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	Via Paumotu.	
S.S. Lady Havelock	11th Nov.	1903
"	25th "	"
"	9th Dec.	"
	Via Point Pedro.	
S. S. Lady Gordon	16th Nov.	1903
"	30th "	"

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ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary { No. 1433
Jurisdiction

In the matter of the Estate of the late Chinappillai wife of Thalayasingam Suppiah of Chavakkachchery deceased.

Thalayasingam Suppiah of Chavakkachchery Petitioner.

Ammasalam Marimuttu of Chavakkachchery Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Thalayasingam Suppiah praying for letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased Chinappillai wife of Thalayasingam Suppiah coming on for the first time before W. R. B. Sanders Esquire District Judge on the 11 day of November 1903 in the presence of Mr. T. W. Valupillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 10 day of November 1903 having been read it is declared that the Petitioner is the law-

fulhusband 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 object thereto on or before the 21 day of December 1903 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 10th day of Nov. 1903

W. R. B. SANDERS.

District Judge.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary { No. 1434
Jurisdiction

In the matter of the Estate of the late Esther wife of Angustimpillai Severumuttu of Jaffna Town deceased.

Bustampillai Manuelpillai of Jaffna Petitioner.

1. Angustimpillai Saverumuttu of Jaffna Town

2. Silvester T. Lawrencepillai and his wife Elizabeth of Do Respondents.

This matter of the petition of Bustampillai Manuelpillai of Jaffna paying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased Esther wife of Angustimpillai Saverumuttu coming on for disposal before W. R. B. Sanders Esquire District Judge, on the 17 day of November 1903 in the presence of Mr. Tambiah S. Cooke Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 11 day of November 1903 having been read it is declared that the Petitioner is the brother and next of kin of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or, before the 17 day of December 1903 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 29th day of Sept. 1903

W. R. B. SANDERS.

District Judge.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Weather. Another cyclone in the Bay of Bengal and a heavy down-pour in Jaffna on the 18th and 19th. More rain is needed, however, in certain localities. The rainfall for November bids fair to be below the average.

The Steamer with Salt has arrived from India and the cargo is unloaded and landed at the Jaffna jetty.

Mr. E. Wilmut who was once District Judge at Jaffna was married in England, and with Mrs. Wilmut left for Ceylon on the 8th Oct. by "SS. Victoria."

Y. M. C. A. Jaffna. The association has rented the house opposite the present building for a term of three years. The present building will be gutted by the first of January next.

Special Service. On Sunday the 29th inst. there will be special services both morning and evening in St. Peter's Wesleyan Church, Pettah, conducted either by Rev. Jas. Linnell or one of the members of the Deputation of the Bible Society.

Quarantine Restriction. In reply to the memorial sent by the Jaffna people, a letter was received by Mr. Kateswami Alivante, who forwarded the memorial, that the Governor has ordered the removal of the restrictions and that Kalls and Kangesanturai have been made special ports of call for landing passengers from India, from 1st Jan. 1904.

Criminal. The lengthy trial of Valupillai of Vavaseela came to a termination on the 19th inst. The charge against him was for printing and publishing a pamphlet called "Erakanya Noel" which it is alleged is an indecent and immoral work. The accused was found guilty and the passing of sentence was deferred till the 25th inst.

Commercial Corporation. Mr. Wm. Mather the Managing Director went to Colombo to meet Mr. Tetley of the Commercial Union who supplies goods to the company and they both came to Jaffna by S.S. Lady Havelock. They landed at Batticaloa to inspect the firm of the company there. Mr. Tetley has much interest in the company as he owns several shares. Mrs. Tetley accompanied her father to Jaffna.

The two New Mudaliars. Grand receptions were given to the two Mudaliars, Nagalingam and Venayagum on their return from Colombo. They arrived with their new rank. At Jaffna several of their friends waited for them on the Jaffna jetty and escorted them to a house specially arranged for the occasion, where there was an "At Home." A grand reception awaited them at Pt. Pedro. A large and they were led in procession, under pandals erected all along the route.

Health. Fever is very prevalent. In Navaly, Sangany and Sangarethi it seems to be of a very virulent type. Numbers have succumbed, but it is noticeable that those taking Western treatment nearly all recover, poor people through the dispensary at Vaddukoddai and Managay Hospital or else supply the headmen with this drug for distribution.

There is a great deal of truth in the statement that the fever is largely due to lack of proper sanitary measures. The badly maligned mosquitoes would cease to be talked about if their peninsula was kept clean, and properly drained.

Mr. S. G. McIntyre. On the 3rd inst. the railway station at Kankesanur was crowded with the friends of this gentleman to bid him good bye. Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre were brought in procession headed by a native band of music from their home to the station. Here an address was read by Mr. A. Smith, Local Foreman expressing the deep regret which all felt at losing so genial, warm hearted and efficient a postmaster who had served them over six years. Mr. McIntyre has been most active in Christian work, and the present flourishing condition of the work for a well deserved promotion to Chillovo, on which we most heartily congratulate him.

Bible Society. The annual meeting of the Jaffna Auxiliary Bible Society will be held in St. Peter's Church, Jaffna, on Monday the 30th inst. commencing at 6 P.M. One or both members of the Deputation from England will

be present and address the meeting. As this is a special meeting it is hoped that there will be a large attendance.

Rev. James Linnell, the evangelist, is also expected by the steamer Saturday night to land on the 27th inst. Ecumenical meetings in connection with the three Protestant missions. He will also make an address at the Bible Society meeting on Monday. Sir Wm. Twynam, K.C.M.G. will occupy the chair. It would be a good thing if a large part of the Centenary contribution could be paid in before that date.

Railway Progress is rather slow now for there are only 137 miles of work in the Jangle and it is estimated that it will not be finished until the end of the year. From Jaffna station—within 3 miles of Mantankam—so that about 60 miles yet remain to be done to link the line with Auralappura. Many are not aware that the Government recently came on the railway to within 2 miles of Auralappura, completing the journey in a carriage. Balking on this end is complete 16 miles before Elephant Pass, but there is no prospect of a through railway journey before July 1st 1905 at earliest.

The Christian Review. We have read with a great deal of interest this (for Jaffna) unique production and we have been gratified and pleased to find with how much good taste and judgment the editorial work has been done. Vol. I, No. 1 is a compact book of 73 pages with five leading articles. The editors are Revs. J. S. Sathianathan, the balance of the number being devoted to editorial comments and reviews of current religious literature. This is a magazine well worth the patronage of every Christian worker and abundantly suggestive to every one who reads English, whether Hindu or Christian. The price of Rs. 3.00 per year is moderate for the amount of matter provided. It has we are sure required no little courage on the part of Mr. Tambiah to launch such a magazine in Jaffna and we bespeak for him the earnest support of every one of our Christians.

S. S. Jaffna. We regret to learn that this steamer has had a good deal of trouble of one kind and another lately. About 6 weeks ago she put into Rays being badly, and a good deal of time was put in her hand to stop the leaks. A week later after she was leaving Trincomalee she encountered a heavy sea and put back into Trincomalee with three feet of water in her hold, and had altogether a narrow escape from foundering. She was put on the ship at Trincomalee for repairs. She is constructed of wood bolted in place, but in a heavy sea the bolts work around in the wood and break away allowing big leaks to start. The boat seems to have been constructed throughout in a most unsatisfactory manner and we are sincerely sorry that this trouble has happened to a most worthy enterprise.

English Certificate Examination. Of the 241 candidates who applied for admission to this examination only 100 were absent and only 39 passed. Of these one only obtained a second class certificate by passing all subjects, while 21 having passed F. A. or Cambridge Senior Local, were examined in reading, school management and teaching and passed. There were 17 who passed in the 3rd class.

Those from the Northern Province, are N. Ganaratnam, W. Chittamparappillai and V. Subramaniam in the 3rd class, and T. Rajakary and A. Porumban in the second class both of these being Calcutta F. A. and "old boys" of Jaffna College.

The largest number of failures was in school management. The above results are far from satisfactory and only prove that most of the teaching in the island is very faulty.

H. E. the Governor. His Excellency and family left our Island on the 18th inst. by "S. S. Sathianathan." A series of farewell functions took up most of his time the closing fortnight of his stay. On the evening of the embarkation, there was a brilliant display of fire works, a fine salute was fired and the enthusiastic and cheering crowds at the jetty joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne." As reported by the Observer "it was a most memorable scene, and one as yet unparalleled nor likely to be surpassed in the annals of the history of loyal Ceylon."

The Jaffna representative, Advocate C. Timmavakkaran was present at all the farewell festivities and expressed to His Excellency the great love of the people of Jaffna for having given them the Northern railway.

Our new Governor Sir Henry Blake has had his farewell functions at Hongkong, and is expected in Ceylon ere long.

In the meantime His Excellency Lieut. Governor Mr. E. F. Ingham, C. B., C. M. G., will hold the reins of Government.

Later Just as we go to press word comes that the ship has returned to Colombo unable to proceed on her voyage.

Swiftest Conveyance in the World.

The development of the electric railway has reached such a point that a car recently travelled in Germany at the remarkable rate of 117 miles an hour. This means that its speed was nearly twice that ever attained on the fastest steam railroad train in the world. The trip was made over one of the government railroads of Prussia, which has been rebuilt purposely for tests of this kind. It is between the suburbs of Berlin and the town of Zossen, and is about sixteen miles in length. Over a year ago, experiments were conducted when a car was driven from one end to the other at the rate of about 100 miles an hour, but it was found that the rails were not heavy enough to support this rate of speed safely, and the track was rebuilt with rails weighing 100 pounds to the yard, and laid in a bed of cement. The car weighed nearly 100 tons, this weight being necessary to keep it from leaving the track while running at full speed. The electric motors are the most powerful ever built for such a purpose, aggregating nearly 1,000 horse power. The experiments are being continued at the request of the German Government. Other countries will soon adopt the same system if this report is verified, for there is everywhere the same demand for the highest rate of speed in travel, even though it may involve increased danger to life and limb. The ancient prophet long ago foresaw that this would be the tendency of the human race in modern times.

"The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall seek like lions, they shall run like lightning" (Nahum 2: 4.)

[illegible]

THE MORNING STAR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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ABUSE OF SLITIVES.

Advance sheets of the annual report of the Jaffna Auxiliary Bible Society, which are before us, emphasize anew one point which has long needed the careful attention of our Christians, especially of those who from time to time are called upon to make public addresses. We refer to the all too common practice of descending into abuse of Sinitism in its various forms when addressing audiences largely or in part composed of Sinites. Two quotations from the Report will make quite clear what we have reference to. In reporting on the Union Bible Meetings one chairman has this to say:

"I heard that the leading and influential men have now left off attending these meetings as some of the speakers at the previous meetings spoke contemptuously of Hindism. I made it a point to visit them and invite them. A leading Sinite when invited said, 'We esteem the Bible. It is a book of wisdom. We regard, respect and fear the Christians who live in the spirit of the Bible. If such men should preach, it is worth while to hear them. But your speakers now-a-days know nothing more than some Bible verses, and when they run short of this stock they begin to despise our religion.'"

Another chairman reports thus:

"The three speakers were present and about 300 people. The second speaker by his eloquent and sympathetic appeal so gained the attention of the hearers that you could hear a pin drop. The third speaker, spoke at length but it was very disappointing when he began to talk in an irritating way about the Hindu religion. This created an uneasy feeling among the audience, who began to disturb the speaker by noise, and some people outside threw stones and hurt a man and a lady. The Hindus said they were much offended and considered such addresses malignant and instead of convincing caused irritation."

We are quite certain that there can be no more senseless or indefensible way of attempting to preach Christ than that of trying to make Him shine on a background of abuse. Christ can never be attractive when presented in such a manner—Christ and those who preach Him thus are identified as one by those who listen, and the very natural conclusion follows that the spirit of Christ and the spirit of abuse are synonymous.

There are two common avenues by which men are reached with the Gospel—the intellect, and the emotions—the heart and the heart: through one of these channels men see Christ, but abuse closes them both. However just the abuse may be, men have prejudices, they have been brought up for fifteen, thirty, fifty years to think that certain things are true; their fathers for untold generations before them; and naturally their minds have received a certain cast that has a tremendous hold on them and is not to be lightly thrown aside, least of all by abuse. The influence of hereditary thought is the most powerful opposition that anything new, religious, social, scientific, or political has to face, it must needs be dealt with carefully, thoughtfully, sympathetically, kindly, patiently, and he who so far forgets himself as to needlessly offend, and cast insults in the face of that which ought to be respected at least for its great age as well as for the fact that it is the faith of more than two hundred millions of human beings, has demonstrated at once, his lack of good common sense and his incapacity to be entrusted with the high privilege of presenting Christ in any public form.

We are of those who believe that the simple, earnest preaching of Christ, relying on the spirit of the living God to carry the message home to the hearts and consciences of men, is far more effective than any results that may be achieved through forcing a comparison between that which the preacher is presenting and that which the hearer believes; such methods only create ten difficulties where they remove one, even assuming that no actual abuse is indulged in.

Jesus believed that there was resident within Him a power such, that if He were lifted up before men, He would draw them toward Himself; this is the Gospel committed to our charge—to preach Christ—and the more absolutely we give ourselves to this one business, the more certainly shall we be in the path of God's blessing. Jesus asks us only to have the same faith in Him that He had in Himself. His own divine self-sufficiency for every need of men. When once this

great fact takes hold of our preachers and speakers, abuse of any sort will have no place in their addresses. We hope that the Bible Society will insist on its speakers refraining from abuse and permanently disqualify any man guilty of this offence from further service as a speaker. The propagation of the Gospel is attended by inevitable difficulties of its own without needlessly creating any.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency in opening the session of the Legislative Council, for 1903, referred to the year 1902 as being a very prosperous one and thought the current year would show even a higher degree of prosperity than the past. The actual revenue in 1902 was Rs. 27,198,056, and the expenditure Rs. 26,341,878, and these figures are likely to be exceeded in 1903. The trade of the Colony is in a flourishing state, the returns for the first seven months of the current year being considerably in advance of the returns for the corresponding period in 1902.

Concerning railway extension His Excellency has much to say, but we have already referred to this in a previous issue. Of Irrigation he reports favorably. The Karachchi scheme is making commendable progress; one or two works are completed; and new schemes have been started.

EDUCATION.

says His Excellency "has received more than its usual share of public attention. This has been due to the appointment of a Committee to report on the question of an Educational Cess, in connection with the Committee on the Incidence of Taxation, and to the attention drawn to Ceylon education in the English House of Commons."

Meanwhile the development of the existing system has not been interfered with. Nine new Government vernacular schools have been opened. Most of these are in remote districts, two being in Mannar, where there were formerly no Government schools. Five vernacular schools in important villages have been converted into Anglo-vernacular schools. Thirty grant-in-aid schools have been registered during the year, of which five are English schools.

The opening of the new Government Training College for teachers is a most important step, and there is every indication that its work is of a kind which will be really beneficial to English education in the Colony. A proposal has been sanctioned for extending this work next year by the appointment of an assistant to the Principal.

LEGISLATION.

A number of ordinances have been passed. One, called the Printing Press Regulation, requires all printing presses in the Island to be registered, and rules that all printed books and papers should have the name of the printers and publishers and place of publication. This His Excellency thinks will check "the publication and distribution of scurrilous and offensive literature."

SUPPLY BILL OF 1904.

We have space only to record the votes for the Northern Province. Under New Works and Buildings the sum of Rs. 10,000 has been set apart for medical officer's quarters, Mannar, Rs. 4,500 for a Dispensary at Nedunkeni and Rs. 1,500 for the Dispensary at Chavagacheri. The vote of Rs. 2,000 for a Powder magazine at Pallai we do not understand. A re-vote of Rs. 12,000 is recorded for new wards in, Puloli Hospital. Large sums of money are voted for Roads, the largest i.e. for Rs. 21,100 to the Parantam, Mullativu road connecting with the Northern railway. The repair of Elephant Pass Bridge is put down for Rs. 15,000. A large sum Rs. 40,000 is given for water supply for Jaffna. We understand that the experiments made have been so successful that a sufficient water supply for Jaffna town is now certain. The next step, logically, is a Local Board for the Town, and we presume this will soon be started.

JUDICIAL.

The report of Mr. Ramanathan C. M. G., K. C. Solicitor-General is too full of statistical tables to be of interest to the ordinary reader. We gather that crime has not decreased in 1902. Persons tried for murder and attempted murder were 129, which is considerably in excess of the average for the ten preceding years. The Southern Circuit leads in the number of murders, and the Northern Circuit comes last which only goes to prove that the Sinhalese people are more prone to this crime than the Tamils. Over 600 persons were tried for house breaking and robbery. Here also the Northern Circuit compares favorably with other circuits. In rioting the Northern and Eastern Provinces lead. To quote from the report of the Acting Crown Counsel for the Northern Circuit.

"The inhabitants of Northern and Eastern Provinces of the Island are given to rioting to a far greater extent than those of the Southern. Last year there were four cases of riot, and fifty-six persons were indicted for that offence in the first two Provinces; whereas there were no cases of the kind in the Southern Circuit. It is said that these riots in the North are due to the sudden revival of caste prejudices and caste distinctions.

Certainly nine-tenths of the cases that have passed through my hands were due to people of some caste venturing to exercise some privilege, which in the caste system is possessed only by persons of a higher caste, such as the wearing of jewellery, the beating of tom-toms in processions, the use of umbrellas, and so on."

When we compare races with reference to crime we find that the Tamils are more law-abiding than the Sinhalese. For example the numbers sent to jail were as follows:—

Sinhalese	4,790
Tamils	1,299
Moors	343
Burglars	37
Europeans	47
Others	90

The forty-seven Europeans were all non-residents. Of the total only a very few were women—less than a hundred. On the whole we doubt not that Ceylon compares favorably with respect to crime, with other countries. Justice and firmness on the part of the government are the essentials for securing a peace-loving and law-abiding community.

Correspondence.

THE CHRISTIAN AND CASTE.
To The Editors Morning Star.

Sir,
It is a matter for regret that the Christian community in Jaffna should have given occasion for a discussion on the above subject. If Christianity means the religion as taught by Christ, then the observance of caste is an anomaly. It is entirely opposed to its spirit. The linking of Christianity and caste is analogous to that of light and darkness, good and evil. A true follower of Christ abhors caste distinctions as a great sin.

But is this the question that should most engage the minds of the thinking even in the Christian community at present? What is the state of Christianity in Jaffna? How do its votaries profess it? What is its status? Is it a power for good in this land? These are some of the questions that suggest themselves on reading the contribution of "A Voice" in the last "Star." Though every one cannot agree with him in his proposed method of achieving all right minded persons must be at one with him in his condemnation of caste observance by Christians.

The Christian community was not numerically strong some 25 or 30 years ago. But it was a power then. The non-Christians respected them, feared them, and were even jealous of them: their leading men saw their powerful influence and they tried to emulate them. They started schools, established a college, brought into existence associations and societies similar to Christian institutions, purified their temples of heathenish performances, and did many other things very much to their credit. They are yet going on. The latest is the Y.M.C.A.

But how is it on the other side? They did run well. Some one has prevented them in their course. The men of the present generation have, to a great extent, lost the commanding influence their fathers and grandfathers had over the non-Christians. The reason probably is that the Christian community have become more worldly and conform more to the ways of their neighbors, the Hindus than to the precepts laid down by their Lord. The defects most noticeable in them are (1) lack of genuine piety, (2) dissipation in family choles (3) disobedience of children to their parents and those of authority over them (4) vanity in dress and jewels among women, (5) drunkenness in well-to-do families (6) litigation (7) want of truthfulness and so on. It is, therefore evident that there is something wrong.

Our attempt must be, at first, to aim at an amelioration of the existing state of things. We must go step by step towards it. What we meet need in these days is revivals in our Churches. They must rise from their lethargy. Work among children is urgent. They are not generally cared for spiritually except in Sunday schools. The majority of Christian children do not compare well with the Hindu children. Most of the factors are not as they ought to be, "they must not look back when holding the plow" they must be converted men. When our God send "A Voice" will find that no concerted and systematic action will be necessary to bring about the end desired by him.

But if you attempt to meddle with caste in the present unregenerate state of society, you will make the low caste man impatient, insolent and repulsive and the caste man discontented, indifferent and independent of control.

Yours truly,
Jaffna, 23 Nov. 1903.

Another Voice.
A SPECIAL MISSION IN JAFFNA—SOME SUGGESTIONS.

To The Editors Morning Star.

Sir,
Many of our Christians do not know that an evangelist is now in Ceylon whom the Lord has been wonderfully using for the spiritual regeneration and awakening of thousands of souls in Australia and New Zealand and of many even in Ceylon. Mr. Lyall is expected to arrive in Jaffna by the steamer of the 29th. Now that the Lord has been pleased to send him here should we not thank Him for it and at the same time feel that we have a new taken upon ourselves a serious responsibility, prayerfully do our very best to work for the spiritual betterment and sanctification of individuals, and of families? Is such a result impossible? Old and recent history has again and again proved the possibility of such things. But much depends on the sincerity and devotedness with which we set to work. First, let us Christian churches see if our hearts are perfectly right before God. If not, let us first put ourselves right and then begin to work for the blessing of others.

What is wanted is not superficial excitement, a bubbling permanent revival, an abundant pouring of the Spirit upon all churches, families, and individuals, and blessing as is promised us in Joel 2:28, 29, and in Malachi 3:10,—what amount of good work by way of preparation can be done by our Tamils, if only they be aroused to special prayer meetings in houses for families? The work and hold conclusion, request the readers of this letter to be good enough to read Ex. 35:21 and Haggai 1:2.

I remain Sir, yours truly,
Jaffna 22nd Nov. 1903.
A Native Christian.