

THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 62.

Jaffna, Thursday 28th of Aug. 1902.

No 18

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

RECEIPT FOR THE MORNING STAR.

Straits Settlement. Messrs A. S. Daniel 7. 57
& A. Canagaratnam.
Navally. Rev R. Bryant. 1. 25

THE CEYLON STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.



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

	Via Paumben.		
Lady Havelock	2nd Sep.	1902.	
"	16th "	"	
"	30th "	"	
	Via Point Pedro.		
Lady Gordon	8th Sep.	"	
"	22nd "	"	

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on draft on sums under " 500.00	10

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Commission on wire transfer	10
Commission on Draft	10

From Batticaloa to Jaffna.

Commission on wire transfer	10
Commission on Draft	10

Colombo & Batticaloa

Commission on wire transfer	10
Commission on Draft and cashing Colombo cheques 3/2 on sums above Rs. 250.00	10
1/2 on sums above Rs. 250.00	

From Jaffna to Madras Calcutta & Rangoon

Commission on Draft	Madras & Calcutta 30
	Rangoon 10/6
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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.

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ORDER NISI

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary No. 1282.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sithamparappillai Velupillai of Kuala Lumpur in the Straits Settlements Deceased.
Sithamparappillai Kasinathar of Karativu Petitioner.
1. Parupaly widow of Sithamparappillai of Karativu,
2. Ramar Saingaman 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 deceased, deceased Sithamparappillai Velupillai of Kuala Lumpur, coming on for disposal before W. B. 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 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 August 1902 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

Signed this 22nd day of July 1902.

W. B. B. SANDERS.
District Judge.

Local and General.

Weather. We have had a few showers here and there, but not generally. Farmers are sowing paddy in the low lands. The days are cloudy and threatening and rain cannot be far off. We need it badly.

Missionary. Rev. and Mrs. Jacob Thompson have returned from their brief visit to England and resumed duties at St. John's College. Misses Cass and Bechling have gone on a missionary tour in the Wanny.

Jaffna College. Rev. and Mrs. John Bicknell are due in Colombo Monday morning the 1st Prox. and will be up here a few days later. The College closes tomorrow for a fortnight's holidays. The annual prize distribution will take place about the middle of September.

Communication. Letters from Pt. Pedro and Mullativu re the coronation came to hand just as our last issue had gone to press. We regret that they were not in time. Send your communications so that they may reach the Editor not later than Monday of the weeks during which the Star is published.

Y. M. C. A. Jaffna Town. A Magic Lantern lecture was given by Rev. E. M. Weaver on the 25th Inst. in the Central College Hall. Admission was by tickets and the proceeds went to aid the Y. M. C. A. work in the Town. Com.

An Accident. A man drunk was killed by the ballast train near Koddikamam on the 25th Inst.

Railway. From the 15th Prox the train will run from Kangesaturai up to Pallai. Com.

Postal. Mr. M. P. Samarasingham from Kandy will take up work at Jaffna and Mr. R. J. Nicholas from Jaffna will proceed to Kandy.

Marriages. On the 27 Inst. Mary Helen daughter of Mr. Strantenberg, Proctor, was married to Mr. H. G. de Rooy. Mr. de Rooy is said to be a Dutchman and he was a prisoner of war, stationed at Jaffna.

Another marriage was to take place on the 4th Prox, between Mr. Changarapillai, a son of Mr. R. Mailayakanam Proctor and Miss Thangapillai daughter of Superanniam of Mallagam. Com.

Personal. Mr. A. M. Chittampalam Broker, Colombo, has come to Jaffna on a land case to which he is a party. Mr. L. S. A. Evans a son of the late Dr. Evans of Sandilipai has passed the qualifying examination for Magistracy. He is at present a clerk in the Audit Office Colombo. Com.

Temperance Committee. The movement started towards the end of last year has been brought into working order and we are glad to learn that the Committee appointed in the Public Meeting in October last in St. Peter's Church, Vampadi, met on the 21st Instant in the Mission House Vampadi. The draft rules of the constitution framed by Isaac Tambiah Secretary were approved and they will be printed in due time and circulated. Arrangements have been made to fix Centers for the formation of branch Associations, and a committee of 25 was appointed. Messrs Advocates Kanagasapathi Thirunavakarar and Isaac Tambiah, Proctor, Cooke, Messrs J. K. Channugum B.A. and L. Spenser B.A. and Revs. Weaver and Appapillai were at this first meeting of the Committee. Com.

Coronation Dinner. Sir William Tynnam K.C.M.G. gave a dinner in honor of the King's coronation on the 19th Inst. About 30 guests were present and the event passed off very pleasantly. The toasts were The King and The Queen, and were enthusiastically taken. Sir William was present in London at the coronation of Queen Victoria, and was present also when the announcement was made of the birth of a Prince, our present King.

He has been first and foremost in all the coronation celebrations in Jaffna.

Criminal Sessions S. C. Judge Grenier arrived by steamer on the 24th inst with Mr. Daniels Deputy Registrar, Mr. W. Drieberg Crown Counsel, and K. C. Kadirkamar Midallai. The work of the Sessions began on the 25th Instant. The first case taken up for trial was against four prisoners charged with attempting to commit murder and causing hurt with the knife. The first of the prisoners was Ratnasingham Sinnatambiy and the other three are his brothers. On the day of the death of their grand-mother, these fellows appear to have had a dispute about the interminable rival claim to the management of the Manipal Maruthi temple with their cousin Sapapathy the injured man. The latter was severely handled by the four brothers. The prisoners were found guilty and the first man was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for seven years and two of the brothers to two years each, and one to one year.

The second case heard was against Mr. Melville Geddes for criminal breach of trust. Mr. Advocate Van Langenberg from the Colombo had defended Mr. Geddes. Messrs H. Greasy and Betty Geddes brother of the accused were examined for the prosecution on Tuesday and further hearing was postponed for Wednesday.

The other cases for trial were three of which one was for kidnapping a girl, the other was from Cheviatara for robbery and the last one from Nallor for causing hurt with intent to murder.

Proctors Final. Fourteen candidates have passed the Final Examination for D. C. Proctor. Mr. N. Valupillai a nephew of Mr. Tampoe, Magistrate and Mr. Strong of Araly, are among the successful students.

Educational. The attention of the teachers and managers of our Schools and Colleges, is invited to a defect of the youth in English. This defect has been chiefly pointed out by the examiners for the recent English University Scholarship. The falling off of our lads in English is at once seen not only in the English University examinations but also in the Indian University examinations. It therefore deserves the most careful study on the part of those who have the management of our educational institutions. Com.

Coronation at Singapore. We quote from a private letter, "Mr. A. Annamalai of Singapore fed 5000 poor people including Malays, Chinese, Tamils, Klings, and Sinhalese. For two days rice giving was continued. The Estate and the Big Bangalow (Mr. A. A's) were decorated in a very grand style with colored flags etc. The cost of feeding and other expenses came to \$2,000." Com.

கவையாலை சூரலங்காநல்லா கட்டிப்படுத்திய, படிப்படியாய்

வித்தியாகர்த்தர் மெஸ். பரோஸ் வருமமாதத்தில் யா
ழ்ப்பாணத்தைத்தரிசித்துப்போகவிருக்கிறதாகக் கேள்வி.

POPULATION OF JAFFNA.

From the Census of March 1901 we learn some interesting facts which should also prove of practical worth. The total population of the Peninsula is 301,750 which is a gain over that of 1881 in round numbers of 35,000 or a little over 13 per cent. This population is divided up as follows:—

Jaffna	45,677
Valigamam east	21,406
Valigamam west	44,402
Valigamam north	45,854
Vadamaradchi east	4,246
Vadamaradchi west	48,543
Tenmaradchi	37,645
Pachchilaipaly	6,076
Karachi	2,879
Punaryn	4,820
The Islands	32,659
Delft	3,905
Tunukkai	638
Total	301,750

Jaffna Town Vadamaradchi West and Karachi have increased in the 20 years by a little over 11 per cent. The three Valigamams average 20 per cent gain and these three districts have over one third of the whole population. The largest percentage of increase is in the Islands including Delft, though we suspect this is partly due to a more accurate taking of the Census last year. But when we look to the eastern and southern parts of the peninsula we find a loss of from 5 to 9 per cent. It is those districts that are to be specially helped by the opening of the Northern railway and we shall await with interest the development of this part of the peninsula. It cannot be expected however that the population will increase very materially. The land is largely taken up by cocoa-nut estates and paddy fields and unoccupied lands will be used principally for these purposes. But we look to see a turn in the tide in the next ten years, a slight increase instead of a decrease.

Another fact to be noticed is that the congested parts of the peninsula have not been relieved during the past 20 years, but on the contrary have become more congested. It is from these districts that we should look for a considerable number of people to take up land and develop the Province south of Elephant Pass, for the population of the Province excluding the Jaffna District is only about 40,000. But the mere running of a railway through the Province is not enough. The restoration of the Tanks must be pushed on vigorously and inducements offered to take up wild lands, clear them and bring them under a state of cultivation. If a few thousand people from the three Valigamams would only go down and take up lands and begin the process of clearing, we predict that ten years hence the Census Returns would show a very substantial increase in the population south of Elephant Pass.

DELFT PONY.

Jaffna Kachcheri
19th August 1902

I have the honor to forward you the undermentioned information for publication in your paper, as I think it may be of interest to your readers.

"The Delft pony, bought by Sir Francis Burrell at the time of His Excellency the Governor's visit in March last, has taken the first prize at the Colombo Horse Show."

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
J. P. LEWIS
Acting Govt. Agent.

The above letter was received a day or two ago and speaks for itself. Our Govt. Agent, Mr. Lewis, has taken a great interest in the breeding of horses at Delft and it is due to his watchful care and his introduction of fresh blood that the breed of horses has improved so rapidly. In his report Mr. Lewis says,

"From the commencement of the experiment in 1898 the total expenditure has been Rs. 5, 140.36 and the revenue Rs. 7,839.80, giving a net profit of Rs. 2,699.44. The expenditure includes, besides the annual staff expenses, the building of enclosures and the purchase of stallions. The experiment has so far been a success financially, but I do not so much regard the making of revenue as the protection and improvement of these ponies, which are so hardy and useful in a climate like north Ceylon, where Australians cannot be kept.

From the breeding point of view the experiment has been successful, and the cross of the Del-

ft with the Arab has produced a very much improved young stock, which is now coming on for sale. After another year all the young stock will be either half-bred Arab or half-bred Indian."

There were at Delft at the close of the year 2 stallions and 60 Brood mares; and on Delft and Iranvatu together about 60 colts. It has been clearly demonstrated that this business can be carried on without pecuniary loss to the Govt., to say nothing of the chances of its being a source of profit. We have seen in use one or two very fair specimens of the Delft pony, and they bid fair to turn out good investments. It would not be surprising if there should be a brisk demand for them. The Govt. Agent is to be congratulated upon the success of his experiment.

THE POST OFFICE.

The report of the Postmaster-General is unusually dry reading, though the sundry statistical tables show that this department is advancing. The weight of mails sent from Ceylon to the United Kingdom is steadily increasing and the local island business is also on the increase.

In the money order department the total number of orders has increased though the amount of money these orders represent is slightly under the total for 1900. The number of Postal orders issued is also larger and represents a larger sum of money. But the Report fails to take note of one or two things that are not at all creditable to the department. For example, the number of letters that go to the wrong address must be very large. To be sure these finally find their way to the right place, but the delay is very annoying. Then the inability to furnish stamps of different denominations because they are not kept in stock put the public to great inconvenience. Reform is needed along these and other lines that might be mentioned.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

"EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS."

(Continued.)

A change has also been made as regards arithmetic, for which I am mainly responsible. My own feeling is that the worst feature of our Code is that they are too numerous. They lay down a hard and fast standard in a lordly sort of way, as though ideas and requirements which apply to a flourishing school in Colombo were equally applicable to an isolated little school in the interior of Ceylon. We shall only have a good Code when we have a sufficient choice of schedules to suit all needs. Meanwhile a first step in this direction has been taken in the matter of arithmetic. A revised schedule was drawn up and inserted in the Code for 1901, by no means too difficult for town schools, but in my opinion not to be expected of backward and outlying schools. A much easier schedule has now been supplied for such schools, which ensures a knowledge of elementary arithmetic, but leaves out or postpones to a later stage the more difficult parts, while at the same time schools which take up the more advanced schedule are rewarded by a higher grant. It is hoped that this will be a real relief to managers who have hitherto complained, and I think, with justice that our ambitious requirements in arithmetic created a disheartening dilemma.

It may be dangerous, but it is perhaps a duty, to lay down in a few lines some sort of a theory for the future. On such a theory there must necessarily be wide differences of opinion, but some such attempt is surely better than mere mechanical existence from hand to mouth. The points which I venture to think we ought to keep steadily in view are the encouragement of better modes of teaching, greater latitude in our curricula and school arrangements, the improvement of the status and pay of the teachers, and an increasingly sympathetic relationship between the Department and managers and teachers. To deal with them very briefly. For the better modes of teaching I look to our new Training College, to model lessons from our Inspectors, and to the co-operation of managers and of our best teachers. We have first to realize how much there is to be done; how terribly backward we are in our methods of dealing with such subjects as History and Geography for instance; how much too ambitious many of our best schools are as to the number of subjects they aspire to teach; how much easier and therefore more common it is to encourage mechanical memorizing instead of cultivating observation, intelligence, inquiry; how useless lessons are unless the teacher prepares them beforehand. As we improve in these points, it will be more and more possible to relax our too strict regulations, to let teachers have more voice in the arrangement of their time tables, to treat less and less to annual examinations, to foster education in the true sense, with a view to requirements of localities and the best interests of the children. As to the status of teachers, Government has made a beginning, so far as its teachers are concerned, by raising slightly the pay of the worst paid, but there is still a great deal more to be done if we are to attract the men we want, and urged in a special report, while as to aided schools, I see no hope of improvement until salaries are raised and a pension scheme started. To effect these two purposes I should like to see fees resolutely increased and the opening of new schools postponed. The mere teaching of so many thousand children is of small importance compared to the question of how they are taught; and therefore, I have not for the moment given a place in my theory for the future to a large numerical increase in schools because I

do not think this should be aimed at or desired until we have gone a good deal further in ensuring efficiency in those we possess."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Relationship between Missionary and Tamil workers.

(Continued.)

11. The pay to the agents should also be improved as far as possible. "There are many men of fine talents who stand out as they are not willing to submit to the treatment in the Mission."

12. A Mission Agent should always receive greater consideration from the Missionary than any outsider.

13. The caste system or other social customs of the people should not be rashly interfered with. It will be more Christ-like to create a good public opinion and allow time to do its slow and sure work than possible.

14. When the Tamil worker does a mistake let the Missionary talk to him lovingly and pray with him. This would often be more effective than a fine or a censure.

15. It should be borne in mind that the Mission workers as a rule are poorly paid and that most of them stay here in the interest of their families, often depending more or less upon resources of their own. In many cases they could earn from two to five or six times as much as they are paid in the Mission if they seek pastures abroad. Some there are who are actuated with the noble object of serving their country.

16. The Tamil workers should remember that the work of the Missionaries is responsible and may save one and they may find it their duty to God and their country to do their work with thoroughness and efficiency according to the dictates of their conscience. Even if they are not rightly understood and rewarded by the Missionary let them look to a higher reward from heaven.

17. The Tamil workers should cultivate whatever is good in the manners and qualities of the Missionaries and thus make the way easy for a closer sympathy between the two classes. Straightforwardness would be always appreciated by a European if properly shown. More of self-respect and less of servility would do wonders. Care must be taken not to confound self-respect and self-confidence with impudence or conceit.

The two classes should learn more of the language and literature of each other. This would go a great way to create sympathy. I shall not of course speak of the spiritual means of grace along with the others I have mentioned.

These are a few ways which I could suggest. They are suggestions founded upon opinions current among the general body of Tamil workers, and I have made these observations with the true object of doing good. Let none think that I have written with a carping spirit. I appreciate the large heartedness of Mr. Brown as every body else would and I sincerely trust that any outspoken words would be equally appreciated by all, unwelcome as may be some of the remarks to the two classes. I have spoken generally and need not say that there are noble exceptions. By Missionary work I have kept in mind the work of the evangelistic Missionary than the purely educational Missionary whose work is in many respects different from the others although the end is the same. I have written from an independent standpoint feeling that if the two sides of the question be rightly considered much good will result, and not with a view of eliciting missionary work in general.

I thank you, Sir, for giving space in your columns for this rather long communication and in order to shut out any considerations of personality from the minds of the readers, I beg to take shelter for the present under the nom de plume of

Jaffna
9th Aug. 1902.

A. TAMIL WORKER.

FROM INDIAN ROYAL FAMILIES TO CHRISTIANITY.

The Rev. Imam Masih, a Baptist missionary in Calcutta, gives an account in the Report of his Society of the influence of Christian teaching on two Indians belonging to Royal families. The first is Sirdar Butta Singh, a Hindu from Kapurthala, belonging to the princely house of that name. Having heard of Mr. Masih, the Sirdar came to see him and continued the acquaintance thus begun. The Bible was carefully gone through and then spite of the loss he would have to suffer on account of excommunication from his caste, "the Sirdar was baptized on the 26th May 1901. After his baptism, the Sirdar went as a missionary to his countrymen and as was expected was subjected to much persecution and had not been for the timely help extended to him by the Rev. Mr. Newton of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, we cannot imagine what might have befallen him. "The Sirdar is at present in Calcutta working at Howrah in conjunction with the Rev. W. S. Mitchell. The other is the Nawab of Tollyganj, a Muhammadan nobleman of position and great wealth."

"Christian Patriot."

NOTES.

—Dr. Roger S. Tracy, the eminent physiologist says, that a child starting life with a good constitution ought to live to be a hundred years of age, if he will be a light eater and drinker, abstain from all luxuries, avoid anger and violent emotion, and lead a quiet, useful life.

—The great clock at Rouen has been measuring time and striking the hours and quarters for over 500 years, and it is said, has been running all this time without interruption.

—Assuming that the population of the earth is 1,000,000,000 and that the entire population is renewed once in every thirty-three years, the number of deaths a day will be 82,191.

—Nearly ten million copies of the Bible were sent forth last year by the two largest Bible Societies of England and the United States.

—The Yale Chinese Mission had one of the most interesting announcements of the college commencement season this year, in the United States. The proposal is for a Mission to China under the auspices of Yale. It will, we understand, work in the same lines as the Cambridge and Oxford Missions to India.

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