

THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 55.

Jaffna, Thursday the 24th of Oct. 1895.

No. 22

RIGHTDOUSNESS 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.

Batticocha	Mr. G. Dutton	1.50
Manipay	Dr. T. B. Scott	1.25
Batticocha Messrs.	K. Gnanaprasanna, Isaac Vayannattu,	
	A. Arulanathan, A. Carthagea and	
	E. V. Michael	6.25
Araly	Daniel Ampalavanar, V. Velupillai,	
	M. Namasivayam and J. S. Ampalava-	
	nar	4.50
Chagannai	S. Winslow, V. Murugesu, A. Arolp-	
	ragasam and Severatnam Valoo	5.00
Pangulavate	V. Ramasathan, A. Joseph and (1895)	
	Samuel Asanpillai	3.00
Moolai	S. Thimmo, A. K. Narayan, K. Narayan,	
	R. Sinnatambay and A. Veeasatambay	6.00

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

Lists of all unclaimed Shiloh's money of the District Courts of the Island paid to General Revenue up to 31st December 1894, are published as a supplement to the Ceylon Government Gazette No. 5373 of 4th October 1895. These lists may be seen and further information obtained at the several Kachcheris or at the Loan Board Office, Colombo.
L. F. LEE,
Chief Commissioner L. B.

CALICO TILES.

3-1/2 inch square exposed in December. Orders now booked at current rates. 24 per cent discount will be allowed if the tiles are removed on landing at the Customs.
WILLIAM MATHER,
for Walker Sons & Co., Ltd.
Sole Agents in Ceylon for the Mercantile, Mission, Calicut

JUST IMPORTED.

Flannel Shirts—Very soft and of striped thin stuff of the best quality	Rs. 3.50
Fashionable Chemises for the educated natives	
Ladies and Girls—Silk linen with fancy border and of the fastest colour	Rs. 10.50
Muslin chieftains of the latest design	“ 5.00
“ “ “ “ No. 2	“ 4.50
Footsack writing papers	
10 lbs. paper	“ 2.25
12 lbs. “	“ 2.75
12 lbs. ruled “	“ 3.75
Best quality slates with strong frames per dozen	“ 1.50
“ “ “ “ No. 2	“ 2.50
Slate pencils per box	“ .21
do. carbon per box of 144	“ 1.50
do. in cedar wood each	“ .50
Stephen's blue black Ink 4 oz jars	“ .32
Coloured Printing paper per Ream	“ 2.25
do. superior	“ 5.50
White printing	“ 3.25
Coloured tissue paper	“ 5.00

WARD & DAVY,
Naval Architect.

FOR SALE.

Cabinet photos from the half tone of H. E. Sir Arthur Havelock can be had at 25 cts. per copy. Apply to the Manager, Morning Star.

BIRTHS.

At Bhanno, Upper Burma on the 14th Sept. the wife of Mr. R. V. Parippanayagam of a son.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna,
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 655

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Poothatambay Mayiyagannam late of Acheleo Deceased.
Sinnatambay Eliathamby of Acheleo, Petitioner.

- 1 Poothatambay Sinnatambay
- 2 Poothatambay Nanniatambay
- 3 Poothatambay Rasiatambay
- 4 Poothatambay Arunnam
- 5 Ramalingam Poothatambay and

6 Ramalingam Kartigesoo all of Acheleo Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Sinnatambay Eliathamby of Acheleo praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Poothatambay Mayiyagannam of Acheleo coming on for disposal before H. Nevill Esquire, District Judge, on the 23rd day of September 1895 in the presence of Mr. T. M. Tampoo, 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.

VICTORIA JUBILEE LYING-IN-WARD F.N.S. HOSPITAL JAFFNA. A general meeting of the subscribers, who have responded very liberally for the completion of this building, is to be held at the F.N.S. Committee Room on Saturday the 26th Oct. at 2.30 A.M., when it is expected that the outstanding subscriptions will all be paid in, more than half of the Rs. 6,000/00 subscribed having been already paid into the hands of the Hon. Treasurer.

The promoters of this movement including Messrs J. J. Cassie Chetty, S. Allagoo, K. M. Tampoo, J. Sandersekere, B. Sautingopillai, J. Peterson, Alex. Tounssant, M. M. Meydeen, A. Koonarasector and other are arranging for the general meeting of the subscribers on Sat. the 26th inst. at the F.N.S. Committee Room, with the object of collecting and handing over the subscriptions in a lump sum with appropriate ceremony to the F.N.S. Committee in the presence of their venerable Chairman the Govt. Agent on Saturday, the 27th inst., which is a public holiday.

The F.N.S. Committee are to be requested to use the money in completing the building and placing therein a mural tablet to perpetuate the name of Wm. G. Teyziam Esq. C.M.G., Govt. Agent N. P. in whose honor the subscriptions were raised.

THE NORTH MOONSOON. The monsoon has arrived earlier than usual this year, and for the past fortnight we have had rain every day. The wind, what there is of it, is from the north, though occasionally veering to the south for few hours. Yesterday there was a very heavy down pour all over the peninsula. The rains have been timely, and the paddy looks very promising.

RAINS. There fell at Batticocha 15.69 inches from Oct. 1-24.

TELEGRAM EXTRAORDINARY. A day or two after the last issue, we received by mail a special Telegram purporting to have come from London and humorously setting forth the actual situation in the East. Our space is so limited that we cannot make that much mention of the fact. Besides it is so many days now since it was received that the news has become stale.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. The Council commenced its sittings on Wednesday, the 9th inst. when His Excellency, the Governor, delivered his address and several motions were read for the first time and discussed briefly after which the Council adjourned to the 16th inst.

BISHOP CORRIEPOST. His Lordship arrived in Colombo on the 9th inst. and was welcomed by a number of his friends.

CHILDREN'S DAY. Last Sabbath was children's day, and appropriate services were held in the Petiah and at St. Peter's, and we presume in other places also.

BIBLE SOCIETY ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING. This meeting is appointed for Tuesday evening, the 29th inst. in the Wesleyan chapel in Jaffna. This Society is doing a very important work, and we hope that all interested in this work of putting the Bible into the hands of the people, will rally to its support.

MR. DE LIVERA. Mr. F. J. De Livera arrived here on the 11th inst. and has assumed duties as District Judge. The Jaffna bar is to be congratulated in the appointment of Mr. De Livera as their permanent judicial officer, and it is gratifying to hear that he is a courteous, kind and patient officer.

MR. G. W. WOODHOUSE. Mr. G. W. Woodhouse left for Colombo by coach on the 17th inst. and Mr. W. E. Thorpe, the office assistant to the Govt. Agent, will be in and will continue to do so until his return. Mr. Woodhouse is one of the candidates who appears for the second examination prescribed for the subordinate civil service, which is to be held this month.

"CENTRAL COLLEGE." The opening exercises of the new hall of this College were held on the 18th inst. The exercises commenced at 8.30 a.m. and the new hall where the exercises were conducted was crowded. Dr. F. Grenier was called to the chair by Mr. Leslie, the Principal of the College and a very interesting programme was gone through with which included recitations, dialogues, essays both in Tamil and English, from students in each of the forms of the College. Rev. D. F. Niles the vice principal of the College gave a brief retrospect of the institution which was followed by remarks from Messrs. Advocate Ranagasappa, Samuel Hennessy, Doctors Paul and Scott

and Reeds Trimmer and Smith. A vote of thanks to the chairman was moved by Mr. Proctor Chancerypillai, and the very enjoyable proceedings of the evening were brought to a close at 9 p.m. with the benediction by Rev. Trimmer.

GYMNASIA MEET. A subscription paper has been circulated for funds to hold a Gymnasium Meet during the ensuing Christmas holidays. It is expected that the undertaking will be very successful. Several have willingly contributed for the purpose.

EXAMINATIONS. An examination under the rules prescribed for the Lower Division of the Ceylon Civil service is granted to be held on the 16th March 1896 and following days. It is also notified that an examination to qualify students as Notarial apprentices, will be held on the 29th proximo and following days in the school of Agriculture Colombo supervised by the Director of Public Instruction.

ENVIOL HOSPITAL BUILDINGS. The work has been somewhat delayed by the rains. The contractor, however, takes every opportunity to push on the work. The work of the carpenters is going on without interruption except where prepared for the purpose.

As to the masonry, the superstructure of the Dispensary is almost completed. The Medical ward, the Surgical ward, the Nurses' quarters, and the Mission house, require about three feet more of building up to complete the superstructure. The verandah pillars of these buildings have not yet been commenced; stones however are being cut and prepared for this purpose.

The door and window frames of the old houses are fixed, and the walls are being erected as fast as the weather will permit. The Lying-in ward is just about ready to take the door and window frames.

Forty sets of windows with frames for glass panes, and 30 paneled doors are completed. There are about 40 carpenters at work daily making wall plates, dressing palanquin rattles &c. &c. Besides working on doors and windows, the coolies are at work digging the foundations for the covered passages between the buildings. Altogether there are 180 workmen. Unless the rains seriously retard the work, the buildings ought to be completed by the end of March 1896.

NEWS FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

ARMENIA. The news from Constantinople is conflicting. It seems probable that the Armenians were the aggressors. That many of them carried concealed weapons is not denied, nor will they be greatly blamed by the civilized world for so doing in view of all that had gone before.

The number of killed, wounded and missing in connection with the riot in Constantinople alone, is estimated at 700. The Porte promises to enquire into the matter, but the wily Turk is as adept at making promises. Nothing less than the utter annihilation of the Turkish government will prevent the recurrence of the horrible crimes that have taken place in the Sultan's territory during the past 15 months.

AFRICA. The French occupied the capital, Antananarivo, on the 30th September, after a brilliant action. Peace negotiations were concluded on the following day. The Queen and Premier will retain their official positions, but under a French Protectorate. The capital will be garrisoned by French troops.

CHINA. The war indignantly demanded by Japan has been refused, and China promises to pay very shortly, after which the Looching peninsula is to be evacuated. It is reported that in an outbreak in Corea, the Queen was killed. A later telegram says that the body of the Queen has been found. The murders were Japanese.

GUIN. It is stated that 2000 Spaniards have been killed or have died in the Cuban campaign.

AFRICA. A British ultimatum was sent to the king of Comoros demanding the establishment of a British Protectorate over the country with a resident British Commissioner.

RUSSIA. The Russian press is bitterly hostile to England regarding the Armenian question.

BATTICALOA NOTES.

WEATHER. The first part of the month it was very hot, and if the weather reports from various places be true, this place is the hottest in Ceylon. Scarcity of water is very much felt by the people. They have to go far out of the island, crossing the bridge, to bathe or to fetch water for culinary purposes, and this cannot do and consequently there is much suffering. It is a pity the Government has not come to the rescue the repeated applications were made to the Local Board to supply the fishing people with water.

NEW COACH. The new coach from Batticaloa to Batticaloa had two party accidents this month. On the first occasion three passengers were injured, and on the latter occasion only the driver was injured though happily the injuries were not serious ones. It will begin to carry mails from January next. The mails from Jaffna and Trincomalee has been very irregular owing to floods about the river Vynaik near Trincomalee.

LAND ACQUISITION. Last Saturday evening a large and influential meeting was held here to consider what steps should be taken to memorialize Government in re the Land Acquisition Minute. It was decided that a committee of seven officers of whom Mr. J. P. Clarke was made President and Mr. S. Bastianpillai Secretary to be appointed to draft a petition to the Governor requesting him to recommend the Secretary of State to cancel his obnoxious minute.

PERSONAL. The new Inspector of Police, who was at one time in Jaffna, has come here with his family and assumed duties.

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THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION.

The annual convocation of the churches connected with the American Ceylon Mission, took place on Thursday the 17th inst. commencing at 11 o'clock. This large gathering is held every year, during the week in which the parent Society holds its annual meeting in America. The morning was bright and gave promise of a pleasant day, but before 1 o'clock the skies were overcast with clouds and the rain came down in plentiful showers. In spite of the weather, however, a large number of Christians came together in the spacious old Dutch church at Batticotta; the number of women only being noticeably smaller than usual.

Rev. Dr. Scott presided, and after the usual devotional exercises, the first speaker, Mr. J. P. Cooke, was introduced. His subject was self-support, and he made a strong appeal to the churches to assume self-support at once. He would divide the work of the mission into three periods. Two of these had already passed; the third had just commenced.

The first 40 years ended with the visit of the deputation from America in 1855, and was properly speaking pioneer work. In this year the first native pastor was ordained and installed, and the second period of 40 years, the period of development, was introduced. During this time 17 churches have been organized (including those recognized as churches before the visit of the deputation) and over 20 native ministers ordained and installed as pastors, besides many more who trained for the ministry are working under other missions or are employed by the American mission as Catechists.

We had now commenced on the third period when this work was to be brought on to a self-supporting basis. Already many of the churches were paying all their own expenses including the pastor's salary, without any outside help, and it was hoped the others would begin at once to assume self-support. In time, all the catechists and Bible women would be supported by the native church.

The next speaker was Rev. T. S. Smith, who gave a brief review of the work of the American Board during the past year. He referred to two new stations that had been started during the year, one at Salonika an important city of European Turkey, and the Thessalonica of the New Testament; the other in south east Africa at Johannesburg and vicinity. He touched upon the persecutions in Turkey and China; alluded to the deputation sent by the American Board to Japan already on its way; and closed by a brief statement of the financial condition of the parent society.

After the singing of a hymn, and the offering of prayer Mr. William Sinnatambay spoke of the work in China, dwelling particularly on the persecutions that had taken place in the past few months. He condemned the bribery and corruption of the Chinese officials, and deprecated the strong anti-foreign feeling which seemed to be increasing in that vast empire. The war with Japan had demoralized the nation; there was a feeling of unrest among the masses; various sects were being formed; and in general the country was in a disturbed condition. He expatiated on the horrors of the Kucheng massacre, and he spoke the sympathies and prayers of the Jaffna Christians for their brethren in the Celestial Empire.

Rev. S. Veerakutty, home missionary, followed in an interesting account of the work of the Native Evangelical Society in the islands. He spoke of the difficulties in the work, and then cited instances of interest for our encouragement. It was God's work, and it was being prosecuted vigorously though at times they felt almost discouraged. He believed in prayer, and asked for the prayers of God's people for themselves and for their labors. Prayer would bring down the Divine blessing; it would draw the people to the only Saviour, and the islands would be redeemed.

After another hymn, and prayer, Rev. S. Elyatambay gave a brief and earnest talk on the importance of being imbued with power. Christians should not be satisfied to live on as they had been doing. They should seek the baptism of the Holy Spirit. Re-consecration of self was what was needed. Filled with God's Spirit we could not help but be men and women of power, and greater results would follow.

Another prayer, and the first meeting closed with the Doxology and Benediction. After a recess of 15 minutes, the audience came together again for the celebration of the Lord's Supper, after which they dispersed to their homes.

The meeting was one of unusual interest. The speakers had all evidently made careful preparation

and were listened to with close attention. We trust that good results will follow, and that our churches will be more alive to their privileges and responsibilities.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

Last week for three days the members of this Foreign missionary society, met in the city of Brooklyn in New York state, to listen to the various reports of the work of the society during the past year, and to plan for the future. This society closed its year in September 1894 with a debt of over \$ 116,000 or say about £ 24,000 sterling. The present year has been a year of financial distress at home, and it is a matter for congratulation that the debt has not been increased. Instead, we have a reduction of \$ 1,605 leaving a debt for the new year of \$ 114,392. It is possible that special efforts to raise the debt were made at the meeting last week and this amount considerably decreased.

The total receipts for 1895 have been only about \$ 438,000 less than in the previous year. The regular donations from the churches have increased by about 7 per cent, while the legacies have badly fallen off. The society has not only kept its expenses down within the income, (total receipts \$ 666,438 00) but has also saved nearly \$ 2000 of this to go towards the liquidation of the debt. But at what a frightful cost in the mission fields! Work has been retarded, salaries cut down, a deaf ear turned to the Macedonian cry for help from new and promising fields, and in general retrenchment has been the order of the day. If all this, however, has resulted in driving the missionaries, pastors, and people nearer to God, it has been well worth the cost. We need to depend less upon the help of man and more upon the aid of the Almighty.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, commonly called the American Board, or the A. B. C. F. M., was organized in June 1810, and for the past 85 years has been sending the Gospel tidings of salvation to all parts of the world. The first mission started was the Marathi mission in Western India, in 1813. Ceylon came next in 1816, and the mission to the Sandwich Islands and Western Turkey followed soon after. In all, there are 20 missions; 4 in China, one in Japan, 3 in India, and Ceylon, or 5 in Asia not counting in the Turkey missions. In Africa there are 3; in Mexico one; and in Micronesia 2. In Europe, we have the missions in Spain, Austria, European Turkey, and the three in Asiatic Turkey, or 6 in all. The latest missions started were the South China mission, and the East Central African mission, both in the year 1883.

During these 85 years, the Board has sent out over 2100 missionaries, both men and women. The aggregate receipts of the Board up to Sept. 1st 1895, were \$ 28,282,550.00 or nearly £ 6,000,000 sterling. In these 20 missions we have now over 400 organized churches, 50,000 communicants besides the great host of others who are members of Christian families but who are not counted in among the communicants. These are some of the results of the work of the American Board, such as can be tabulated. But results, cannot be measured entirely by figures. Greater and more far reaching results are known only to the Great Head of the church.

The American Board will have been confronted with some serious questions at their annual meeting this year. First of all, some decision has undoubtedly been reached in regard to the conduct of the work in 1896. Whether they have decided to keep on retrenching in the different missions, or to pass over some of the older missions to other societies and thus get relief, remains to be seen. We are sure that whatever the decision has been, it will be overruled for good. Another question raised, will have been in regard to the future policy in Japan. We trust that wise counsels have prevailed, and that this honoured society has entered upon a new era of prosperity.

THE KEERIMALAI CONVALESCENT HOME.

We have received a Circular, setting forth a plan for the establishment of a health resort for Christians at Keerimalai in the Jaffna peninsula. This place is about a mile west from Kangesaturai on the shore of the sea. It is a great resort for the Sivitres especially, who claim that the springs of fresh water bubbling up from the sand of the sea shore, are the waters of the sacred Ganges. It is to this that they attribute the efficiency of the springs. During the festival season at Mavittapuram temple, great crowds of people go down to the shore to bathe in the sacred waters.

Of late years, Keerimalai has been much resorted to by other than Sivitres, who have derived benefit from bathing at this place. It is on this account, we presume, that the Rev. L. S. Lee of the Colombo City mission, (a native of Oudoville, Jaffna) has been induced to take up the scheme and push for the erection of a Convalescent Home.

In his prospectus, Mr. Lee estimates the cost of purchasing a site and putting up suitable buildings, sufficient for the accommodation of at least a dozen families, at not less than Rs. 10,000. We have no doubt that this amount could be wisely and economically spent; but where is such a large sum to come from? Moreover how will the up-keep of this proposed resort be met from year to year? 'Tis to be depend on the rents charged, we doubt whether many families would avail themselves of its privileges. One need not go far from home, in the narrow limits of our peninsula, to get salt water bathing.

We have no doubt that some scheme might be devised and carried out, by which a few cadjan or mud huts might be put up near the seaside at a comparatively small cost. These would be sufficient to meet present demands, and as the place became better known and the demand for house room increased, larger and more comfortable buildings could be erected which in time would bring in enough from rents to pay all expenses of repairs, renewal of furniture &c. &c. While we sympathize with the movement, we hope the mistake will not be made of rushing into foolish and unnecessary expense, only to result in dismal failure at last.

Mr. Lee is now forming an "Advisory Committee" to undertake the carrying out of his scheme, and we shall await with interest future developments. All communications in regard to this Home, should be addressed to Mr. Lee the Hon. Secretary.

THE GREAT SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

Even in these days of ocean racing and lightning expresses, it comes as rather a shock to our credulity to be told that before long we shall be able to reach Shanghai from England in 18 days, instead of 35 as at present, and China itself in a fortnight. Yet, if the Russian Engineers who are now constructing and laying out the plans of the Great Siberian Railway, are to be believed, we shall be able to perform this feat in a very few years more. It will then be the most stupendous triumph of railway engineering which the world has ever seen, and the success which it may bring about in the world's history can be present only be conjectured.

The total length of the Great Siberian Railway, according to present plans will be 3,714 miles. The total cost of construction, together with the rolling stock and working expenses, is estimated at 551 millions pounds. This does not include, however, all the various auxiliary works which will be carried out for the purpose of feeding the line with materials and the ready transport of workmen to the different central sections. For these auxiliary works a sum of 2 million pounds has been set aside, and it is likely to prove none too much.

The engineering difficulties to be overcome in the construction of this great railway are enormous. A large portion of the line runs through a country which has never been explored, much less surveyed; through dense forests where the voice of man has never yet been heard; through swamps and valleys, over lofty mountain passes, and through numberless tunnels; and for hundreds of miles over snow-covered ground the subsoil of which is eternally frozen. The climate, too, is of several parts of the line will be a formidable hindrance to the rapid carrying out of the work.

The railway runs through the part of the country which has rightly been called the "Granary of Siberia." The steppes there are renowned for their fertile soil, and the advent of the railway will open up an enormous market with the whole of European Russia. An increase of trade will bring a corresponding increase of population; the land will be more fully cultivated, and the march of European civilization will be brought considerably further to the eastward. The amount of mineral wealth and coal supply, especially in Central Siberia is enormous. Till now little opportunity has been given for developing these riches to anything like the proper extent, but the railway, and the eastward moving population which it will bring out will start these new industries into life, and Russia will have at last proper means of gathering the mass of wealth which lies in her bosom.

It is not only inter-Russian trade which will be developed by the Siberian Railway. The line reaches the very frontiers of China, with her 350 million inhabitants; to Corea with its valuable store of minerals; and within two days steaming of Japan, with her population of 35 millions. It will take the silk and tea trade of the east. The great trade which has been given of late years to Ceylon, is chiefly due to the saving in transport compared to China tea, and the latter's market has suffered accordingly. The Siberian Railway will, however, change all this, and China tea will be sent to Europe by rail in less time than it would take to bring them from Ceylon. Let it be remembered also that China has not yet awakened from her thousands of years of barbarism. The time will come, though, one day, and will rush that will quicken into renewed life every branch of trade in Europe. The Siberian Railway will then be the chief means of transport, and, by means of a series of branch lines, will be able to tap the whole northern frontier of China. Progress.