

THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 52.

Jaffna, Thursday the 18th of Aug. 1892.

No. 17.

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

TURNOUT FOR SALE.

A young Delft pony well trained to harness and a Phaeton.

For particulars, Apply to
C. ARUNACHALAM,
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B. Ghose's Sarsaparilla.

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes, Eruption Mercury and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. It can be used at all times with perfect safety and without changing diet or fear of taking cold. It is prepared from some harmless American and Native ingredients. Four Phials are required for perfect cure.

Price Re. 1 per phial. Packing As. 4.

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA.

An approved and excellent Indian Homeopathic Remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough. Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days. One phial Price Rs. 2 per phial. Packing As. 4.

SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA.

This medicine is positively a certain specific for Asiatic Cholera, Diarrhea, and Dysentery. In cases where all medicines fail it has been seen to succeed.

One phial is sufficient for 5 or 7 patients. It should be kept in every household. Thousands of lives have been saved by the use of the remedy. It is more effective than Coler's type and a great deal cheaper. It is also allowed by the Government of Madras. Price As. 2 per phial. Packing As. 2.

POSTAGE & V.P. COMMISSION EXTRA.

May be had through any Chemist
B. GHOSE & Co., CHEMISTS, &c
77, College Street, Calcutta, E. India

Mills' Dispensary.

MANIPALY.

A fresh supply of medicines, including all medical sundries and patent medicines, being just received from the famous firm of Burgoyne, Burbidge, Cyriax & Farries of London, the undersigned is prepared to sell them at moderate rates at all hours of the day.

Aug. 16th 1892.

C. T. MILLS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday the 31st August, 1892, for supplying and delivering coral chips per cwt suitable for burning lime to be delivered on the Foreshore Colombo Harbour.

The lowest offer, if approved by Provl. Engr. W. P. Colombo, will be accepted. Satisfactory security will be required for the due performance of the work. Further particulars may be ascertained on application at this office.

The Provincial Engineer W. P. is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.
P.W.D. Aug. 1892. L. CREASY.

THE CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY AND CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP.

OBJECT.—The extension of the Kingdom of Heaven upon earth by the promotion of personal holiness, national righteousness, and a spirit of sympathy and unity among Christians.

THE ONE RULE.—That the members shall endeavour, in all things to render faithful and loyal obedience to the spirit of Christ. (This is the only law of the Society.)

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.—Voluntary submission to the foregoing rule, and recognition of our common brotherhood. As a token of this, acceptance of the card of membership.

For further information, apply to the Secretary for India,
C. E. G. CRAWFORD.

Thana, Bombay.

St. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

JAFFNA.

Next term begins on September 6th Boarders must return on the 5th. An examination will be held on Tuesday, the 7th to admit boys into the Entrance Class (1894).
For particulars, apply to Head Master.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

In the matter of the estate of the late Annamattu wife of Seenyasagam Chellappa of Soorawattai, deceased. Testamentary No. 615.

Between
Seenyasagam Chellappa of Uduville now of Palay Petitioner.
1. Ramanather Kander and wife
2. Theywane
3. Kander Mootatamby and
4. Kander Suntharam of Soorawattai.

This matter coming on for disposal before Lionel Frederick Lee Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna, on the 3rd day of August 1892 in the presence of Mr. S. P. Carpenter on the part of the Petitioner above named and the Petition and the affidavit read 26th July 1892, of the Petitioner, having been read.

It is declared that the said Petitioner Seenyasagam Chellappa as the husband of the said intestate Annamattu and as the father and guardian of the twominor children of the said intestate is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said late Annamattu issued to him unless Ramanather Kander and wife Theywane Kander Mootatamby and Kander Suntharam of Soorawattai respondents shall on or before the 30 day of August 1892 make and file in the court a satisfactory and valid security to the satisfaction of the court.

1892. L. F. LEE, District Judge.

Local and General.

In a letter to the *Ceylon Observer* Mr. R. W. Jenkins of Bomhill Estate Navalpity, writes: "In the early months of this year I invented and perfected a novel universal sun dial. My simple invention shows true solar time between sunrise and sunset anywhere in the world between the two poles, with the simple adjustment to latitude which can be effected in an instant."

My "principle" is absolutely new, and in all the literature of dialling I can find nothing approaching it." Mr. Jenkins has sent drawings and specifications to England in order to take out provisional protection for the invention, which he hopes will find many patrons in sunny lands.

The last census returns of India show that the country employs about 100 goldsmiths, whose earnings amount to over three hundred lacs of rupees per annum. One hundred and fifty lacs covers the entire expenses of the administrative system of the country, being just about half the amount that the people annually lavish on their gold. If the unproductive wealth of the country were invested in Government or municipal undertakings, much of the money annually absorbed by England as interest on borrowed capital for the development of trade in India, might be kept in the country, and an enormous income would be given to trade if the 2,000,000,000 which is locked up in hidden treasure were invested in profitable industries. But while the people prefer to keep their wealth locked up or use it for the purposes of personal adornment only, there is no wonder that industry is handicapped.

THE JAFFNA LIBRARY. The general annual meeting of the institution was held on the 4th instant in the Reading Hall of the Library commencing at 7 P.M. W. C. Tynnam Esq. C.M.G. presided. Mr. Allegaon, secretary, read a very interesting report of the working of the institution for the past two years. A few resolutions were there moved and adopted. A few resolutions were those desirous of being members of the Library and whose yearly income is below Rs. 500, be enrolled as subscribers on paying half the usual rates, viz Rs. 1.25 entrance fee and 6ts. 50, monthly subscription. The following were elected a committee for the current year viz:— Messrs W. A. G. Hood (Hon. Secy), Chas. Strantenburgh (Hon. Treasurer), A. Kanasawati, C. V. Bellamy, S. Nagalingam, A. Toussaint, F. Stry, J. Changanappillai, S. P. Lawton, B. Santiappillai and S. Olasagararam.

A vote of thanks was then accorded to the president, who in acknowledging it spoke of the early history of the institution and expressed his hearty wish to see the old Library rise still higher in its usefulness and prosperity. The proceedings terminated at 9 P.M.

THE GOVT. AGENT. Mr. Tynnam left Jaffna on the 11th night, for Colombo, to be present at the Durbar which was to be held on the 15th inst. and subsequent days.

THE LOCAL BAR. Mr. Adv. Thiruvannukkarai has begun practice here. Messrs Muthiah and Gurusamy have been already sworn in as advocates, and they both will be here, in a few days to try their pluck in the Jaffna courts.

YOUNG MR. STROUS. A son of Mr. Stroy's Secretary D. C. secured the appointment of a Dispenser at Velankulam and he proceeded to his station on the 6th inst.

RAILWAY PROBATIONERS. Some of our Jaffna young men, who had not the fortune to be included in the pass list of the last clerical examination, were written that they would be admitted as Railway Probationers if they were willing to join the department. These candidates we believe must have done fairly in the examination though they were not up to a pass.

Mr. MORRISON has been sent to manage the Bank affairs here. His experience of the work and knowledge of the people here, will bring about the business satisfactorily. Mr. Walton the liquidator of the corporation states that the claims of all the creditors amount to 2,450,000, and the assets to 2,480,000 but he thinks that the creditors will not be able to get more than 15 s. in the 2 in consequence of the unsatisfactory condition of trade in the East.

THE NEW COIN. The 124 cents silver piece will cease to be used as legal tender from 1st of October, and the Govt. has given timely notice that persons in possession of the said coin shall deliver them to the Kutchcheri and receive value therefor. Five lacs of rupees, in 10 cents silver pieces, have been received from England and they have been distributed to the several Kutchcheris where old coin can be exchanged for the new.

RAILWAY TO JAFFNA. We hear it stated on good authority that the government has sanctioned the survey with a view to construct a railway.

DR. BONJEAN. We heard of the death of this noted prelate after our last issue went to press. His long residence in Jaffna and the prominent position he held made him a well-known person in the peninsula and one much missed on his removal to Colombo when raised to the position of Archbishop. Some of the principal buildings and institutions of Jaffna were during his residence in his untiring zeal and activity. On the occasion of the prize-giving at the Royal College Colombo last week, the Director of Public Instruction said "the cause of educational advancement had suffered a severe blow by the death of Archbishop Bonjean. A most strenuous, earnest, enthusiastic worker, with great power of administration, he died last week, which would not easily be filled, and his loss to the Roman Catholic community, not in the Island in general."

THE LATE REV. J. T. NOYES. Word has just been received of the death at the age of 75 of Mr. Noyes of the Madura Mission who was for some years a Missionary in Jaffna. He has been quite feeble for some months and had gone from his home at Kodaikanal to Madras for the benefit of the sea air.

A BRAHMIN WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.

MADRAS, July 30.—A Brahmin widow re-marrriage to be celebrated here tomorrow, between two adults, one of whom (the bride) belongs to the Mahadeva sect and the other to the Iyengar sect. The lady was left a widow when a child and it is suggested that Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Rao, who has done much valuable service to the cause of social reform, should now prove the sincerity of his convictions regarding widow re-marrriage by dining with the bride and bridegroom.

A NURSING INSTITUTION FOR MADRAS.

Mrs. Nisbel's scheme for a Nursing institution for Madras has been formulated, Sir Henry Stokes, Surgeon-General Dr. De Fabek and Sir Ramaswamy Moodelliar being the first patrons of the Institution.

It is said that the Government desires to purchase the O. B. C. building in Colombo for a Treasury building.

H. E. the Governor has appointed Messrs G. W. Woodhouse and A. Beven to positions in the Lower Division of the Civil Service. They were the only successful candidates in the examination held on the 13th ult.

ROADS. It appears that the road department reserved all the work of metaling and repairing the roads until the rain set in. We see, in these days that necessary work on the roads is rapidly going on.

REV. C. S. CASINADAR of Kalnuna It is with deep regret that I inform you of the death of the wife of this gentleman on the morning of the 7th instant of fever and diarrhoea. Having committed herself fully to the Savior by faith she passed away peacefully a few minutes after taking the Lord's Supper while Rev. S. Knapp and others were praying by her bed side. Her work and Kallar circuits has been brought to a mysterious close at Kalnuna. The will of the Lord be done.

WEATHER. There has been a change in the weather and the wind is variable. There was a good fall of rain, which put up farmers to begin sowing operations. The sky overcast at times and more rain is expected to fall.

HEADMEN. The Government Agent having been made the Superior of the Police-force, has thought it reasonable to distribute, among the Headmen the sum of Rs. 4,500, allowed for the purpose of the maintenance of the public peace. The Managers of all the Divisions had a handsome increase of their salary and some of the Vidvans too, who are supposed to have little or no income have been allowed the privilege of a monthly pay out of the said subsidy. The cause of the other Vidvans and the Udians we understand, the Government Agent will represent to the Governor at the Durbar.

REV. E. A. BELL who joined the American Mission in January has resigned his connection with that Mission and joined the S. P. C. Mission in South India. The polity and services of that denomination, according to his convictions, and he felt himself called to better with his Lord's army. The health of Mr. Bell has been nearly restored by their stay of 4 months on the Hills. They both made many friends in Jaffna and their change of location is much regretted.

THE ELECTIONS

The matter of elections is no doubt familiar to many of our readers; but a little explanation may not be uninteresting to some. In England a Parliament may legally last for seven years, but none has lasted as long in this century. The last continued for nearly six years. A Parliament is dissolved by the ministry in the name of the Queen, whenever an important question comes up on which the opinion of the people must be expressed. There are 670 members to be elected. In many districts they have no suitable candidates available. It usually costs no less than £ 400 for a candidate to get elected, as he has to bear all the expenses himself for meetings, canvassing, etc., and sometimes as much more has to be expended annually if he wishes to keep his seat at the next Parliament. There is no salary or income of any kind to compensate this, and therefore only a wealthy man can afford to become a member of Parliament, and not many care to be reelected often.

Each party has an election committee in each district, and if no local candidate is available they send to the headquarters in London to have a candidate sent to them. More than half of the members of the last Parliament belonged elsewhere than in the districts that elected them. The candidate appointed by the London Committee goes to his district, meets the local committee at a dinner, and arranges for a public meeting where he addresses the voters of the district telling them the points at issue in the election, and giving all the reasons why they should vote for him. If he is accepted at this meeting, he begins a series of public meetings, trying to carry the district for his party. The same thing is done by the other party. If only one candidate in a district is nominated to the election officers by a certain number of voters he is declared elected. If there are more, the election takes place by ballot on a fixed day. The one who fails of election returns to his home, and perhaps, if he has done well, is tried again in another more favorable district at the next election. It is in this way that Mr. Gladstone was elected.

The principal point at issue in the recent election was the giving of a Home Parliament to Ireland. The Liberal party together with the Irish members who desire this, make a majority, but not a large one, so that it is still uncertain whether the country as a whole wishes this measure passed. The new parliament assembled on the 4th inst. only 37 days after the old parliament dissolved. On the 11th a motion was presented condemning the policy of the ministry. As this was passed by the House, the ministry resigned, and now Mr. Gladstone as the leader of the opposition party is called by the Queen to be Prime Minister and form a Cabinet of assistant ministers. It seems probable that parliament will have difficulty in deciding on a satisfactory plan for Ireland and then the parliament may be dissolved again to call for another election.

In America also there are two prominent parties, and one prominent question. Delegates appointed by the different state associations met in two great conventions, one for each party, and each nominated its candidate for the presidency. At the same time they prepared their platform, or declaration of political principles which the party pledges itself to carry out if it is in power. The Republican party, now in power, last year passed a tariff law called by the name of the one who prepared it McKinley. According to this law many manufactures which have been largely imported from England, Germany and elsewhere, but which can be produced at home at a greater expense, had a heavy Custom's duty imposed on them. The result of this is that the substances are manufactured in America much more extensively while the manufacturers in England etc. suffer much loss, being obliged to sell their manufactures at a reduced price or give up making. The silver question is an important one and affects us here quite seriously, but both parties are practically agreed on it, whereas the Democrats oppose the Republicans on the tariff question and declare that Custom's duty should only be levied for the revenue of government and not, as the other party asserts, for the protection and fostering of home industries.

The election will take place in November, and it is difficult to foresee which party will be successful.

REV.

We have received a copy of the Kew Bulletin for May and June, with the request that we bring it "to the notice of the native community interested in the commerce of the Colony."

The celebrated "Kew Gardens" are eight miles from London, and were originally the royal property of King George III, but became a national possession more than fifty years ago under the charge of the celebrated botanist Sir Wm. Hooker. It is the largest collection of living plants as well as of dried specimens in the world. We have a book with descriptions of more than 21,000 different species of plants and trees introduced into England, most of which are in these gardens. The visitors to these gardens number nearly a million annually, and they have a wonderful educating influence on the community, to say nothing of the vast benefit to commerce, and various industries.

This copy besides describing in detail a leaf disease on the Vanilla plant, and giving an interesting account of the plants of Nyassa-land, and descriptions of new plants, discusses several fibres, which might be produced advantageously in Ceylon.

The Sisal Hemp is expected to bring in an income to the Bahamas of a million pounds sterling a few years hence at 20s. per ton. The plant requires four years to come to maturity and then needs no cultivation for 10 years or more.

The "Aloe" fibre as it is called, is from a plant which is not a real aloe though it somewhat resembles that plant. It is called *Sansevieria* and comes from Samaliland in Arabia. There is a species called *Sansevieria Zeylanica*, which takes its name from Ceylon, and produces an excellent fibre. The former is very easily cultivated and the fibre will bring £ 35 to 50 per ton. It has been introduced into Bombay, and we understand that Dr. Fairbank of Bombay is sending some plants to Jaffna for trial. It may become one of our best products.

There is also some account of the Palmyra fibre industry. It seems that brooms for street sweeping have been made from the fibre got from the palm trees in the island of Palmyra. This, apparently, is not the case of the palms *Leopoldina Piassava*. The fibre got from the palmyra is not quite as good, and is used apparently to adulterate the other. The chief objection is the lack of straightness, but it is thought that this can be overcome and then it will be equal to the best Brazilian fibre. It now sells at £ 22 to 33 per ton.

The great use made the prickly pear in Mexico, as described in this pamphlet, suggests the introduction of a better variety in Jaffna. The juicy stems are held to the fire and all the prickles burned off, then they are cut up and make good food for cattle. But the other uses are very numerous.

Sir,

We are experiencing fair weather here again. Our "Yella" crop which is ripening now, is pretty fair. And our goats only wish that there be no inundation, and our harvest will likely be a prosperous one. The sanitary condition of the place is pretty fair. The annual pilgrimage to the old and famous temple of Katragamma has already commenced, and the health of the pilgrims also is pretty satisfactory. The annual Dondra fair also, is approaching, and our Moorish traders are bringing all sorts of merchandise from the metropolis here, to be exposed for sale, at the Dondra fair, where you could purchase any European goods that you could purchase at the Colombo Pettah shops. All kinds of cadjan booths are being erected at Dondra for the accommodation of the Moorish traders.

Our Volunteer Corps is improving rapidly in their numbers and drill, they have received fifty rifles from the metropolis, and a khaki uniform is being prepared for them which will be issued to them ere long. Sergeant Howitt takes his men now to the Military Academy near the Star fort and he puts them through all varieties of military evolutions, and our men perform the evolutions remarkably well. And we shall be ready ere long with a very formidable array of volunteers, who will be a terror to any foreign or domestic enemy, who would be foolishly to attack our beautiful Lanka. We have here a lot of "Hannas" and "Apookanas" who are silent gentlemen at large, and these intrepid specimens of humanity take a great delight in these kinds of military exercises. We wish success to our Matara Volunteers, and they are ready to face any enemy now!

A few days ago, a Noorman's goat strayed into the garden of a native swell here, and damaged some of his flower plants, and the native brought him, instead of tending the animal, and sending it to the Police Station and recovering his damage civilly, takes the law into his own hands, and shoots the animal dead on the spot and throws the carcass into the street. The offended Noorman enters a charge against the culprit. The case was heard on 25th ultimo by our native Police Magistrate, and he acquits the culprit and refers the Noorman for civil remedy. We beg to be informed whether this is the law upon the subject. If this is the

Matara, 1st Aug. 1892.

present law of Ceylon, our cattle owners are not safe, and we wish that our legislators would look into this matter and amend the law at once.

A Native Nobleman of our town received two days ago, a very costly and beautiful album, from an eminent professor in the university of St. Petersburg, as a present, in return for some Buddhist images and relics sent to him lately. The album contains excellent and beautiful photographs of the Russian Emperor and the Empress, photographs of military officers, of some excellent opera dancers, a unique portrait of Louis de Thebat, a photo of the Head of the Greek church, and several other excellent portraits. It appears that there are just now three pure Buddhists in St. Petersburg. It is a pleasing sign of the times that eminent European Professors are dealing with natives of our Island upon scientific subjects.

Our Agnostic friend thanks you for your kind explanations of his difficulties and begs to inform you, that he finds a recent issue of your valuable journal, some account of "Cosa Grande." This is supposed to be a pre-historic ruin. He wishes to know, who built this city? Is this not evidence, that the world must have existed many thousands of years previous to the Creation described by Moses in the Holy Bible? He wishes to learn some accounts of pre-historic races who inhabited our globe. It is a strange fact, that most religions of the earth give an immense antiquity to the human race, except the Christian. Pray how do you account for it? X. Y. Z.

It should be remembered that America has no history older than 400 years, and pre-historic ruins there may not be more than a thousand or two years old. There are many traces of ancient builders in different parts of the United States, who were probably of the same race as finally settled in Mexico.

It is not a "fact" that most religions give an immense antiquity. The Scandinavian, the Greek and the Roman mythologies and histories do not. The Chinese history gives three or four thousand years. The Egyptian history has by some been supposed to give some ten thousand years. But it is found that the lists of kings were often contemporary and this brings the date of the first king down to within 6000 years or so. Buddhist history does not give much over 2000 years. The Hindus alone claim a great antiquity. But it is admitted by all that their Vedas, which go back to the beginning of their existence, are not more than 4000 years old. Not only so, but it has been shown that the Hindu chronology formerly very closely agreed with that of the Jews, but that it was deliberately extended by substituting long astronomical periods for short ones.

As for the Bible, we have repeatedly stated that it does not profess to give a chronology, or to fix the dates of earlier events. We believe that the Bible is consistent with a history of man for nearly 8000 years, and quite possibly for a longer period. Ed. M. S.]

Was the memorable error of speech into which Ananias fell, a false statement, a statement that was not true, a misapprehension, lapse of memory, a "historical inaccuracy" or a falsehood? This inquiry involves verbal, metaphysical and theological principles.

The same query was put to a New York journal last year but did not elicit a satisfactory reply.

Thanking you for your publication, in anticipation. V. C. D.

[Scripture does not say that Ananias said anything. Peter said he "died." This might have been by his actions, but it is probable that he did it in plain words, "A false statement," and a "statement not true," and a "falsehood" are the same thing. Certainly Ananias was not labouring under a "misapprehension" or a "lapse of memory," neither of which could be severely blamed. Nor could it be called a "historical inaccuracy," because history was not involved.

If as is probable, he said that the money he brought was the full price of the field, it was a falsehood and a lie. If he merely brought the money in a manner to have it understood that it was the full price, it was a lie, but not a falsehood. The difference is that a lie is an intention to deceive, and may be in word or in deed.

The fault of Ananias and his wife was first pride, which they manifested by a desire to get the praise of men more than they deserved; and secondly a love of money, shown by their keeping back a part of what they promised, and finally the deliberate lie by which they thought to deceive man and God. Ed. M. S.]

CHURCH MISSION.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Native Missionary Association was held at Nellore on Wednesday the 10th instant at 8.30 p. m. The Rev. J. I. Pickford ably conducted the meeting. There was a large attendance. The Secretary (Mr. S. Morse) read a very interesting and encouraging report. From the report and the financial statement read on the occasion we find that the Association is on a firm footing and is carrying on its work with good results. The total amount raised during the year amounts to Rs. 1848.98. The total expenditure Rs. 992.71 and the balance in hand is Rs. 700.054.

There have been some baptisms during the year and there is an inquiring spirit prevailing in many villages in the West. The Association hopes to extend its work and thoroughly evangelize the whole Wandy within the next two years.

The speeches delivered on the occasion by Messrs Backus, Valpully, Daniel, Parimanyayam, Oligasagar and Elayatambu were impressive and stirring, and the remarks of the Chairman at the close roused the people to a sense of their duty. The Boarding School Girls made the occasion pleasant by singing suitable Hymns, accompanied with the harmonium presided over by Miss Riddale of the Wesleyan Mission. Nellore, Aug. 13-92. Con.