சங்கியை, கௌ]

இலங்கைப் புதைக்கப்பற்
கொம்பனியாறின

புணக்கப்பல்கள் பின்வரும் தேதிகளில்கொ
ழும்புக்குப்போகவிருக்கின்றன.



தொடக்கநாள்சேன்றறையில்	1902. ஆவ. 25
நூந்து பருத்தித்துறைபழியாக	" "
அவலக் காங்கேசேன்றறையில்	" "
நூந்து பாம்பன்வழியாக	" 19
அவலக் காங்கேசேன்றறையில்	" "
நூந்து பாம்பன்வழியாக	" "

W^m MATHER & SON. Agents

விளம்பரம்.

சாலகச்சோரம் தெந்நிலம் இருக்கும் நவசெவ்வாயம் பொ
 ளைன் பவம் ஆகிய என் சைலுந்நூம் அறிவியல் பத
 னைது பொன்சாது என்னுந்நாய் மான் செவ்வாயை வ
 ன்னுடன் ஒன்றைவருஷச் சாலமகசக் கூடச் சமா
 தானமாயிருந்து செனது ஆயிரமாயம் அனவில வன்னை
 விலெப் பிரிந்து அபாட்சாப் பிற்பவம் இருநிலை
 இவ்விதமாய் இருந்து தன் சுற்றத்தாருடன் சேர்ந்து வன்
 படுத்தொத்தவவு செய்வதே வண்ணம் என்னு கேவிலப்
 புகழிந்தே. 8 பொன்னன் பவம்

சாவு நச்சேரி-11. ஆவணி 02.

விளம்பரம்.

யாழ்ப்பாணக் கிறிஸ்த சமரச்சனாசங்கத்தின் 10 ம் வருடாந்தக் கூட்டம் இவ்வருடம் புரட்டாதி மாதம் வைக்கப்படும். இடம் திகதி பின் அறிவிக்கப்படும்.

S. A. Edward, Secretary.

B. A. Edwards, Secretary.

விளம்பரம்.

[illegible]

இப்படிக்கு இ. அம்பலவாணன்.
கூடுதல் ம் (ஸ்ரீ) ஆடி 15 திகதி. காணாதிவு கிழங்கு.

பாலைமரம்.

இதன்மீதக் கையொப்ப மிட்டிருப்போரிடம் முத
ந்தரமான பாலமரம் விந்நனவுக் கிருக்கிறது. விலை
முதலிய விபரங்களறிய விரும்புவோர் ஆவர்களிடம்
விசாரித்துக் கொள்ளவும்:-

WILLIAM MATHER & SON.

உதயதாரகை.

ககூ02 ம் (வா) ஆவணி மீ கச ந வ

இராச சக்கிரவர்த்தி அவர்களின்

The Coronation.

பிரதானிய ராச்சியபதியாகிய வுறா எட்டேட்ட அரா அங்கம், திங்கிலை, எவெட்டெட்ட, அயல்வெட்டு கோவலினறும், மூற்றம் அனெயெல் குறுப்பெயர் ஸலனிகளினும் இறாறும், இறுதகேசு சுத்தவெட்டி மயர், மயல்கவாசபதாசலகாலவெட்டி அனெயெட்டி நியாறாகிய அலெக்சாந்திரி டெருமடடியார் இராநியசாகும், இத்தமயர் பிந்த பிந்தியாசிய ராச்சியமெல்கும் பரித்தெருமெய்ப்பட்டி, உலெய்மயர் லிளங்கோவையத்தெசு கத்தியருதெரு மூறுமடட்டெப்பெறு பிரதானிய ராச்சிய கேசுதேசால் சுத்தேசுநின்றன. மருபடபேசேசு சுத்தெருமயர் பத்திரிசுசு யெளறியர் சுண்டடாறு பன்னெரு தாருநெயெரும.

உலகமெல்லாம் பிழிந்தார் தேவையெல்லாம் தராகும், அரசியல்மயங்கிவரும் அந்தரங்கமான ஒரு நாள் மாயமும் அன்பின் மீறும் உலகமே பிழிச்செய்யப்படும், நமது உருவம் உலகத்திற்குரியதே என்பதற்கு சரணபாசப்பாண்டி துறையியல் இதை இராச்சியத்தின் உண்மையான ராஜரகியம் உடையது அரசுடன் உலகத்தைத் தராம்கிடுகின்றன. வீசும் பாயும் இவ்வை உலகத்தின் அரசர் அழிச்சிடுத்துவதென்றாளுதிருப்பார் என்று உத்தேசிப்பார், ஆனால் மாயமும் அன்பும் உலகமே நெருங்கிப்போய் பார்த்து இராம சத்தியமயன்ற விரும்புப்பிராம் என்று கோட்டு அவர் இரும்புத்திரைநென்றதொலாம் அந்தியை யுதாரன் செய்யென்கைய மாயத்திடுதலென்கையெல்லாம் மெய்து வைப்பெயர்மன்றாது, தேவத்தேவனாகும் நமது தரிசனாம், பிழ் பாயாறும் தானையி நமதுநாயகியி

தெர்த்தப்பா அத்தியட்சன் ரவரின் செரிவ் அபிஷேக
கலத்தென வர்த்து, உமத்தி ரக பரிசுத உணவத்த
அபிஷேகமகன்சுடையு; உமதனாலுன் ஊதன
உமது அப்படியே அபிஷேகமகன்சுடையு; செரு
கமலகு அந்தத் திற இராசரமகந்திவல் நீர்
வெரிசம்பட்ட அரசாச இருதரு உமது குடிமக
வெனத்தவரவா என்பார். பின் அமரத்தி ரு நீர்
பட்டபட்டமயவல் தாம்மத்தக்கு அடையாமனா ரு அ
கையயுஞ்சொல்க, அது அத்திவற்புறப்பெற்றத்களே
ரெறுது கிள்காணத்தல் வீற்றிற்சார். அதன்பின்
அவகாந்திவல் ஊதனடன்குடையகருதிறவண
யு கொத்தி, வுலகத்திற்சார்வல் வீறுபுறவண
யு ஊதனபுறமாதல் அணித்தி, அதிசாரஞ்செ
வ்வம்மூர்த்தத்தகையாமகமலகுபுறபிசுதெ
கசரிபார், இத்திறவல் அனெ சகந்திற்சு
டெரன்சாலும பட்டபயிர். ஊதனியவன் கி
டனபெயத்தப் பல்பட்டத்தகனத்த ஊதன்திற்சார்
பு பிசுபு அதுபெயத்த ரவரின் கிசெரிவண
சுடைய ரவணன் சாப்பாசகன் ஊதன் ஊதன், உ
தெ ரவாமன வகனகனன் கொனிசு, வாழிய
சன் ஊதன், ஊதனின் வாழ்த்திகொனி அதுப
பமாது, இராசாருடயப் பரிபிஷேகம்முடிதப
இதனடன்குடிமய பமாப்பரி அத்தியட்சன் ரவ
யருக்கு கொரு முடிமயன் குட்டியா. அதன்பின்
அவருவத்திருக்கு பழங் மாஞ்சிவல், ஊதன்
தன், பரன் ஊது பழங் மாஞ்சிவல் அகனின் பத்
திமாருது தகன் தகன் திற முடிசகன் செறிந் கு
தகன்வாறன்.

[illegible]

அமரிக்கன்போட் பிரதிநிதிகள் சோல்லிய

ஆலோசனைகள்.

Recommendations of the Deputation.

(64 ம் பக்கத் தொடர்பு)

[illegible]

மிடங்கள் உதவியுடைய படிக்கிற பிள்ளைகளைல்லா
மே, தேசத்தின் அபிவிருத்திக்கேற்றபடி, பலவற்றை
நடைமுறைப்படுத்துகிற அறிவைப் பெற்றவர்களைத்தான்
தேசத்தின் இப்படியாவதுள்ள மிடக்கள் படிப்பின் ஒரு
பகுதி மூன்றுதான் உரிமையுடைய பிள்ளைப் பிள்ளை
யுடைய அறிவொருங்கை அனுசரிக்கும்படியான
படிப்பை யுடைய ஒருவர்களுடையவல்லு. ஆகவே வித்ய
யுடைய அபிவிருத்தி மூன்றுதான் செய்யவேண்டிய
பிள்ளைகளுக்கும் படிக்க வேண்டியதென்பதே உரிமையுடைய

[illegible]

இப்படிப்பட்ட பற்றியின் சமயத்தாய் சுயதாப ரிப்புகளுக்கோடும் வரத்தக்கதானதும் வருமானம் தரக்கூடியதான ஏற்பாடுகளை உண்டாக்குவது அதுவாகிய பொருள்களுக்கிடையே கம்பியுடனும், ஆனால் இப்படிப்பட்ட செயல்பாடுகளுக்குக் கல்வி அபிவிருத்திக்குரிய மதிப்புள்ளதாகவும் இருக்கப் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் பெறும், கிடைக்கக்கூடிய பதிவுகள் வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வேலாசெய்யப் பிரியமில்லாத எந்தமானுக்கான, மிகுந்த உதவியெடுத்துப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திலிருந்துக்கூடும், பிதா

சுதேசணிபார்:—வடயோதிப்பதினால்தான் தள்ளுபுரோஷ வர்க்கையார், திறமையைத் தரப்பட்டிருப்பார். மிகுந்த சம்பளம் கொடுத்ததைத் திருப்புகட்டாயம். அப்படியாப் பட்டவர்களைப் போல்தான் மிகுந்த ஊழியியை அட்டவணியிலிருந்து கீழியிடவேண்டும். பிதழ்ப்புரோஷ டாக்டர் கோசுமபாய் மிகுந்த ஓரூவரையாய் கோலங்கு கெய்கிறதில்லையென்பதும், திறந்திருப்பதும் அவர்கள் சொல்பவர்கடைய ஊழியியத்தாகச்சேர வேண்டுமென்பதென்பதும், சம்பளப்பற்றை ஊழியியகுடிசை மூலதனம் மூலதனப் பரிமாணம் செய்யவேண்டும்.

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

மிதுவெனியான் தந்தைமை.—தமிழ்வொரு மிதுவெனியான் தம்மகன் தனதிதுவெனியான் மனயியான் என்று கணோசரித்துக்கூறும்படி மிதுவெனியான்சொற்குள் தந்தைமைபுச்சொல்லும். அந்தச் சொல்வகை தனித்தனியாக இருந்தாலும் அது முழுமிகவுகையப் பூம்பகை.

தீவ்வொரு ஸ்டேஷனுடன் வேலை முழுமதம் மிதுவெனியான் தந்தைமை அமைத்திருக்கிறது. ஒரு மிதுவெனியான் வரைய சாவத்திற்கு சிறு ஸ்டேஷனில் மிதுவெனியான்மேற்போது அங்குமிதுவெனியான் தம்முடன் சொந்தமிகையாய்ப் பாலத்தி மிகடன் பொருளும் சி

K. B. V.



THE CORONATION.

On Saturday last His Majesty, King Edward VII, was crowned to the great joy of all his people. He had made steady recovery towards health, yet was far from well when he went through the ceremonies of coronation day. Some parts of the exercises were shortened, and others omitted altogether, the object being to make it as little of a burden as possible. He bore the strain well, being crowned at 12.40. The preparations for the event were not on so extensive a scale as on the first date, yet there was no lack of pomp and ceremony. Here in the peninsula church bells were rung between 6 and 7 and Divine services held in many of the churches at 8 and 9 A.M. In Jaffna town the afternoon was given over to sports, followed by the unfurling of the royal standard, the reading of the Proclamation and the planting of a tree. In the evening a drama was enacted. Yet the display of loyalty was not as wide spread as we should like to have seen it. As a matter of fact, too little has been done to teach loyalty to the masses. Much more could be done through the village schools, and we are glad to see that the Director of Public Instruction is alive to this question.

It may not be amiss to give the main facts of the life of our king, though they may be well known to our readers. King Edward was born Nov. 9, 1841, and so is now nearly 61 years of age. He was brought up as a royal prince should be, well educated and well instructed. He was taught to look upon himself as the future sovereign of a great and free people, and the responsibilities of such a position were never lost sight of. He studied at the three great universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh. Between 1856 and 1862 he visited many foreign countries, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Denmark the Holy Land, and the United States and Canada. Near the close of 1861 he lost his father; a year and three months after, March 10th, 1863, he was wedded to Princess Alexandra of Denmark. They have had 6 children viz. Edward born in 1864 and died in 1892; George born in 1865, Princess Louise born in 1867, Princess Victoria born in 1868, Princess Maud born in 1869, and Charles Albert born April 6th 1871 dying the day after.

During the early part of their lives the King and Queen both passed through serious illness, and the Thanksgiving service held in St. Paul's Cathedral for the recovery of the Prince Feb. 1872, was an event long to be remembered. In 1875 the King made a tour through India where he was everywhere received with demonstrations of loyalty and affection. Since then His Majesty has made frequent visits to the different countries of Europe, on one occasion narrowly escaping an assassin's bullet.

The King will prove a wise and strong ruler, and we predict for the empire over which he has been called to reign, a period of prosperity and power. May the King of Kings use him and the nation he represents to advance the Kingdom of Christ.

THE NORTH CEYLON SUNDAY SCH. UNION.

On Thursday August 7th the annual meeting of the North Ceylon Auxiliary to the India Sunday School Union was held in St. Peter's Church Jaffna. About 400 children were present at the children's meeting from the Sunday schools connected with the auxiliary in the Wesleyan, Church and American Missions. They took an intelligent

part in the program by answering Mr. Kunanayagam's questions on the Sunday School Lessons for the first half of the year, and by singing lyrics and repeating scripture portions. Two very interesting and instructive addresses were delivered by Messrs. S. P. Lawton and T. S. Cooke. Before going to their homes the children were served with light refreshments by Mr. and Mrs. Weaver.

In the meeting of the Executive Committee it was voted that there was not sufficient provision made for the necessary expenses of the auxiliary. It was therefore resolved to remedy this by trying to get more schools to join the Auxiliary, by asking each school to pay for its own papers in the All India Sunday School examination, and by asking each school to make an annual contribution, in addition to the regular fee, to the auxiliary to be paid to the Treasurer before the end of July.

The general Public meeting was held at 6 o'clock. The reports of work during the year were read by the Secretary and Treasurer and by a few of the superintendents of Sunday schools. After the election of officers interesting and instructive addresses were delivered by Revs. E. M. Weaver and S. Morse.

It must be plain to any one who takes pains to look into the matter that this organization is in a position to do a great deal for the youth of Jaffna. No work that the missions are doing is of more importance than the work in the Sunday Schools. This auxiliary attempts to unify that work by bringing all engaging it into relations which shall be mutually helpful and inspiring. It is to be hoped that more schools and teachers will avail themselves of the opportunities offered by this Auxiliary.

The officers for the year are as follows:—

President. Rev. E. M. Weaver.
Sec. and Treas. G. G. Brown.
Executive Committee—the officers with the following persons.

From the W. M. S. Rev. J. T. Appapillai Messrs. T. S. Cooke, J. K. Sammgam, and S. A. Edwards.

From the C. M. S. Revs. Mr. Hannan and S. Morse, Messrs. R. A. Kunanayagam and S. T. Chinnappa.

From the A. M. S. Revs. R. C. Hastings, S. Eliatanby, Dr. C. T. Mills and J. P. Cooke Esq

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(Taken from the Report of the Director for 1901.)

"EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS."
This makes a very attractive leading for a paragraph, but is beyond doubt the most difficult subject of all to deal with. Considering the variety of views that are held on the question of education, and the very conflicting statements that are to be met with in speeches, articles, and books on the subject, he is a wise man who admits that he is certain of very little, and who is inclined to ask of Progress the same question that Jesus Pilate asked of Truth. So perhaps it would be as well to note down briefly here only what appears to be the opinion of the Director, not confidently stating that it is so, or denying the possibility of its appearing distinctly retrogressive to other more competent authorities. It may be dealt with as (1) numerical, (2) material, (3) theoretical progress.

1 Our numerical progress is fairly well shown in the general tables of this report. In deciding whether this is or is not a creditable result, it must be remembered that the circumstances of our attendance system are peculiar. In the towns we have no attendance obligation whatever and the collective population of our towns is 353,137. In the country we have no compulsory attendance in the European sense. It will thus be seen that our system is very largely a voluntary one, and to compare Ceylon with any part of Europe where a compulsory system is in force would be very unfair.

2 As to material progress, there is not much to record. The question of buildings—such a crying one in Kog and—is with us comparatively unimportant. Nor are we troubled much with ventilation, hot paps, drainage, and other sanitary matters which rack the soul—and the purse—of the English manager. But in the matter of maps, globes, pictures, and books we are, on the whole, some way behind the times. It will be seen that we have not money enough even to give ordinary furniture to our Government Schools; it is obvious, therefore, that we have nothing for those "extras" which form so striking and attractive a part of education elsewhere. Things are no better in the large majority of our Aided Schools, though I must thankfully acknowledge many attempts on the part of managers to meet suggestions on my part. It is of course not want of will, but want of money that interferes. Probably competition affords our best hope of improvement.

3 As to theoretical progress, we stand on much less certain ground. The Amended Code for Aided Schools came into operation on January 1 of this year, and on pages 8 and 9 of the Administration Report for 1900 will be found a resume of the principal changes involved. As the person responsible for most of these changes is myself, it will not be surprising to learn that I think most of them have worked, and are working, beneficially; while at the same time I have done, and wish to do my best to court the fullest criticism of weak points. I would admit at once that the putting a stop to the bringing of pupils has proved a more difficult task than I expected, nor am I entirely sure that the Departmental interference is not liable to do more harm than good. On the other hand, I trace good results from the reduction of the English reading standard,

the introduction of object lessons, the abolition of licenses, the restricting of specific subjects, the encouragement of drill and physical exercises, and the encouragement of English literature.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Relationship between Missionary and Tamil worker.

(continued from the issue of July 31st.)

We are all deeply grateful to God and to the good people of England and America for the innumerable benefits and privileges which it has pleased Him to confer on us through them, and it is but right that the Missionaries who are their Agents and the successors of a noble band of men and women whose names are held in revered memory by Hindu and Christian alike, should be held in high regard by us. But they should on their part be careful, not to be in danger of losing sight of their high Mission and being enticed into a spirit of self-exaltation. It is they that, should, exercising a spirit of humiliation and love and repressing the natural craving for power and authority, take the initiative in creating closer sympathy and truer comradeship between themselves and the Tamil workers, both as an end in itself and as a means to an end; for I agree with Mr. Brown and the Tamil worker he refers to in his letter that this lack of comradeship is a great hindrance to Missionary work. The success of the Gospel depends not so much upon the number of meetings and the amount of preaching as upon the practical life of its upholders. If the Missionary holds himself aloof from the Tamil workers except on business relations, if he does not come amongst them and live and move with them on a paternal or fraternal footing as the case may be, his influence must necessarily be limited and the power of the Gospel cannot be felt to any great extent. The Master Himself has set us the example. It is not so much His words as His life that is precious to us—at any rate it is so to my mind. It is the depiction of the practical demonstration of the truths He taught in the life He lived that takes up not less than three-fourths of the Gospel narratives. And if it is the duty of His followers to walk in His footsteps, should we not try to live the Christ-like life more than trying to expound and enlarge with the aid of our narrow shrunken souls and minds, upon His Divine teachings. How glorious would be the result if all His followers in this land, be they white or black, high or low, Mission servant or Government Officer stand shoulder to shoulder, without contention for rank or place or power, and roll the Gospel chariot along according to the measure of each one's gift or grace, shedding, wherever they go or whatever they do, in the midst of our Hindu neighbours and kinsmen the Divine light of Love and Liberty and Progress! How grand would it be if the Tamil man cultivates more of the sterner virtues of manliness, independence, straight forwardness, and self-confidence, while the Foreign Missionary practises more of the gentler virtues of tolerance, liberal mindedness, humility, and patience! Then it is that the two classes stand upon a common platform and the religion of Christ would be felt to be a living force, and then it is that the Banner of the Cross could be said to be firmly implanted in this land. No rules could be laid down as to how this comradeship might be brought about. As I have already said it is the all-comprehending principle of Love that must go deep into the hearts and minds of both classes. An intelligent and sympathetic co-operation is a thousand times better than a slavish submission of one class to the other.

I shall do no more here than suggest the following ways for bringing this result:—

1 The position of the pastors should be placed on a higher footing. Let men of real earnestness and good education be appointed, and let them be well-paid and treated with more respect and confidence. The success of the pastor's work depends very much on how he is treated by the Missionary.

2 The Missionary's regard and fondness for anyone should depend on one's merits and not on one's race and spiritual character and nothing else. No difference should be shown between the rich and the poor.

3 When one goes to visit the Missionary he should be received kindly and treated properly. The feeling of dread should be dispelled from the Tamil worker and one of love and confidence should not lead to the Missionary's visits and endeavour to enter into the social life of the Tamil Christians.

4 Social gatherings should be held whenever possible and the occasion made one of free and easy intercourse. Individuals or groups of individuals may be invited for tea more frequently.

5 Tale-bearing and flatterers should be discouraged. These are a real pest to the Church. If the Missionary is in close touch with all, this element may be easily dispensed with.

6 In any special function or celebration in the Missionary's family, let the pastor be given a prominent part and vice versa.

7 Hypocrisy should not be tolerated. There was nothing that our Master detected more than this evil. The religion of the spirit and the motive should be inculcated more than the religion of form and semblance. This requires the exercise of a keen insight into the minds of others.

8 The Missionary should remember that he is not infallible, and when he finds he has wronged any one, let him freely make apology. This will never detract from his honour, but will add to it and will further have the effect of creating self-respect in the Tamil worker. Every Englishman knows what self-respect is and how fruitful of results it is.

9 Greater responsibilities should be entrusted to capable men. More confidence and larger trust will rouse dormant energies. The child has outgrown the cradle and let him have some free exercise of his powers and breathe the atmosphere of freedom. Independent efforts for the good of the country should be encouraged.

(To be continued.)

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