

# THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 55.

Jaffna, Thursday the 28th of February. 1895.

No. 5

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

## NOTICE.

The subscribers of the *Morning Star* who have not as yet sent in their dues are hereby reminded to remit the same at their earliest convenience.

## RECEIPTS TO THE MORNING STAR.

India	M. R. By. C. Marugasapilly	2.00
		'94
Colombo	W. Candappa Modr.	1.00
Straits Settlements	Mr. C. S. Matyiam	2.00

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Absolutely safe and of latest designs. No smoke, no smell. Some of these Lamps will serve both as flower vases and ornamental Table Lamps. From Rs. 3.50 Rs. 22.50.

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A selection of stylish coatings, shirtings, chintz &c. &c. Children's shoes, socks, stockings &c. &c. Velvets.

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10lbs good foolscap, 12lbs superior quality foolscap and notarial writing paper, note papers, overland and inland note papers, Stephen's Blue Black ink, Blue ink, Red ink, Nibs, Penholders, Pencils, Erasers, Thick coloured printing paper, white printing &c. &c.

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## WARD & DAVY,

Jaffna.

## FOR SURVEYORS

For sale a Pocket Prismatic Compass in a leather case, quite new, price Rs. 25.

Apply to H. B. Christie Esquire, P. W. D. Batticaloa or the undersigned.

P. W. D. Kalmunai C. Arunachalam.  
14th Feb. 1895.

## FOR SALE.

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Crossfields Soap 25 bars in each case.

WILLIAM MATHER

## NOTICE.

The Jaffna Trading Company Limited undertake to cash Straits Settlements' Bills of Exchange, Drafts on Banks in Ceylon, on easy terms.

M. Vytilingam,  
Managing Director.

## Local & General.

—WEATHER. The heat continues to be very oppressive. Dew is gradually disappearing and the north wind is blowing stronger.

—MR. G. W. WOODHOUSE. His appointment to the Galle Kachechi has been cancelled and Mr. Woodhouse continues to act as Police Magistrate in Jaffna and Mallakam.

He has also been Gazetted to act as Collector of Customs Jaffna.

—MR. ADV. SANATHA RAJA arrived by coach on Saturday last and stays in the Town. We hear that he came to Jaffna retained for the defence in the "Guardian" defamation case.

—DR. DIAS. The Colonial Surgeon Dr. Dias arrived by the Steamer on the 25th inst. and has resumed duties.

—THE DISTRICT COURT. The District Judge Mr. H. Nevill left for Colombo on the 20th inst. on a leave of absence for two weeks. Mr. T. M. Tampoo, Crown Prosecutor, has been appointed as District Judge during the absence of Mr. Nevill. Mr. Tampoo has a superior knowledge of law. His unwavering integrity, clear judgment fits him well for the responsible office. We are pleased to see that Mr. Tampoo has a prestige in the official head quarters as is shown in the high appointments bestowed on him unhesitatingly from time to time. He is a Justice of Peace and Visitor of the Jaffna Jail. Mr. Tampoo is giving every satisfaction on the Bench which he occupied once before for six weeks in '93. We congratulate Mr. Tampoo on his high success in life.

—THE DISTRICT COURT MUDALIAR. Mr. Illakkannayaga Mudr. has recovered from an attack of severe fever. He has been ill for a couple of weeks, and is under the treatment of Dr. Grenier. We hope to see him soon in health at his work in the Court. The Head Clerk Mr. Nicholas is acting for the Mudaliar in addition to his own duties.

—MR. D. TAMBAIR. The District Surveyor at Trincomalee is now in Jaffna on sick leave for 6 weeks.

—THE "S. S. VITA." We understand that the steamer of the B. I. Company is expected to call at Kongsasatir on the 2nd Proximo and will continue to call at that Port every week till the end of October. Another steamer of the same company was expected to call on the 28th inst. at Jaffna off Mandaitive on her way to Calcutta via Madras.

—THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. The unofficial members have already been reconstituted. The "Extraordinary Gazette" of the 21st inst. contains the re-appointment of Hon. Michel, Senewintana, Grolinton and Abdul Rahimman, and the new appointment of Mr. Wendt in the room of Dr. Anthonisz retired. When making the re-appointment of the first 4 members His Excellency the Governor "wishes it to be understood, that although on this occasion he has judged that it would be advantageous to re-appoint the gentlemen whose names appear above, it is not intended to convey by the action above, that the re-appointment of members who have vacated their seats after a tenure of five years should always be a matter of course."

—MR. C. W. CATERVALE. In addition to his over duties at Kaitir Mr. Cathervale has been appointed to do duties at Mallakam as Police Magistrate.

—EVANGELISTS. A correspondent to the "Ceylon Observer" says that Mr. V. D. Daniel of Colombo and Mr. L. M. Wadsworth of Jaffna, Tamil Evangelists, are at present on an evangelistic tour throughout Southern India. The gatherings are large, as many as 6000 being present at some of the meetings, and many have professed themselves as Christians. A convention in connection with the Mission is to be held at Maracani, Trincomalee, from the 7th to the 14th March for the deepening of the spiritual life of those who have confessed their faith in Jesus Christ and great blessing is anticipated.

—THE COLOMBO CITY MISSION. Rev. L. S. Lee of Jaffna, late of the Wesleyan Mission, Colombo, has organized a Mission of this name "to start direct aggressive Christian works," amongst the masses of the City of Colombo unreachd by the agents of the other societies. We wish Mr. Lee good success in the Christian work he has undertaken.

—KEROSENE OIL. Vigorous steps have been taken by the planting community, to have the enormous import duty upon this article reduced. The chief importers of kerosene oil Messrs. Dalmege Forsyth & Co. are arranging a plan which is calculated to considerably reduce the cost of landing. It will be a great relief of the public if the value of kerosene oil be reduced which at present sells at Rs. 2 a case of two tins.

—THE SUPREME COURT IN JAFFNA. Mr. Justice Withers and the Supreme Court staff arrived by the Steamer on the morning of the 25th inst. Advocates Mr. Dornhorst, Sampayo and Fernando landed on the same morning and were accommodated in the house of Mr. Manuelpillai in the Town. The Sessions began on Tuesday the 26th inst. There was only one case on the Roll the "Hindu Organ and Catholic Guardian." The Editor of the "Hindu Organ" complained that he was defamed by the "Catholic Guardian" by publicly stating in the "Guardian" that he was a "public liar" and a "puff-blower." The writer of the article containing the alleged defamatory matter not being forth coming, the proprietor of the Catholic press and the printer were put on their trial. The proprietor being the Vicar General at Jaffna a venerable looking Catholic Father, great excitement prevailed among the Romanists and the action eventually, as was natural, excited a sort of party feeling among the Romanists and Sivities. The day of trial will never be forgotten in the annals of Jaffna. The attendance of the public in Court was exceedingly large and the Court house and its precincts were literally crowded. The Court opened at 11 a.m. with the usual presenting of arms by the police when the judge mounted the bench. Mr. G. Grenier officiated as the Registrar and Mr. E. Dias conducted the prosecution. The prisoners

were defended by Adv. Mr. F. Dornhorst, assisted by Adv. Messrs. Sampayo, Senatharajah and Fernando. Upon the application of Mr. Dornhorst the prisoners were allowed a seat by him. A special jury was put in the panel with Mr. Ward the Provincial Engineer as the foreman. The panel were all protestants with the exception of one who was a Hindu. The proceedings of the case were very interesting and were watched by all with rapt attention. The gist of the defence, as it appeared to us, was that the defamatory article which appeared in the "Guardian" was never intended against Mr. Sapapathy (the 1st witness) who is not a lawyer, but was aimed at some other person as will appear from the article itself. Mr. Sapapathy being not the person referred to in the article, had no reason to complain and it should have been for that "puff-blower" to have come to Court. The writer of the said article supposed the Editor of the "Organ" was a lawyer. It was also contended for the defence, that the prisoners were not liable for the alleged charge of defamation. Mr. Dornhorst made an able speech in behalf of his clients, and characterised the whole case as something like the play of Hamlet without Hamlet in the play. At times he was very sarcastic and made merciless references to a person of his own profession which created great laughter among the audience. The Government Agent Mr. Wynnam was with the Judge till the close of the trial, and every body enjoyed the fun of the case. The Judge summed up to the Jury at length, who retired and returned a verdict of acquittal. Clapping of hands and great excitement prevailed outside.

Mr. Dornhorst left for Colombo by a culla boat on the morning of the 27th and Messrs. Sampayo and Fernando left by coach the same morning and Mr. Senatharajah on Thursday morning. The Judge and party left by steamer to Trincomalee at noon on Wednesday.

—FAREWELL TO DR. AND MRS. HOWLAND. A gathering for bidding good-bye to our esteemed Missionary and his lady came off on the evening of the 27th inst. The proceedings were held in the "Olely Hall," and a considerable audience were present. Rev. R. C. Hastings conducted the exercises. The College boys presented an address, with a purse whose contents were to go for the formation of a scholarship bearing the name of the respected principal Dr. Howland suitably replied. Messrs. Sanders, Arnold, Vissuligam and James Henman on behalf of those present, gave farewell addresses. With a very few remarks from the chairman, Dr. Howland closed the exercises with the benediction. Dr. and Mrs. Howland expect to be away only for a year and hope to return in June 1896. We wish them God speed a safe voyage home and prompt return to us at the appointed time.

## DR. TALMACE ON CEYLON.

Extract from a Sermon.

As our ship from Australia approached this island, there hovered over it clouds thick and dark as the superstitions which have hovered here for centuries; but the morning sun was breaking through like the Gospel light which is to scatter the last cloud of moral gloom. The sea lay along the coast calm as the eternal purposes of God toward all islands and continents. We swung into the harbor of Colombo, which is made by a break-water built at vast expense. As we floated into it the water is black with boats of all sizes, and manned by people of all colors, but chiefly Tamils and Cingalese.

There are two things I want most to see on this island, a heathen temple with its devotees in idolatrous worship, and an audience of Cingalese addressed by a Christian missionary. The entomologist may have his capture of brilliant insects; and the sportsman his tent adorned with antler of red deer and tooth of wild boar; and the painter his portfolio of gorge three thousand feet down, and of days dying in evening pillows of purple clouds etched with fire; and the botanist his camp full of orchids, and crowfoots, and gentians, and valerian, and lotus. I want most to find out the moral and religious triumphs, how many wounds have been healed; how many sorrows comforted; how many entombed nations resurrected. Sir William Barker, the famous explorer and geographer, did well for Ceylon after his eight years' residence in this island, and Professor Ernst Haeckel, the professor from Jena, did well when he swept these waters, and rummaged these hills, and took home for future inspection the insects of this tropical air. And forever honored be such work; but let all that is sweet in rhythm, and graphic on canvas, and imposing in monument, and immortal in memory be brought to tell the deeds of those who were heroes and heroines for Christ's sake.

—MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.—The Anchor Line steamer "Hipparchia" 3,380 tons register, made her first passage down the Manchester Ship Canal on January 4th and practically inaugurated the new service for the conveyance of passengers from Jena, did well when she swept these waters, and rummaged these hills, and took home for future inspection the insects of this tropical air. And forever honored be such work; but let all that is sweet in rhythm, and graphic on canvas, and imposing in monument, and immortal in memory be brought to tell the deeds of those who were heroes and heroines for Christ's sake.







## THE END OF THE WORLD

Some of our readers seem to be disturbed as if we or others thought the end of the world near at hand. An astronomer is said to have predicted that the end will come on a certain date by collision with a comet. The man who would so predict must be much of an astronomer. A comet is composed of a group of meteorites of sufficient size and density to reflect sunlight, and even to become heated as it approaches the sun. The earth occasionally passes through groups of less density without any serious effects. On one occasion a comet passed so near one of Jupiter's moons as to be turned out of its course, but the moon was not in the least affected. So we may be sure that even if the largest comet should strike the earth there would be no very serious result. But we may also be sure that no large comet would ever strike the earth. If one came near enough to the earth to be attracted, it would begin moving towards us. But the earth is all the time moving at the rate of about 20 miles a second, and before the comet reached that place the earth would be many miles distant. So we may dismiss the comet theory.

Yet the Bible tells us that the world is to be destroyed by fire, and science confirms this. The interior of the earth is in a highly heated state. This heat is very slowly radiating into space, and of course the cooling portion is becoming less expanded. The crust of the earth from time to time adjusts itself to the shrinking interior by contractions which cause more or less of an earthquake. As the process goes on the crust gets thicker and firmer and less frequently shaken, and the time may be expected to come when there will be a great breaking of the crust, with eruption of lava on all sides, and the sea turned into steam, and every living thing on the earth destroyed. Science does not say when this is to be, but it makes it probable that it will be many thousand years hence. We fail to find in the Bible any definite time fixed for this event. But there are several indications that go to show that it will be a long time hence.

The earth has been many million years preparing for man, and it is not likely that man will live in it only a few thousand years. But some may say that man can live here after that catastrophe. That is possible, but it would take thousands of years to recover from such a disaster. Moreover the earth is not yet fully populated, and if we may judge by the evidence of life only a small proportion of the adults among man have been saved, and if they were cut off now we would be likely to think that the whole scheme had been a failure. But the Bible teaches us that the earth is to be filled with the glory of God, and that all nations will serve Him.

But some say that the coming of Christ is to convert the world. We read in the Bible that Christ is coming again to judge the world, but He commanded His disciples to make all nations disciples, and promised them success in the effort, and Scripture says it is by "the foolishness of preaching," that men are to be saved. It seems to teach plainly that the millennium is to come before His visible advent, and not many will say that the thousand years period has already commenced. The number is evidently symbolical, and therefore not necessarily to be taken literally, so that it may indicate many thousands. Some confound the resurrection of the martyrs, which is to take place at the beginning of the millennium, with the resurrection of believers in general which comes after it with Christ's visible advent. If this is the case, why are we told to watch for Christ's coming? Because the expression has several meanings, and for each believer the end of this life is the end of the world and the coming of Christ, and he should watch, so as to be ready. It would have been absurd to tell people 2000 years ago to watch for what was not to take place for so many centuries. One of the comings was at the destruction of Jerusalem, which was the beginning of judgment upon the enemies of the church, and was also a type of the visible coming to take place with the end of the world. Many persons try to find a date by applying some of the various numbers used in the prophecies. But we see no reason for applying any of them to this event. Many have fixed on such dates and been proved wrong by the event's not occurring, and these new prophets do not seem to have any better reasons for their dates. Death is sure to come to all of us before many decades, and if it is the coming of Christ to take us to Himself,

it will be a blessed event. At any rate we need to watch and be ready.

## THE JAFFA COLLEGE DIRECTORS.

The annual meeting of the Directors of this College was held on the 23rd evening in the office room of Dr. Howland, the Principal. All the fifteen directors were in attendance viz.—W.O. Twyman Esq. C. M. T. M. Tampoe Esq. Acting District Judge, C. W. Catheravalpillai Esq. Magistrate, Revs. Pickford and Champion of the Church Mission, Revs. Smith, Hastings, Hunt and Rice of the American Mission, Messrs. Changanapillai and Hensman, Proctors, Drs. Paul and Pinnock, and Mr. Cook of the Batticotta High School. Several questions in connection with the College were discussed and amongst other decisions Mr. Carpenter, Proctor, was elected a member of the Board to represent the former students of the College.

The following are a few extracts from the Report presented to the Directors. The year has been somewhat worthy of credit for four things especially, i.e. the number of students, the first B.A. class, the making of Jaffa a centre for B.A. examinations, and the completion of the charter. There were more than 120 candidates for admission when the year opened, and about 70 were admitted, then or later, which brought the number of students up to 176. During the year there have been in all 188 students connected with the College. In anticipation of the increased number of dormitory room was built at a cost of over Rs. 600. Also the south upstairs room was made ready for occupancy. It was also found difficult to get on with the kitchen accommodation, and so a new kitchen and store room were built at a cost of Rs. 550. Thus besides the 40 or so vegetarians the students are divided into two divisions served by three cooks in each of the two kitchens. A considerable amount of new furniture was required in the way of beds, tables, &c. The health of the students has been fairly good during the year, though two of the Entrance class died of a low sickness and barely recovered in time for the examination. The number of the students was somewhat diminished by the Test examination at the end of November, as only 48 were admitted to appear at the Entrance examination out of a class of 80, some of whom however had before dropped out, for various reasons.

The University Entrance examination took place last week and seemed a fair one, though rather stiffer than most expected.

Of our class of 23 Senior F.A. students, two were not able to appear because of not having made the requisite number of attendances in one subject each. The other 21 have begun their examination to be completed on Tuesday next. The first B.A. candidates to be examined in Jaffa are our two teachers Bartlett and Abraham whose examination also finishes on Tuesday. It is certainly a boon to them that Jaffa has been made a centre for the B.A. examination though we had not much hope of success when we applied, as the University is very careful about multiplying such centres. There were but seven in all and in the Madras University they allow but one. Early in the year a Junior B.A. class was formed of six of the eight who passed the F.A. examination, one of the others having gone to Calcutta to study and one having entered the law school in Colombo. The six prosecuted their studies with interest and made good progress. They being our first B.A. class we granted them more privileges than would ordinarily be considered wise. In addition to three required subjects two other optionals were taken up making five subjects, i.e. English Literature, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry and Latin, and honors were also undertaken in four of these subjects. There was every prospect of all succeeding in their undertakings when word came that the Principal must take a furlough. Four of the class having taken up extra subjects and finding that they could not get as much instruction the next year made arrangements to study in Calcutta and took transfer certificates. The other two are also taking honors, but they are able to go in as teachers they having taught through the year, and their means also do not allow of their going to Calcutta. It is not known whether there will be any to form a new Junior B.A. class, but if there are, arrangements can be made for their sufficient instruction.

The subject of a charter for the College was taken up last year, and it has been a long and tedious process to get the constitution worded so as to satisfy the lawyers, Attorney General, Director of Public Instruction, and others, but it finally reached the Legislative Council and passed as Ordinance No. 7 of '94. We have hitherto got on well without a charter, but it is no doubt well to have a legal standing which has now been secured.

After it was decided that the Principal must leave, the Executive Committee agreed to invite Pastor W. Joseph to come to College as a Teacher especially to take the Bible lessons that have been taught by the Principal and Mrs. Howland and to give more time to personal and religious work among the students.

The question as to whether it was wise to secure affiliation as well, of course always comes up, and cannot be regarded as a new one. From an educational point of view we should answer most decidedly in the affirmative.

During the past year 83 students have not been aided, and 90 have been helped with College money on the average of Rs. 37 apiece, which is less than half of their expenses. So that on the whole not more than one fourth of the whole has been given as aid. Moreover the college has been made that non-Christians are not to receive even when needy more than Rs. 5 per term the first year.

## ARCHDEACON FARRAR ON TEMPERANCE.

A special meeting was held at Devonshire House, Bishopsgate Without, last evening, in connection with the meeting inaugurated by the temperance crusade. Mr. W. W. W. of Birmingham, presided. Archdeacon Farrar, addressing the meeting, said that he did not contend that it was in itself unlawful to take intoxicating drink, for he held, with St. Thomas Aquinas, the greatest of all Mediaeval thinkers, that while it was not unlawful in itself, it might become so owing to various circumstances and occasions. His reason for being a total abstemious was not, in the smallest degree, a tendency to asceticism.

He believed that extreme asceticism and exaggerated self-denial did a great deal of evil to Christian history, and he had no sympathy with it. St. Luke distinctly said that the characteristics of the early Christians were that they did not eat their food with gladness and singleness of heart, and joy as well as love and peace character. He believed that joy was one of the things which they as Christians, ought to cultivate in every innocent direction; but he held very strongly during the twenty years that he had been an abstainer that his happiness was not dependent upon a chemical production. He was not at all influenced by bigotry or fanaticism. Bishop Lightfoot said that if at any time he was told that his health would be benefited by taking a certain moderate form of alcohol, he would certainly do so, and even once or twice he (the speaker) had found himself in places abroad where the water was unhealthy and dangerous to drink, he had not hesitated to take the *vin ordinarium* which contained hardly any alcohol at all. His reasons for total abstinence were that alcohol had been proved beyond doubt to be absolutely needless for health, and was prejudicial rather than beneficial in cases of climate while, on the other hand, there was overwhelming medical testimony as to its being a fruitful source of disease. They knew what a curse drink was to men and women, and still more to the unhappy children whose parents gave way to it, and yet Christians were absolutely callous to crimes innumerable caused by it that would disgrace David and Ashdod, and those who were trying by example and effort to destroy this horror, received no better name than faddists. He asked, with George Cruikshank, was it faddism to loathe murder, and to feel indignant at the disgrace and ruin of one's country? If that were so, he thanked God that he was a faddist, and to those who tried to cast ridicule and contempt on their endeavors he would say, as Guizot said when his enemies thronged round the tribune to denounce him at the time of his fall, "mount gentlemen, mount; you will never mount to the height of disdain." *London Standard.*

## HERE AND THERE.

On the average five anonymous letters a day come to the Queen of England and she reads them all herself.

The girl queen of Holland is only fourteen years old. Sometimes she has knocked at the door of the room of her mother, the queen regent. "Who is there?" asked the regent. "It is the Queen of Holland," came the impetuous reply. "Then you must not go in," said her mother.

When the Delphic Oracle of Greece was questioned as to the best subject of study for man, the astonishing reply was given "Know thyself!"

It was Jean Paul Richter who said these words, "I have made myself all that could be made of the stuff," and the more one thinks of those words, the more they seem to mean.

Did you ever hear that there was a convention once held among the icebergs in the Arctic? It seems that the summer was coming on and the sun was getting hotter, and there was danger that the whole icefield would break up and flow away; so the tallest and coldest and the broadest of all the icebergs, the very king of the Arctic, stood at the head of the convention and with a gavel of ice made a table of ice calling the convention to order. But the sun kept growing hotter and hotter, and the South wind blew stronger and stronger, and all the icefield began to grind up icebergs against icebergs and to flow away. The first resolution passed by the convention was "Resolved that we abolish the sun!"

But the sun would not be abolished. The heat of the sun grew greater and greater and greater until after a while the very king of the icebergs began to perspire under the glow, and the smaller icebergs fell over and the cry was: "Too much excitement! order! order!" Then the whole body, the whole field of ice, began to flow out, and a thousand voices began to ask: "where are we floating to? When will all break to pieces?" By this time the icebergs had reached the Gulf Stream, and they were melting in the warm room of the Atlantic Ocean. The warm sun is the very life of the world, and the cold Christ is the very death of the world. The warm Gulf Stream is a great revival. The Ocean into which everything melts is the great, wide heart of the pardoning and sympathizing God.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

TELEGRAPHIC. In the House of Commons the address in reply to the speech from the Throne was passed after the discussion of some opposition amendments; Mr. Chamberlain's amendment demanding the immediate submission of a resolution dealing with the House of Lords was rejected by a majority of only fourteen. The spending of twenty millions on a Government scheme of light railways was advocated but not carried.

Very severe weather has been experienced in England and Scotland and parts of Europe.

The surrender of Weihaiwei is complete. The Japanese torpedo flotilla has destroyed most of the Chinese warships. The Chinese soldiers and sailors have been liberated, but the officers will be deported before being released. The Chinese attacked the Japanese in Manchuria but were repelled with heavy loss. China has sent envoys to Japan to send envoys to Port Arthur, to meet the viceroy Li Hung Chang for the discussion of peace proposals.

COLLIERIES EXPLOSION IN FRANCE. By an explosion of fire-damp in a colliery at Montcaumon mines fifty miners were killed and many others horribly injured.

REMARKABLE EVENTS. Some Kalifis, advancing under cover of a flag of truce, attacked a party of Portuguese in the vicinity of Delagoa Bay, in southeast Africa, and killed seventy of them.

MAIL CONTRACTS. The British authorities propose to extend the mail contracts for two years. The P. and O. Orient companies state that they are not disposed to comply with the demand of the Postal conference at Hobart that they should discontinue their service. The British are willing from Feb. 1896 to include the parcels post in their contracts, and to guarantee the calling of their ships at Colombo, but they decline to pledge themselves to an enhanced speed.

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