

THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 49.

Jaffna, Thursday the 19th of September, 1889.

No. 18.

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

RECEIPTS FOR THE MORNING STAR.

1889.	
Nellore, Rev. E. M. Griffith and Messrs. S. Morse G. Handy, R. V. Velupillai, W. G. Gomez, C. Arudpragasam, D. Chellappah, E. D. Moore, M. Kumanayagam, S. Sinnatamby.	15.00
Chundically, Revs. G. T. Fleming and G. Champion and Messrs. A. Mathias, J. M. Tampoo, J. Aseerpatham, S. Solomon, and the Seminary.	11.25
Madras, Mr. Charles Hensman B.A.	1.75
Backwana, " K. Saravanamuttu	1.75
Pelmadula, " S. Nallatamby	1.75

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Batticotta }
16-9-'89 } M. S. O.

Hickok and General.

—Rev. JAMES QUICK, who was for ten years a Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. in Jaffna, from 1858 to '63, and has since been a pastor in the U.S.A. died recently from heart disease, in California where he had gone for his health.

—In an island adjoining Kaits a parayan man who was brutally assaulted by one of a higher caste, is said to have succumbed in four days from the effects of the wounds. Dr. Senevaretna held the usual postmortem examination on the body of the deceased.

—The work at the Punmalay Causeway has proceeded so near to completion that before the wet season fully sets in, it will be open to cart traffic. This useful structure provided by the Government will do away with the great annoyance and inconvenience caused by wading and by driving carts for two miles through water. These difficulties which are much felt in the wet season, will we trust, not be experienced in the future.

—MR. FRAZER, our Assistant Government Agent proceeds to Badulla, and Mr. Broadhurst succeed him.

—A survey of the Point Pedro harbour was made last week, as a preliminary step to deepen certain portions of it, to enable vessels to be harboured for the North East monsoon.

—We hear that the extension of the Telegraphic wire as far as Point Pedro has been sanctioned.

—MR. Y. WASHARA, the representative of the International Y. M. C. A. Union has been spending six months in Japan, where his labors have been greatly blessed, and several hundreds of young men in the Colleges have come out as Christians. He has written here that he will probably reach Jaffna early in Nov. for a few weeks work among the Y. M. C. A. here.

—His Excellency the Governor proceeded to NewwaraEliya on Saturday last on his Uva tour, soon after his return from the Sabragama Province.

—Heavy and unprecedented rains have fallen in Colombo during the past week causing some damage to houses and trees.

—Two more unofficial members are to be appointed to the Legislative Council, one to represent the community of Moors, and the other the Kandyan. The unofficial strength of the Council will thus be made to equal the official, the entire number of the members of the Council being increased to 17, including the Governor.

—The Maniagar of the district of Valigemo West, Mr. A. I. Irraginadar Modaliar of the Governor's Gate, has been appointed as the Acting Maniagar of the Islands, and the acting Odjar of the eastern division of Karadivoe. This is the second time that the Islands have been assigned to his charge and the Government has very properly recognised his fitness for the trust. He has had long experience as a Maniagar and while the incumbents of similar offices in the peninsula are frequently changed, he has kept his post for upwards of 20 years. As the son-in-law of the late Maniagar of the district, and himself an officer of long standing, he has secured great influence and popularity over a large portion of the peninsula. We are, therefore, sure that all the divisions committed to his management will receive the required care and control at his hands.

—Dr. Virayvanathar Vallipuram of Urumperai, a graduate of the Jaffna Medical school under the American Mission has been appointed as the Pioneer Medical Officer at Maduanwella, Uva Province. Previous to his promotion he was for five years in the service of the Department and now his pay has been increased to Rs. 900 per annum. We wish him every success in his profession.

—Dr. Mc Intyre has come to Jaffna on a leave of two months. The short stay among his friends and relatives, we hope will help to give him great relief and restored health after his toil in the Central and North Central Provinces.

—Advocate Nagalingam has gone to Batticaloa on a special retainer. He is expected to return shortly.

—Hambantotte, we believe will soon be transformed into many groves of palm-yarbs. 15,000 palm-yarbs nuts have been sent away to this southern port, from each of the Maniagars of Jaffna, at the instance of the Government Agent; so that over 100,000 nuts of the Jaffna life-fruit will be buried in the Hambantotte soil.

—Jaffna College comes into the list of observing stations for the P. W. D. having just received a rain gauge made by the celebrated instrument makers Negretti and Zambra of London.

—CHOLERA, The Government deserves public thanks for recruiting the medical staff of officers in the place by sending two well qualified doctors to attend to cholera patients. The disease, we regret to say, has not abated notwithstanding all the exertions put forth. Our apprehensions are great, in view of the forthcoming wet season, which is the most unhealthy part of the year.

—THE BIBLE SOCIETY. The half yearly meeting of the Auxiliary Bible Society will be held at Manippay on the 1st proximo. We may remind the churches to send in their subscriptions to the Treasurer before the day of meeting. The committee of this society has it in contemplation, to raise a fund for the purpose of commemorating its fiftieth anniversary in a manner worthy of its name and we hope, the churches of the three Missions in the place, the Church, Wesleyan, and the American Missions, will cheerfully respond to the call and help to raise the required fund. The parent society may also give a helping hand.

—DR. MORAES. The Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Moraes, we understand, is going to Galle—perhaps to England, and we are not as yet in a position to say who will be his successor.

—MR. J. P. HARWARD, medical officer at Pasaley is transferred to Obayakcherri, Mr. Tamper succeeding him at the former station.

—MR. Wm. W. WALLACE sailed from America August 31st to join the staff of Instructors of Jaffna College for four years.

—COAL IN INDIA. The coal fields in Lower Bengal turn out a million tons a year, which is used in the jute mills of Calcutta, on the river steamers, and on the railways. It costs only Rs. 1.75 per ton. In other provinces there are also coal mines producing more and more each year and in time likely to be quite profitable.

—THE GREEN SUN. A Committee was appointed some 54 years ago by the Royal Society of England to collect information with regard to the Volcanic eruption at Krakatao in Aug. '83. They have recently issued Part IV of their Report. It seems that after the eruption, by which a good part of the mountain was blown into the sky, a cloud of dust nearly 100,000 feet or 20 miles high spread westward at the rate of 76 miles an hour,

thus surrounding the globe in 14 days, and this belt gradually widened until the whole earth was covered. This caused the appearance of a green sun and the remarkable sunset glows which lasted for nearly three years. The upper cloud was of very minute glassy particles, mostly .00006 of an inch in diameter. Their size was known by the angle of the halos caused by them. It has been proved by calculation that such particles would require more than 2 years to fall 100,000 feet. Just before this event a method had been discovered of observing the sun's corona on any clear day, but this cloud of dust prevented such observations for nearly three years.

—We are happy to learn that Rev. R. Humphrey and wife were to sail from America Aug. 10th, and Rev. H. Bailey and wife Aug. 30th, to join the Madura Mission. Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey spend some time visiting friends in England. Both families may be expected here in October, Sat. Vart.

—It is said to have been arranged that Prince Albert Victor's tour in India shall begin in Bombay. He will then proceed by easy stages by rail and elephant to Madras, stopping to inspect the Caves of Ellora and pay visits to the Nizam and the Maharajahs of Mysore and Travancore. From Madras His Royal Highness will go by steamer to Calcutta where a great durbur will be held of honor. He will afterwards visit some of the Rajahs in Bengal, inspect sacred cities on the Ganges and Jumna, and will get some tiger shooting in the Terai and in the territories of the Maharajahs Scindia and Holkar. He will also visit the amphitheatre at Baroda, and receive a welcome from the Rao of Cutch. Sat. Vart.

—We acknowledge with thanks a memorial pamphlet giving a brief sketch of the life of the late Mrs. John Kilner who spent ten years of her Missionary life in our midst, working for the Jaffnese. Very many remember her with interest and love. We give herewith a brief paragraph.

"She was an ordinary woman. Nature had endowed her with many gifts. As wife, mother, missionary, she placed before herself a lofty ideal which she resolutely strove to attain unto. Her devotion to the interests of husband and children was intense. In the discharge of duty every power of her nature seemed to be absorbed. The most remarkable trait of her character was undoubtedly her indomitable will. She carried herself nobly where the majority of women would have succumbed. Once, when in imminent risk of shipwreck on the Eastern coast of Ceylon, expecting every moment to be her last, she clasped her husband's hand and calmly sang the hymn beginning with the words,

"Jesus, lover of my soul
Let me to thy bosom fly
While the nearer waters roll
While the tempest still is high,"
and then joined her husband in committing themselves and their child into the hands of Him whose they were and whom they served."

To the Editor of the "Morning Star."

Sir,

When reading the treatise of Hickok on "Human Mind," I met the following passage, which I think your readers also will read with much interest, at this time when people are panic struck. The learned author says: "Diseases also become epidemic, and spread sometimes through large communities, from the general prevalence of a panic, or diffused sympathy over the region; and such prevalent diseases cease when the panic subsides, or the public attention becomes directed to other objects." There is always a reflex action of the mind upon the body. There is reason to believe that the long duration of cholera in the peninsula may have to a great degree, abated the panic among the people, and I am sure that if the public attention be directed to other objects, the epidemic will rapidly go away and more favourable effects will be produced than from prescribed remedies. T.

(There is no doubt that fear and panic make many persons easy victims to epidemic diseases, and multiply the deaths, but it is not wise to shut our eyes to the danger that really exists, or cease to do all we can to prevent the disease by calling the attention of the people to the preventible causes.—Ed. M. S.)

முற்றவருடனெய்வரைபறைகாட்டாதது... வந்ததை படுத்தெட்டெட்டக் கட்டலிதேவை... கருமென்க்கின்றேம்.

நாவுசதம் மூன்றுமாதம். - Four cents and 3 months. - ஒருவகை சற்றே மூங்குகவைக்கும் மீனும் பின்வகைய தார்பாய்க்கும்.

வட தேசம்.

கொண்டிற்று கேட்டவந்தனர். - Duke and Duchess of Cornwall - இரண்டாயர் முன்பும் புதல்வரும் இரணுவலிஷ்யமாய் இசீயாவில் வந்திப்புகருமாசய இவ்வரசுகமாய் தம்பத்தினியர் சகிதமாய் வகுநீர் பந்தனியில் ஊர்க்குத் திருப்பனர்.

காஷ்மீரராச்சியம் - Cashmere. - இதன் அரசன் இந்தியத்தொண்டத்தார்க்கு மாறுபட்ட புத்தமீனமயம் நடத்தண்பொருட்டு அல்லமாய்தலைத் தம்முகோடு சேர்த்து அரசனாக சிம்மராசனத்தால் விலக்குவாரென்ற கருத்துப் பலமாகக் களாய்ப் பகரிசெய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.

கஞ்சம். - Ganjam. - இங்காட்டிலுண்டிருப்பது சிறுநீரம் இன்னும் சின்றுபோலிவிலை. சனக்களுக்கும் மனவலிஷ்யோடு வேலையுதயியல் செய்கிறார்கள்.

பிற தேசம்.

பாரிமேற்கு சங்கம். - Parliament prorogued. - அங்கிலோபாரிமேற்கு சங்கம் பிறந்திட நடவடிக்கையுடனே இரண்டாயிரது பிரசாரத்தின் தமக்கும் பிறவாசினர்க்குள்ள இங்கிச சமாதானங்கடையெடுத்தப் பாராட்டும் பேசினர்.

ருஷியசர்க்கரவாந்தி. - The Czar. - தம்பத்தினியர் சக்தமக ருஷியசர்க்கரவாந்தி தமது மனம் மாயியார் ஊராகிய தென்மார்ச்சிதெயு அந்தன்னமார் தமது கௌரவத்துக்கேற்றபடி உபசரித்தமைக்கப்பட்டார்.

பழமயந்திரியார். - Mr. Gladstone. - பெரியவன் என்று மெக்கும் பெரியவன்தான். பழமந்திரி டிடுட்டோங்க ஊட்டலுத்தனரைய இயற்றை பாரியார்சகிதமாய் பார்ஸ் நுதனபொருட்டுக்கடிகாய்ப் பேசியிருந்தபோது அந்தமர் இராசாங்கப் பிரபுக்கள் அவருக்கோர் சம்பந்தவிலக்குகொடுத்த தக்ககண்ணியத்தோடு அவரை யுபசரித்தனர்.

கிரேத்தாந்தவார். - Cretans. - அதிபதிகளையுந் கலந்தானது ஆணையர்க்ககத்தையையும் அகம்பழமயாட்டிட்டுக் கலக்குசெய்த சிறுத்தரிக்கெட்டகேள்வினாக்கெல்லாம் கலந்துதானாசைக்கது அவரது கோபத்தைச் சாந்தியையும் ஓர்ப்பட்டார்.

அபிசீனிய சக்கரவர்த்தி. - Menelik to be Crowned. - மெனிஸே என்பவர் அபிசீனிய சக்கரவர்த்தியாகக் கீர்ட்டுக்குவருக்கின்றார்.

ஆர்மீனியர்க்கு குரூம் Outrages in Armenia. ஆர்மீனியாநாட்டிலே சிறிந்தவர்களுக்கும் உகமதையார் பற்பலகொடுமைகள் நடந்தன. இவற்றை விசாரணையெய்தும் சமகப்படுத்தியுள்ளமென்று ஆங்கில இத்தாலிய அரசாங்கங்கள் இணைந்து அங்கிய அரசுக்கு நிரபமணுப்பினர்.

வேலுகார்ப்பாட்டு. - Strikers. - தாழ்சம்பளமும் வேலையெய்துக்கும்தேவமும் வங்கவிலுப்பப்படி யாகாவிட்டால் வேலையெய்யமாட்டோடுபோன்று மறுத்த வேலையாட்கள் தொகை இவ்விதக்கணக்கிலேற்றும்.

குனிமயமதவாதிகள். - Nihilists. - இவர்கள் துணியும் குதிரையிலும் குடிபாக்கியதானார் என்றும் வண்ணத்துறையின் முயக்கப்போலுக்கப்பட்டது அந்தந்தகமான காரியமல்ல.

வர்த்தமாரசய்ச்சிரகம்.

நாடாசங்கதி. - Miscellaneous. - கயிரோகசரத்திலிருந்து பட்டாணியினர் ஒருவகைக்காரமுண்டுபட்டிருக்கிறது. நம ஜூலியப் பட்டாணத்தாருள் ககட்டுமேயும் வைத்தியசாலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள்.

அவுஸ்திரியசர்க்கரவாந்தியின்புத்தொன்பதாண்டுகளின் காலத்திலும் நடந்திருந்தபாபாய்ஸ் நுதனபொருட்டாலையிலே பதினாறுபாய்ஸ் நகரத்திலிருந்து விலக்குகொடுக்கப்பட்டது.

சண்டப்பிரசண்டமாருதம். - Terrible typhum. - மார்பாக்கத்தெயிலும் அரோபாய்க்கரக்கண்டமருத்ததார்பு பதினாயிரமேயும் உயிரிழந்தனர்.

பயங்கரவியுக்கிட்டு. - A Fatal Accident. - வெக்சியாநாட்டிலுள்ள அந்தவெப்பநகரத்திலே தினமையே தோட்டாச்செய்யுத்த சாலையிலே தீயிற்று வெய்யதர்ச்சியுண்டுபட்டதினால் கட்டுமேயே கொடியுண்ணை அம்பொய்ப்பட்டார்கள்.

ஒர் பித்தன். - A Bulgarian Lunatic. - பித்தம் மேலிட்டபெற்ற பலகேரியா நாட்டானொருவகையேனும் போட்டம் மிகப்பரிதாபமானது. மருட்டிபித்த பேபித்தன் சுவகக்கத்தியொன்றைக்கையாடி லுத்தபெலர் வெட்டிக்கொன்றது போதாமல் முப்பதுபெலரைக் காயப்படுத்தினார்.

ஆபிரிக்கன்யானையுந்தந்தமும். - African Elephant and Tusk. - யானையுடைய யானைகளுக்கிடையே ஆபிரிக்கன் யானையைப் பண்டிதரொருவர் சிறப்பித்தும் வித்தும் பேசுகின்றார். எம்மார் யானைகளுக்கிடையே ஆபிரிக்கன் யானைகளுக்கும் மாதிரிமே கொம்பு, ஆனால் ஆபிரிக்கன் யானைகளுக்கிடையேயும் பெண்யானைகளுக்கும் கொம்புண்டாம்.

பூக்கம். - Barthuake. - மக்களுக்கெல்லாம் இணைக்கிடை பித்தவாட்டம் சீமப்பெற்ற போலத் தாயார் பூமாத்துக்கும் பலதரத் தலக்கிற்று

தீயுண்டுபெற்றது. ருஷிய சர்க்காராட்டுத்திசைகளிலே சற்றே குரூத் தலைச்சுழந்தியுண்டானது ருஷியாவில் அகதே! நறுமையருயிருண்டபுதைந்நாடாகள்.

குதிரையிலடாம். - Nailless horse shoes. குதிரைக்குத் திரைக்கட்டிவைத்து இப்போது மாதிரியில் வருகின்றதாம். இதவகையில் குணியடித்தே திரைக்கட்டினார்.

கடிதம்.

பாலவைத்தியம். கியா பத்திரம். பிறகுட்ட சக்சியையெய்துதலை தக்கனால்க் கிரிக்கப்பட்ட "பாலவைத்தியம்" என்ப பெயரிட வாக்கடநூற்பிற்தொன்று அடிக்கணக்கெய்து எட்டியது.

புலிவேஷ்டமும் கோசிக்கூத்தும். இந்த மீ 5 ன் டு தவக்கம், 8 ன் டு தவக்கம் இவ்வெட்ட புலிவேஷ்டகொண்டாரும், பலர் புலிவேஷ்டமுகினர்.

இவ்விருபத்தியுடனும் ஆடின ஆட்டமும், படின ஆட்டமும் பார்த்தோரின் பண்பெகவளை அவிழ்த்தவெய்தும். இவற்றின் கண்டயிலிருந்து, இவ்விலவர்தும், வேஷ்டகொண்ட கோசிக்கூத்தும், மாத் தனத்தவார்த்தகோச்சியிற் கோச்சம்மாராய்சிலுமையிலும், நறைய்க்கள், துவிவரிசுட்டிலுக்கத்தும், கண்ணுக்கக்க காட்சினார்.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

We have received Reports of the Pearl Fishery of '89, the Railways for '88, and the Meteorological Dept. for '88. In the Railway account we note a net profit of Rs. 1,881,978, or over 10 per cent on the capital. Government is supposed to administer the Railway for the benefit of the people and not for profit. But it is not benefiting the people as much as it might when there is so great a cash balance. It is probable that as the reduction of postage so increased the amount of correspondence as not to reduce the income, the reduction of rate on the railway would result in its being availed of much more, and hence in its being more useful. The margin is so large it could be safely tried. Then a portion of the large balance ought to be used in extension until the country is fairly well supplied. With such a balance as this, at least eight lacs of rupees a year could wisely go to extension. It is a little curious that the income of the railway has followed the reverse of the sunspot curve very exactly for about 20 years, or ever since its traffic was developed. The reason for this need not be sought in the rise and fall of King Coffee, and the later rise of Tea: it is farther back and is evidently in the fact that the traffic depends chiefly on the hill country where the rain is more in the years of the few spots, because the heat and evaporation, being greater in those years, the condensation on hills must be more. In this connection we must say the Meteorological Report is very unsatisfactory for the reason that it gives no tables of series of years, by which such a statement as the above could easily be verified. It only compares the year's figures with the mean of past years. We can only note that in general the law is followed, and that the rain-fall was less than the average in most places, except some hill stations, and the temperature was above the average. But all laws of cycles have exceptions depending on local causes, and general laws can only be determined by tabular series for each locality. If such tables were given they would be most profitable, enabling each one to see in which sort of a cycle he is located, and what to expect in weather each year.

CHOLERA.

This dreaded disease, like its twin sister Yellow Fever, seems to have originated among dark skins, and like that to be an avenging angel. The connection with dark skins, which are the result of lack of proper clothing, is not yet clearly traced. But the source of the one is the negro, and of the other the Hindu. Yellow fever may be called the avenging angel of the slave trade, as in its modern form it seems to have originated in the holds of slave ships where crowds of slaves were packed in the greatest misery and filth for weeks and months together. The vengeance takes the most guilty, and the white man is far more susceptible to the fever than the black. Cholera on the other hand is an avenging angel for idolatry. Its home seems to be Poori where the celebrated festivals of Juggernaut, "the lord of the world," are held. The victims crushed by the massive wheels of Jagannath's car roused a feeling of horror through the civilized world. But they were counted by units, while the victims annually hurled into eternity by the onward march of this avenging angel, who sets out from Jagannath's home, are counted by tens and hundreds of thousands. Idolatry is the deification of filth. It exalts the senses above the spirit, and thus enthroning the lower nature, ends in the rule of lust, which is filthiness of character, and is followed by filthiness of body. See the purification by the five products of a cow; see the most holy and purifying water of the famous Madura temple, which is only concentrated filth; see the annual crowding of mul-

titudes at every noted temple, into a small tank of poisonous green liquid, we cannot call it water. Above all is the neglect of excreta, such that every great gathering of Hindus furnishes a hot bed for the spread of this dire disease. For the same reason the pearl fishery did not escape, but festivals are the favorite haunt of this evil spirit, where it finds its favorable and familiar surroundings. It is not strange that the ignorant think cholera is a devil, it is so sudden in its attacks, so malignant in its effects, so mysterious in its movements. This angel of vengeance will not sheathe its sword until idolatry and its accompanying filth have been swept from the land. Scripture tells us that because men did not like to render praise and thanksgiving to God they made images for worship and then God gave them up to uncleanness, and they received in themselves the recompense of their error. Cholera is one form of this recompense. The innocent may suffer with the guilty if they are with them, but there can be no question as to the source of the evil.

OUR HOSPITAL.

The Fourteenth Annual Report of the Jaffna Friend-in-need Society's Hospital has just reached us. We note with satisfaction the prosperous state of the Society, with its nearly 400 monthly subscribers, and annual income of over Rs. 12,000, of which less than one third is from Government. That a worthy work is done is seen by the figures which state that 1141 cases have been treated in the hospital during the year, of which only 54 proved fatal, and 10465 were treated at the dispensary. This indicates the relief of a great amount of suffering, and many lives saved. In the classification of diseases, *Ague* is far ahead of all others, being one sixth of the whole. This is no doubt due to the lack of proper drainage, which is very difficult to secure in so flat a country as Jaffna. Anemia stands next, which is probably due to poverty. We see no cases of treatment for snake-bite, from which we infer that such are always taken to native specialists. There were 23 deaths by poison in Jaffna in '87, as reported by Government, most of which were by snake-bite. If there are any well authenticated cases of cure of snake-bite they ought to be made public.

—THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION gives an interesting report of nearly 12 pages of a Resolution adopted Aug. 1st '89 by the Indian Government in reference to Discipline and Moral Training in Schools in India. It seems that the Home Dept. in Dec. '87 addressed a letter to the Local Governments drawing their attention to the growth of tendencies unfavorable to discipline and favorable to irreverence in the rising generation in India. In consequence of this, suggestions were sent by the Gov. General to the various administrations, and the replies received have in part been embodied in this document. "There is substantial agreement both among officials and the representatives of the native community as to the existence of the evils"—i.e. "the tendency towards irreverence and disregard of authority." Among other things gymnastic drill and exercises are recommended with occasional athletic tournaments and intercollegiate contests, also good-conduct registers. Boarding establishments under proper supervision are considered very important. The employment of monitors is approved, and rules are proposed to prevent students running from one school to another, such that one who has left one institution for misconduct or failure to pay fees shall not be received in another without the consent of the authorities. Instruction in conduct and morality is to be provided for, and text books for the purpose prepared. Our readers will observe that all these advantages were foreseen by the founders of Jaffna College and provided for, and that in every one of these points it will compare well with any College in India as well as in some other respects. It is not strange that young India in breaking the fetters of superstition and custom should have a tendency to irreverence and want of respectfulness, yet these need to be carefully guarded against.

THE GOVERNMENT AGENT. We understand that the Government Agent is shortly to proceed to Colombo to be present at the Durbar which is an annual

held just before the sessions of the Legislative Council. In giving his recommendations on various subjects, the Agent will not forget to bring to the notice of the Governor, one important matter i.e. the necessity of carrying mails between Kangesanur and Negajalam by means of a steam-boat, instead of the antiquated catamaran. The steam boat will be of great service for carrying passengers and goods between the two ports. This matter has been the subject of representation to the several Governors from time to time, and if the present Governor will, before he hands over the reins of Government to his successor, sanction the undertaking in question, he will confer a boon on the people of the North, and his name will ever be remembered with gratitude. The Postmaster General himself has to see to this. It does not reflect credit on the postal departments both in Ceylon and in India, to have such rude means as catamarans for carrying mails between Her Majesty's Indian Empire and Ceylon, which is one of the most important crown Colonies.

—THE MANIAGAR OF THE ISLANDS. Coomanayaka Mudalliar the Maniagar of the Islands, died on the 6th instant at Keeremalai, Tellippalai, where he had gone for a change and benefit to his health. He was a native of Vannarponne and held the Office of a Notary for many years for the Islands and was afterwards appointed Maniagar. The post of a Maniagar for the islands is more important, in some respects, than that of Valigamoo. Many improvements ought to be brought about in some of the islands for the welfare of the people. Who is the best man for the place is a question well worthy of the careful consideration of the authorities, not only in filling up the vacancy under notice, but in making all similar appointments. English education is certainly a necessary qualification in the candidate. But this is not all. There should be a moral qualification. Jethro's counsel to Moses is worthy of remembrance. "Thou shalt provide out of all the people, able men, such as fear God, men of truth, having covetousness."

THE STRONGEST MAN.

One Samson, is performing at the Royal Aquarium at present, where his feats of strength are certainly of an original and marvellous character. The spectator, as he watches, feels that it is better to be friendly with such a man; with a blow of his fist he breaks an iron chain that will bear a pressure of 3,000 lb. With his two hands grasping a short chain, of 2,500 lb. ascertainment of pressure, he makes a momentary effort and pulls the iron chain to bits, and in what seems the most wonderful feat—namely, two tight iron chain bracelets or armlets round his biceps—the spectator may view the process from beginning to end. One hears the strong man take a long breath, sees the muscles of his arm growing bigger and bigger, the cords of his neck swelling with the sustained effort, his face crimsoning, and then, in the silence, those nearest the stage can hear a curious little underling snip; it is the double chain armlet that has broken, and that the next second falls ringing to the floor. When Samson's fist is clenched and he is ready to strike, the measurement of his upper arm round biceps and triceps is 14½ in., which, we may casually remark, is considered a tolerable waist for a young lady.

Among some of his minor feats—if such displays can be called minor—Samson took a penny piece from one of the audience, and at one trial bent it with his fingers as one may bend a railway ticket held it up to view for a second, and then deliberately broke it in half and returned the pieces to the owner. A very little practice will convince amateurs of the hopelessness of breaking pennies with finger and thumb. The strong man next bent a four-foot iron gaspipe around his neck and cheerfully straightened it again by repeated blows on his left arm, such arm being for the nonce a species of anvil. Fourteen men came upon the stage, by invitation, to pull against him; but Samson, not deeming them enough, or sizing up their athletic capabilities with a professional eye, expressed a wish for four more. These men he divided into nine aside, the two sides nearly the width of a man's stretch apart, and each side being provided with and grasping a strong and lengthy iron rod. Before placing himself between them, Samson stimulated their ardor by promising £100 to them who failed to move them, and apparently there was a grateful determination on the men's faces to win the pourboire. Then there was a short sharp struggle; the men held their ground for a brief space, were pulled together and the next moment thrust apart and finally, swaying as they went, were carried away by the intensity of one straining man in their midst.

Samson is a man of thirty-one, of French origin, a native of Alsace-Lorraine. He comes to us from America, and this is his first appearance in England. At fifteen years of age he entered the Circus Ranz as an athlete, and pulled against horses and elephants; at eighteen he commenced to wrestle; and from that time to the present he has left untried no means whereby he can maintain, train, and develop his extraordinary strength.—*English Paper.*

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