

THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 55.

Jaffna, Thursday the 10th of Oct. 1895.

No. 21

RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTBETH A NATION BUT SIN IS A REPROOCH TO ANY PEOPLE.

RECEIPTS TO THE MORNING STAR.

		1895
Wilsons	Mr. S. Ampalavaner	2.00
Kohliya	Dr. M. W. Ropes	2.00
Sri Sri Settlement	Mr. G. T. Daniel	3.00
Batticaloa	Prof. L. E. Best	1.25
Mampay	Messrs. S. & J. Lawton, S. P. Lawton	2.50
Jaffna town	Messrs. H. Nevill L50, S. Glassgarson 1.50	
	Baily L50, Lawrence 1.00, V. Somasundaram 75	
Colombo	Messrs. S. K. Thirukkaranam & S. Muttiah 4.00	
		94
Chandranay	Mr. E. Niles	1.50
Colombo	Mrs. E. Horner	2.00
Chidaw	Messrs. Ismail Besa, S. E. Ramalingam, S. Muthukaruppiah	6.00
Pachilappaly	The Manigals	2.00
		92
Colombo	Mrs. E. Horner	2.00
Jaffna	Mr. A. Chinnayyah	1.50
		92
Colono	Mrs. E. Horner	2.00
Vambady	Mr. Chinnayyah	1.00
Jaffna Clerical Street	M. Perera	1.00

NOTICE

Lists of all unclaimed Estates money of the District Courts of the Island paid to General Revenue up to 31st December 1894, are published as an supplement to the Ceylon Government Gazette No. 5575.

These lists may be seen and information obtained at the several Magistrate's offices.

Colombo
Loan Board
5th Oct. 1895.

L. F. LEE,
Commissioner L. B.

CALICUT TILES.

A large supply expected in December. Orders now booked at current rates, 14 per cent. discount will be allowed if the tiles are remitted on landing at the Customs.

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Muslin chelvys of the latest design " 6.00

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do carbon per box of 144 " 1.50

do in cedar wood each " .5

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Colour Printing paper per Ream " 2.25

do superior " 5.50

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Colour tissue paper " 5.00

WARD & DAVY.

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FOR SALE.

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Apply to the Manager,

Morning Star.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary 1-No. 634.

In the matter of the estate of the late Parthiyar wife

of Kanther Sitthamperum of Kondavall deceased.

Narangamby Ponnapalampam and wife

2. Nagamuthu of Jaffna.

Petitioners.

vs.

Kanthar Sitthamperum of Kondavall Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Narangamby Ponnapalampam and wife Nagamuthu of Kondavall praying for Letters of Ad-

ministration to the estate of the above-named deceased

Parthiyar wife of Kanther Sitthamperum of Kondavall com-

ing on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire,

District Judge, on the 13th day of September 1895 in the

presence of Mr. T. M. Tamper Proctor on the part of

the petitioners and the affidavit of the 1st petitioner

dated the 13th day of September 1895 having been read

it is declared that the Petitioners are the heirs and next

of him wife of the said intestate and are such entitled

to have Letters of administration to the estate of the said

intestate issued to them unless the Respondent or any

other person shall on or before the 21st day of October,

1895 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 13th day of September 1895.]

G. W. WOODHOUSE

Additional District Judge.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary Jurisdiction

No. 635

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Poopathamby Mayvalyaganam late of Atcheloo Deceased.

Sinatamby Eliatamby of Atcheloo Petitioner.

Ys.

1. Poopathamby Sinatamby

2. Poopathamby Nannitamby

3. Poopathamby Kartisnara

4. Poopathamby Arunugam

5. Ramalingam Poorthamby

6. Ramalingam Kartigesoo all of Atcheloo

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Sinatamby Eliatamby of Atcheloo praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Poopathamby Mayvalyaganam of Atcheloo coming on for disposal before H. Nevill Esquire, District Judge, on the 23rd day of September 1895 in the presence of Mr. T. M. Tamper, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 23rd day of September 1895 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the heir next of kin of the said intestate and is as such 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 28th day of October 1895 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 23rd day of September 1895.]

H. NEVILL,

District Judge.

Local & General.

—PALLI CHURCH. Rev. J. Backus, pastor of the Palli church, went to Colombo some days ago in order to attend Synod. He has been spending some days there making collections for the liquidation of the debt on this church which has just been completed. It is a neat substantial building, a credit to all who have had anything to do with the planning and erection of it, and an ornament to the village and peninsula. It has cost a great deal of money, and there still remains a large debt.

The building is to be dedicated in the service of God before long, and it is desirable that it should be opened free of debt. We most heartily commend this object to all those interested in the building up of God's kingdom here.

—Rev. J. T. STOCKLEY. Pastor of St. Stockley after addressing the missionaries at Tellicherry in their monthly meeting, visited the stations of the C. M. S. on the following day, and then went on to Chavagacheri where he spent the night, and left for his home early the next morning by the coach. We have enjoyed his visit with us very much and feel sure that much good has been accomplished by his mission. He has not spared himself but has been uniting in his labors among our churches, and our grateful thanks are due him for his valuable assistance in this great work of saving souls.

—MISS LEITCH. Miss M. Leitch sails from Colombo today per S. S. Australia, for a flying visit to England. She and her sister expect to return to Jaffna in three months.

—THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock and party, leave Ceylon in S. S. Massilia Oct. 24th. The farewell balls to be held on the 21st. It is proposed to raise funds for a memorial of his rule in Ceylon, the what form this memorial is to take has not yet been decided.

—CHANGES.—Mr. H. Nevill has been appointed to act as District Judge at Batticaloa. Mr. L. F. Lee, who held the permanent appointment of District Judge in Jaffna, has been appointed to his place in Jaffna as District Judge and additional Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrate.

Mr. Ward, our popular Provincial Engineer, has been promoted to the position of Financial Assistant, and Mr. Grant takes his place as Provincial Engineer of the Northern Province.

—ETINGING OF SCHOOL MANAGERS IN COLOMBO. The meeting of the school managers in Colombo was a lively one, but very little was accomplished in the way of coming to a decision in regard to the several points of Controversy No. II. It was finally resolved that it was not expedient for the Circular to become law until managers had time to meet the Director and discuss the changes proposed. Action was also taken looking towards the formation of an association of managers to meet yearly for the discussion of proposed changes in the Circular.

—VARASAY CHURCH. A little church of about 30 members was organized at this place on Thursday last the 3rd. inst. The Ecclesiastical Association met in the morning for the examination of three candidates for the ministry. After a long and thorough examination, it was voted to license them to preach. In the afternoon the church of Varasay was formed, Rev. T. Smith preaching the sermon

and Rev. T. P. Hunt offering the prayer. After the celebration of the Lord's supper, the congregation dispersed to their homes. Pastors or delegates, were present from many of the American Mission churches, and the exercises passed off very pleasantly. We hope this church will be instrumental under God in doing great good in Varasay and the adjacent villages.

—PHOTOGRAPHY. Mr. S. K. Lawton has left for Manaar at the request of the Wesleyan Mission to complete the series of photographs of its schools, churches &c. He has been preparing for the Mission.

—WEATHER. The strong south west wind that prevailed for so many days in September, making that month unusually cool and pleasant, is dying down, and we are having some hot weather. Grateful showers have fallen, but more rain is needed.

—DR. LOUIS PASTEUR, the celebrated French physician on hydrocephalus, died on the 29th ult. aged 72 years. The Government has decided to give him a state funeral.

—THE HONORABLE P. COOMARASWAMY was in Jaffna for ten days and left by coach on the 8th inst. The special object of his visit was in connection with the inauguration of the "Hinda College" and the Sivites in particular gave him a cordial reception. This is perhaps the first time he has visited Jaffna [we believe he has been here before. Ed. M. S. J.] and his personal knowledge of the place and people will be of much service in Council when questions relating to Jaffna are discussed. Reception was given him in several places including Karavade, Pt. Pedro and Chavagacheri and the honorable gentleman was urged to do his utmost for the interests of Jaffna railway in particular.

—THE DISTRICT COURT. Mr. Nevill, the District Judge, left the station on the 1st inst. for Point Pedro, on his way to Batticaloa. His successor has not yet arrived. Until the 4th inst. there was no District Judge and Mr. Thorpe, the office attendant attended Court on the 4th and is discharging off ordinary motions. There is great dissatisfaction among the members of the bar and the public in consequence of the too frequent repetition of the District Judge within the past few years.

—THE GOV. AGENT. Mr. Twynam returned to the station on Monday the 30th ultimo. He has been away for about a month visiting Colombo, Galle, Mannar, Vanni and the islands adjoining Jaffna.

—REARRANGEMENT OF HEADMEN. For sometime past the appointment of the police officers was unsettled. The abolition of the schedule system deprived the Udaras of their best source of income, and their office has been one of little pecuniary value. During the past week the police officers have been summoned to the Kachcheri, and re-arrangements have been made, which resulted by necessity in the dropping off of some of the officers. It appears that 46 out of these Udaras have been booked with a salary of Rs. 12.50 each per month and an enlarged local jurisdiction.

—COACH SERVICE. A Colombo correspondent seems to think that there is some truth in the report that the Mahe Jaffna mail coach service will change bands from next year, and it will be given to Messrs. Pate and Sons. Mr. Assaiappah has been doing the business ever since it was started, about thirteen years ago. He has now a very large establishment consisting of several horses, coaches and other appurtenances connected with the business. It would be a considerable loss and an injustice done to Mr. Assaiappah, if he should at once be requested to stop operations, because another company has reduced the tar- der by a few Rupees.

—STEAMER MOVEMENTS. The Ceylon company's Steamers will make five trips round the island during the present month, the Lady Gordon leaving Colombo *sauvageusement* on the 2nd, 16th and 30th and the Lady Hawick *nordique* on the 9th and 23rd.

—WE regret that lack of space prevents the insertion of the Batticaloa budget, as well as other correspondence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Pt. Pedro 7th October 1895.

The Hon. Mr. P. Coomaraswamy was given a cordial reception by the inhabitants of Vadanavathu on the 4th instant. The beautiful Pandal at Vadhru where the demonstration took place, and the satisfactory manner in which the arrangements were made reflect great credit on Mr. P. P. Tambu, who spared no pains to make it an unequalled success. There were present over 2000 people and among them were found all the *elite* of the place and about two dozen or more Hindu priests. It is worth mentioning that in the course of his reply to the address, the Hon. Gentleman referred in high terms to the manner in which Christian churches are being managed. A Hindu Temporal Ordinance, he said, was not necessary, if only the managers of Temples took care to see that the income derived by their temples was as honestly dealt with as known to obtain in Christian churches. He cited as an example a temple in the island which, he said, to his knowledge had, through misappropriation of its proceeds, been reduced to pauperism, and had subsequently risen to one of great importance after the appointment of honest men as trustees, when several thousands of rupees were shown as a balance after meeting all necessary demands towards improvement of the temple. There, he said, lay the solution of the problem. He advised them to turn their attention to the educating of the rising generation instead of contemplating the building of new temples in view of the already overwhelming number now found in the island. Education, he said, was the chief thing to enlighten a nation and to lead to the worship of the one great God. Without this all other attempts were of no avail. These remarks, certainly speak volumes in favour of Christianity and reflect credit upon the Hon. member's intelligence.

SCHOOL MANAGERS AND CIRCULAR NO. 11.

Circular No 11, bids fair to become historic. It has earned for itself a name, and for a few years at least, any allusion to it as Circular No. 11, will be readily understood. It has given its author notoriety, though of an enviable kind. School Managers have met as a body in Jaffna and in Colombo, and we presume in other places also, and have passed resolutions against it. And yet it would be untrue to assert that all school Managers in the island were united in condemning it wholly; while it might be safe to say that on certain points connected with it, there exists an unanimity among this class of public benefactors, that is encouraging and that augurs well for the future of our educational work.

In the first place we are all agreed that we want no hasty legislation in the Department of Public Instruction. It is the general opinion, we think, that the Acting Director has been too hasty in issuing Circular No. 11. It is not enough to say, in reply, that intimation of the purpose of the Department was given some weeks previously, in speeches made by His Excellency, the Governor, and by the Acting Director on certain public occasions. The changes are so radical that they should have been fully and fairly discussed by those most interested, for months before any definite action was taken. A general statement that English instruction should not be imparted in our schools without collecting tuition fees, and that the Headmasters of each kind of English schools (i.e. Primary, Middle and High) should be certificated, would have been accepted, we are sure, with but little or no hostile criticism! But to insist on minimum fees which in themselves are high and might better be called maximum fees, and to insist on every teacher in any English school being certificated by the Department, and that within so short a time, is altogether too radical a change.

Managers will differ as to what should constitute a scale of minimum fees, but if after due consultation and careful, deliberate discussion, the majority agreed in accepting a scale of minimum fees, the Department could not be accused of attempting to over-ride the opinions of those who, by long residence in the island, and by varied experience were most competent to express an opinion on this subject.

Then as to certificates, surely the large majority of Managers approve of having competent teachers in their schools, be they English or vernacular, but what is a test of competency? Is it to pass a certain prescribed examination of the Department? Is a degree of an Indian University to be of no value? Is long and successful experience as a teacher to count for nothing? A book-worm, or one who has passed every examination with credit, may prove after all, but an indifferent teacher; while one who has learned in the school of experience and wisdom has tact and a natural love for the work, may enter upon a most successful career as an organizer, a disciplinarian, and an instructor. As Managers, we are not objecting to certificates; nor are we taking stand for a free English education; we are simply protesting against unwise and hasty legislation in regard to both of these very important subjects.

In the second place, Managers are, for the most part, agreed that there should be some settled policy in regard to public instruction. That is to say, we look with disfavor upon the annual crop of changes in the Revised Code. Not that we are opposed to learning new methods of teaching; not that we do not wish to improve the efficiency of our schools; but we want to feel that the Code is stable and permanent. As it is, changes are made and enforced, but before Managers can adjust themselves to the new order of things, another year rolls round and another set of fresh rules and regulations are sent out from the Educational Department to perplex and annoy long-suffering Managers. This may be progress, but if it is we prefer a little stagnation. We protest against being hampered in our legitimate work by such constant changes. Why should we not have a Code subject to no alteration or change for 5 consecutive years, or if this is too long a time, for 3 years? Then we should know what to expect, and would plan accordingly. After the expiration of the 3 years, it would be seen where changes were necessary, and they could be made after consultation with Managers with better grace and with less danger of friction.

In the third place, there should be confidence on the part of the Department in the good intentions of Managers. The Department and all the

missionary Managers at least, both Protestant and Catholic, should be working in perfect harmony. There is no good reason why they should not do so. As far as education is concerned, we have the same end in view i.e. to give the children a sound, elementary education founded on the eternal principles of justice and truth. As missionaries we go one step further and aim to teach the pupils Christian truths; and we question whether a Christian government has any right to put restrictions upon such teaching provided it is done in the spirit of fairness and kindness. But aside from this is there any good reason why the Department should distrust missionary Managers? We may be too sensitive perhaps, and fancy lack of confidence where none is intended; but it does look sometimes as if the Director feared to consult Managers as to any amendment to the Code, lest they should object so strongly that he would find it unadvisable to insist on the changes. Let us be frank with each other. The suggestion that an annual Conference be held of the Director and Managers is a good one, and we believe would tend to remove prejudice and promote good feeling all round.

NEW INDUSTRIES FOR CEYLON.

Not long ago we saw by the *Ceylon Observer* that a new industry was being agitated for Ceylon. Certain parties having travelled throughout the island and being convinced that the soil and climate in certain localities were well suited for fruit growing are contemplating the purchase of land for this purpose. The plan is to get a tract of land favorably located and to put it into oranges and lemons, we presume of various kinds. Whether any thing will come of it or not remains to be seen, but we have long been of the opinion that even here in the narrow limits of our peninsula much more could be made out of fruit growing, than is being done at present. Why should not the vine be more extensively cultivated? Jaffna town, and Mathagal on the north coast, furnish most of the grapes to be had in the peninsula. So far as we know there is but one distinct variety. The slight difference in flavor may be attributed, perhaps, to the differences in soil and cultivation. We were told that last year some attempt was made to introduce two or three varieties of the purple grape tho, with what success we have not learned. We do not see why with proper care new varieties should not be successfully raised, and the area under cultivation be largely increased. Grapes always bring a good price, and are always in demand. They need more care and attention than some other fruits, but would well repay one for all his extra trouble.

Another fruit is the orange. In some localities the oranges are of fair size and of good quality. These fetch double the prices of the ordinary fruit. The belt of country lying between Copay and Tillipug seems to be specially adapted for this fruit. But in passing along this locality, one sees only now and then a few trees in a compound, near the well. Why could not three or four acres be devoted to this cultivation by farmers owning several acres of land. The trees are never pruned and no effort is made to introduce new varieties or to try cultivating the trees. And yet such as they are, half cared for and neglected, they thrive and bear fruit and bring in quite an income to the owners. We see no good reason why the Tamils should not go in for raising this fruit—not on a large scale as is done in other countries, but with an acre or two, or more of land.

Still another fruit that might be raised to advantage is the pineapple. These come principally from the Chavagacheri and adjoining districts. A few plants are left to grow wild under a mango tree and that is about all the attention paid to them. Suppose one should try a five acre field, planting them in rows and cultivating well between. The difference in the size and quality would, it seems to us, more than compensate the raiser for his extra trouble. Here again we want other and better varieties and they could easily be introduced.

All these fruits need good water and perhaps the want of pure water in sufficient quantities would be the most serious draw-back to their cultivation. But let the experiment be tried. One can hardly lose much by it, and it would be worth while to make the attempt.

If a railway ever comes to Jaffna, these fruits can be readily shipped to other parts of the island and even to south India. They would find a ready market, and prices would be raised.

We do not claim that foreigners can come into

the island and raise fruit to advantage. Their expenses of living are so high, that the profits would soon be eaten up. But the natives, accustomed to live on a little, and used to the climate, might with profit turn their attention to this industry. We may be too sanguine as to the possibilities in this direction, but we should like to see the experiment tried.

THE JEWS IN PALESTINE.

Several periodicals are published which claim that the Jews are very generally returning to Palestine and that thus Old Testament prophecy is being fulfilled. We read glowing accounts of the numbers that are flocking to the Holy land and of the prospects of the restoration of the Jewish kingdom. It is well for us to read both sides, and see how much foundation there really exists for these statements. A prominent divine journalist who has recently visited Palestine writes as follows:—

"The present population of the territory actually known as Palestine is estimated at 650,000. A recent number of *The Journal of the German Palestine Society* gives the Jews in that country as 43,783, or, say in round numbers, 50,000. Nearly two thirds of these are in and around Jerusalem, and most of the remainder are in twelve other cities."

The Jewish population has increased considerably within the last ten years, in spite of the opposition of the Turkish Government.

But the larger part of these immigrants have been assisted to get to Palestine and supported since their arrival by contributions from without. The oldest colony, established in 1882 near Jaffa, consists of about 300 Russian Jews many of them educated, and though it has received large sums from Russia is now self supporting. The largest colony near Haifa has 800 members. Most of these colonies occupy land granted or leased to them by benevolent individuals or societies, and few of them are now self sustaining. Large sums of money are annually collected in Russia, Germany, England and other countries and sent to the Jews in Palestine. These Jews have little influence, if any, in the life of the country, and seem to have no plans or special desire to make their influence felt.

The lines of railroad which are to open up the country, except that from Jaffa to Jerusalem, now in the hands of a receiver, exist only on paper or in the minds of their projectors, though a survey has been made for a road from Haifa to Damascus, and a few miles beginning at the former city have been graded. We doubt if new roads will be built while Turkey retains control of the country. Taxation exhausts its resources, most of the money extorted by the government being taken away with little return of any kind."

Contrast this report with the number of Jews in New York city alone. According to the last Census there were nearly 200,000, or four times the number in all Palestine, and yet they do not attract any attention.

NEWS FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

—MADAGASCAR. The French have secured an important pass, and are driving the Hovas before them. They are now within 40 miles of the capital.

—CHINA. The British Government sent an ultimatum to China, demanding the issue of a Proclamation degrading the Viceroy of the Province where most of the disturbances against missionaries took place, and China at once accepted the terms and has degraded for life the Viceroy of the Province of Szechuan.

It is also reported that the Mandarins are doing everything in their power to nullify the Kucheng enquiry, and have released forty prisoners notwithstanding the protests of the Consul who was most grossly insulted by the Chinese soldiers for his interference.

—ARMENIA. There is considerable excitement at Constantinople owing to the arrival of a British fleet of 17 men-of-war in the vicinity.

Rioting on the 30th ult. arose through the Armenian attempting to march in procession to the *Porte* to present a petition. The Police opposed the procession and the crowd resisted. At once the Police opened fire upon them and 80 of the Armenians were killed and wounded and 500 arrests made. Rioting was renewed on the 1st Inst., the Musselman populace chasing and killing the Armenians in all directions. About 70 were killed.

Latest advices state that 200 Armenians have been killed by the Turks during the rioting.

The Armenian churches at Constantinople are crowded with women and children who refuse to leave, fearing fresh massacres. The Ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople have protested to the *Porte* against the brutality of the Police towards the Armenian prisoners many of whom have been killed, and demanding measures for the restoration of order.

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