

THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 49.

Jaffna, Thursday the 15th of August, 1889.

No. 16.

RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION: BUT SIN IS A REPROACH TO ANY PEOPLE.

RECEIPTS FOR THE MORNING STAR.

1889		
Avisawella.	Mr. S. Subramaniam	1.75
Colombo.	Mr. Alfred C. Dana	0.87 1/2
Point Pedro.	Rev. C. Parinpanayagam.	1.75

NOTICE.

I Vayramuttu Vettiveluppillai of Araly North do hereby declare that I have this day cancelled the Power of Attorney granted by me to Aromukam Vayramuttu of Araly North on the 12th December 1883, before the Commissioner of Request, Haldumulla, and that he the said Aromukam Vayramuttu is no longer my Attorney, and that any business, or transactions done by him hereafter in my name and behalf as my Attorney, will not be my business or transactions and I shall not be bound by it or them and that they or any of them shall not be ratified and confirmed by me,

V. VETTIVELUPPILAI.

Jaffna 29th July 1889.

NOTICE.

Stamps! Stamps! Stamps!

King-King and Straits Settlements' used postage stamps are bought @ 50 cts. per 100. Good prices given for Ceylon stamps. Send samples.

VAMBEEST,

Care of P. O.

Matale.

NOTICE.

In the District Court of Colombo in the matter of Jaffna and Batticaloa Commercial and Agricultural Company in Liquidation.

The District Judge of Colombo has fixed a meeting of Shareholders and others interested to be held on the 23rd August 1889 at the District Court Colombo at which he will make an order as to the mode of distribution of the balance monies in deposit in this matter.

JULIUS & CREASY,

Proctors.

அறிவித்தல்.

வருகிற படட்டாச் சி. ச. ன். புதன்சீழமை மதி யந்திரம் பி. இரண்டு மணிக்கு யாழ்ப்பாணக் கச்சேரியில் யாழ்ப்பாணப்பகுதிக்குச்சேர்ந்த கொழும்புத் துறையில் இரண்டு மணிக்குச்சேர்க்கும் தென்யி ழுட்டப்பகுதிக்குச் சேர்ந்த மகாலயில் ஒருதண்டம் ஆக முன்றுதண்டு மூலக்கிரிய காணிகள் பிர சித்த ஏவத்திற் கூறி விற்கப்படுமே.

ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்குப் பாணிப்பு விலை ரூபாய் 00 இம் முன்றுதண்டுக்குக் கூடிய ஏக்கர் 6, றூட்டக, பட்டக யுக. ஏடு.

இவைகளைப்பற்றிய முழு விவரமுடக்கிய நொத்தீக்கள் கோடு கச்சேரி முதலிய இடங்களில் ஓட விடக்கின்றன.

யாழ்ப்பாணக் கச்சேரி அக } J. G. FRASER,
ம. இரா. ஆவணி யி யுக. ன். } ஏசுநற்காச.

விளம்பரம்.

இந்த மாதம் உகம் திகதி திக்கட்கிழமை மதி யந்திரம் பி. இரண்டு மணிக்கு யாழ்ப்பாணக் கச்சேரியில் வண்ணாபன்னை கிழக்கில் கூகம் இலக்க மக்கிக்கிடக்கில் ஓர்பகுதி மக்கி எடுத்த துண்டு சிலைப்பரப்பு இரண்டு, குழி பதினாக்கேதகால் வீற படுபடுமே. இதைப்பற்றிய முழு விவரம் யாழ்ப்பாணக் கச்சேரியில் அறிந்து கொள்ளலாம்.

க.அ.க. ம. இரா. } J. G. FRASER,
ஆவணி யி 30 ன். } for Chairman.

NOTICE.

SEALED Tenders (in duplicate), marked on the envelopes "Tender for Provisioning Hospitals," will be received by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary at his office up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, August 12, 1889, from persons willing to contract for supplies for the use of the Government Civil and District Hospitals and Asylums in the Island for one year commencing from January 1, 1890.—

For further particulars vide Ceylon Govt. Gazette of 19th July 1889 No. 4935.

J. L. VANDERSTRAATEN,
for P.C.M.O. & I. G. H.

Principal Civil Medl. Office,
Colombo, 23rd July 1889. }

புதிய நான்காம் புத்தகம்.

இதுவரைக்கும் சென்னை யிற் பிரசுரிக்கப்பெற்ற நான்காம் புத்தகத்தைப் பாலித்துவந்த எம்ஜி ரிபட்டசாவையாருக்கு உபயோகமாகவும், 4 ம, 5 ம் தமக்களொழிந்த ஏவையதமக்களின் வாசினைப் புத்தகங்கள் இங்கியற்றப்பட்டிருக்க, இத்தகவர்க்குக்காக நூற்றுக்கு நூற்று நிவிர்த்தியாகவும், தமக்களின் இசைவுநோக்கிப் பற்பலவிலையு பாடல் களுடன் சற்போதுவையளிக்கும் வினோது கதைகளும், இலக்கணப்பயிற்சி முதலியவைகளும் அமைய எம்மால் இயற்றப்பட்டுள்ள இப்புத்தகம், தெல்லிப்பழைக் கைத்தொழிற் பாடசாலைக்குரிய அச்சியந்திரகாலையிற் பிரசுரிக்கப்பெற்று விற்பனைக்கு ஆயத்தம்.

வேண்டியவர்கள் மேற்படி பாடசாலையிலும் மிச்சியோன் ஸ்தானங்களிலும், மாணிப்பாய், யாழ்ப்பாண மிச்சியோன் புத்தகசாலையிலும் பெற்றுக் கொள்க.

S. S. Jeremiah.

1-7-89.
தெல்லிப்பழை. }

Moral and General.

—REV. MR. GRUBB who came here as a Missioner with Col. Oldham early in the year, expects to spend two months in Ceylon in evangelistic work, accompanied as before by a layman. Not being sent at this time by the Missionary Society it is necessary to meet the expenses in other ways. They are willing to spend a few days in Jaffna if the requisite funds are secured, and an effort is now being made with that object. They would receive a warm welcome from all the churches.

—THE War in Egypt seems practically over. The dervishes were defeated in the first real battle, their principal leader was killed, in fact all their leaders but one, and a large part of their force were either killed or captured. The one remaining emir is said to have only 200 men, and they are not likely to escape. The Egyptian loss was only 17 killed. The Egyptian troops are some of them returning. It seems a pity not to follow up this success by securing Khartoum and preventing such petty wars in the future.

—THE ISLAND OF CRETE seems to be in a very disturbed state, the Christians of various sects on the one side and Mohammedans on the other. The Greek Government calls on the European Powers to restore order. The Turkish Government does not seem to succeed in its efforts. It is to be hoped nothing very serious will come of it.

—MR. A. MEARNS has taken up the duties of the Bank in place of Mr. C. Morrison who left us on Sunday last to assume the charge of the O. B. C. at Badulla.

—BANK AND KATCHERI. Monetary transactions between the new O. B. C. and the Jaffna Katcheri, we hear, are to be renewed from next month, in the same manner as previous to the failure of the Bank in '84.

—MR. M. SAMPATHIPILLAI, District Engineer has been appointed a Tracing Inspector with an increase of pay to Rs. 2,500 per annum.

—MR. C. MORRISON was devoutly honoured with several receptions on the eve of his departure from Jaffna. Farewell addresses were presented

which were duly responded to by Mr. Morrison in terms most appropriate. Mr. Advocate Nagalingam it appears took great pains to demonstrate the high esteem in which Mr. Morrison was held by the people. Though sorry to lose Mr. Morrison we are at the same time happy to welcome at the bank one closely allied to our respected Government Agent.

—DR. ROCKWOOD is shortly expected to arrive in Colombo. He had an operation performed on his cheek by eminent surgeons in England.

—THE NEW CODES. Her Majesty's sanction of the two new Civil Codes has been proclaimed in the Gazette, and they now await the proclamation of His Excellency the Governor to replace the present practice in the Civil Courts.

—JAFFNA COTTON CULTIVATION COMPANY has fallen through for some mistake somewhere, and the shareholders have been refunded their respective paid-up capital. The departure of Mr. Morrison the prime mover of this enterprise appears to us to have been the chief cause of the sudden break of this proposed Company.

—DR. KEYS and his assistants evince a strong determination to sweep off from our peninsula the dreaded enemy cholera. The slightest notice brings him to the stricken spot, with the scavengers and all, to take all needed measures.

—RS. 14,000 have been voted and sanctioned by the Government for the expenditure caused by the outbreak of cholera in the Northern Province.

—CHOLERA appears at present to rest from its devastating work except now and then mildly showing itself in a few localities. The total number of attacks since its importation from the Dutch Bay up to the 9th inst. is 479, of which 330 have proved fatal. Since 27th ultimo Araly has had 15 deaths to 17 attacks, Karayoor 4-12, Batticotta East 1-2, Chunnagum 3-6.

—It is expected that the new railway line between Kalutara terminus and Bentotta will be opened on January 1st next.

—FALSE CHARGE. The charge preferred against Dr. Strong Modr. has finally turned out to be unfounded and malicious. The sanction granted by the Attorney-General to institute proceedings against him has been withdrawn after due inquiry.

—PALMYRAH CROP is very promising this year. The fruits which receive ample justice from a very large majority of the natives, are very refreshing and reasonable at this fearfully hot time of the year.

—THE LOCAL BOARD. It is said that the Government Agent declined to recommend the establishment of a Local Board at Jaffna as the petition forwarded to him did not set forth sufficient reasons for the establishment.

—THE FESTIVAL AT NELLORE TEMPLE. At such an unhealthy season as this, crowded assemblages at the temples are objectionable. It seems that the people from infected quarters are not prevented from attending at the Temple. They might under pretence of religious worship freely mix up with other people and communicate the contagion. Prevention is better than cure.

GEM GRAVEL.

Jaffna College has received from the Editor of the Ceylon Observer the package of gem gravel which was recently sent from Sabaragamuwa and described in an editorial of the 3rd inst. Gravel with a dozen different minerals or crystals in each handful, especially when some of these are valuable, is an interesting sight to Jaffnese who see in their own gravels only some form of limestone or coral. The presence of the pretty pieces of white sapphire and the beryl the red amethyst, and the ceylonite, suggest possibilities of valuable finds in the rock from which these were broken and washed down wherever that may be; and we are not surprised to learn that there is some idea of a Ceylon mining company. Retnapura has given good proof of its right to its name as jewel city, but probably the best is not yet, and the new province with its hard name may become world-famous. This gravel does not seem to give evidence of glacial action as suggested by one writer, only one of the pebbles being well worn; moreover proof of glacier is not so much in worn gravel as in moraines. Evidence of glacier would practically prove the old tradition about Ceylon being several times as large as at present. The College is always glad to receive specimens which illustrate geology and mineralogy, especially of Ceylon.

JAFFNA RAILWAY.

The large and enthusiastic meeting held in Colombo on the 5th inst. to discuss this subject need not be reported by us, as all of our readers will have before this informed themselves concerning it. We can only comment. The speeches on the first resolution condemning the report of the Council committee were fine examples of special pleading. We think they would have been more effective if they had not attempted to prove so much. If they are refuted in some points the effect with many will be to destroy the argument. For example, to halve the number of trains and double the traffic is hardly consistent, and even if it were possible, it would not have the result of halving the expense and doubling the income. We do not mean that this is precisely what was said, but it seems equivalent to this. There is considerable weight too in the Government Agent's contention as to the preference for the water route. When Jaffnese come to realize the value of time as Londoners do they will appreciate the railway for freight as well as fares, but at present, time enters very little into the motives that influence them. One reason why so much tobacco goes down the central road now is that many owners go with their own tobacco in their own carts, and at any rate the wages of carts, carters and attendants all go to Jaffnese. This motive would not exist in case of a railway, and quite a source of income would be cut off from the province. Of course there is something to be said for the employment a railway would give to the Jaffnese.

Nevertheless discounting all the extravagances of expression, we cannot but admire the enthusiasm of the speakers and also believe that they have really shown that even though the railway does not pay at the outset it will come much nearer to doing so than the Report of the Council made out. And the other arguments presented ought to have great weight—the social and philanthropic reasons cannot be ignored by a government. We have full sympathy with the second resolution that it is the duty of the Government to extend the railway wherever a teeming population etc. presses for an outlet. Circulation gives life. Stagnation is death. We have not exactly stagnation here in Jaffna, though perhaps it is in the Wanny. Here we have at least congestion which needs relief. We therefore would earnestly press the request that a survey be undertaken at once via Polgahawela, and we believe this meeting will do much to bring about this much desired result both by the arguments advanced, and the influential character of those present and advocating it.

THE COURTS.

We have received the Government Report of Judicial Statistics for 1888, but can notice only a few points. The first is the increase of crime, the number of persons charged before the Police Magistrate during the year being 14,784 more than in the previous year. It is a little curious that a part of this increase of cases is attributed to the fact that those making a charge of voluntarily causing hurt have not had to pay for a twenty five cent stamp as heretofore. If the requirement of a six penny bit really keeps some thousands of frivolous charges from being made and thus wasting the time of judges and all connected with the Courts, by all means let the tax be imposed again as proposed. It is a commentary on the state of civilization that the fondness of the people for rushing to Court whenever they get angry at each other, may be kept in check by so slight a rein. It would seem as if this were especially true of the Jaffnese, for strange to say Kayts leads the list of all the Courts, even surpassing

Colombo, in cases of voluntarily causing hurt which is the most common charge of all, while in acquittals or discharges Jaffna stands second, Mallagam fifth, and Kayts seventh. In theft of other than of cattle and predial products, which is the second most common charge, Mallagam stands second and Kayts fifth. In all P. C. cases the Jaffna peninsula with one tenth of the population of the Island, has nearly one fifth of the cases, or double the average. The remedy proposed to check the evident increase of crime is to apply the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure, especially in allowing the Police Magistrate to make inquiries and find out criminals as well as try those that are found. This no doubt would have a good effect. There would also probably be some improvement if the "delay of the law" were not so great, but conviction followed soon upon crime. The real remedy however is in the village schools in teaching morality, to say nothing of Christianity, tho this is of no use unless we can secure teachers who will not teach practical dishonesty by falsification.

SHUT YOUR MOUTH.

This terse remark is especially appropriate in these times. The mouth was never intended as an organ for breathing. The breath should pass through the nostrils which are provided with fine hairs as well as somewhat intricate passages, so that dust is prevented from entering the lungs. And also more or less of the dangerous germs of diseases floating in the air are stopped. Cotton will so effectually shut them out that a little in the month of a bottle will keep the contents of the bottle free from fermenting germs for any length of time. The fine hairs of our nostrils answer somewhat the same purpose. Therefore it is at all times much safer to breathe through the nose than through the mouth, and an open mouth through the day tends to the same at night in sleep, and thus to produce ill health, especially when infectious diseases are prevailing. The mouth may act as a sort of safety-valve for the lungs in violent breathing as in running, but even then it is better to inhale through the nostrils altho exhaling by the mouth. In speaking the breath comes through the mouth, but should go in through the nose. We see many persons who habitually keep the mouth open. It gives one the impression of idiocy to see the lower jaw hanging. This appearance is natural to surprise, but it usually indicates a weakness of character as if one were surprised continually. The Tamils in general have a rather retreating chin, and an easily relaxed muscle to it. Of course there are exceptions, but that this is really a national characteristic is proved not only by observation, but by the fact that Tamil has only two letters which close the mouth, *p* and *m*, while Sanscrit has five. The absence of *b* is especially noticeable. *P* and *m* are the first sounds of infancy, but *b* is a mark of manhood when the chin is brought up to position firmly. Firmness of character cannot be secured by shutting the mouth and keeping it shut except for good reasons, but it may be helped by it. We do not have as much faith in physiognomy as some but we believe that character is to some extent indicated by the face, and an easily relaxed jaw indicates easy resort to words, without due deliberation, or a readiness to rush into print to show one's valor, when really there is only a parade of weakness. David was wise when he asked the Lord to set a watch before his mouth and keep the door of his lips. For, as Christ says, we are justified or condemned by our words, because the words reveal the fulness of the heart, and show just what the man is. They are the *logos*. If we remembered this, some of us would learn to keep the mouth shut more.

NOTES FROM JERUSALEM.

Many of the readers of the *Star* will remember Prof. I. F. Wood who for nearly four years was connected with Jaffna College as instructor, and who only last June left Jaffna for the United States.

On his way home he stopped in Egypt a few days and visited places of interest in and about Cairo. From Egypt he went to Palestine, and a letter received not long since gives a brief description of some of the places seen by him in Jerusalem and vicinity. Our readers will be interested in learning of his impressions of the Holy Land.

Mr. Wood landed on the morning of the 3rd of July at Jaffa, one of the oldest cities in the world and the only sea-port of any importance that the Jews possessed. Here he remained until afternoon. As in duty bound he visited the house which was pointed out as the identical house in which dwelt *Simon the tanner* in St. Peter's time.

In the afternoon he "started in a wagon for Jerusalem. At this season of the year, the traveling is all done at night as the same train [wagon] has to go all the 40 miles, [the distance between Jaffa and Jerusalem] and they could not stand the heat of the day. The ride across the plain of Sharon is very beautiful, tho it being just at the end of wheat harvest, the plain is not at its best. About 7 o'clock (in the evening) we were at Ramleh where our horses stopped to rest and feed. Shortly after midnight we began to go up the defiles of the mountains, and when it was day found ourselves in the midst of a very stony, barren mass of precipitous hills over which the road zigzags. At about 6 in the morning we were at the Jaffa gate of Jerusalem." Mr. Wood stopped at a German Hospice situated on the Via Dolorosa, overlooking the Mosque of Omar and the Mount of Olives. He speaks of having visited the church of the Holy Sepulchre, David's Tower, Bethesda, Traditional house of Pilate, Jeremiah's grotto &c. &c.

Of the church of the Holy Sepulchre [so called because it is said to contain the tomb in which Christ was laid] Mr. Wood writes:—"The church is impressive, as any thing rendered sacred by the beliefs of thousands is; but its cheap gilt, and pictures and candles, lower rather than heighten the effect."

Of the Mount of Olives, a spot which he visited several times, he says:—"The Russians have built a very high tower on the top of the mount and I climbed it and remained for some time enjoying the very wide view. The whole country is spread out like a map. It is a most interesting view including a host of Biblical sites."

Of the Wailing place of the Jews, he writes:—"I was there late Friday P. M., when many of them were assembled. It was very touching to see them kiss and weep over old stones of the Temple wall."

What a terrible lesson of retribution this whole city is! Yes, and I might add the whole land with its hills once clothed with crops, now only bare stone heaps. It is the worst looking piece of land that I have ever seen. Yet Jerusalem itself is growing. There is quite a city outside the walls to the north-west, largely of Jews. The Russians are also building a great deal here, perhaps with an eye to future possession."

Mr. Wood visited the scene of recent excavations and was greatly interested in all he saw there. Of other places visited we may quote in a future number of the *Star*.