

# THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 56.

Jaffna, Thursday 23rd of Jan. 1896.

No. 2

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.

	Rs.	
Kandy	Mr. S. Waluppilly	2.00
And	" N. Nagamuttu	.62
Batimaloa	" W. Vallipuram	1.00
	95.	
Kandy	Mr. S. Waluppilly	2.00
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India	Mr. A. Dhanayayam	1.50
Arundhapura	Messrs. S. S. Ouellegu, Andris Fernando, Una Ema Iramakilo and Swartz	5.00
Batticotta	Rev. Wm. Joseph	1.00
	Mr. C. D. Konamalay	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. Vyttilingam,  
Managing Director.

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Price reasonable  
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## NOTICE.

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Badulla 14th December 1895

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NAVAL PREMISES, JAFFNA.  
LARGE DETAILS IN MEDICINES,  
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Consignments of Medicines and Medical sundries from the best manufacturers are received every two months. We guarantee all articles fresh and genuine as we carefully reject all damaged articles from our stock every 2 months.  
For the convenience of the public in general, medicines are sold at all hours both day and night. Our charges are very moderate.

## TAMIL CALENDAR

1896

Ready for sale. Apply to  
Manager M. Star.  
Price 5 cents Postage 2 cents.

## FOR SALE.

100,000 Old Indian Tiles.  
Apply to W. Modr. MUTTUWALUPILA  
Kantharody.

Rs. 5 REWARD.

Lost.—At the time of the Convention at Batticotta, a small gold purse containing a gold chain a keepsake.

The above reward will be paid to any one returning it to W. E. Hitchcock, Jaffna College.

TAE CEYLON STEAMSHIP Co. Ltd.

The S. S. "Lady Bevelock" is appointed to

sail from Mandaitoe for Colombo via Paum-ben on the evening of 5th February.

W. MATHER,  
Agent.

## Local & General.

**Our New Government Agent.** Mr. Robert Wilson Lewis M. A., who for the past 13 months has been Principal Assistant in the Colonial Secretary's office, has been appointed Government Agent of the Northern Province in place of Sir William Twynnam. Mr. Lewis was born in 1850 and therefore is in his 46th year. He entered the Civil Service in 1874 as writer and has steadily advanced from one position to another. He has been Office Assistant for the North Central and Western Provinces, and Acting Govt. Agent for the Eastern, North Central and Southern Provinces. He comes therefore with some years of experience behind him, and we trust he will prove a fitting successor to Sir William.

**Week of Prayer.** The Week of Prayer was generally observed in Jaffna and has resulted in quickening the life of our churches.

**The Bishop of Colombo.** His Lordship who was expected to Jaffna on the 30th instant has been obliged to postpone his visit until later.

**M. C. A. Conference in India.** A letter from Mr. Mott to Mr. Hinchey of the Jaffna College, asks that all Christiana remember to special prayer the Conference that are to be held in India. The dates arranged for are as follows:—

Lahore	January 23-25
Calcutta	February 13-16
Madras	27-March 1.

The Conference at Bombay was to have been held on the 9th inst.

On leaving Madras, Mr. Mott will go to Australia via Colombo and probably hold a short conference at this place.

**A colossal Time Piece.** One of the most wonderful clocks in the world is being exhibited in St. Petersburg. It has no fewer than 25,000 parts, and indicates simultaneously the time of day, the day of the month, the month of the year, the position of the sun, the phases of the moon, the signs of the Zodiac, the passage over the meridian of more than 50 stars of the Northern Hemisphere, and the date according to the Gregorian, Julian, Greek, Mohammedan and Hebrew Calendars. So complicated are the works that it took two years to put them together after the clock had been sent in detached pieces from Switzerland to Russia.

**Where is the Nav Code?** Managers are asking this question, and still the Department is silent. It was due two months ago. Let us hope the delay is a good sign and that when it does finally appear, it will be so modified as not to call forth adverse criticism. We rejoice that the Director has made some temporary concessions to our Girls' boarding schools, and hope that he may see his way clear to making them permanent.

**Inspecting staff.** Mr. Geo. Tambapillai has returned to Jaffna to take on inspection work here in the Northern Province, while Mr. A. E. Manuel has gone to the Eastern Province.

**Mr. Le Mesurier.** This gentleman who recently became a Mohammedan, has been dismissed from the Civil Service.

**Wesleyan Missionaries.** The missionaries and native pastors of the Wesleyan mission have returned from holding their District meeting at Trincomalee. Rev. Mr. Garver has come to Jaffna to take charge of the Central College, while Rev. Mr. Leese goes to Trincomalee to take up his work at that station. Rev. & Mrs. Restarick are to take charge of the mission work in Jaffna during the absence of Rev. & Mrs. Trimmer in England on furlough.

**The sixty years Circular.** A circular has been issued to all heads of Department by the Government requesting them to furnish a list of all officers who are of sixty years of age, about sixty years and who will attain sixty within the current year, and further requesting them to supply this information yearly.

**Clerical Examination.** This examination commenced on the 15th inst. in the Jaffna Kacheheri. The number of candidates who were examined in the Jaffna centre was forty two. About 250 candidates presented themselves for examination in the whole island.

**On Leave.** Mr. F. Stray, Secretary of the District Court, has gone to Colombo on a short leave of absence, and Mr. Sappapathy, Interpreter Police Court, Jaffna, has also gone to Colombo on a leave of one month. The work of these two officers has been shared by the other officers of the District Court.

**Registration.** New and re-appointment of the Registrar of Marriages births and deaths has been made at the Kacheheri on the 15th inst. Upon the request of the Registrar General, medical men it is said, have been preferred to others in the appointment of new officers.

**Dinner.** In honor of the knighthood conferred on Mr. Twynnam a proposal has been made and a subscription of Rs. 10 each is being raised to have a public dinner. A company to run steamers regularly between Jaffna and Negapattam. When the proposal is acted upon, a want long felt in Jaffna will be supplied.

**A Commercial Class** has been started at Mantapay by Mr. S. Vyttilingam to help youths who intend in the future to get employment under planters, merchants &c. as book keepers and Clerks. Mr. Vyttilingam holds high testimonials from some leading firms in Ceylon as regards

his qualifications while under them in the above capacities. From the Circular sent it appears further that there are more than 25 students, and that a special evening class is held for those who are already students in schools. Com.

**Minor Government Appointments.** Out of a long list of appointments which His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following refer to Jaffna men. A Causseah salt writer Jaffna Kacheheri on Rs. 330; S. Benedict, English and Tamil writer, Provincial Registrar's Department, Jaffna, on Rs. 275 to be salt writer on the same salary; A. Can-diyah, extra clerk Jaffna Kacheheri, on Rs. 240 in the Eng. and Tamil writer, Provincial Registrar's Department Jaffna on Rs. 275; E. Mivalim Lebbe, Asst. Assessment Clerk on Rs. 150, to be extra clerk on Rs. 240; S. Vaydingam, Cart Traffic Accountant Vavunia to be Asst. Assessment clerk on Rs. 150; S. Saravannam, School of Hattion station, to be chief Asst. to the chief clerk; Mr. Maribeyyaparamas, N. Chellappah, Sheriff's Office, to be short Hattion Rs. 1,000 per annum, vice E. M. Muttu; M. Phillips of the Anandhapura Kacheheri, to be short, Kandy, on Rs. 880 per annum vice Chellappah.

**Scholarship.** All the English Schools under the management of the North Ceylon Wes. Mission competed for the three Junior scholarships offered by it. The P. Pedro English school has carried off all the prizes. This year the prizes in favor of the efforts taken by the energetic Manager and Principal, Rev. S. Knapp.

**A Curious Photograph.** Exhibiting the great advancement made in the art of photography in recent years and representing the recent Athletic sports held in Jaffna has been shown us. Formerly it required a person to sit quite still for some moments when a picture was being taken. This photo was taken so extremely quickly by Mr. S. K. Lawton that the competitors are seen running and some in the very act of jumping over and clearing the ropes.

**Personal.** Rev. Dr. H. J. Arnold, the pastor of Batticotta church, has returned to his home after a period of three months rest in India with his wife and family. Mr. J. R. Arnold, we are glad to hear, is in somewhat in health.

**Amount.** A copy of the statement of the school expenses has been sent to the Hon. Treasurer from which it appears that the amount of salary realized less expenses of collective was about Rs. 275. Of this over one hundred rupees were given in prizes, fifty spent in fireworks and nearly six in purchasing materials for the athletic sports, leaving a balance of Rs. 50, which was handed over to the Cricket Club. Jaffna College won the Prize Cup.

**Rev. Dr. S. W. Howland.** The "Christian Herald and Signs of Our Times," a weekly paper published in New York gives a fine portrait of Dr. Howland in a recent issue. The portrait shows that Dr. H. has been much by his trip to America. Dr. and Mrs. Howland are spending the winter in New York City. They expect to leave America in April for Jaffna.

**Sir William Twynnam.** Sir W. Twynnam is at present residing in the bungalow which belongs to Proctor Nicholas, on the Beach road. Mr. Lewis with Mrs. Lewis arrived here on the 17th inst. and have taken residence at the Kacheheri Govt. house.

**Supreme Court.** The first Criminal Session for this year in Jaffna will be taken up by Justice Withers. The Jury list for the Northern circuit has been published in the Govt. Gazette of the 17th inst.

**Pearl Banks.** Captain Donnan intended to leave Colombo on the 24th inst., on inspection duty to the Pearl Banks.

**Mr. C. Annabalahem.** We are glad to be informed that Mr. Annabalahem has been appointed as the District Engineer at Badulla. He is a graduate of the Jaffna College in the year 1883.

**Sir West Ridgeway.** Our new Governor made a long speech at a recent dinner given in his honor in London, in which he dwelt on the importance of the strategic position of Ceylon especially Colombo. He said he would do his utmost to extend roads and railways in the island and develop its industries. He would give special attention to irrigation and the promotion of commerce.

**Indian Missionaries.** Rev. J. and Mrs. Wilkie of the Canadian Presbyterian mission at Indore, arrived in Colombo on the 15th inst. and will in all probability reach Jaffna to-morrow morning. They are visiting Ceylon in search of rest and health.

**Anandhapura.** We are having many visitors from different parts of the world, sight seeing. Ladies and gentlemen are seen about the ruins with "Buried Cities of Ceylon" in one hand, cabin biscuits and chocolate in the other. The weather is delightful. Bright mornings with wet afternoons, and should this continue we are sure to have a good crop. The Clerical examination was held here on the 15th inst. There were only four candidates and one or two of these came from outstations. Com.

**Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.** Many of our readers will be pained to learn that the Ex-Secretary of the American Board is in a very critical condition, and that his friends at the time of writing a month ago, had very little hope of his recovery. He has served this Society well and faithfully, and his loss will be deeply felt.

**Misses Leitch.** These young ladies report themselves in excellent health, and are very busy in collecting funds to extinguish the debt of the American Board, as well as in awakening a deeper interest in mission work in America.

சங்கீதம், ௨

தலையெழில்மயலின் வடமேல் பாகத்திலுள்ள கங்கைப் பள்ளி என்னுமிடத்திலே வைப்பதெனக்கள் ஏறாநாமாமிடத்திலாகக் கண்டே புகுத்திரிந்தனர்.

மேடுகொப்பிலே சிலைக்கடையிலுந் காணல் சென்றமோர் பூதுணைகாணல் வலது தொலைந்தோடுமே.

“திருநாக்கூர் அபிராமி” என்னுமிடத்திலெனவை வடத்திலாகவெனெ. சீ. ப. போரகப்ப மனப்பலர் பரணைகாணல் தொழிலார். சீதுறுவதுக்காணாமையிப் பத்திராத்தபாயமிருக்க யோ. லு. ச. தேவத்திலிருக்க.

"சிவனம் பேசும்" என்னுள் புத்தகத்துக்கு விளக்கமாக "சிவனம் பேசுமாறு" என்று ஒரு பத்திரம் எழுதி குதச்சொல்லுபற்றி கோபாவேசக்கொண்டும் "காசம்" வளர்ந்துபயிக்கும் எரிபுத்தகம்" என்ற பெயரில்.



## THE TRANSVAAL.

At this time when considerable interest centers in and around the Transvaal, a few facts concerning this very little known part of the world, may not be uninteresting to our readers. The extreme southern end of Africa is called Cape Colony, and is a British possession numbering over one and a half million inhabitants, a third of whom are Europeans. Its Governor is Sir Hercules Robinson Bart. and its Premier Hon Cecil John Rhodes. The latter has just resigned owing to the troubles in the Transvaal and has been succeeded by Sir J. Gordon Sprigg K. C. M. G. who was treasurer of the Colony.

North east of Cape Colony is the Orange Free State whose Sovereign is Leopold II King of the Belgians. The little districts of Basutoland, Natal and Zululand lie eastward, the two latter bordering on the Indian Ocean. They are all British colonies.

North of the Orange Free State is the South African Republic, or the Transvaal as it is generally called. Between it and the Indian Ocean lie the small country of Zululand and a narrow strip of Gazaland running southward and practically under the control of the Portuguese. Delagoa Bay is less than 50 miles east of the eastern border of the Transvaal. West of the Transvaal lies the immense territory of Bechuanaland and northward stretches out the Matabele country both now under British protection. These are the principal points of interest that need to be borne in mind by our readers. The Transvaal is a republic whose President is Paul Kruger. Its area is computed at 112,700 square miles. Its population is about 800,000 of whom not more than one eighth (possibly not more than one tenth) are Europeans. Its chief towns are Johannesburg with a population of over 20,000, and Pretoria the capital with less than 10,000 inhabitants. It is an agricultural country, well watered and fertile. It abounds in minerals including copper, lead and iron. Gold also is found in abundance, the output for 1894 being over two millions of ounces. These mines are nearly all under the control of foreigners.

The Boers rule the Republic and are said to be very conservative and averse to Englishmen coming in and settling within their borders. Originally they lived at the Cape, but being dissatisfied with the government, in 1840 a number of them moved to Natal and a few years later from there to the district which now forms the South African Republic. The Transvaal was acknowledged by England as a free and independent state as far back as 1854. Since then there have been troubles with the Kaffirs and in 1884 a war with the English which was terminated in the following year by the giving back of the country to the Boers, England reserving the right of controlling its foreign relations. The troubles that have lately arisen are due to the long cherished ill-feeling between the descendants of the Dutch and the English. They are likely to be settled, however, without further bloodshed. Two or three years ago the American Board sent missionaries from their Zulu mission to Johannesburg. We give our readers a few lines from the mission report for 1894. "The continued prosperity of the Johannesburg work is cheering. There are ten different services for the natives during the week. The average number who listen to the Gospel is not less than 1000. The attendance at the service on Market Square is about 400. At the mines the attendance has been from 100 to 1000. These mines are a large field in themselves and present unlimited opportunities for work. There are at least a dozen mines open to evangelistic effort if we had workers to place in them. One of these mines employs not less than 2,000 natives. These natives come from far and near, from our own stations and from distant centres of heathenism. In time the workers will be forthcoming. The sum of £ 500 has been contributed by this church during the eighteen months it has been in existence. The debt has been cleared. Now they are laying large plans for future extension. They have called a native pastor, and plan to erect another chapel. There are now over twenty in the inquirer's class, almost all of them from heathen kins."

## A FRIENDLY LETTER

ADDRESSED TO DRISTS IN INDIA.

MY DEAR SIR,

ONE of the ablest living statesmen was lately referred to as believing that "for the difficulties and miseries of human society, the only remedy is to be found in the Christian religion." What, then, is this universal remedy—the universal panacea for the ills of life? Will you bear with me whilst I endeavour briefly to give some answer to this question?

## I. First, then, Christianity is Christ.

Take Him away, and like a keystone removed from an arch, the whole edifice falls to pieces. This could not be the case in equal degree with any other religious system or institution. In the three great religions of the world, Brahminism, Buddhism, and Mohammedanism, the persons of their founders might be removed without damage to these systems. But it is not so with the religion of Jesus Christ. To remove Him would be its destruction. No voice has spoken to us down the ages like His, and no other influence has been so great. He has founded a spiritual empire which has endured for nearly nineteen centuries. Starting from the smallest beginnings, it now embraces all the progressive races of man.

The holiest of men have viewed Christ with supreme reverence, and have accepted Him as King, and thousands have endured inconceivable torments, from love to His Person and His cause. Is not this a moral miracle? A distinguished author who would be classed as an unbeliever, writing as an historian has recently stated that "amid all the sins and failings that have defaced the Church, it has preserved, in the character and example of its founder, an enduring principle of regeneration." No character, whether real or fictitious, can bear the smallest comparison in point of ideal perfection with that of Jesus Christ. This ideal is portrayed in the four Gospels. We have no other history of any person who ever lived, in which four separate and independent witnesses have drawn his own portrait of the character he described, and yet in such a way as to make out of the whole one figure.

Furthermore, Christ is the only person who ever existed whose life, even in minute particulars, was written before-hand, and His work assigned before He came into the world at all. The history of the life of Christ reaches back at least 3,000 years. He claimed Himself to be the embodiment of this idea, and in virtue of this has become the Founder and Head of the Christian Church. Yet, while He claimed to be the Christ of the Old Testament, He abolished its great sacrificial system, on the ground that it had been fulfilled in Him.

What, then, are the facts? We are in possession of a host of writings extending over a wide interval of time, and composed by a great variety of authors, the latest of whom wrote no less than 150 years before the Christian era. These in various ways point to a Christ who was to come and realise a more perfect kingdom. Whether Jesus does fulfil this claim can be ascertained by carefully perusing the Messianic portions of the Old Testament, and comparing them with Jesus of the Gospels. It is He that fits the lock but only the right key.

II. In examining any question which turns upon a matter of history the first thing to be done is to examine those documents which are nearest to the alleged facts in point of time. Now we have these writings in what are called the "four great Epistles of St. Paul"—1st and 2nd Corinthians, Galatians, and Romans. These date from the years 57 and 58, or less than 30 years from the ascension, and they are the earliest of the actual work of the author whose name they bear. Their authenticity has never been questioned, and most great authorities believe. From them we gather what was believed without the shadow of a doubt by the early Christians.

That belief was in substance—(1) That Jesus was at once the Jewish Messiah and the Son of God, equal with the Father; (2) That having existed from all eternity in His Divine nature, He became man; (3) That He was crucified, but rose again, and, 4th, that in His death He gave Himself as a sacrifice; (5) That He will come again as our Judge.

Such a Person, then, as Jesus Christ must have existed, and within a very limited period, before the writing of these letters. The correspondence between them and the Gospels with regard to time to facts and persons known at the time, and to the distinctive thought, is remarkable, so that if we accept one, we must accept the other.

But there are also institutions mentioned which form a continuous testimony to the truth of Christianity. These are, Baptism and the Lord's Supper. The latter has been celebrated every week for 1850 years in the Church which He has founded, forming a chain which directly connects us at the present moment with the events of our Lord's Passion. In regard to the other event in the history of man here we find a guarantee of its historical truth, of the facts as in the case of the remembrance of the death of Christ, which has been remembered week by week from its occurrence until now. The last Supper, therefore, and with it the betrayal, crucifixion, burial, and the facts attending them, are unquestionable historical realities, which each celebration of the communion has kept in lively remembrance.

[to be continued]

## IRRIGATION OF THE PENINSULA OF JAFFNA.

The Editor of the "Morning Star."

Dear Sir,

The Peninsula of Jaffna is not provided with mountains, hills, valleys nor even with rivers, but is a plain, flat land, run across with salt back waters, and is surrounded with these. Hence it is very tedious and expensive to provide any large irrigation works in the Peninsula unless an aqueduct is constructed across Elephant Pass, and the perennial rain waters are turned from the Vakkachy river for storing in the peninsula on a higher elevation.

From all that we could see on the face of the land, the ancient Tamil kings have not neglected to provide some system of Irrigation works in the Peninsula, while, large and magnificent works of Irrigation were constructed in the main land, several of which we know are in a ruined state and many others are now restored by our paternal Government.

There are a number of Tanks or artificial ponds of larger and smaller size found, scattered all over the peninsula, and it is evident that those tanks were intended to afford some kind of Irrigation to the adjoining fields, and supply drinking water to cattle, besides supplying our wells with good water through percolation and drainage.

The uncertain and precarious nature of rains tells heavily on the poor agriculturist though to some extent as I stated above a system of Irrigation can easily be introduced in the peninsula by improving the existing bunds and channels of the tanks scattered in almost all the villages of the peninsula and thus secure at least, a certain quantity of water from the perennial local rains which is now drained off into the Vakkachy and the other adjoining back waters.

The bunds and channels of these tanks are now being ruthlessly encroached upon by the adjoining landowners, and in some places, even the appearance of such works having ever existed have been defeated by the connivance of the landowners.

It is therefore imperative that our Govt. Agent, if he is desirous to do any permanent good, and purchase his name must urge the Govt. to set up a class of surveyors to take longitudinal and cross sections of the peninsula, all the tanks and channels, actually had in the lands, and see the tanks, and channels put in order, and thus provide the innumerable thirsty cattle with water, and the wells which have now turned brackish, and unwholesome for human consumption, will be supplied, no doubt, with fresh water by percolation.

The peninsula of Jaffna gets no aid for irrigation purposes, while all other provinces get yearly large sums from the general revenue for this purpose. There is undoubtedly greater claim for the inhabitants of the peninsula, and the Govt. Agent should interfere with the parent Govt. and see one by one all the tanks scattered in the peninsula put in order.

If Government would see to the necessity of repairing these tanks and channels it would be a great boon to agriculturalists. Next of importance is that all wells that are now turned brackish will no doubt turn pure fresh water, third and not the least would be a supply of drinking water to cattle and a luxuriant growth of vegetation everywhere in the villages, especially so adjoining most tanks.

Arati Parrot.

## NEWS FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

**Africa.** Things are quieting down in the Transvaal. President Kruger has delivered up Dr. Jameson and the prisoners to Sir Hercules Robinson. Mr. Chamberlain has registered his satisfaction at the magnanimity of the President of the Boers, and has expressed the hope that there will be harmonious co-operation between the British and Dutch races in Africa. Mr. Cecil Rhodes has resigned the Cape Premiership, and Sir J. Gordon Sprigg succeeds him. This is looked upon as a good appointment. Portugal refuses to allow either British or German forces to land at Delagoa Bay, claiming neutrality. It is said that President Kruger has evidence that the raid was a plot to annex the Transvaal Republic. Very little sympathy will be felt for the British Company if this proves true. Twenty two of the leaders of the rising in Johannesburg including Colonel Rhodes, brother of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the Ex-Premier of Cape Colony, have been arrested on a charge of high treason. Later telegrams report that Sir Hercules Robinson has dismissed Dr. Jameson from the office held by him. Also that he and his followers are to be transported to England to be dealt with there as the Queen directs.

President Kruger has issued a conciliatory proclamation urging the Boers and Uitlanders to forget and forgive their recent differences.

At the request of the American government Mr. Chamberlain has been ordered to visit the United States. The Americans arrested by the Boers in the same manner as the British subjects. This is regarded as evidence of better relations between the British and American governments.

The expedition against Ashanti is making little progress. Reports are conflicting. One telegram says that the King is suing for peace; and another claims that the Ashantis are massing their forces at Kumassi. A telegram dated Jan. 18th reports that the war is ended and that there is universal rejoicing among the natives.

Advices from Abyssinia state that the Italians have again brilliantly repulsed the Shonks.

**Persia.** A disastrous earthquake took place a few weeks ago when 1,100 inhabitants perished and 1,000 houses were destroyed.

**Australia.** An important discovery of diamonds is reported from North West Australia.

**Cuba.** The insurgents have severely defeated the Spanish troops at Colon (a town in Cuba) and captured their artillery. The insurgents now command the approaches to Havana.

**Colonization for India.** General Booth of the Salvation Army, is proposing to launch in India a very large and ambitious colonizing scheme. It is intended to ask the government, at once, for 50,000 acres of unoccupied land in suitable blocks from 500 to 5,000 acres and to settle them with families drawn from over populated districts. It is thus proposed to provide for about 50,000 people. In connection with these settlements it is also proposed to establish Loan Agencies in order to get rid of the usurious money lender. Moreover agricultural schools are to be established for training the young in the best methods of cultivation.

Self-education.

## RULES FOR LETTER WRITING.

Have you any unkind thoughts?

Do not write them down.

Write no word that stiveth pain.

Written words may long remain.

Have you heard some little tale?

Do not write it down.

Gossip may repeat it o'er,

Adding to its bitter store.

Have you any careless jest?

Bury it, and let it rest;

It may wound some loving breast.

Words of love and tenderness,

Words of truth and kindness

Words of comfort for the sad,

Words of gladness for the glad,

Words of counsel for the sad—

Wisely write them down.

Words, though small, are mighty things,

Pause before you write them.

Little words may grow and bloom.

With bitter breath or sweet perfume.

Pray before you write them.—Penny.

Printed at the Press of Strong and Ashby Manipalpur. Published by A. C. Mission and Tambiah Strong Cooke.