

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. 63.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, 15TH OCT. 1903.

NO. 21.

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

RECEIPTS FOR THE MORNING STAR.

Colombo	Rev. J. Pickford	2.00
Straits Settlements, Misses, R. Breckenridge, A. Kamathipillai, J. S. Amjalam, S. A. Chthonian, Daniel Poor and T.V. John 16.12		
Galle	Mr. W. H. Bartlett B.A.	2.00
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S.S. Lady Havelock 13th Oct. 1903 Kankesanturai 28th Oct. Jaffna

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son Road), Calcutta.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testmentary No. 1423.

Jurisdiction No. 1423.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Arumugam Ampalavar of Karadive west.

Deceased

Sivahana widow of Ampalavar of Karadive west.

Petitioner.

Thanukkodi widow Kantar Nanni of Karadive west.

Respondent's This matter of the Petition of Sivakannai widow of Ampalavar of Karadive west praying for letters of administration to the estate of the above deceased Arumugam Ampalavar of Karadive west coming on for disposal before W. K. B. Sanders Esq. District Judge on the 7th day of October 1903 in the presence of Mr. Tambiah, S. Cooke, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 7th day of October 1903 having been read it is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or before the 10th day of November 1903 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 7th day of Oct. 1903 | W. R. B. SANDERS. District Judge.

Clerical Changes. Mr. Muttiah from Kurunegala has been transferred to Kais as Interpreter. Kais Court and Mr. Valupillai present Interpreter Kais Court, goes to Kuannegapillai as Interpreter of the District Court there. Mr. P. Pandiah, brother-in-law of Mr. Sapparatum chief Mudiak Jaffna Kachcheri has been appointed as Asst. in the Jaffna Kachcheri.

Jaffna Y. M. C. A. The annual meeting of this association was held on the 13th inst., and Mr. Ward of Jaffna College addressed the meeting. The Rev. Jacob Thompson presided on the occasion.

Children's Sunday. The Annual meeting of the Sunday school children of all the schools under the Jaffna Wesleyan Mission is fixed to be held on the 18th inst. in the Pettah Wesleyan church. Special Sermons will be preached by Revds. Elistanby and Weaver both in the morning and evening. The gathering of the Sunday school children and special addresses will be in the afternoon of this same day.

Women's Auxiliary. The Pettah Wesleyan church, has attached to it an organization called the "Women's Auxiliary." This has been in existence for over 5 years. The society has a few Bible Women at work in the Town and its suburbs. The members of the society hold meetings in the villages, all going in a body once a week, and support themselves by the proceeds of the "sewing meeting". The annual meeting occurred on the 14th inst. in the Pettah church. Mrs. Strong presided and Mrs. Nicholas and Sister Kuttie and Rev. J. T. Appapillai addressed the meeting.

Special Mission. Rev. E. M. Weaver who was set apart by the Wesleyan Mission as evangelist held his mission last week at Acheloe and Eevenai. The missioner is hopeful of his work and an encouraging number of converts and inquirers is reported. The week from the 19th inst. will be spent at Vannarponai, and the evening meetings will be held in Chenna street Bungalow. Jaffna sadly needs consecrated evangelistic work which if persisted in is said to be followed by large results.

Water supply. The well at Timmeyveli is still being worked in the hope that the desired supply of water will be forthcoming. The present plan is to excavate the well to a depth of 30 feet, and a circumference of 100 feet, so as to give 6 ft. depth of water. This is hoped, with give the desired quantity of 160,000 gallons per 24 hours.

NOTES.

—A new theory among scientists is that the sun is a non-luminous world that emits electricity and not heat and this coming in contact with the electrical forces of our planet creates heat, hitherto credited to the sun.

—A mysterious disease worse than yellow fever or bubonic plague had appeared in Cuba. The victim's temperature becomes high, and blood runs from the mouth and nostrils before death.

—The shipping of the world consists of 29,943 steamers and sailing vessels representing a tonnage of 33,643,131.

—The America cup has cost 18 million rupees thus far, a third of which has been spent in the defence and two-thirds in the attack, 6 million rupees having been spent by Sir Thomas Lipton. The most expensive cup in the world's history.

—News comes from the excavators under Prof. Flinders Petrie, who are working near Abydos, that an ivory statue of Cheops, the Pharaoh who built the great Pyramid, with a coarse, determined expression. The exquisite is the workmanship that it is fair presumption of its being a good likeness. Prof. Petrie has uncovered several temples which were built one above another, on the ruins of an earlier one. The lowest temple has inscriptions which indicate that it was built five thousand years before our era. It contained a large vase of clay with a green glaze, on which, in a purple glaze, appears the name Menes—Aha in Egyptian. This nearly seven thousand years ago the Egyptian knew how to make finely glazed pottery. Another statue shows a royal personage in old age wearing the crown of Upper Egypt, which shows a delicacy and truth of work, says the report, that equals anything of later time. "On the head is the crown of Upper Egypt; a thick, quilted robe is wrapped about his body. The head inclines forward the expression of the face is at once rather simple and distinctly crafty." Scientists are astonished to find how advanced the arts were in that early time. The specimens of pottery glazing are especially remarkable, because they prove that it was understood thousands of years before it had been supposed to exist. The idols discovered, however, prove that with all their learning and their civilization, the people were ignorant of the true God. That knowledge came by revelation, yet we, who enjoy the privilege that they did not have, too often fail to appreciate it.

—Therefore we ought to give the more earnest heed to the things which we have heard, least at any time we should let them slip." (Heb. 2:1.)

—The lives of eighty persons were saved last week by the heroism and presence of mind of a driver. A dispatch from Salt Lake, Utah, says that a Rio Grand train was proceeding over its usual route on August 6 drawn by a locomotive under the charge of Driver James Hughes. As the locomotive reached the high bridge over the Colorado River, the driver felt a sudden depression in the track. Realizing that the cause could be nothing but a failure in the structure of the bridge, he shut off steam and reversed his engine. At the same moment, foreseeing that it was too late to save himself or the engine, and conscious that in an inevitable plunge it would drag the cars behind it with their human freight to destruction, he shouted to his fireman to uncouple the tender. The fireman happened to be near enough to the couplings to obey promptly. In another moment the locomotive crashed through the bridge and into the river, but not a passenger car left the track. They came to a stand on the very edge of the yawning chasm. That was true heroism for a man on the brink of destruction to think of the salvation of others and not of himself. The whole world owes its opportunity of salvation to such heroism in its direst form.

"He saved others; himself he cannot save" (Mark 15:31).

NOTICES.

An auction sale of about 444 tons of hollow Ebony in 24 lots will be held at Jaffna, close to the Custom House on November 4th, 1903 at 2 p.m. For particulars apply to the Asst. Conservator of Forests, Jaffna.

A General Meeting of the Subscribers to decide upon the form of the Memorial in Jaffna to perpetuate the Memory of His Excellency the Governor, the Right Hon'ble Sir West Ridgeway, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., P.C., will be held at 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 17th October, 1903 in the Jaffna District Court House.

C. TIRUNAVUKARASU.

Jaffna, 6th Oct. 1903. Hon'y. Secretary.

There will be an examination for the admission of students to the Tellippalai Training School on the 18th and 19th of November. The examination will be conducted in Vth Std. subjects and Bible lessons—namely Old and New Testament Stories, Bible Catechism and the International Sunday School Lessons for the year. Students must bring with them a fee of Rs. 1.00 for the expenses of the examination days and certificates showing age, and standard passed last.

WANTED.

An Assistant Master with second or third class teacher's certificate for the Batticaloa Wesleyan Central school. Must be a Protestant Christian. Write, stating salary required, to Rev. A. E. Restarick B.A., Batticaloa.

Local and General.

Weather. The past fortnight has been clear with a strong breeze blowing from the southwest for the first week, and almost no wind the remaining days. Consequently while it was delightfully cool the first part of the time, it has been very hot the past few days. The farmers have finished sowing, and transplanting only remains to be done as soon as the rains come on again. In some places the paddy looks well, in others it is very poor.

Bible Society Committee Meeting. The semi-annual meeting was held at Nellor on the 6th inst. when a number of delegates were present. The reports showed that the circulation of the Scriptures was about one thousand over that of the previous year. This by means of Colporters and Bible women. An effort has been made to collect Rs. 3000 for a Centenary thank offering. The C. M. S. reported a small part of its share as already subscribed, while the American mission reported almost nothing done as yet. We hope every effort will be made to collect the full amount before the close of the year. The annual public meeting of the Society has been postponed until December in order to give an opportunity for two English speakers to be present who are traveling about urging the claims of the Society, their special burden being in connection with the Centenary.

Dr. Young. Miss. Annie Young, M.D. is expected back soon. She has been spending a year and three months with the Madura Mission helping them in the absence of their lady physician on furlough. We wish no harm to her health to her work in Jaffna.

Sunday School Union. The annual meeting of the North Ceylon Auxiliary to the Indian Sunday School Union is to be held at Nellor, on Friday the 23rd inst. commencing at 3 P.M. Addresses will be made on S. E. work by a representative from each Mission. A full attendance is desired.

Notaries. In the Government Gazette of the 9th inst. is notified that all Notaries should put up in a convenient place in their office a table of their fees prescribed by the Govt.

Postal and Telegraph Examination. This examination for admission into the postal and telegraph department will be held in Colombo, in April 1904. Particulars of the examination are given in the Govt. Gazette of 9th inst.

Council. The Legislative Council for the year 1903—1904 will be opened by the Governor on Monday 26th inst. at 3 p.m.

The "S. S. Jaffna." This steamboat belonging to the Jaffna Steam Navigation Company, arrived at Kankesanturai from Colombo last Friday, the 9th inst. The pleasure trip to Delft was undertaken on Saturday the 10th inst. She will run between Point Pedro, Mullaitivu and Trincomalee for some time, and as soon as some details are attended to by the Govt. in the matter of disinfecting passengers from India, the steamer will also call at Adramalai and Pottupattai. A long wait will be in Jaffna, for easy communication with India will be satisfied by the "S. S. Jaffna." She is well suited for the purpose and we are thankful to the company for their useful undertaking and wish it all success.

Our New Governor. Sir Henry Blake will be in Ceylon on or about the 4th Dec. 1903.

THE MORNING STAR.
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SOCIAL REFORM.

To those who are in touch with what is going on in India in connection with Social Reform, Jaffna will appear to be very much like Washington Irving's Sleepy Hollow. The noble efforts put forth by some of India's worthy sons to ameliorate the condition of their unfortunate fellow-creatures who groan under the relentless tyranny of caste and custom, find no sympathetic vibration in the hearts of our people. Our educated and influential members of society are so engrossed in the affairs of their self-centered lives that they do not look beyond them. How different is the scene in India! There we see a band of workers, their minds all aglow with the fire of enthusiasm, engaged in the glorious work of the emancipation of their land amidst the jeers of an overwhelming majority of men with cruel and conservative views. It may be that the efforts of the reformers have not met with due success, that in the methods they make use of there are shortcomings sad and serious. But it is enough that they have awakened to a sense of their duty, and are not looking on silently at the scene of degradation and disgrace to which millions of their fellow beings are subject owing to no fault of their own.

While we are convinced that the movement of Social Reform in India is nothing but an indirect outcome of the work of Christian missions in that country and that it is to meet with the fullest degree of success, the spirit of Christ must dominate the hearts of those engaged in it, we have nothing but praise for the Indian reformers who, endowed with the talents and opportunities for engaging in the blessed work of reform, are measuring up to their responsibilities.

The names of the late Justice Mahadev Ranade, Professor Bhandarkar, who is among the foremost scholars and thinkers of the times, and the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Member of the Imperial Legislative Council for India, and many other noted Indians, all of them Hindus and some of them Brahmins of Brahmins, will live in the memory and affection of many a generation to come. Where are the Jaffna reformers to be reckoned with the Indian philanthropists? We do not find them even among those of our men who have come under the sway of the beneficent influence of Christ,—our Christians, and why? Because unfortunately the Christians of Jaffna have too much in common with their Hindu brethren. The prospect is indeed discouraging when we view it in the light of the fact that Jaffna has had nearly a century of Christian work bestowed on it with the inevitable adjuncts of Western education and civilization.

To give our readers a glimpse into the present state of Social Reform in India, we cannot do better than quote from a speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale at the Social Conference recently held at Dharwar, Western India. Said Mr. Gokhale in the course of his earnest address:

"I think all fair-minded persons will have to admit that it is absolutely monstrous that a class of human beings, with bodies similar to our own, with brains that can think and with hearts that can feel, should be perpetually condemned to a low life of utter wretchedness, servitude and mental and moral degradation and that permanent barriers should be placed in their way so that it should be impossible for them ever to overcome them and improve their lot. This is deeply revolting to our sense of justice. I believe one has only to put oneself mentally into their place to realize how grievous this injustice is. We may turn our heads away, touch a dog, we may touch any other animal, but the touch of these human beings is pollution! And so complete is now the mental degradation of these people that they themselves see nothing in such treatment to resent, that they acquiesce in it as though nothing better than that was their due."

We think it is high time that our educated and refined Jaffnae, be they Christians or Hindus, rose from their lethargy to discharge the solemn duty they owe to their country and their down-trodden fellow-creatures. We will close with the concluding words of Mr. Gokhale's humane utterances hoping that they will impress themselves on the hearts of our readers.

"It is sometimes urged that if we have our castes, the people in the west have their classes, and after all there is not much difference between them. Little reflection will, however, show that the analogy is quite fallacious. The classes of the west are a perfectly elastic institution and not rigid or cast-iron like our castes. Mr. Chamberlain, who is the most material personage in the British Empire to day, was at one time a shoemaker and then a screw-maker. Of course he did not make shoes himself, but that was the trade by which he made his money. Mr. Chamberlain to day dines with Royalty, and mixes with the highest in the land on terms of absolute equality. Will a shoemaker ever be able to rise in India in the social scale in a similar fashion, no

matter how gifted by nature he might be? A great writer has said that castes are eminently useful for the preservation of Society, but that they are utterly unsuited for purpose of progress. And this I think is perfectly true. If you want to stand where you were a thousand years ago, the system of castes need not be modified in any material degree. If, however, you want to emerge out of the slough in which you have long remained sunk, it will not do for you to insist on a rigid adherence to caste. Modern civilization has accepted greater equality for all as its watchword, as against privilege and exclusiveness, which were the root ideas of the old world. And the larger humanity of these days requires that we should acknowledge its claims by seeking the amelioration of the helpless condition of our down-trodden countrymen."

RAILWAYS.

The report of the General Manager, Mr. Greene, is mainly a compilation of statistical tables which prove dry reading to any but the professional. The Northern Railway is reported as follows:—

"The opening of the section in the Jaffna Peninsula has undoubtedly been a boon to the inhabitants of the district, but it can hardly be expected that the receipts therefrom can at the present time be profitable in view of the competition of carts for the short distance traffic, which is thereby conveyed direct from market to boutique without transfer. Every inducement has been given to traders to use the railway by the introduction of a temporarily reduced goods rate, but they have not seen their way to take advantage of it to any extent. I trust that when the line is opened throughout to Kurunegala an improved state of affairs will be apparent, but a question that requires early attention is that of ascertaining in what direction the new country to be opened up is capable of development, so as to bring traffic on to the railway and consequently increased revenue to Government. From a purely Railway point of view the provision of new irrigation works and the resulting increase in paddy cultivation does not mean increased receipts, as the crops will probably be locally consumed, and this will have a tendency to check the importation of rice, which is an item of profit to the Railway."

It is yet to be proved that the Manager's assertion that the opening up of the Wanni will tend to reduce "profit to the railway" on the item of paddy and rice, is well taken. If the large tracts of country that are being prepared for paddy cultivation will produce only enough for the inhabitants of those districts, then it might be said that the railway is not the gainer; but we should imagine that a large amount of paddy would be sent to Jaffna and other parts of the island. This of course is but one item. As the uninhabited districts along the line of the railway are opened up and settled, traffic of all kinds will increase, and eventually the Northern line will be paying for itself.

In the meantime we note that for the 10 months of 1902, the expenditures were Rs. 65,903.00 and the receipts only Rs. 30,095.00 or less than half the expenditure. In striking contrast is the report of the Kelani Valley line which in 31 months reported an expenditure of Rs. 61,922.00 and receipts for Rs. 69,954.00 or a profit of over eight thousand rupees.

In the Jaffna line the receipts were principally for passenger traffic while goods traffic amounted to only Rs. 3,180.

We are not among the number of those who have been so sanguine that the railway would pay *ab initio*. It is very doubtful whether, when the line is completed through to Kurnegala, its receipts will meet the expenditures at least for the first few years. But we have faith to believe that ultimately it will quite pay for itself and fully justify its construction.

THE REAL ISSUE.

(The following conversation did not occur in the sequence here represented—several conversations are woven together, but the essential ideas presented are as originally stated. *The Editors.*)

One day as I sat in the railway station at X, waiting for the train, a well dressed Hindu gentleman came in and sat down near me. In a few minutes we were engaged in conversation on various topics, suddenly he turned to me and asked: "Is there no caste in America?"

"No," I replied, "in the sense in which you use the term in India, there is no such thing as caste in America." "Would the son of a nobleman in America marry the daughter of a common laborer?"

"There is no such thing in America as a common man, in which in any way corresponds to what you call caste, a marriage is based not on rank but on affinity."

"But would you allow your sister to marry a carpenter?"

"My sister did marry a carpenter without asking my advice or consent, or in any way consulting me, and she made a much better choice for herself than I could have done for her. I am proud to have for a brother-in-law such a fine Christian gentleman."

"Well, you see that we in Jaffna regard caste only as a scheme for the division of labor. We think that a man should always remain in the caste and should always do the labor to which he was born. It simplifies the labor problem." "Hold on friend! You say that caste is simply a matter of division of labor?"

"Yes."

"Let me ask a few questions. What is your caste?" "I am a Veilalan."

"That is you belong to the farmer caste."

"Yes."

"What is your present work?"

"I am a District Court Proctor."

"Have you any brothers?"

"Yes. One of them holds an important office in the Kachcheri and the other is in the employ of a large mercantile firm in Colombo."

"Does the work of a Proctor or an officer in the Kachcheri belong to any particular caste?"

"No. It is not caste work."

"If a man's father is a Proctor or an officer in the Kachcheri must he be the same?"

"No. Such places are for those who prove their fitness."

"If, as you say, a man who is born to a certain occupation must always remain in that occupation in order to make a proper division of labor, how does it come that you and your brother are not now doing farm work instead of the work in which you are now engaged?"

"The work we have chosen is more honorable and more remunerative."

"So then you have left your caste work for a higher position. You have raised your position by leaving your caste and taking a new line of occupation. You yourself have set aside this scheme for the division of labor. If a carpenter or a blacksmith or a tree climber should follow your example and seek to better his position in the same way would you like it?"

"No I should not like it. I should try to prevent him."

"Why?"

"It is not our custom for such people to hold high positions."

"Then this scheme for the division of labor is ruled by customs which arbitrarily permit some men to disregard it and to better their position while others remain in it. It is almost the best in the country, until it is possible those who are really best in the need of having their condition improved from doing the same thing. In a word brahmans and sabbans may better their position as they please even by disregarding their caste system but others may not. This is certainly very far removed from the Christian rule. 'As ye would that men should do unto you do ye even so unto them.' Let me ask another question. Where were you educated?"

"I first studied in the mission Vernacular and English Schools at Manipay, then in Central College in Jaffna, and later I studied a year in Jaffna College."

"Did you ever attend a Hindu School?"

"No."

"When you started to school did any one ever oppose your learning to read and write on the ground that if a farmer's boy were to become educated he would give up farming, that others would follow his example and so there would be no one to do farmer work?"

"No, no one ever said such things."

"Did any one ever give you any help in any way to become educated?"

"Oh yes indeed! Father Spaulding and Father Kline did much to help me and a lady in America helped to pay my expenses in school. I am very grateful to them all for their kindness."

"Did any one ever try to hinder you in any way?"

"No! I received only help and encouragement."

"Good! Now if I am in my desire to help some boys and girls whose position is not so good as yours was; whose home influences are not so good as yours were, if I want to help a few such boys and girls to rise and to become such as you are will you help or will you hinder?"

"Will you pass on the help you have received from others or will you withhold that help?"

"I will never hinder you in trying to help worthy boys."

"But you are one of the men who was passed out to me as a chief mover in the opposition to a certain worthy girl being taught in Ooduvilive. Did any one ever do that to you? What do you think of a man who in his younger days received only help and encouragement from missionaries and others and left his caste work for a higher position, and who opposes a poor girl in her desire to rise, and thrusts her down saying 'she shall not rise?' What do you think of such a man?"

"You don't understand Sir, the real question at issue, but here is the train and I must be off—good bye."

"Hold a minute! If all Tamil men were to follow this scheme in which they were born where would we get our Doctors, Proctors, Advocates, and Teachers, and who would you suggest as a fit person to take your brother's place at the Kachcheri?"

"Don't you think it would be a good thing for such men as you to set a good example and remain in the occupation of your fathers?"

"If others ought to have the same privilege?"

"Oh yes, yes. Good by, Good bye," and he climbed into the first class coach and I into the second.

Correspondence.

Copy.

On Wednesday the 30th September at 4 p.m., a meeting was convened at the Copay C. M. S. English school room in the Devala, in the chair. Prior to the meeting a deputation headed by the Rev. W. J. Hanan, re-joined and Mrs. Williams to the school. The proceedings then commenced with a prayer by the Rev. G. Daniel and singing of a passage from the Bible by Mr. S. M. Muttiah, then called upon Dr. David Abraham to read a Tamil address of farewell to the Rev. C. T. Williams and at the same time the Rev. C. T. Williams, the secretary, handed over a critical suit and a silver cup purchased from the money subscribed by members of the congregation which amounted to over Rs. 75, a token of the esteem and high appreciation of the congregation for their departing minister.

The chairman then called upon Mr. S. T. Thambapillai, Head master in turn requested the Rev. C. T. Williams to reply. This being done he asked the Rev. C. T. Williams to pronounce

On Friday the 2nd October, as 4 p.m. a deputation headed by Dr. D. Abraham conducted the Rev. A. Mathias. The chair was occupied by Dr. D. Abraham. Rev. C. T. Williams read an address of welcome to their new minister.

Mr. E. Joseph, the new minister from the Parangalai, Nagom, was received by the Rev. Dr. Abraham. Rev. C. T. Williams read an address of welcome to their new minister.

The weather is hot in the day and cold in the evening. Mr. B. Hill, District Judge at Nagom.

Mr. Freeman the A. G. A. who is going away to Putlam, gave a unique selection of life-size living pictures at the Court house.

Mr. E. Joseph who was away at Jaffna has come back, operation at the General Hospital Colombo who underwent an

operation at the General Hospital Colombo is favourably progressing. Dr. Ramanattu attends him.

Chilaw.

Fever prevails to a great extent.

Mr. S. W. Arulampalam of Atulya has come back, operation at the General Hospital Colombo who underwent an

operation at the General Hospital Colombo is favourably progressing. Dr. Ramanattu attends him.