

THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 58.

Jaffna, Thursday 3rd of Sept., 1896.

No. 18

RIGHT-ROUSINESS KIALTETH A NAVION BUT SIN IS A REPRACH TO ANY PEOPLE.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Please remit the dues at your earliest convenience without any delay.

J. F. COOKE,

Manager.

FOR SALE.

CALICUT TILES.

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

WILLIAM MATHER.

THE CEYLON STEAMSHIP Co. Ltd.

The Company's Steamer "Lady Have-lock" is appointed to sail from Kangesanturai for Colombo on the following dates.

September 1st.
15th.
29th.

The Steamer "Lady Gordon" is appointed to sail from Kangesanturai for Colombo via Trincomalee on the noon of the following dates.

September 4th.
18th.

W. MATHER,
Agent.

KAUMARARANJAN OIL.

MANUFACTURED BY NEPAUL
KAVIRAJ KRISHNAJI.

This Excellent oil cools the whole system, expels venereal poison and imparts fresh vigour to the limbs and eyes. It is indispensable to all who live in hot climates.

Females who suffer from womb disorders will find a ready cure by using this oil in two weeks time.

Price 4 oz. bottles Rs. 25.
" 8 oz. bottles Rs. 40.

WARD & DAVY
Jaffna.

NOTICE.

The Jaffna Commercial Corporation Limited opens banking business on Tuesday the 6th September 1896 at 10-30 A.M.

WM. MATHER,
Managing Director.

THE JAFFNA COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.

OFFICE: BANK HALL, SEA STREET, JAFFNA.

The company opens current accounts with sums of not less than Rs. 100 and allows interest at 2 1/2 per annum on minimum monthly balances of Rs. 500, and upwards.

Fixed deposits received on following terms:—
For 12 months interest at 5 1/2 per annum allowed
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 3 " " 3 " "

Approved bills discounted. Money advanced on pledges.

Remittances can be made to and from Colombo, Colombo Bankers, Bank of Madras, Cheques and foreign drafts and bills of exchange on the Colombo Banks cashed. Inland and foreign goods imported on Commission.

Office hours from 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.

WM. MATHER,
Managing Director.

DEATH.

At Batticocha on the night of the 26th July 1896 Mrs. Sara Ganamuttu aged 56 years.

MARRIAGE.

At St. Barnabas Church, Avisawella, on the 31st ultimo, at 10 a.m. Mr. Richard Lawton, Book-keeper, and store-keeper, Dundin Estate, Yatanitotta, to Miss Anna Chellamma, Spaulding, 2nd daughter of Mr. Edward Spaulding, Teacher, Naval.

NELLORE GIRL'S BOARDING SCHOOLS.

The new term commencing the new year will begin D. V. on Thursday, Oct. 1st. New pupils will be admitted by examination on Monday Sept. 28th at 9 A.M.

There are now classes for English Literature, Physiology, Mathematics, Botany and Drawing Fees, Standards IV to VIII Rs. 24 per annum. For advanced subjects Rs. 30 per annum.
J. I. PICKFORD.

FISCAL'S SALE.

No. 1423.

In the District Court of Batticaloa.

Kadrigamer Kasinathar Plaintiff.

vs.

K. M. Mungamadu Isamma Lervai Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the 10th September 1896 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold by Public Auction at the premises following property of the Defendant specially mortgaged and hypothecated in and by bond No. 60 dated 21st March 1892 and declared by Judgment in the above case specially bound and executable for that Judgment for the recovery of Rs. 1200.37 and interest on Rs. 1000 at 10 per cent per annum from 21st March 1892.

Two shares of land called Kulavaiyal and Kulavaiyal Vellanketu forming into one land the boundary of the share of the land called Kulavaiyal is on the North by the limit of the land called Marlekandayai, South by the limit of the land called Tungany wayel. East by salt water lake and on the West by water course and the boundary of the share of the land called Kulavaiyal Vellen ketu is on the North by water course, South by the limit of Kulavaiyal East by the limit of Kulavaiyal and Marukali Vayai and West by the limit of Patten Kaze Vayai. The two shares containing in extent 44 acres 1 rood and 9 perches. Fiscal's office, Batticaloa. } K. C. KADRIGAMER.
14th August 1896. } Deputy Fiscal.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary Jurisdiction. No. 304.
In the matter of the Last-will and Testament of the late Panniar Velocipilli of Tambagamam. Deceased. Valupillai Tampipillai of Tambagamam. Petitioner.

1. Chitamparipilli Panniah, his wife
2. Ampikasinchan.
3. Veerakutiar Nallatampi, his wife
4. Mutupillai.
5. Vyraivier Appacutty and his wife
6. Valliammai, all of Tambagamam. Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Valupillai Tampipillai of Tambagamam praying for fresh grant of Letters of Administration with the Will annexed be issued to the Petitioner, coming on for disposal before H. B. Cameron Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 7th day of August 1896 in the presence of Mr. Tambiah S. Cooke Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 15th day of July 1896 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is one of the heirs of the said Testator and as such is entitled to have fresh Letters of Administration with the will annexed issued to him, unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 24th day of September 1896 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
Signed on this 7th } H. CAMERON.
day of August 1896. } District Judge.

Local & General.

Weather. Last week the wind blew strongly especially in the afternoon and the dust was again very annoying. This week there has been very little wind and the heat is dreadful. There have been signs of rain and we trust it is not far off.

The Ceylon Educational Association. The Standing Committee met on Friday Aug. 21st in St. Mary's school room, Colombo. The report for the year was read and adopted and ordered to be printed. The proceedings of the annual meeting for Sept. 12th were arranged for.

Heat Wave in America. Excessive heat was experienced in America during the first two weeks of August. At New York 163 deaths were recorded from sun stroke up to August 11th. In Chicago over 70 deaths occurred from the same cause. In both cities many horses have died in the streets.

Marriage in high life. The marriage of Dr. H. S. Raxall with Miss. Mary Amithammah, eldest daughter of the late C. Chinnatampillai, Asst. Engineer P. W. D. Madras, took place on the 29th ult. at 5.30 p.m. in the Batticocha church. The large gathering, repaired from the church to the home of the bride's mother where light refreshment were served. The health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Sir William Tynman K.C. M. G. in his usual cheerful and fatherly way, and it was duly responded to by the bridegroom.

Stabbing affray. Two young men of Point Pedro got into a quarrel and one stabbed the other with a knife. The wound is considered very serious and the victim is not expected to live. The guilty man has hidden himself and will in all probability escape arrest and punishment by leaving the country for a time. We hope, however,

every effort will be made to track the offender and bring him to justice.

Pattor Well. Pumping was kept up for several days during which time an appreciable impression was made in lowering the level of the water. Crowds of people came from all parts of Jaffna to see the sight, and all sorts of rumours have been set afloat. It looks very much as if the experiment had proved a success, and we await with interest the official report. Our enterprising photographer, Mr. S. K. Lawton has taken a photograph of this famous well while the experiment of pumping out the water was carried on. The outline of the well are clearly seen with the engine and pump, and the crowds of people looking on.

The Ceylon Observer. This old and onehired paper is issued now as an eight page sheet. The editor says:—"We have for some time past contemplated this enlargement, in consequence of having so frequently to resort to supplements of various sizes, which we know our readers do not like, as they are apt to fall out and get lost, and which are a source of trouble and expense to ourselves. Mr. John Ferguson, now in England, selected and sent out a printing machine which is the largest now in Ceylon, and which has some of the latest improvements. On this our new issue is printed." We congratulate the Managers of the Observer on the enlarged size and other improvements, and wish it many years of prosperity in the future.

Sand heaps in the public roads. Whose business is it to keep the roads clear? Some of the roads are obstructed by heaps of sand blown across the plains the last two or three months, making travelling very laborious. It is high time that steps were taken to clear the roads.

Rev. G. T. Fleming. This missionary of the C. M. S. stationed at Colombo passed away to his reward on Friday the 28th inst. Before his marriage Mr. Fleming was stationed in Jaffna as Principal of St. John's College, Chundikulam. For ten years he did earnest faithful work for his Master in our peninsula, and by his quiet unobtrusive ways, and his consistent Christian life, won the esteem of all his brother missionaries. For the last few years his work has been among the Tamils of Colombo. He was taken down with an attack of sickness and so at one time it seemed as if he might recover, he finally succumbed. He leaves behind him a wife and three little children. God bless the souls of the departed and may the God of the widow and fatherless have them in his special care, and comfort their hearts.

Government officers. The Government Agent and his chief Mudallar Mr. Bastiampillai, have returned to Jaffna, bringing with them a large supply of furniture for the rest houses. The Asst. Agent, Mr. Hoobrough from Mannar was in Jaffna on Monday to give evidence in a court case. The Colonial Surgeon, Dr. Thornhill, has left for Mullaitivu.

Jaffna Police Court. Mr. Tampoo will from this month sit at Jaffna on Saturdays instead of at Mallakam. The work in the Minor Court at Jaffna and Mallakam both civil and criminal is increasing. We are glad to see the public satisfaction of the talents and experience which Mr. Tampoo brings to bear upon the onerous duties placed upon him.

Jaffna Commercial Corporation Limited. The Directors of this corporation have notified the public of their intention to open a Bank on the 8th inst., at 10-30 A.M. Current accounts will be opened with those wishing to do business with them and Fixed Deposits, received for which interest will be allowed at 3, 4 and 5 per cent, depending on the period for which the amount is invested and the time for which such investment is made. Such a bank is needed in Jaffna and we wish it all success.

Sale of an Estate. Messrs. Venn and Co. of Colombo have advertised for sale the coconut estate at Pallai called the "Temple Bar." There are 274 acres of which 100 acres were planted about seven years ago. The upset price which the auctioneers have fixed, is Rs. 37,000.

Obituary. Rev. R. C. Labrooy, for several years Colonial Chaplain at Jaffna died at the house of Dr. Keogh at Colpothy on the morning of the 27th ult. He left Jaffna a few weeks ago hoping that a change to Colombo might be beneficial to his health. He was 73 years of age. Many in Jaffna will mourn his loss.

Jaffna Criminal Sessions. The second sittings of the Supreme Court at Jaffna for this year will begin on the 18th inst. Mr. D. F. Brown, District Judge, Colombo, will preside, and Barrister Loos, it is expected will act as prosecuting Counsel. The ensuing sessions will not be long. The Jaffna District Court Roll has been left blank from the 17th to the 23rd inst., as the Court house will be handed over for the use of the Supreme Court.

Fireworks. The new law about the display of fireworks is not well received by those who depend upon this form of display for keeping up a festival, but we believe it is a good thing. Accidents were constantly occurring, and it was getting to be a terrible nuisance. The law may be a little too stringent, but there should be some control by Government in such a dangerous practice.

Jaffna Law Library. A committee meeting of the Jaffna Law Library was held in the District Judge's house at 11 A.M. on the 27th ult. Mr. H. Cameron, the Chairman of the Library presided, all the members being in Attendance. A new supply of books to the value of about Rs. 300 was proposed to be ordered, and certain other suggestions were made to be considered at the annual meeting of the subscribers.

Dr. S. Hallock. We are glad to hear that Dr. S. Hallock L. R. C. P. & S. Edinburgh and L. P. P. & S. Glasgow, Deputy Asst. Colonial Surgeon stationed at Chitlaw has been promoted to an Asst. Colonial Surgeon from the latter part of last month.

நீதிதான். — Natal. — சுத்ததில் நாட்டியெயுள்ளவை த்தொழுகாரர் அகதியிலித்த பெருநெகையாடுவர் தநாட்டிக்கு வந்து தமது தெழில்கார்வைபிட்டுத் தமக்கு நாட்டிலிவாத்தலால் மனத்தாநிலவந்து அவர்களுக்க ல்லோதமாகப் போய்விடுகின்றனர்.

DISHONESTY.

The suicide, a fortnight ago, of an European who moved in respectable society in Colombo and who was very popular among his companions brings into prominence a habit which is altogether too prevalent among many of our people.

To live beyond one's income is considered no disgrace and to use money for this purpose that belongs to others with the intention, of course, of returning it in a short time, is not looked upon as a crime.

Many a man in Jaffna is living beyond his income if all reports are to be believed. If he really is so doing, he is leading a dishonest life. If a man's salary will not allow of his dressing in European style, for example why should he think it necessary for him to do so? His superior will think none the worse of him for trying to keep his expenses down to his available income. If by living beyond his income, he means that he cannot support himself and family and lay up dowry for his daughters at the same time, it is quite a different matter.

Another form of dishonesty lies in the extremely careless way of handling funds that do not belong to one. If the funds are to be paid out almost as soon as collected, one certainly is not justified in borrowing for his own use, or loaning to his friends. If the funds are not likely to be needed at once he has only to secure the proper authorization for so doing and invest the funds in some good security. The great fault is in using the money for one's own personal purposes, and then finding difficulty in collecting at once when needed, presenting it may be a fictitious account, in order to avoid censure. Such a practice cannot be too strongly condemned. It is nothing more or less than dishonesty.

Another thing we need to guard against is the careless way of keeping accounts. Often when the time comes to render an annual account of the receipts and disbursements of funds the books are tampered with and entries made which are partially, at least, fictitious. For example, a prominent man owes a certain amount of interest near the close of the year. He has not the ready money but expects to have it in the course of a few weeks, and so he sees the Treasurer and asks him as a favor to report him as having paid his dues, and he will make it all right in a few days. Is this honest? Of course if the Treasurer actually pays over the cash for his friend assuming it as a personal debt there can be no objection, but how many really do this? The Treasurer who renders fictitious accounts soon loses the confidence of those with whom he comes in contact, and the man who fails to pay when he is promised to, unless for very good reasons, is breaking his word and trying to hide it by falsehood.

Still another form of dishonesty is subscribing a sum for a charitable object, and refusing to pay for one cause or another. How often we have seen this done. The excuse is often made that he has practically been forced to subscribe the amount. Suppose he has, suppose he has not standing enough to resist the pleading of a persistent collector, does that fact release him from his obligation to redeem his promise? If he cannot afford to subscribe any thing let him be manly enough to say so however strong the pressure brought to bear upon him. If he disapproves of the object for which he is asked to subscribe let him say so frankly and pleasantly in the presence of the one soliciting subscriptions and not behind his back. Many hard feelings would be saved if only we were honest in our dealings one with another. The fact is we delight in being considered liberal. We like to see our names in print for a good sum for such and such benevolent associations. We scribble and scrape and resort to doubtful measures, so that our names may be well spoken of, forgetting that by such unjustifiable means we lose our good name.

Honesty is a virtue not so often met with in business circles, as it should be. Dishonesty, trickery, falsehood, reign in its stead. In private life also the same evils exist. We need to guard against them. We need to guard our lips from speaking guile. We need to be strictly honest even in little things. We need to be very careful in handling money that does not belong to us. We need to be ready to render a strict account whenever called upon to do so. The Christian should fear to do wrong. His motive for avoiding every

thing that is not in accordance with the principles of Christianity is his love for, and loyalty to, his Master. Where no higher motive rules us, we should at least value our reputation so highly that we will hesitate to engage in any act that will lay us open to the charge of dishonesty.

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

Mr. James Bryce M. P. is writing a series of articles for the *Century Magazine* on his "Impressions of South Africa" which are exceedingly interesting. As several from Ceylon and India have gone there in search of employment, flattering prospects being held out to them, it may be profitable to listen to what a man of Mr. Bryce's standing has to say on the subject. Mr. Bryce is a keen student of human nature and he may make mistakes occasionally in his estimate of character, he far oftener is right than wrong. In his third paper he deals with the nature and value of the resources of the country and of the character of the peoples inhabiting it.

South Africa, it is claimed, has great possibilities before it.

"All the country, except the very barest parts of the deserts, is fit for some kind of live stock. Even the Karroo (a dry tableland) which looks like a desert as one crosses it in the train, produces small succulent shrubs much relished by sheep, while great stretches of wild bush country covered with a dense scrub, are turned to account as ostrich farms whence great quantities of feathers are sent to Europe and America."

Coal and iron are abundant but they have not been developed yet. For several reasons manufactures have not sprung up, the inhabitants preferring to get their supplies from Europe. If the time ever comes, as it is bound to some day, for the people to engage in manufactures, there will be a vast change in the country. One is surprised to learn about the climate. It is hot of course, but unlike the heat of India, it is not exhausting. The nights are cool, and the air dry.

"European races can thrive and multiply both in the British colonies and in the two republics. It is only on the flats of the east coast and in the valley of the Zambesi that the conditions of health become really unfavorable. Elsewhere the heat, even of a summer day, is not greater than the people of Southern Europe—Portuguese, for instance, or Sicilians—can support. And probably the races of Northern Europe, such as the Dutch and the English, could in most parts of the country, do out-of-door work without injury."

The great problem of the country is the question of labour. The natives are, of course, unskilled labourers, while workmen from Europe are dear. Over two centuries ago slaves were introduced who were made to do all the manual labour with the result that the white descendants are disinclined to work. This accounts for the large number of foreigners who may be found in so many parts of South Africa, persons from England, Germany and America especially. They are the leaders and overseers of all branches of labour, and without them the country would suffer, and eventually revert back into barbarism.

Of the different races, Mr. Bryce says—

"The colored population of South Africa consists of far more diverse elements than does that of the Southern States of America. Besides the race which was formed by the mixture of the imported negro slaves with the indigenous Hottentots, there are a good many Malays in Cape Colony, and a still larger number of East Indians in Natal and the Transvaal. Over and above these, there is a great host of Kaffirs, some civilized and established as servants or agriculturists among the Europeans, many more living under their own traditional system and following their savage customs. The grades of advancement among these natives from pure barbarism to civilization are almost infinite. Scarcely less varied are the intellectual capacities of different elements in this mixed multitude of colored people. All, however—the educated and the savage, the Christian and the heathen, the African and the Indian—are alike treated by the whites as a field from themselves by a wide and impassable cleft. No one can imagine a social separation more complete than this; nor is there any feature of South African life which strikes the visitor with a more painful surprise than the sentiment, I will not say of hatred, yet certainly of repulsion, which he finds an generally entertained by the higher toward the less advanced races."

This is not a very cheering prospect for the enterprising Indian. To leave his home and to go to a foreign country thousands of miles away only to be looked down upon and made to feel his inferiority, is certainly not something to look forward to with any degree of pleasure. The laws are just, it is claimed, and any one may obtain redress for ill-treatment, but it is plain that the sympathies of the whites, for no reason or another, are not with the natives either of Africa or of Asia.

We learned with surprise that it is not 30 years yet since a diamond was first picked up in South Africa. This was near the banks of the Orange river, and at once the surrounding districts were over-run with men searching for the precious stone.

"In 1870 diamonds were discovered in considerable quantities near where the town of Kimberley now stands. A rush of miners soon filled the neighborhood, and from that time onward Kimberley has been the centre of the diamond-getting industry, though there are other mines scattered here and there to the west and south of it. The total value of the diamonds exported from South Africa up to the present year has been roughly estimated at nearly one hundred millions sterling and the value of the present annual output, which is kept down in order to prevent the price from falling, at between four millions and four and a quarter millions of pounds sterling."

Some fifteen years later gold mines were discovered in the Transvaal republic, the total value of the gold now extracted being about eight million pounds sterling. The richest workings are near the town of Johannesburg, the scene of the recent raid by Dr. Jameson. The town was started only ten years ago and has now a population of 60,000 people. A native at this place, it is said, can earn a salary of £3 a month besides his food. There are many other interesting facts, but we have not space for them now. Perhaps in a future issue we may give our readers other extracts from these interesting papers.

THE VITASCOP.

Some years ago a photographer in San Francisco made a sensation by taking a succession of instantaneous photographs of a race horse, trotting his fastest. This was the beginning of the instantaneous process as it is called, and was looked upon as a most wonderful thing. To quote from a writer in one of our American papers—

"It seems to have occurred to Thomas A. Edison that if a series of such photographs could be flashed in succession before the eye as rapidly as they were taken the impression conveyed to the idea of the eye would be that of the motion itself. With this idea in his mind, he undertook the series of experiments which resulted in the invention of the year or so ago, of the Kinetoscope, a machine in which the beholder sees not the photograph of stationary objects and rigidly posed persons alone but those which are in motion as well. The picture is not an imitation but the real thing. Animated life is photographed in all its motions. In the Kinetoscope one sees the figures or objects on a small scale—small as on an ordinary photographic card."

The Vitascop, a machine that is not yet six months old is a development of the Kinetoscope by means of which the photographic image is shown on a screen like life in size and color and animation. The machine itself is complex, but what it does is simple of comprehension. In the first place, in taking the original photograph, say of a crowded city street, a camera is employed by means of which from 40 to 60 distinct exposures are made. The sensitive film is a ribbon of celluloid several hundred feet in length. There is no shutter to the lens; the sensitized film, after its exposure for the 50th part of a second, moves on and the next section is exposed. So, if the camera is operated for 30 seconds about 1,500 different negatives of the photograph are made. 1,500 continuous frames of a scene lasting half a minute. When the ribbon is prepared for the Vitascop, it is a continuous band, wound over reels and spools, descending vertically in front of a magnifying lens illuminated by a light similar to that used in the Stereopticon. The picture as seen on the screen is black and white or colored. In the case of the colored image each of the several hundred pictures on the film has been touched by hand. The effect is wonderful. The folds of a gown toss and cling, the hair of a dancer swirls, the steam from an engine, blows away from the wind in a cloud—everything acts as in life, save that no sound accompanies it."

NEWS FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

Crete. The scheme formulated by the Powers in regard to Crete comprises the appointment of a Christian Governor for five years under the guarantee of the Powers and economic and judicial economy. The Porte has accepted the scheme with slight changes which are now being discussed.

Zanzibar. On the death of the reigning Sultan of Zanzibar, Said Khalid proclaimed himself Sultan and seized and barricaded the palace. His Majesty's ships have landed men at the Custom house, and are awaiting orders from Lord Salisbury as to what is feared. Later, The ships are drawn up in position, and the guns command the palace. 250 blue jackets and marines have been landed. An ultimatum has been sent to Said Khalid that unless he surrenders by 9 o'clock in the morning, the palace will be bombarded.

Aug. 27th Said Khalid refused to comply with the British Admiral's ultimatum, the bombardment of the palace began at 9 o'clock this morning. The firing was very heavy and lasted for 20 minutes. The palace is now in ruins and on fire from end to end. The British loss was nothing, while the loss of the enemy was very heavy. Hamud, cousin of the late Sultan, has been placed on the throne.

Turkey. There has been serious rioting in Constantinople. The Armenians seized and held the Ottoman Bank for some time, but were finally obliged to surrender. Many were killed during the struggle, and later on a Muslim mob massacred numbers of innocent Armenians in the streets.

Aug. 31st The Ambassadors at Constantinople have appealed directly to the Sultan to put a stop to the horrors now being perpetrated in the city and refer to the violation and looting of foreign domiciles, and point to the possible grave results that may follow.

United States. The Chinese Viceroy, Li Hung Chang arrived in New York on the 28th August, and had a grand reception. The forts and warships saluted and he was escorted to the hotel by troops.

China. A Tokio telegram received in New York states that members of a secret society have destroyed thirty Catholic missions at Shanghai.