

# THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 56.

Jaffna, Thursday 20th of Feb. 1896.

No. 4

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

## RECEIPTS TO THE MORNING STAR.

Waterella	Mr. A. V. Pulley	2.00
Araly	" Vytilingam	1.25
India	M R Ky Mursagesapilly ayal n.a.	2.00
Straits Settlements	Mr. R. Ponnampalam	2.25
India	Messrs. G. James and D. M. Kaza-	
	gaitampillai R. A.	4.00
Waterella	Mr. A. V. Pulley	2.00
Diekoya	Mr. N. Nannitamby	2.00
Alavetty	Rev. F. Ankettell and Arunasala Udiar	2.2
Wattawells	A. V. Pulley	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. Vytilingam,  
Managing Director.

## NOTICE.

Examination for Licences under Ordinance No. 15 of 1889 will take place on the 10th March 1896.

For particulars see Govt. Gazette No. 5393 of 14th February 1896 or apply to

D. G. MANTELL,  
Surveyor General.

## FOR SALE.

## CALICUT TILES.

Flat, ridge, glass and ventilators, (First Quality)

WILLIAM MATHER.

## THE CEYLON STEAMSHIP CO. Ltd.

The Company's Steamer "Lady Havellock" is appointed to sail from Jaffna for Colombo via Paumban on the evening of the 4th March.

The Steamer "Lady Gordon" is expected to arrive at Jaffna on the night of the 19th Feb., and she will sail for Colombo via Trincomalee after the close of the Supreme Court Sessions.

W. MATHER,  
Agent.

## WARD & DAVY.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
NAVALAR PREMISES, JAFFNA.  
LARGE DETAILS IN MEDICINES,  
PATENT MEDICINES & DRUGS.

Consignments of Medicines and Medical sundries from the best manufacturers are received every two months. We guarantee all articles fresh and genuine and we carefully reject all damaged articles from our stock every 6 months.

For the convenience of the public in general, medicines are sold at all hours both day and night. Our charges are very moderate.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INSURANCE OF PARCELS ADDRESSED TO INDIA. On and after this date parcels despatched from Ceylon to India may be insured for a value not exceeding Rs. 1000.

The charge for such insurance pre-payment of which is compulsory is as follows:—

When the value insured does not exceed Rs. 50 ... .. 25 cts.

When it exceeds Rs. 50 and does not exceed Rs. 100 ... .. 50 cts.

For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof ... .. 50 cts.

The charge for insurance must be paid by means of postage stamps.

Postmaster General's Office ) T. SKINNER,  
Colombo, 1st. Feb. 1896. ) Postmaster General.

## FOR SALE.—CHEAP.

A Waggon in good order. Apply by post to L. care of Manager Morning Star.

## NOTICE.

To Stamp collectors.

Wanted to purchase used Ceylon Postage stamps. Apply giving description of stamps and stating price to Care of Post Master

Edullia 14th December 1895.

"D."

## ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 705  
In the matter of the Estate of the late Verachittampi Tampippillai of Batticoota East, Deceased.  
Kachinar Vaililikam of Batticoota East, Petitioner.

1. Chetupillai widow of Venachittampi Tampippillai,
2. Venachittampi Kanapattipillai and
3. Kachinar Venachittampi all of Batticoota East. Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Kachinar Vaililikam of Batticoota East praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased Venachittampi Tampippillai of Batticoota East coming on for disposal before H. E. Cameron Esquire, District Judge, on the 14th day of January 1896 in the presence of Mr. T. Changarapillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 9th day of January 1896 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the uncle and next of kin 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 28th day of February 1896 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

14th day of } Signed H. H. CAMERON,  
January 1896. } District Judge.

## ORDER NISI

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 706.  
In the matter of the Estate of the late Kanter Kattitampillai of Chavagachcheri, Deceased.  
Kantar Virakattipillai of Chavagachcheri, Petitioner.

Ramachippillai widow of Kattitampillai of Chavagachcheri, Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Kantar Virakattipillai of Chavagachcheri praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased Kanter Kattitampillai of Chavagachcheri coming on for disposal before H. H. Cameron Esquire, District Judge, on the 16th day of January 1896 in the presence of Mr. T. M. Tampoo, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 15th day of January 1896 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the brother and next of kin 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 Respondent or any other person shall on or before the 28th day of March 1896 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

16th day of } H. H. CAMERON,  
January 1896. } District Judge.

## Local & General.

**Dr. E. T. McIntyre** This young doctor, a graduate of the Colombo Medical College, is in Jaffna on his way to the Straits where he has been provided with a post on the recommendation of the Ceylon Government. He has been stationed at Manar for some months as Principal Medical Officer of that district. On his departure on the 6th inst. an influential gathering consisting of the chief government officials and Adigars of the district met him at the District Court house and presented him with an address and purse of Rs. 300. The address was signed by the Assistant Government Agent and all the principal men of the place. The Doctor replied in fitting terms in his usual happy style. The community deeply regret the removal of such a valuable officer from their midst.

**Steam Navigation between Jaffna and India.** A meeting of those interested in the project of having steam communication between Jaffna and South Indian ports, was called for the 19th at the house of Proctor Tampoo. Such men as Advocates Nagalingam and Kanagasapali, Proctor Tampoo, Mr. Manuvelpillai merchant, and Mr. Vytilingam of the Trading Company are specially interested and we hope to see something accomplished. Instead of starting a new company involving the purchase of one or more steamers, would it not be better to make some arrangement with the B. I. S. N. Co. by which their steamers would call regularly once a week going each way? If a new company were formed the powerful B. I. S. N. company would prove a formidable rival, and there would be small chance of success. There is a real need for some communication between Jaffna and India, the present arrangement being most unsatisfactory, and we hope the best thing will be done. All honor to those gentlemen who are public spirited enough to engage in such an enterprise. Jaffna needs just such men.

**Coach Service.** The time of leaving Jaffna by coach for Point Pedro and Kankesanthurai has been changed from this afternoon to the morning. Hereafter the Pr. Pedro coach will leave Jaffna at 7 in the morning and Pt. Pedro at 2 in the afternoon.

Point Pedro Mail Coach contractor was fined by the Post Master General Rs. 50 for disobedience of order. **Supreme Court.** The sessions commenced in Jaffna today. Of the 12 cases docketed, 2 are for murder and 2 for culpable homicide not amounting to murder. We notice also a case for attempting to pass a counterfeit note.

**Indore Missionaries.** Rev. J. and Mrs. Wilkie and Miss Grier left Jaffra from the port of Kays in the B. I. S. N. Steamer *Vita* on the 13th inst. for Negapatam. During their stay in Jaffna, they saw considerable of the mission work that is being carried on, and expressed themselves as being well pleased.

**Harvest.** The people have been very busy harvesting the paddy crop which is better than usual. The rain still holds off, and the country is beginning to look dry. The dews are very heavy and fever prevails very generally throughout the peninsula.

**The Government Agent.** Mr. Levers, our new Government Agent, has been visiting the islands, and thus getting acquainted with that part of his field. He seems to be well liked by the people and we hope will prove a fitting successor to Sir William.

**The New Code.** Mr. Ashley Walker's New Code has at last put in an appearance. Evidently there is some misunderstanding somewhere, for two circulars issued the past few weeks seem to clash with the evident meaning of certain clauses in the new Code. It will take time, however, to discover and digest all the requirements of this important issue of the Department of Public Instruction.

**Ceylon University.** We call the attention of our readers to a communication in another column from one of our prominent native gentlemen who has had a great deal to do with the education of the Jaffnese. His long experience and upright character give weight to his utterance. While we think that he overlooks one or two hindrances to the formation of a Ceylon University, we are nevertheless in sympathy with the plan and think it well that the question be agitated until the Government feel compelled to take an initiative step towards the formation of such a University.

**Arrival of our New Governor.** The S. S. *Roma* having on board Sir West Ridgeway and party arrived in Colombo on Monday afternoon the 10th inst. Very extensive preparations had been made to welcome the new Governor, and a large concourse of people were at the landing place to receive him. The party landed and drove to the Government House, where they were met from various bodies, that of which His Excellency replied in fitting terms. Soon after the party were driven to Queen's House and from there His Excellency went to the Council Chamber where the oaths of allegiance and of office as Governor of Ceylon were administered by the Chief Justice. We wish our new Governor a pleasant sojourn in our fair island, and a most prosperous administration.

**The Jaffna Library.** Special efforts are being made to increase the number of subscribers to the Jaffna Public Library. It is hoped that enough money will be raised to purchase a series of books of reference which will be a credit to Jaffna. This is an institution worthy of the warmest support of every educated man in Jaffna and we trust that all who will avail themselves of the privilege of becoming members.

**St John's College.** The annual prize giving took place on the 18th inst. and was well attended. Sir William Tynman took the chair.

**Chavagachcheri Dispensary.** This dispensary for the women of Chavagachcheri and vicinity is well patronized. Dr. Grieve is shortly to go to India for a few weeks of rest, and we trust will re-open the dispensary on her return. It is certainly needed there and is doing an excellent work.

**Mr. Louis Hieb.** Dr. Howland writes that he has met this gentleman and formed a very pleasant impression of him. He will in all probability come out to Ceylon this year as General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of the island.

**The Misses Child.** We had hoped to have seen these ladies in our peninsula, but the steamer refused to call and they went on to Colombo. Miss Child is the secretary of the Women's Board of missions connected with the Congregational churches of America, and is on a tour round the world visiting the different missions.

**Dinner to Sir William Tynman.** The Committee has arranged to have this dinner on Saturday the 22nd inst. The Queen's house in the Fort has been allowed for the use of the Committee where arrangements are being made to entertain the guests. Invitations have been issued to the subscribers. Mr. Justice Withers, the Attorney General, Mr. Layard, and others of the Supreme Court staff, and the Government Agent and the District Judge, it is believed, will also be among the invited guests.

**The Govt. Agent in the Islands.** Mr. Levers with Mrs. Levers spent three days at Kaib arriving there on the 7th inst. Pandals were erected and addresses of welcome read: one at the expense of the sub-collector, and another by the headmen of the Islands. The Agent visited the Post Office and the Court, the Dispensary and the Customs, and expressed himself well satisfied with what he saw. He left Kaib on Monday to visit the adjoining Islands.

**Personal.** Mr. A. K. Saravananmuthu of Karadive who left for the Straits with his family a few months ago, has been employed as a medical officer in a hospital in Perak.

Mr. J. E. Venayakam of Batticoota East, Head Clerk P. W. D. Chitlaw, has returned home on leave of absence for three months.

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REV N. G. CLARK D. D.

It is fitting that we give a few facts concerning the life of this Christian statesman and Secretary of one of the great missionary societies of America. Dr Clark's name is a familiar one in Jaffna among Christians of the American mission churches, and the tidings of his death will be received with feelings of sadness.

He was born in a little town in the state of Vermont Jan. 18th 1825, and died at his home in one of the suburbs of Boston Jan. 3rd 1896 lacking but fifteen days of being 71 years of age. He studied in the University of Vermont graduating from the Auburn Theological Seminary, and was ordained to the ministry in 1857 having previously spent a year in Halle, Germany, under such instructors as Muller and Tholuck. He served as a professor in his Alma Mater for several years, and also at Union College in New York state. Succeeding Dr Anderson as Secretary of the American Board in 1865 he held this place for nearly thirty years. It was in connection with this Society that he was best known. One of the religious papers of America refers to him as a Christian statesman. "He studied world movements with unflinching faith and planted and fostered missions with a foresight whose wisdom has already been proved by their results. He worked for the spiritual renewal of nations, while, at the same time, he cultivated friendship with individual members of them and appreciated the inheritance and surroundings which distinguished them from other nations and gave them their peculiar value to the world as the possession of our Lord. No missionary secretary ever better understood the difficulties and opportunities of the missionaries with whom he was associated, or showed more sympathetic appreciation of them. He made them all, and many native workers also, his personal friends. The spirit of Paul breathed in his Epistles to them. The reverent affection with which we have heard him named often on mission fields, gave him apostolic honor."

He has gone to his reward, having finished his work on earth, but his memory will long be cherished by a host of friends in the mission field.

#### GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The dedication of the new buildings for the Vempadi Girls' Boarding School, at Jaffna, on the 6th inst., brings prominently to the front once more, the work of the Jaffna missionaries for the women of the peninsula. These buildings were put up at a cost of over Rs. 16,000. Fully half of this amount was collected locally by the indefatigable efforts of Mrs. Trimmer and others. The main hall is light and airy with a seating capacity for over one hundred pupils. By removing the desks and filling the room with forms and benches nearly 300 guests were accommodated with seats. From off the main room are several class rooms fitted up with blackboards and other conveniences for the use of the pupils. The Lady Principal's room is near by connected with the main building. Across the spacious compound are the dormitories, the dining room and kitchen. A high wall surrounds the whole. The main hall is built after the style of Oodoville with a facade of cut coral stone resting on coral pillars. Its general appearance is neat and its interior arrangements almost perfect for the purpose for which it was planned and erected. The dedicatory exercises commenced at 4 o'clock and lasted for an hour. The prayer of dedication was offered by Rev. Sheldon Knapp. Remarks appropriate to the occasion were made by Revs. Benjamin and Restarick, and the closing prayer offered by Rev. T. S. Smith. After a brief intermission the audience came together again for the annual prize giving. Sir Wm. Twynnam K. C. M. G. presided. A report of the work was given by the Rev. G. J. Trimmer followed by a list of all who had contributed to the building. Brief speeches were made by Revs. Daniel Niles, Sheldon Knapp and J. West, and by Proctor Tampoo and Dr. Paul.

The Chairman then called upon the Rev. J. Wilkie of Indore to say a few words after which Lady Twynnam distributed the prizes and the audience dispersed. There were a large number present and the occasion was a thoroughly enjoyable one.

The peninsula of Jaffna has five girls' boarding schools in the three Protestant missions. The Roman Catholics have their schools also and of a high degree of excellence. Of the five,

Oodoville and Vempadi have beautiful buildings costing a large sum each. At Nellore a new school room was put up by the C. M. S. at considerable expense only a few years ago.

At Point Pedro the Wesleyans are erecting new rooms for various purposes. At Cuduppidi the American Mission is putting up a new school room.

These schools are one and all highly satisfactory. Every officer of the Educational Department who visits them goes away feeling that these institutions are doing a great work. We have yet to hear one word of adverse or unkind criticism. The cost per pupil for tuition and board is not far from Rs. 50 a year, not taking into account the salaries of the Lady Principals. So far the Department of Public Instruction has been generous in its grants paying according to results from Rs. 15 to 25 per pupil. But alas for the changing times!

A new ruler has arisen and a new Code has been given to the public. The rates have been cut down. It has been made well nigh impossible to present pupils in English. Specific subjects are hereafter to commence with the VII. standard instead of with the VI. No pupil coming from a village school can be presented for grant until full 12 months have elapsed since she last earned a grant. These are some of the ways by which the grants to these deserving institutions are to be reduced. What a short sighted policy for an Educational Department of this enlightened age! Far better to have doubled the grants instead of reducing by a single rupee. We can only hope that when our new Governor, Sir J. West Ridgeway, visits the North he may be so impressed with the thoroughly good work these institutions are doing, as to use his influence to increase the government grants they now receive.

#### TO THE EDUCATORS OF CEYLON.

Dear Sirs,

You may be residing in Jaffna, Colombo, or in some other city or town in Ceylon. Wherever you are, you are early or wholly engaged in the work of education. As such you are entitled to the thanks and gratitude of the people of this island. You do a good work, a great work, that will tell upon the interests of the people to the remotest generation. You teach ungrudgingly all the arts and sciences of the West with the English as the foundation. You struggle with difficulties both above and below. The Government on the one hand strives to bind you with unwise restrictions; your pupils and the people, on the other hand, are opposing you by their superstitious customs of long ages. Undaunted, you are determined to steer the ship into the right port. For all your pains and courage for all your patience and wisdom, we thank you heartily and will continue to be thankful.

There is one thing, however, which ought to engage your attention now, if never before. I refer to the study of the native languages. Tamil and Sinhalese which are the mother tongues of the people of Ceylon, receive no encouragement. Degrees and certificates and honorable mention are conferred upon those who possess a knowledge of English and Latin and perhaps of Greek, but scarcely any reward is given to proficiency in a native language. What is the result? The latter are neglected. If examinations and degrees are intended as inducements to study, this must logically be expected. This is not mere theory. It is not a month since I came across a bright student of one of the respectable Colleges in Colombo. He is the son of a native Tamil gentleman in the Province. He went this year into the Gent. College, Jaffna. He is now a student of the Gent. College, Jaffna. His Tamil reading was between the second and third standard reading of the vernacular schools. A year ago I had something to do with a clever student of one of the Colleges in Jaffna. I found him very deficient in Tamil. I asked him if he would not feel his inferiority when once among his equals and in some office. His reply was, "I would study Tamil and associate with people speaking English." This man is now a Medical Officer. The matter will not stop here. It may be some time before the ability of the educated classes to read and write Tamil and Sinhalese come to the level of the Dutch descendants in Ceylon. But in the course, surely of a generation, a knowledge of the native classics and literature will be a rare thing in Ceylon.

Some one may say that this can be avoided by affiliating all our Colleges with Madras University instead of with Calcutta. This might indeed do for Tamil but what about the Sinhalese? Sinhalese is not a subject for examination in the Madras University. Then again, if only one College remains affiliated to Calcutta, most of the students of our schools and colleges must be untaught. This, however, as said above will not help the Sinhalese language.

A thorough solution of the difficulty, I think, lies in the formation of a Ceylon University. All the Presidencies, and some even of the Residencies of India have their Universities. Why not Ceylon? Last month over one hundred students went in for the Calcutta Entrance Examination. Suppose all the other provinces combined, furnish as many for Entrance. The total would be over two hundred, and if F. A. and B. A. were included it would be something like 300. Is not this large enough for a beginning? All that is needed is a union of the educators of Ceylon, and a fair and urgent representation of the matter to the Government. The many and able editorial voices of the island, I am sure, will assist them. The Government might devote some attention to this matter, instead of being so engrossed with the subjects of tanks and railways.

If something of this kind be not done, Tamil and Sinhalese will be buried before they are fairly dead.

A. Nair.

#### GENERAL BOOTH'S PEASANT SETTLEMENT SCHEME.

From a recent number of the "Christian Patriot" we find the following in re "The Peasant Settlement Scheme" which will be of interest to many of our readers. "General Booth's 'Darkest England scheme' has been weighed in the balance and has not been pronounced wanting. It has passed the experimental stage and even the worst enemies of the Army, as a religious organization, are loud in praise of its social work. We therefore, rejoice at the gigantic move made by General Booth and Commissioner Booth Tucker to start a similar scheme for Darkest India."

India is undoubtedly a poor country. There are 30 millions of people in this country always hungry and unable to obtain more than one good meal per day, and blue books tell us of 15,000 people dying of sheer starvation, besides deaths from the mighty sweeps of epidemics. We have gone over the Memorandum prepared by Commissioner Booth Tucker for the Imperial Conference of Indian Peasant Settlements, and we hope to discuss it in detail in our columns. There are, however, several points in the scheme with regard to which we had hoped to receive further information from General Booth, but the General did not enter into details at all. At the end of his long address he referred to the scheme in general terms, and though he dwelt somewhat at length on the scheme of Rafferism—the Agricultural Bank scheme—he did not throw much light on the way in which the scheme can be adapted to conditions and circumstances in India. It seems to us that General Booth takes too much for granted that what has succeeded in England, in Australia and in other English colonies is likely to succeed in India. The conditions in India are entirely different from those in England. The Indian peasant is not a landowner. He is getting thousands of families on thousands of acres of land. We do not discuss here the feasibility of procuring such large tracts of land that are easily cultivable; granting that land is procurable is it so easy a matter to get large numbers of Indian peasants and labourers to emigrate from their native villages and live in new settlements? If there is any real scarcity of labour in the Indian rural it is his real conservatism in sticking to the town or village in which he has been born or brought up. Then again the success of General Booth's whole scheme depends upon the idea of comradeship existing as a living vital idea among the different castes. Does the General think that this idea can be brought into existence all of a sudden? There is also the difficulty relating to the local agency, which is absolutely necessary for the successful carrying out of the scheme.

We fear that General Booth in drawing up his scheme has not made sufficient allowance for the system of caste which still holds sway among the peasant classes in India.

General Booth himself has said that no philanthropic work can be a success unless it is run on business lines and it is this business aspect of the scheme which needs to be more carefully looked into.

The *Saltwaterman* at his last interview with Lord Wenlock on the 21st ult. at which Lord Wenlock is said to have promised all the assistance and co-operation necessary for the General's colonization scheme; and to have said that Government was prepared to give land either in Kurnool, Cuddapah, or Krishna Districts, or in any other portions of the country where it was available; also to lend money under the conditions imposed by the Land Improvement Act, and to consider the desirability of remitting taxes to such an extent and for such periods as would be compatible with the terms of the Act.

#### NEWS FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

**England, Feb. 5th.** The funeral of Prince Henry of Battenberg took place to-day. There was a most imposing military ceremony. The Queen and Princess Beatrice took part in the procession from Cowes to Whippingham.

Feb. 11th. Parliament was opened to-day by Royal Commission. The Queen in her speech referred to recent troubles as follows: "The Government of the United States has proposed a wish to co-operate in terminating the differences between Great Britain and Venezuela; and I have expressed sympathy with the desire to come to an equitable arrangement, and trust that further negotiations will lead to a satisfactory settlement."

The Sultan has sanctioned the principal reforms in Armenia urged by Great Britain, France and Russia. I deeply regret the fatal outbreak of a section of the Turkish population resulting in a series of massacres causing the deepest indignation in Great Britain.

In the debate in the House of Lords, the various points of the speech were criticised by Lord Rosebery, notably England's inaction as regards Armenia. Lord Salisbury said it was useless to threaten war-like measures which it was impossible to enforce.

**Bulgaria.** Notwithstanding the strongest opposition on the part of his wife and the Pope, Prince Ferdinand has issued a proclamation announcing that his son will be baptized in the orthodox faith and that the Tsar will be sponsor. The Sultan has formally recognized Prince Ferdinand.

**Africa.** In Abyssinia the Italian government is showing renewed activity. Italian reinforcements are being sent. The Slovans are mostly armed with French make weapons. In the Transvaal President Kruger has released all the citizens of the United States who were arrested on charges of treason against the State, in consequence of President Cleveland's vigorous protest against their detention. President Kruger has informed Sir Hercules Robinson that he is willing to go to England provided the subjects for discussion are specified beforehand.

**United States.** A resolution proposing that the United States should terminate diplomatic relations with the Sublime Porte, was rejected in the House of Representatives by a large majority.