

THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 55.

Jaffna, Thursday the 4th of July, 1895.

No. 14

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.

| | 95. | |
|--------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| Nellora | Rev. J. I. Pickford | 25.30 |
| Hatton | Messrs. M. Thomas and D. Joshua | 4.00 |
| Ratota | Mr. C. Roberts | 2.00 |
| Colombo | Mr. A. Joseph | 2.00 |
| Batticaloa | Mr. A. M. Chinnia Iyayi Marakair | 1.50 |
| Marawaki | M. A. Anandasena | 2.00 |
| | 94 | |
| Dickoya | Mr. N. Nandimby | 2.00 |
| | 93 | |
| Dodangasland | Mr. C. Tambapillai | 2.00 |

NOTICE.

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

M. Vitylingam,
Managing Director.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary No. 666.

To the Master of the Estate of the late Teyvampilly wife of Aronaselem Vitylingam of Serupiddy Deceased.
Aronaselem Vitylingam of Serupiddy Petitioner.

1. Mutuvaloe Thambyah, wife
2. Paripattanam
3. Thambyah Thavayampet and
- (Minor) 4. Thambyah Suparamaniam all of Serupiddy Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Aronaselem Vitylingam of Serupiddy praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Teyvampilly wife of Aronaselem Vitylingam of Serupiddy coming on for disposal before H. Nevill Esq., District Judge on the 10th day of June 1895 in the presence of Mr. T. H. Pampoo Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 10th day of June 1895 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said Intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 11th day of July 1895 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 10th day of June 1895. H. NEVILL, District Judge.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary No. 667.
Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the estate of the late Kanattai daughter of Kanappathi Puthan of Palai Deceased.
Amplavan Murugan of Neervali Petitioner.

1. Chantiravan Kathran of Palai
2. Perianachchi wife of Amplavan Murugan of Do.
3. Kanappathi Puthan of Neervali and
4. Puthan Naranth of Palai Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Amplavan Murugan of Neervali praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Kanattai daughter of Kanappathi Puthan of Palai coming on for disposal before H. Nevill Esq., District Judge, on the 11th day of June 1895 in the presence of Mr. T. Changanappillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the Affidavit of the petitioner dated the 6th day of June 1895 having been read, it is declared that the petitioner is the brother-in-law of the said Intestate and as such is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 5th day of July 1895 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 11th day of June 1895. H. NEVILL, District Judge.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary No. 668.
Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the estate of the late Matesoparaman wife of Amplavan Ponniah of Neervali Deceased.
Amplavan Ponniah of Neervali Petitioner.

Achikkudi wife of Maitavagiam Chinnattamby of Vahnaponnai East Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Amplavan Ponniah of Neervali praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Matesoparaman wife of Amplavan Ponniah of Neervali coming on for disposal before H. Nevill Esquire, District Judge, on the 12th day of June 1895 in the presence of Mr. T. Changanappillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 7th day of June 1895 having been read, it is declared that the petitioner is the widow of the said Intestate and as such is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 5th day of July 1895 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 12th day of June 1895. H. NEVILL, District Judge.

Local & General.

—MEDICAL. Miss Dr. Alice Van Ingen, who for some time was in charge of the Medical work in Colombo now in charge of Dr. Leslie, has been appointed by the Dufferin Fund authorities to a medical charge in Rajputana.

—GOSPELFRUIT NOTES. The *Ceylon Observer* utters a note of warning to the public against being taken in by counterfeit five rupee and ten rupee notes. We hope the forgers will soon be detected and severely punished.

—MONSOON. Captain Dorman states that the steady S.W. wind set in on the 12th May, but the big burst of wind and rain did not come until June 18th. Jaffna would have been glad of some of the extra rainfall they have been having in Colombo. It is very dry and dusty and, for the season of the year, unusually hot.

—RESIGNATION OF THE S. C. B. IN ENGLAND. Lord Rosebery has placed before the Ministry the views of the Government which has been accepted. Lord Salisbury has been summoned to come over this week to meet the S. C. B. at Ratisman. This young Jaffnese has already commenced to give addresses in America on mission work in India and kindred subjects. He was present at the Y. M. C. A. convention at Springfield, Mass. and made a good impression. He has been himself in readiness to lecture wherever his services may be desired, and hopes to spend the summer in travelling about the States. We quote an extract from one of the home papers. "Mr. Ratisman is a high caste Hindu, and the product of missionary work. His father, Rev. Mr. Christmas, was converted by the Ceylon missionaries, and took the name of an American who contributed to his education. Mr. Christmas was now pastor of one of the large churches in Jaffna, and his son was educated first at the College there, and then went to Madras, India, for further study and received the degree of B. A. He went to England to speak in behalf of the agitation to make the British Government discontinue its opium business. He spoke frequently at public meetings, and was cordially received."

—GENERAL. MRS. E. W. WOMEN AT CHAVAGASHERI. We understand that Miss L. Griener M. D. has intended to spend two days each week at Chavagasheri for the purpose of seeing professionally all women and children who may wish to consult her. It is hoped that this will be the beginning of a more extensive medical work at that station. We most cordially commend this movement, and wish Dr. Griener all success in her work of healing.

—DEATH OF DR. PHILLIPS. Rev. S. Langton telegraphs to the *Ceylon Observer* the death of Dr. Phillips of the Sunday School Union at Mussoorie in the N. W. province, India, on Tuesday the 26th inst. at 10 A. M.

Many will remember his visit to Jaffna last year, and regret his death in a very prime of life. In many ways, his energy, his thorough devotion to the cause of Sunday schools, made him a model man for the position he held and it will be very difficult to find a suitable one to take his place.

—THE NEW ENGLISH MINISTRY. The new ministry formed by Lord Salisbury who is himself Premier and Secretary of State is said to be one universally strong. All the members except one or two are well known. Mr. Lord Haldane is Lord High Chancellor; Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India; Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War; and Viscount Cross, Lord Privy Seal. These are all well known names in English politics, and we may be sure that affairs will be wisely and safely conducted under the leadership of such men.

—JAFFNA RAILWAY COMMITTEE. Mr. Nevill the Chairman of the Committee, has expressed his desire to retire from the committee, and the application is under the consideration of the members.

—TEACHERS' EXAMINATION. The examination of teachers for licences is being held in Jaffna this week.

and the parties have been referred to their existing custom and usage.

—QUARANTINE. Vessels calling at Valveddittal from Indian ports are put in quarantine for 24 hours.

—FLORETTA. Several people have gone to the Catholic Church at Maddu in the Vavunia District and many others have gone to attend the Hindu festival at Sillamparani in India. It is just the time for the authorities to keep watch over the pilgrims but epidemic diseases be introduced into Jaffna on the return of these pilgrims.

—PERSONAL. Rev. Samuel Niles, pastor of the Wesleyan church at Vaupadu, Jaffna, left for Colombo on the 2nd inst., and Mr. J. V. Benjamin succeeds him in Jaffna.

Messrs. G. Veerasingham and S. C. Torapapp of Hattota have been elected to a series of Gospel Meetings have been held at Puthoor, Avasangal and Acheloo under the auspices of the Wesleyans during the past and this week. We trust the Lord will bless their endeavors, to disseminate the Gospel among the heathen of the interior.

—FACTORY APPRENTICES.—A Preliminary Examination for the admission of students into the Government Factory will be held on Wednesday the 11th inst. at the office of the Director of Public Instruction. The subjects for the examination are Reading, Writing, Dictation and Arithmetic. Applications will be received at the office of the Colonial Secretary till the 10th inst.

—ARRACK. The sale of arrack has changed hands since the 1st inst. The new vendor has taken charge of the arrack godown, and new consignees have replaced the old ones in all taverns where arrack is sold. About thirty Singhaes have been imported into Jaffna by the new vendor, to help him in his obnoxious traffic. It appears that the retired vendor had in store a large quantity of unsold arrack, and on the eve of his departure, he indulged in selling arrack at half price. For about ten days his godown was crowded with drunks with all sorts of bottles, jars, etc., and arrack was sold and bought by gallons. The drinking population in Jaffna is alarmingly on the increase and it is indeed a pity to hear that the women and children are also contracting the habit. The more arrack is introduced into the country the greater its baneful effects.

—GOLD. It is reported that the largest piece of gold ever found in the world, was discovered in Australia in 1892. It weighed 223 pounds and was worth over £1,100,000 sterling.

BATTICALOA NEWS.

—Dr. J. R. Jeremiah with his wife has arrived here and was received cordially by his friends at his residence in the Civil Hospital premises.

—Miss Vincent, the new Lady Principal of the Girls Boarding School, was also welcomed most heartily by those of the above school. She was presented with an address of welcome in a meeting specially convened, presided over by Miss Joseph West. The address, which was signed by the teachers and pupils of the school was read by Miss P. Stevens, the school secretary. The Head clerk of the Police Court, A special song composed by the Head master, Mr. R. S. Muttanayake, was sweetly sung by some of the girls. Addresses were made by Revs. J. West and Walton and others.

—The annual prize distribution of the Town Sunday School was held here on Ascension day when addresses were given by the missionaries, and the prizes were read out and an interesting report of the year's services read by the Sec. Prizes were distributed by Mrs. West.

—Mr. K. C. Kathirgamer and family have returned from Jaffna.

—A grand temperance meeting was held when Rev. R. N. Sathukavalar M. A. presided and stirring addresses were made by several prominent Christian gentlemen.

—The marriage of Mr. Samuel Vahnapannan the Head master of the Training school with Miss Emma Stephen, was solemnized on the 12th of June by the Rev. J. West assisted by the Revs. W. M. Walton and R. N. Sathukavalar M. A. After the ceremony the party repaired to the residence of the Bride's father where refreshments were served and appropriate speeches made by Revs. J. West and R. N. Sathukavalar, G. C. Tharayil, Esq. and others. We wish the couple, health, wealth and happiness. [The bride groom is the son of Mr. Tambapillai who is employed under the American mission as a catechist. Ed. M. S.]

—A new Inspector of Telegraph lines is here now, and is busy in tracing the line to the island. He is also engaged in tracing the line to the island. He is also engaged in tracing the line to the island.

—Ingathering meetings are being held in the Wesleyan mission schools here, and the one held at Kottavai in the H. M. S. premises is worthy of special mention. On that day and for the first time in the Batticaloa Home mission annals an adult baptism (in the person of the older son of the Local Vicar) took place. Rev. J. West administering the sacrament.

—POINT PEDRO ENGLISH SCHOOL. Dear Sir, Will you kindly allow me to inform the 'Old Boys' of this school that we are now enlarging and renovating it at a cost of Rs. 2000.

Several former students have sent us liberal subscriptions for which we are thankful; many others have encouraged us to commence the work by promise. If all who look to this school as their Alma Mater and who are now in good positions in the island, would send us even Rs. 10, more than the amount needed would be realized.

Yours &c.
K. KNAPP.

(சங்கீதம், கவிதை)

முன்றும் நீதியிபர். — The Hon. Mr. Didwell
Brown. — உடமாகணக் கப்பிற்னோடீக்கு ஁னதும்
நீதிபதியாய் பிறவுணதனாடே வுதினார்.
கிறீன் வைவ்நீயகாலே — Green Hospital. — ஁ம்
஁ர்நீது பகம்ம஁ம் ஁தரநீயுய் தம்஁ர்நீனகாலே

THE REPORT OF THE NORTHERN PROVINCE FOR 1894.

The Report of the Northern Province is, as usual, full of interest. The Govt. Agent refers to the deficiency in the rainfall for 1894, it being considerably less than for the previous year except in Mannar. At Jaffna the amount registered was only 34.16 inches as against 57.66 in 1893, and at Vavuniya 36.12 inches as against 55.11 in the previous year. Consequently the paddy crop was poor, and the palmyrah crop indifferent. On the other hand the crop of dry grains was fair so that "at no time was there any cause for anxiety in regard to the food supplies of the Province."

The revenue of the Province was a gain on the previous year, being Rs. 22,299 more. This increase was largely due to the gain in receipts for Customs, Arrack and Toddy rents, and Land sales, while the amounts realized from the salt trade and timber showed a decided decrease over the amounts realized in 1893. Judging from the amount of tobacco exported, the peninsula must have raised more in 1894 than in any previous year.

A noteworthy fact was the report of the Palmyrah fibre industry. The quantity of fibre exported in 1892 was about 12,177 cwt, and in 1893, 8,743 cwt, while in 1894 the amount fell to 5,697 cwt, less than half of the amount reported two years previous. This is a very decided falling off, for which, it seems to us, we have every reason to be thankful, as there is no doubt that the trees were being injured.

The number of elephants captured and exported was 35 valued at Rs. 1,000 each; on these Rs. 7,000 was recovered as royalty, 88 cheetahs and 57 bears were killed, against 74 cheetahs and 64 bears in 1893; yet strange to say none are reported as having lost their lives by wild beasts during the year. On the other hand it is claimed that 11 persons died of snake bites during the year. More (14) died from falling from trees (probably most of them tree climbers while drawing toddy) than from the effects of wounds caused by wild beasts and reptiles.

We note with regret the number of suicides; and the number of accidental (?) deaths by drowning. No less than 59 were reported as having been drowned in wells, tanks and the sea. The Agent writes—"The number of deaths by drowning in wells is suspiciously large. Of the cases of woman many were, no doubt, the result of carelessness when drawing water from wells. Many, too, of the cases of children may have been the result of accident, but the very large number (for this and the previous year) gives rise to grave suspicions of foul play. It has, however, not been found possible to get sufficient evidence of this."

The importation of Kerosene oil is greater than the previous year, showing that in spite of the higher price, its use is becoming more general.

The Assistant Agent at Vavuniya reports a successful year in his Experimental Garden. Mangosteens, Nutmegs, Calcutta guavas, Liberian coffee and Ramboutans are some of the trees and plants cultivated besides those ordinarily found in the Province. It is hoped that new varieties of fruits may be introduced in this way.

From the Mullattivu district a hail storm is reported as having occurred May 18th, and Mr. Twynan makes mention of the shock of earthquake felt in the peninsula on the afternoon of Feb. 3rd.

ON THE WING. VIII.

New York may be called the metropolis of the West, though it is closely rivaled by its younger sister Chicago. Passing from London to New York one naturally draws comparisons between the two. It is not necessary to mention all that comes into mind, as we are apt to be prejudiced in our opinions. But it is easy to see that each might learn from the other, and each has some natural advantages. Certainly New York is superior in its brilliant atmosphere, its extended water front, etc. London has numerous monuments and collections which are almost wanting here. London is larger, but not very much larger than what is called Greater New York, including Brooklyn and Jersey City which are practically one with New York in all except government, and even that is sought by many. In London the people are careful and sure, here they are reckless, and more pushing. There the streets are well paved, and there is but

little building going on in the older parts of the city. Here the pavement is comparatively very rough and it is constantly being dug up for changes underground of sewers, water pipes, electric wires etc. while on every hand older buildings, some of considerable size, are being torn down and replaced by lofty structures 10 to 20 stories in height. Here cable cars and electric cars are frequent, but are the cause of many accidents; though they are rare. Here the fare on all the lines in the city is five cents, whether the distance be a quarter mile, or ten miles; there the fares vary with the distance from a half penny to three pence. Here almost all the stores of any size, and hotels and even private houses, have elevators to take people up and down, instead of by the stairs; these are not so common. We might go on in this way for a long time, but it is better to note some other things. There is constant travel and intercourse between the two, and they are becoming more alike in both good and evil.

I was much interested last week in the dedication of a new monument here in New York. We are staying for the present in the Judson House, which is in the same building as the Judson Memorial Church, put up a few years ago by subscriptions in memory of Adoniram Judson the first foreign missionary from America. His son Dr. Judson is the pastor, and there is much Christian work connected with it, a free dispensary for the poor, a home for children, lectures, and classes, and gymnastics different evenings of the week, and all forms of work that tend to help the people socially and mentally as well as spiritually. This building fronts on Washington Square, which is close to the old Theological Seminary building where I studied. This church has a tower ten stories high, surmounted by a large cross, which is at night illuminated from within. It is a very striking sight to see the cross of fire stand out against the dark sky.

In the square, which contains several acres and is now very beautiful with green grass and fresh green leaves just coming out all over the trees, a grand marble arch has recently been erected. It is about fifty feet high, and looks especially fine at night in the light of the brilliant electric lamps.

It was put up to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of Washington's inauguration as the first president of the United States, and it has inscribed on it these words of Washington. "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and the honest can repair. Liberty is in the hand of God." The dedication of this arch took place last Saturday the 4th of May, and was described as "one of the most beautiful and impressive sights ever witnessed in the city of New York." High semicircular stands, draped with red, were on each side of the arch, giving seats for several hundreds including the Governor's staff, some descendants of Washington's relatives and of those who fought in the revolution, and other prominent people. Some nine regiments of soldiers with their bands of music marched 2 or 3 miles down Fifth Avenue, then halted and waited for the exercises at the arch. Bishop Potter made a prayer, and General Porter made an address on the character of Washington.

In the course of his speech he said, "The form of an arch was happily chosen. It is the symbol of cohesive strength and filly typifies the union of inseparable States. The spotless marble of which it is composed is emblematic of the stainless purity of the character of the immortal leader whose name the structure bears. Washington impressed himself more profoundly upon the civilized world than any man of his time, and today the beneficent influence of his example is still potent throughout the globe." Enduring precepts, the memory of resplendent virtues, and matchless lessons in true manhood are the precious legacies he has bequeathed to his countrymen. It seems a wise dispensation of Providence which deprived him of children of his own flesh and blood in order that all Americans may equally call him father. Washington displayed for eight long years the caution of a Fabius, and the daring of a Hannibal. He had shown himself an Alexander without his lust of conquest, a Caesar without his imperialism, a Marlborough without his lack of principle, a Napoleon without his ambition. "The story of his life rises to the sublimity of an epic, the record of his acts is worthy the contemplation of the ages." "While Washington will always be looked upon as the possessor of all the virtues which adorn the human character he will stand forth more conspicuously as the embodiment of patriotism." The address was very spirited and eloquent and well adapted to

arouse enthusiastic loyalty in the hearers. As I mingled with the crowd of many thousands, I observed that most of them were foreigners, Irish, Italian, Jewish, Swedish, etc. and yet all seemed to take great interest in the exercises. They were becoming American citizens, and the exercises of the day were helping much toward that end. Other speeches followed, and then the troops passed in review, making a brilliant and inspiring spectacle. American flags were displayed from nearly every house along the line of march, and in many other places. More noticeable than all was a flag hung in the air a thousand feet above the arch. A gentleman living in the tower of this church has been experimenting with tailless kites and on this occasion sent out six kites to a great height, all attached to the same string, "tandem" at differing heights, so that the highest was nearly out of sight. These supported the "stars and stripes," on a perpendicular staff, the cord being almost invisible, far above the heads of the crowds. The semicircular seats still remain to be used on the occasion of the review which is to take place on Decoration day, May 30th when the graves of those who gave their lives for their country in the Civil War are to be decorated with flowers, and there will be a fine display of troops and of oratory. H

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

The newspapers have had a good deal to say recently about the Armenians. What are they? Armenia is a country of about 60,000 square miles, lying between Turkey in Asia and Persia, and south east of the Black Sea. Northwards lies Russia, and south the great plain of Mesopotamia. The Armenians in this tract of country number 60,000, but there are about as many more living in Armenia who belong to other races, so that the total population must be over one million. It will be seen therefore, that while the country is twice as large as Ceylon it contains less than half as many people. The climate is temperate. The soil is fertile if irrigated, but owing to primitive methods of cultivation only a small part is remunerative. Coal and other minerals abound, but the Turk is too incapable to develop these resources himself and too jealous to allow foreigners to come in and assist him by their superior knowledge and skill.

The Government is in the hands of Provincial governors sent from Constantinople. Corruption among officials is the rule; oppression of the people, the policy. It is doubtful whether such a corrupt and rotten government exists in any other country in the world. Among the mountains of Armenia, live a hardy race of people called Kurds. They are probably not very numerous, but are daring and cruel, living largely by plunder and rapine. The Sultan does not object to their living where they are, as they might prove useful to him in case of Russian invasion from the north. Three or four years ago the able-bodied men of this tribe were summoned by him and furnished with uniforms, banners, and rifles and made a part of his regular army. This was done, no doubt, in order to check, if possible, their lawless depredations in the future; though practically it has put them in a position to oppress the people under cover of the Sultan's authority.

In September 1894 the Kurds robbed certain Armenian villages of their flocks. In attempting to recover their property, the Armenians came into conflict with these newly made soldiers and killed about a dozen men. At once the Sultan was notified that some of his royal troops had been murdered, and his authority set at defiance. He immediately ordered troops to march to the place and quell the rebellion, and the Armenians, "not finding any rebellion they cleared the country so that none should occur in the future." Twenty seven villages were destroyed and according to the first reports, over 6,000 men, women and children massacred, though there is reason to believe that these reports were understated, and that 10,000 lives lost would be nearer the mark. "Women, instead of being taken into slavery, were ravished and then hanged to posts; babies caught up by their hair, and their heads lopped off. Never, in recent times at least, has there been such a wanton and brutal slaughter of human beings, and in order to hide all traces of the massacre, the dead were gathered in great heaps covered over with the branches of trees and inflammable materials which were saturated with petroleum and then set fire to."

Months have passed, and still no apology has been offered, and no reparation made. On the contrary every effort is being made to palliate the crime, and to conceal the extent of the slaughter. The sublime Porte is practically insulting all Christendom by its refusal to investigate into the matter.

The Great Powers however have at last been aroused and are demanding official investigations and are backing up their demand by sending ships of war to the East. Turkey can no longer resist, and we hope soon to have the facts before us.

The Armenians are Christians. They were converted by Gregory, the Illuminator, about the close of the third century, and ever since have been considered as Christians, tho their beliefs are largely mixed with error. The fact that they are not Moslems, accounts largely for the barbarous way in which they have ever been treated. About 17 years ago Turkey promised the Great Powers that she would protect her Armenian subjects, but the Turk has ever been faithless, and in this case there has been no exception to the rule.

It is time that the civilized nations of Europe insisted on a good Government for Turkey. It is time that the decrepit, debauched old man was put out of the way and that a new, vigorous, purified, Turkey should arise from the ashes of the old.