

# THE MORNING STAR.

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

## ADVERTISEMENT.

### STAMPS.

WANTED TO BUY  
"SURCHARGED" & "PENANCE ISSUES"  
OF CEYLON STAMPS.

Good prices given. Send samples to  
Lindula } H. E. W. COOPER.  
Sept. 2nd '89 }

## SUMATRA MINA BIRD FOR SALE.

Colour silky blue black with white streaks in the wings and yellow rings in the neck. Beak red and legs yellow. Size about an ordinary crow. It feeds freely on fruits rice flesh and all edibles and is able to swallow a moderate sized plantain at once. Is lively in its movements and quite healthy. It can imitate the sounds of violins can whistle and talk splendidly. It is bred in a nice oval shaped cage with bath and all conveniences.

Price with cage Rs. 100.

Apply to A. C. Care of Manager M. Star.

## அறிவித்தல்.

மட்டக்கம்புப் பிற் கிடக்கும் இதன்பின் காணப் படும மரக்கள் 1889 ம் ஆகி கார்த்திகை மீ 18 க் உ யாசிய திங்கட்கிழமை பகல் 12 மணிக்கு விற்கப் படும.

புளியந்தீவிற்கு கிடக்கும்.

- 300 (குளத்துமரம்). முதிமை, குவண்டி முதலியன
- 200 படுசமண்டலம்.
- 200 தலப்புத்தண்டுகள்.
- 300 படு சமண்டலம்.

அறுகாமத்திற்கு கிடக்கும்.

- 300 (குளத்துமரம்). சமண்டலம் முதலியன.
- 200 படு சமண்டலம்.

பேரிய முகத்துவாரத்திற்கு கிடக்கும்.

- 200 படுசமண்டலம்.
- உகந்தையிற்கு கிடக்கும்.
- 300 படுசமண்டலம்.

வாழைக்கேணியிற்கு கிடக்கும்.

- 400 படு முதிமை முதலியன.
- பனிச்சங்கேணியிற்கு கிடக்கும்.
- 300 (Dead satin &c.) படுமுதிமை முதலியன.
- 350 படு பாவை முதலியன.
- 100 படுசமண்டலம், குவண்டி முதலியன.

மரக்கள் உயர்ந்தும், விற்பனையின் கொந்தீக்க வளப்பற்றும், கிறித்துமகானத்து அப்சாட்சியின் ஏசுமீத தரவை வர்க்கரிக்கும் அல்லது கிறித்து மர காணத்தக்க காடுவாவரிடம் வினாவு அறிந்து கொள்ளலாம்.

மட்டக்கம்புக்கச்சேரி } THOS. M. TWIGG.  
7 அகம் ஆறுபுசி மீ 23 உ } அ. ஏ.

## Local and General.

—One of the two absconded men connected with the Nellore murder case, by name Tampoo, was arrested and produced before the court on Tuesday the 29th ultimo.

—It is reported that four persons were fined Rs. 10 each, for improperly burying the corpse of a person who died of cholera at Tharskulam, Jaffna Town.

—Mr. Wallace the new professor of the Jaffna College has arrived and commenced duties in the College with the beginning of the new term.

—Mr. Wishard, the American Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Union is expected to arrive at Jaffna by the S. S. Lady Gordon today.

—The new Wesleyan Minister to Jaffna, from England, Rev. E. Weaver, is expected at the same time.

—The last Report of the Registrar General which gives the statistics for the third quarter of '88 estimates the population of Ceylon at 2,876,932. During the quarter Manaar heads the lists of mortality with 43 per thousand, and Jaffna is the lowest of all places in Ceylon, with 15.3 per thousand.

—The Spinning and Weaving Mills in Colombo

are in course of construction and fast approaching completion. His Excellency the Governor paid his first visit to the mills on the 28th ultimo and was led by the Directors and the Manager of the Company, to several rooms and enclosures in the premises, where the machinery and the materials of the mills are fitted and in position ready for work.

—The much needed addition to the Penal Code of a Whipping Ordinance has been drafted and published in the Gazette for general information. The new Ordinance which enlarges the power of the Judges of the Supreme and District courts, to inflict lash in certain serious cases, when passed and enforced will no doubt have the desired effect. Immediate bodily infliction is sure to produce better results upon those who commit serious offences, than other penal servitudes provided by the code.

—A daring act of housebreaking and theft was committed at the Post Office at Batticoota on the night of the 20th ultimo. The thief managed to effect an entrance by opening the door of the office with a false key, apparently made on purpose. Fortunately for the ends of justice and the safety of property and postal packets, the occupants of the office were awake to the sound of the key when put into the key hole. With presence of mind they waited till the door was opened and the thief proceeded to the office table in search of some valuables on the table and about the room. Though in the dark the impatient inmates sprang at him and secured him safe till given to the custody of the Police Vedahn who was at once sent for. The thief thus caught red-handed was next day marched off to the Court, and charged by the Post Master himself for housebreaking and theft, but was rather mildly dealt with by the Judge and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment upon his own voluntary confession. It is really a matter of consideration for the Postal authorities to strongly separate post office and money order offices in particular, from the temptations of the needy and wicked under locks and keys which repel all the inventions of nightly marauders.

—Two of the Advocates and three of the Proctors of the local bar proceed to Manaar on the 10th inst. to discuss in the District Court on or about the 14th inst. on the claims of two faction parties of Roman Catholics, to a temple at Manaar. The contention, we believe, will be very strong, in proportion to the high fees paid and promised to the lawyers, though the claims are supposed to turn upon facts and evidence.

—Captain Donnan and Dr. Thurston of the Madras Museum are now at the pearl banks for inspection, the latter being anxious to discover why Ceylon fisheries are successful while those of South India are not.

—The Warden of the St. Thomas' College, Colombo, Mr. Miller was with great pomp instituted as Archdeacon, on the 31st ultimo, to succeed to all the rights of the late Archdeacon Matthew.

—The Attorney General, we understand, has made his *fat* to prosecute the accused in the arson case of the Maruthady temple, Manippay, before the District Court of Jaffna. It is also reported that two brahmans of Anacottai have been arrested on suspicion of a charge of the above nature in connection with the Mootanaiyarn temple Anacottai. Temple disputes, both civil and criminal are now a days an increasing nuisance. May the objects of such disputes be, at once, levelled to the ground with the common consent of all the people, that peace, morality and true religion may spread. *Com.*

—Our Government Agent is now travelling in the jungle districts of the south, inspecting the several tanks which now attract the attention of the Government. He has availed of the opportunity of visiting these and other places of interest in the south, on his return from the Durbar.

—Our Provincial Engineer having received the sad intelligence of the death of his mother-in-law, at home, proceeded with his family to spend a few days at the Elephant Pass.

—All the present Government Agents of Ceylon, the Agent of the Sabaragamuwa Province being excluded, are said to have been born in Ceylon, or more aptly they are called "old Ceylon boys."

—Men and women living in the neighborhood of Dutch Bay search the ground on which stood the oyster sheds, in quest of pearls. One of the wo-

men is said to have been the lucky finder of five good pearls of more than Rs. 150 in value.

—Mr. Arunasalam the Registrar General goes on leave to pay a visit to Benares, it is said. Mr. Reid is proclaimed in the Gazette to act as Registrar General.

—The New Ordinance concerning the registration of title to lands, which has been lately passed and enforced, provides a stamp of Rs. 1. to be paid in addition to the usual duties for registration under the old ordinance, for each of the lands mentioned in the document excluding however one of the total number of lands of the deed.

—All the household furniture of the late Mr. Gomez, were sold at auction by his Administrator on the 25th ultimo and succeeding days.

—Dr. Senaveveta our new Asst. Colonial Surgeon is rapidly becoming very popular. He is proved to be a good doctor and very much liked by the people. Kind, patient and thoughtful as he is, a good number of patients have been submitted to his care and treatment. Though sometimes strict to his College principles, he has been found to be always ready and willing to accept any calls. He is a licentiate of the Madras Medical College and M. B. of Edinburgh. We wish him all success in the bright career before him.

—Thumpala a place at Vadamarachi was the scene of a riot one day last week where a party of native dancers were assaulted, who at once resisted the assailants and a row ensued. The antagonistic parties we understand have made their appeal to the Police Court, Point Pedro.

—The Paddy crop has been seriously injured by the dry weather. Nearly a month has passed without rain and even the grass is scorched. The prospects are now that there will be a very scanty harvest. The hilarity and mock-mourning accompanying the dragging around of the effigies, to procure rain is heard night after night without avail except to bring in quite a store to those who drag them about. The priests too are profiting by the offerings brought to the temples for the same purpose, while the devil dancers who presume to predict rain are in discredit. The large spot which went around the sun four times in as many months giving floods to South Ceylon—destructive storms on the Atlantic, and earthquakes in various places, has disappeared, and for more than a month the sun has risen morning after morning immaculate and pitiless. But the north monsoon has set in steadily and the rains are sure to come before long even though late and scanty.

—We congratulate Mr. S. S. Jeremiah of Tillipally on his son's having passed the second examination in the Medical College Colombo at the head of the class.

—The deputation appointed by the memorialists of the "Ceylon National Association," on the subject of the more extended admission of the Ceylonese to the Public service, was received by His Excellency at the Queen's House, Colombo, on the 31st ultimo. His reply to their memorial has given great satisfaction and encouragement to its promoters. It appears from his reply that he was pleased with the nature of the memorial and character of the request made. He approved of the suggestion of the Association that examinations be held in Ceylon. The memorial, he says has furnished him an occasion for carrying out a scheme he had long had in view, and he hoped to be able to formulate a scheme for the approval of the Imperial Government for the more extended employment of Ceylonese in the Service. As respects the memorialists' prayer that Ceylonese should be appointed to Revenue offices, the Governor said the rule was that the best man should succeed, but he regretted that there were serious difficulties in the way.

—The new election of Mr. T. B. Panabokke to represent the Kandyan Singhalese in the Legislative Council, and of Mr. M. C. Abdul Ramaa to represent the Moors, has raised the unofficial number of the Council to eight.

—Mr. Bushnel S. Bastiampulle of the Jaffna Kachchery who went on leave to Trincomalee for his marriage returned last week and resumed his duties. Mr. Bastiampulle's marriage took place in Trincomalee on the 14th Sept. last with Miss Helena Sinnamma the eldest daughter of S. T. Rajakariya Kanagasundara Modlier of the Trincomalee Kachchery. The Modlier and family accompanied the new couple to Jaffna. We wish them all prosperity.





## WHAT CAN WE HOPE FOR.

The language of the Tamils has no word for *hope*, thus indicating that hope is foreign to their character for every people has a name for every object with which it is familiar. It is amusing to hear the mistakes that learners make in the use of the word. It is not uncommon to hear a sentence like this: "I hope my father will die very soon," meaning of course, I expect it. Hope involves an element of desire with the expectation. Perhaps it is because the Tamils have no hope for the future. The future according to their religion is to be feared, or to be accepted with stoical indifference. The one who wrote: "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," evidently was not familiar with the depressing effect of an Oriental religion. At present we have in mind what is to be hoped for from the coming of representatives of Western Christianity. Mr. and Mrs. Wishard are here for several weeks' work with special reference to youth, and will perhaps be joined by Mr. Daniel Mc Conaughy the General Secretary for India of the Union Y.M.C.A. Mr. Grubb and an associate are expected in Jan. for 9 days and later Mr. E. Fay Mills with an associate is expected. All of these workers have met with marked success elsewhere. They are not so familiar with the ways of thought and the customs of the people as the Tamil workers themselves, but after all human nature is much the same everywhere, and for this reason the success they have had in other places may be hoped for here. This success is also due to the working of the Divine Spirit with them. Why the Spirit does so is not the question, the fact remains that he does, and it seems quite reasonable that certain persons should be especially privileged in this way. Another important point to be considered is that as these men come as representatives of the large bodies of Christians in the West, their efforts will be especially accompanied by the prayers of those Christians, which is an added reason for looking for a great blessing. If we look at the state of our churches there is good reason for hope. Perhaps one reason that more benefit was not received by the efforts of last year was that Christians looked to get some good themselves, instead of realizing their responsibility to secure benefit for others. There is also in some cases a sort of spiritual pride that hinders persons from being willing to do anything or give up every thing in order that a blessing may come to the people. But there seem to be fewer hindrances now than ever before, and a stronger desire. Therefore it would seem as if the one thing necessary for complete success is preparation by prayer, both public and private, on the part of all, and a consecration, so that each and every one may desire God's glory above any personal advantage; then we can hope with the greatest confidence.

## THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

At the opening of the Legislative Council on the 29th ultimo the Governor made the usual address which has several points of interest. He advocates a practically permanent session of the Council in order that they may always be ready to consider and vote on supplementary supplies. In America it has been found to be wiser to have long gaps between the sessions of legislative bodies. Not only is time wasted and expense increased, but there is a tendency to a frequent amending of the laws and much unnecessary legislation. It is doubtful if such sessions are found more advantageous here. The term of office of unofficial members is to be limited to three years, with the opportunity of immediate reappointment. This might be a wise change if the members were to be elected, but being appointed by

the Governor, it would seem to make the Council less independent than ever. He refers to the Paddy tax and admits that the inelastic nature of the Ordinance does cause serious hardship in some places, yet does not consider it as on the whole oppressive. His remarks on the payment of native headmen we quote in full. Those who are so ready to complain of the injustice of these headmen will not welcome a local tax for their support, which would seem necessary if they are paid. They are a remnant of antiquated forms of government which must soon pass away.

"Among those questions which I have not taken in hand, and with which it will be the duty of my successor to grapple, is one, the inherent difficulties of which are greatly added to by the large expenditure which any attempt to deal with it effectually will unquestionably involve. I refer to that of the payment of headmen. For many reasons I have shirked from touching this question. The pecuniary difficulty to which I refer has weighed with me in doing so, but social and political considerations have done so yet more.

Greater efficiency will on the whole probably result from the substitution of paid for unpaid officers though I am convinced that too much is generally anticipated in this direction, and that the expectations cherished will meet with disappointment. The existing system has much to recommend it on political grounds as well as on that of cheapness, but it has become increasingly difficult to work in the western and southern Maritime districts, and it is clear to me that its cessation in them is only a question of time. Its existence may possibly be preserved for some time longer in districts where the state of society is widely different from that now found on the western coast, but the influence of example once set will operate most powerfully, and it will not be long before the services of unpaid headmen are dispensed with throughout the Island.

Few, I think, fully appreciate all that is involved in such a change. It is impossible that means can be found for the payment of all the headmen now existing and the reduction of their number will wholly change the character of their office. From being purely local authorities they will become the paid servants and agents of the Central Government, on which will fall all the odium which must often attach to even the best and purest administration of justice,—an unpopularly now shared by, or rather wholly confined to, the local officers who execute it.

Nor is this all, the conversion of the village headmen into a class of migratory Government officers will lead to other changes, all tending in the same direction, and will compel the organisation of a wholly new system of local Government, which will be neither so cheap, so efficient, nor so easy to control as that now in force, and which, above all, will have no hold on the native mind, but will be regarded as the mere creation and instrument of alien power.

This will be no slight misfortune, nor is it possible to predict in how great a degree it may enhance the difficulties of a government of which the administration has hitherto been singularly easy. It is therefore my desire to preserve, as long as possible, a system which enlists all natural local influences in support of authority, instead of arraying them against it, and which shields the Government to a great degree from direct friction with those it governs. But this desire does not blind me to the fact that, like all other Eastern institutions, whether bad or good, the whole fabric of native administration is slowly crumbling to pieces under the dissolvent touch of European influences."

## IN MEMORY OF THE LATE REV.

JOHN KILNER, D. D.

This eminent servant of God was born at Preston England about the year 1824, as far as we can reckon from the subsequent dates of his life. The names of his parents are John and Mary Kilner. He had four brothers and five sisters of whom two brothers are still living. He was called to the office of the ministry in the year 1847 and was sent as a missionary of the Wesleyan Methodist Society to the East. The stations in which he carried on his remarkable work are Batticaloa, Kalmunai, Negapatam, Trincomalee and Jaffna. In May 1850 he married Miss Mary Twiddy daughter of the Rev. Thomas Twiddy Wesleyan Minister. On the return of the Rev. John Walton to England in the year

1859, he was appointed the chairman and General Superintendent of the North Ceylon District. In the year 1875 he finally returned to England after a career of assiduous and successful labour which extended over a period of 28 years. In the year 1876 he was elected Secretary of the Missionary Society, which office he filled with his characteristic ability. When in that office he was sent by the Home Committee to organize the Missions in Africa, which duty also he performed in a manner most gratifying. In the year 1888 he was obliged to retire from his office as Secretary, because of failing health. His beloved wife, who was ailing for sometime, departed this life in peace on the 3rd of June last, and this veteran Missionary who devoted the best part of his life for the welfare and the redemption of the Tamil people died on October 11th at his residence in Ella Road, Crouchhill, and his funeral took place at Islington Cemetery. He leaves behind three surviving daughters and a son to bemoan his loss. A funeral sermon on his death was preached last Sunday by the Rev. D. P. Niles in St. Peter's Chapel, Jaffna, on the text, "My father, my father, the chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof" (2 Kings 2: 12). An abstract of that sermon and a short account of the great things done by this devoted Missionary will be duly reported.

## AIR SHIP.

Dr. A. de Bausset of the United States has organized a stock company with \$ 250,000 to build an air ship. It is to be made of thin steel plates, joined to make a hollow vessel 732 ft. long and 145 ft. wide at the centre, but pointed at the ends. The air will be pumped out of this, making it so light that it can lift 5000 cwt. including its own weight, which will be nearly 4000 cwt. It is to be propelled by electricity using eight screws like those of steamships, and move at the rate of 75 miles an hour. This is more rapid than any wind except a hurricane, and it would cross the Atlantic in 2 or 3 days. It is intended to carry 200 passengers and 50 tons of mail and baggage. We shall soon see if this scheme is to be successful.

## TWO REMARKABLE WATCHES.

If an ordinary mortal considers the possession of a common watch good and sufficient ground for pride, what must be the emotions of the owners of these that the *Boston Post* describes?

"John Huntington and his son, W. T. R. Huntington, of Cleveland, own two of the best watches in the world. They are duplicates, and were ordered by the senior Huntington, in 1881, in Geneva, Switzerland. He agreed to pay \$5,000 in gold for two watches that should combine every movement then known to the art of watch-making. A description of one answers for both. The case is of pure gold; the works number four hundred pieces. On the large dial appear four smaller dials. The one at the top shows by a diagram of the changes of the moon, the firmament being of lapis lazuli, studded with golden stars. The next dial to the right shows the leap year, the tiny hand moving around the circle once in four years, and an auxiliary hand shows each in four years. On a dial at the bottom is a hand marking the quarter seconds, and one showing the day of the month. At the left, on the fourth miniature dial, is a hand pointing out the day of the week, and another the tide as it ebbs and flows. Around the large dial, besides the usual hour and minute hands, moves a second hand and an extra horse-timer, so arranged that the distance between two horses at the finish is accurately noted in quarter seconds. By pressing a button the past hour is struck out on a deep-toned bell, one of a chime, the quarters are of a more silvery note, and a rapidly tinkling companion gives the minutes. The watch is a stem winder, and one spring furnishes the motive power. Where there is friction the pivots are set in rubies."