

THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 58.

Jaffna, Thursday

1896.

No. 24

RIGHTEDNESS EIGHTEEN A NATION

DOER TO ANY PEOPLE

OUR SUBSCRIBERS
are kindly requested to
remit all dues before Nov.
30th. **J. P. Cooke.**
Manager.

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	1896.	
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will be ready for publication on or before Nov-
ember 30th. A copy of the above Almanac
will be sent free to each of the out station sub-
scribers who have settled all their dues before
November 30th.

At the rate of 50 copies to be
ordered, the following prices are requested
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lock" is appointed to sail from Jaffna
for Colombo on the following dates:
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25th.

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The Jaffna Commercial Corporation Ltd.

TESTAMENTARY NOTICE.

That the estate of the late Mappan Arinassam of
Pattor South is administered in the Testamentary Case
No. 677 D. C. Jaffna by M. V. Manayal of Pattor
and that upon an application by the Administrator the
Court has on the 15th day of October 1896 allowed the
Administrator to sell by public auction all the property be-
longing to the said estate, as it has been found that a
large amount of debt is due from the said estate to third
parties and that it is apprehended that the assets will not
be sufficient to satisfy the full claims on the said estate.

This is to inform all persons who claim to be creditors
of the said estate to inform of the nature and value
of claims on or before the 15th day of February 1897,
but if a creditor claim be made on or before the time afore-
said no subsequent claim will make the Administrator re-
sponsible for the assets of the said estate will be distributed
among the claimants who may have preferred their
claims on or before the said date.

TAMBIAH S. COOKE.

Proctor for Administrator.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary Case No. 796.

Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the estate of the late Muhammed Sada-

Rasayattala Muhammed

1. Meeralebbe Marakani

2. wife Sultan Meyade

This matter of the peti-
tion of the estate of the late
Sada-batunna of Vannarpu
at before H. H. Cameron Esq.
third day of November 1896
bless S. Cooke, proctor on
the 2nd day of Nov. 1896
that the petitioner is the
late and is entitled to have
the estate of the said late
Respondents or any other
of December 1896 show
of this Court to the contra
Signed this day
of November, 1896

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Address.

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at Messrs George Bell & Sons,
53 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

By permission of the District Judge, a Public
Meeting will be held in the District Court
on Saturday November 25th at 4 o'clock p. m.
to consider what action shall be taken on
the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the
Governor in Jaffna.

Jaffna Kacheburi | R. W. JEVERS,
November 1896. | Govt. Agent.

WANTED.

By the Government Agent, Jaffna, a good
Arab Stallion. Apply stating value.

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Let's Diary for 1897, Xmas and New Year
Cards, &c.

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NOTICE.

The undersigned is prepared to give practical
instructions on Surveying, Levelling, adjust-
ment of the instruments, Drawing &c. &c. and
the term commences on or about the 5th
January 1897.

N. FORD, Arali north, Batticotta.

Local & General.

Rain. It has been raining the month almost every day,
and at times the rain was heavy. The lands are well
The paddy plants are thriving except in some places where
the tender ones are attacked by worms. Weeding is going
on to a great extent and the expenditure for it is very great
this year.

A Public meeting. His Excellency the Governor
is expected to visit Jaffna in the month of January next,
and a public meeting is called by the Government Agent
Mr. Jevers, which is to be held in the District Court House
at 4 p. m. on the 25th inst., to consider what action should
be taken on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency
the Governor. Notices have been extensively circulated,
and a large attendance is expected.

F. N. S. Hospital. Dr. Wm. Paul has gone to Co-
lombo on two weeks leave, and Mr. Daxlet has been ap-
pointed to act in the Hospital during his absence.

Warning to Notices. Information has been re-
ceived of the dismissal from office of Mr. Kandappan,
Notary Public of Puley, for professional misconduct.

Toll & Ferry rents. Upper, Copy and Vannath
tolls have been purchased by the present renter Mr. K. Va-
thapillai for Rs. 7500. Vailu and Thondamunaru by the
present renter Mr. Chelappan for Rs. 4800. Mullian
for Mr. Vallypattam for Rs. 4000. Miravil by Mr. Chel-
appan for Rs. 6000. The Pannai Ferry by Mr. Channikam
the present renter for Rs. 1400. The Araly Ferry by Mr.
Vallypattam for 680. The salt rent for the coming year

has been purchased by Mr. S. Manappillai of the Town.
The keen competition at the sale of these rents, and per-
haps an expectancy of profit from the growing trade and
progress of Jaffna, raises yearly the value of these tolls and
ferries and salt and arrack farms.

The Provincial Engineer. Mr. H. A. Grant
has arrived and resumed duties as Provincial Engineer,
Northern Province.

Rev. John Backus. The 50th anniversary of the
birth day of Rev. J. Backus was celebrated on the 12th inst.
at Pallai, where he was working as a minister under the Church
Mission. The members of his Church, who are mostly
planters, presented him a purse on the occasion, and the
afternoon of the day was very pleasantly spent by the
members of his church in various entertainments in honor
of the 50th. birth day of their respected pastor. We hope
Mr. Backus will be long spared in life to do service in
the Lord's vineyard.

Railway Probationers. Of the 350 candidates who
were examined, 40 gave satisfaction to the examiners, and
of this number the first 24 have been taken on probation.

Cholera. This dire disease which swept itself at the
place called Chirupilly, in the Jaffna Point Pedro road,
has been stamped out. No fresh cases have been reported
for over three weeks. A passenger who returned from
India, survived the attack and spread the contagion in the
village, but happily the spread was arrested by careful
measures taken by the Medical authorities.

Bicycle. Jaffna has within the short space of a few
months, seen its smooth and level roads used by lady and
gentleman Cyclists. Bicycling has now become common in
Jaffna, young and old, ladies and gentlemen, mostly among
the foreign residents, have taken to bicycling quite recent-
ly; the lady bicyclists are however a novelty to natives.

In Council. In the Council held on the 18th inst.
the Hon'ble P. Constanantine asked the Council for infor-
mation as regards the operations carried on at the Putter
well, and the intention of the Government as to the em-
ployment of the water therefrom for purposes of irriga-
tion. The ploughing and sowing has been rapid, mostly
time and sowing of a S. S. Committee for report. Opposi-
tion to the raising of the ordinances has been raised
by the Catholic Committee, and at a subsequent meeting
of the bill the Hon'ble member, in a long speech, opposed
the Bill. Certain amendments in the Bill are expected to
be effected when it passes the Sub Committee.

His Excellency the Governor. It is reported
in London papers that His Excellency Sir West Ridgway,
will probably be selected as successor to Lord Bunsard as
Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner
in South Africa. This appointment carries a salary of
2,000 a year as against Sir 80,000 as Governor of Ceylon.
In the event of this selection taking effect, our Governor's
record of administration in Ceylon will be very short.

Famine in India. The severity of the famine is
deeply felt in the Central and Northern Provinces. Failure
of rain and with it the scarcity of grain have resulted in
famine. From Simla, however, the latest wireless report
states that rain may possibly fall over the East and South
of the Peninsula, but any change in the north-east of
India is unlikely. In Bombay grain shops have been
opened for the sale of grain at cheaper rates in poorer
persons of every community. At a place called Shahabad, it
is reported that parents are willing to sell their children for
a few annas, and at Bijapur buffaloes are bought for from
4 annas to Rs. 2 each. In Poonah 120,000 persons are
engaged in relief work. It is feared that if the rain holds
over for a long time more the present famine will cause
greater devastation than the one which occurred in 1876.

A Purse Presentation. We are glad to be in-
formed that Rev. A. R. Veerasinghe, of the Galle Face
Church of the Church Mission at Colombo, was presented
with a purse by the members of his congregation as a
souvenir of his elevation to priesthood. He is a native
of Jaffna and is highly respected both by birth and mar-
riage, he being the eldest son of Mr. Veerasinghe Odapp
of Nellorey and his wife the eldest daughter of the Rev.
D. P. Niles of the Wesleyan Mission and a grand daughter
of the late Rev. John Hunsman of the Church Mis-
sion. A gallery of her near relations are native minis-
ters and pastors connected with the three Protestant Mis-
sions in Jaffna.

The Hon'ble E. K. MacBride. It is reported is
not likely to return to Ceylon. The state of his health
is believed to be the chief reason why he will not return.
It is probable that Mr. B. D. Ordway, Provincial En-
gineer, Central Province, who has been acting for him,
will take his place as Director of Public Works.

Mr. S. T. Savandranayagam. who got a pro-
motion lately as clerk to the Provincial Engineer at
Kurenegalle, is a son of the late G. P. Savandranayagam
B. A. D. L. of Jaffna.

615 Tons of Butter. shipped at Melbourne in S.
S. "Massilia" which was taking to London via Colombo,
Quarantine at P. Pedro. The Police Magistrate
recently died and sent to prison a few gamblers of this
place. We hope this will give a good lesson to the
rest of the gamblers.

Rev. and Mrs. Simmons are returning by the
S. S. "Holland" which left Liverpool on the 7th inst.
We offer them a hearty welcome.
The weather here is very pleasant. The 10th of the month
is a good wet season. Last week we experienced a
city in getting the Colombo mails in consequence of the
heavy rains. Rice market is very firm, at Rs. 4.75
per bushel "Sookla". A good acre of land being open-
ed for tea in this part of the Valley.

நீதி இராச்சியத்தா

(நா. பத்தகம்.)

யாழ்ப்பாணம்

த்திகை மீ உகந் வ வியாழக்கிழமை.

சங்கீதம், உசு

இலங்கைப் புகைக்கப்பற்
கொம்பனி (லிமிற்றேட்)



இத்தக் கொம்பளிமரின் “லேடி அலவுக்”
என்னுள் சுப்பில் பின்வருத்தேதிரினி யாழ்ப்பா
ணத்திலிருந்து பாம்பன்வழியாய்க் கொழும்புத்
ம்போகடுத்கின்றது.

கார்த்திகை மீ 11 ன் உ பிஷேகம்
" 25 ன் "

“லேடி கோடன்” என்னும் கப்பல் பின்புறத் தேசிகளில் யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலிருந்து திருக்கோணமலை வழியாகக் கொழும்புக்குப்போக இறங்கியதாக கார்த்திகை மீ 13-ல் உ. பகல்.

27 நவ. '

W^m MATHER, & SON.
Agents.

கையொப்பக்காரரே !

தயவுசெய்து கையொப்பப்பண்ணுதேத் தாம்
தமிழ்நி அனுப்புங்கள், J. P. Cooke,

புத்தக விளம்பரம்.

உயல்திதியாதரிசி Mr. G. C. Thampapillai எப்பவராக
இருந்தார் என்பது உம், உம், கூட, இது தரக் கணிதக்
கூறும் இலக்கணப் பூமிக்காரியுமும், வித்தியாதரிசி Mr. A.
Van Cuylenburg என்னவராக வேய்யப்பப்பம் சம் தக்கக்
கணிதமும் சிவத்தத்தத் வாங்கப்பய்யுத்தனவர்க்கு உட்கே
கோடடை மிசியோல்க்விட்டல் Mr. M. Buell இடம் பெற்
தற்க்கணினலாம். V. P. Post வாய்யவாய் பெற்றார்
கோனினலாம். Batticaloa, October, 1 at 1896

வினாக்கள்

1897 ம் (வா) பஞ்சாங்கம்.

[illegible]

அறிவிக்கல்:

புதிதான நெறிநிலைக்கானவற்றைப்போல மாப்பாணரின் அருளுதவிக்குள்ளேத்தான் நம்முடையவர்கள் காலத்திற்காகப் பட்ட கஷ்டம் இரங்கக் கூறியமைத்ததால் வழக்கில் புதிதான மயில்வாகனம் கண்டதோ உதவியைத்தந்தவம்பெற்றிருந்ததேயுமாயும் துரித நெறிநிலைக்கு வேண்டுகோலாக மாண்புமிகு திருமயான வித்தகரையுமாயும் நேருகோவிலில் குழுவாக்களின் விலை அடக்கை துரிதநிலைப்படுத்தித் தரப்படிப்பதில்வருவதும் காணப்படுகிறதேயுமாயும் தத்தவகாரணமேயே கேள்வியுடைய கோடாரின் கனக காளையப்பர் பிரதிநிதியாகப் பற்றியும் விற்றதும் கனககம் (வரு) வம்புப் பிரதிநிதியைப்பற்றியிருக்கிறார்கள்.

ஸ்ரீரத்ன ஆதிகாந்தியில்தான் தங்களுக்கு கடன் வறுமதியெ
ன்று காந்தன் சொல்லியிருந்த சைலண்டர் வித்தியாஸ்விதான்
தான். கடைகள் போல் மாசியிடும் கடன் திரித்திருக்கும் கடன்
கடன் தங்களை தங்களுக்கு எவ்வளவுகூட எவ்வளவுவெறும
தியென்று சொகுது அறிவிக்கவேண்டியது. ஸ்ரீரத்ன தவறா
க்தான் அல்லவோ அறிவியாறவல்லிக்காரனுடைய சடை
களுக்குத் ஸ்ரீரத்ன கத்திக்காரன் போறாப்பயலிதான். நேற்
கடைகளிலிய்யது அறவல்லியுறவல்லியுறவல்லியுறவல்லியுற
கடைகாராக்கக்கிடையில பங்கிட்டுப் காட்டுகிறபொய்வி
டும்.

Tamiah S. Cooke,

தத்துவகாமனின் துணை.

புத்தக விளம்பரம்.

காலஞ்சேற மஹ தன்னையாராசிய மேஸ்.
ஜே. ஆர். ஆணல்ட். ஆசிரியராலியற்றப்பட்ட பிசுனா
ல் வரும் புல்தகக்கண வாங்க விலும்புவோர் எமக்கு எழ
தீப் பெற்றற்கோளக.

	விலை, ரூபா.	சதம்
1 திருச்சதகம்	0	15
2 வெவ்வுயர்த்தாதி	0	10
3 கதாசங்கமம்	0	12
4 சீர்த்தஞ்சங்கிரகம்	0	25
5 இல்லறநெண்ணம்	0	30
6 பாவலர் சரித்திர தீபகம்	1	50
7 சூரேபகதபண்ணம்	0	60

தபாற்செவவு முறையே, சதம் 2.2.5-2.2.10-2

உதயகிரி

சுருதிபத்திரம்

[illegible][illegible]

மதுக்குமான மெஸ். கந்தையா என்பவரும் யாழ்ப்பாண
க்கோடுகளிலே பிறத்தராக வேலைபார்க்கத் தொடங்கியிரு
க்கின்றார்.

புதியகற்பத்தான்.—Capt. Taylor.—“லேடி கோ
டஸ்” என்னும் ஸீஸலிகைப்பனுக்குக் கற்பித்தானுயிற்ற
மேஸு, உகிர்தலி என்பவர் அங்கவேஸுயினின்றும் லிலி
இறகிலுள்ளதற்குக் செவ்வகமல அலத்தைய ஐதத்தலே
மேஸு, தேவர என்பவர் நியமனம்பெற்றார்.

தேசாதிபதியின்வரவு.—The Governor.—தை
மாதத்திலே எம்ம தேசாதிபதி எம்மைத் தூதிகளும்படி
இவ்விலை வலுவதால் ஈர்ம செய்வதென்றைய பரிசுத்ததான்
கூர் யாவனவெனத் தீர்மானிக்கப்பெற்றது யாழ்ப்பாண
ம் ஐயுறத்தக்கோர்தான். இவ்வுத்தமாதம் உலக திகதி
செய்க்கும் ஒரு பரிசுத்தகடல் எவ்வகப்படுமென்று எம்
து வசனம் பரிசுத்தசெய்துக்கூற்றார்.

இலங்கை.

[illegible]

ககம் திருநெல்வேலி தலைநகரம் திருநெல்வேலி

தலதரிசின் மாந்திரிக பிரமாணம்.—The Pillarimages Ordinance.—சட்டசபைக்கத்திலே யெவ்வொரு ஆதாமையிலுதலதரிசின் மாந்திரிக பிரமாணத்தெய்வோறாமக் கொழுகுதல் கதலக் ஒரெஞ் சூக் கட்டிகுறவு. கிணையங்ககத்தெய்வோறோசபிதிலையும பமாக்க கண்டுபேசினர். கோசாபிதிராமத்தக்கருமொத பராமணமாயிததெய்வ கீதிராமதலர் கதலெவ்வொரு பிரமாணத்தக்துப் புறநகிசுப்படுதலது சரிசய்குண மொழிகுறார்.

வ ட டே ச ம் .

இந்தியப் பஞ்சம்.—Famine in India.—இந்தியாவில்
 ஊனெட்டுக் காலத்தில் பெரிய பஞ்சத்தை இந்தியாவின்
 மேற்கேட்டு உறுதியாகப் பெற்று வருகிறது. குடிமகன்கள்
 ஊனெட்டுக் காலத்திலாவது தானியங்களை இந்தியாவின்
 மேற்கேட்டுக்கு வர்த்தகம் செய்து வந்தனர். ஆகவே
 இந்தியாவின் இந்தியாவிற்கு வர்த்தகம் பற்றாமை
 மிகவும் பெரிதாவதற்குக் காரணமாக இருக்கிறது.
 வரம்பு பெரியதாக சீனாவிலிருந்து வர்த்தகம் செய்வதற்கு
 மேற்கேட்டுக்கு வர்த்தகம் செய்து வந்தனர். ஆகவே
 இந்தியாவின் இந்தியாவிற்கு வர்த்தகம் பற்றாமை
 மிகவும் பெரிதாவதற்குக் காரணமாக இருக்கிறது.

பிறகுதாம்.

வேனிகுவெலா. — Venezuela. — இந்நாட்டிலுள்ள பிற்புறப் பகுதியிலுள்ள ஊராகும். இங்குள்ள மலைகளில் பழைய கட்டிடங்கள் காணப்படுகின்றன. இங்குள்ள மலைகளில் பழைய கட்டிடங்கள் காணப்படுகின்றன. இங்குள்ள மலைகளில் பழைய கட்டிடங்கள் காணப்படுகின்றன.

ஐரோப்பாவின் தந்தை கிறிஸ்—The European Situation.—யூரோப் மனிதகுலின் ஒன்றாகியதில் பகுத்தல் பரிசில் காத்திருக்கிறது. தகுதியில் பின்பிட்டு நேர்வதில் எந்தவித உண்மையானது ஐரோப்பாவிலிருந்தோடுகொண்டிருக்கிறது? யூரோப் பகுதியைமேலும் சீர்திருத்தப் பின்போகவேண்டுமென நோவ்வதில் தடைபட்டது. தற்போது மழியாகியுள்ள இயேசுவைப்போலவும், மொறோக்கியோசுலாவியா ஆகியவற்றில் பாதகாக்கவும், வடுகோக்காரமானதெனக்கேள்வியெல்லாதேயுள்ள படைப்புகள்பெருந்ததை உதவி பாயிவாய் நடவடிக்கைகளில் சிறிதளவாகத் துன்பமேற்றதென்பதாயும் ஆய்வதில்மிகுந்திருக்கின்றன. இவற்றைப்போலவாய்ப்புற்றபின், இன்ன அடிவழியைப் பின்பற்றியிருக்கையில் பரிசில் ஒன்றைக் காண்பிக்கும் இத்திட்டங்களைக்கொண்டதே நோவ்வப்போகத் தேயுமாயிருக்கிறது என்பதில் பரிசுத்தமானதென்பதும் நோவ்வதற்குரியதுபெரிந்தே.

புத்தகங்கள் கட்டிவைப்பதற்காகப் புதிதாகக் கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கிற கட்டிடத்தில்வாறு பேரூப்படி வதவனபுகாசமாகப் புகைகொண்டு இருக்கப்படுகிறதோத்திலும் பேதமேயாகப் புகைகொண்டுவே சோதிடசாஸ்திரம் உபயோகத்திற்குண்டு. அல்லவாறும், உலகத்திற்குள்ளேயுள்ள அனைத்து பேரூப்படி மாகிப் பல சீர்தக்களாயிருப்பதற்குள் யவைகளினிடையுள்ள சிவையான கணிதசாஸ்திரத்தின்கீழ் கணிதத்திற்கு மாறுகிறதுமேயுத்திறுக்கிறது. (கருணாநிதி, பக்க 1)

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

In European writings of the present day we often see the French expression "fin de siècle," as applied to various peculiarities of the times, as if the "end of the age," or of the century, being near at hand, the habits and fashions of people were modified by that fact as if, indeed, people were more reckless, and more extreme in thought and deed, because the end is near. We do not propose to discuss this peculiarity of the times, if indeed it exists, but to consider just how near the end of the century is.

Some persons have been disputing as to whether the year 1900 will belong to the present century or to the next. As we have all along been using the figures 18 to indicate the century, it is very natural that the first thought should be that when we change from 18 to 19, we change to a new century. But if we only remember that we have been living in the nineteenth century, and that the first year must be indicated by the figure 1, it will be plain that we do not pass from the 19th to the 20th century until we pass from the year 1900 to the year 1901. Nineteen centuries can not be complete until the 1900th year is finished.

There is another question, however, which is not so easily settled. If we look in the margin of our Bibles opposite the account of Christ's birth, we shall see the date given as "fourth year" before the common account called anno domini. If we accept this statement as correct, it will be readily seen that we have come very near the 1900th anniversary of Christ's birth, because 1896 + 4 = 1900. In order to determine when the new century should begin a still further question is involved, which depends on the month of the nativity, and on popular usage.

We propose in another number to go into this question more carefully, but let us now assume, what we believe to be true, that Christ was born on the 25th of Dec. the day which is usually celebrated. It has been conclusively shown that Herod died in April B. C. 4, therefore on this assumption Christ must have been born in the 5th civil year before the year 1 of the common account A. D. albeit near the end of that year. In other words the year 1 i. e. anno urbis condite, or in the year of the founding of Rome, and Herod died 750 A. U. C. Therefore Christ must have been born 749 A. U. C. and if that year is called 1 i. e. if Christ may be said to have been born the 25th of Dec. of the year one, then the present year should be 1901, though the 25th of next month will be just 1900 years from the date of His birth.

We therefore conclude that, reckoning by the civil year, this year commonly called 1896 should be called 1901, and the twentieth century has already begun. It is doubtful if this correction will ever be made. Scholars do not all agree as to the date, and then it would cause confusion in history to skip from the year 1896 to 1902, or to skip 5 years in our reckoning at any other time, even if all should agree as to the reality of the error.

Therefore we consider it right to say that the twentieth century will begin four years from next Jan., though it properly began last Jan. and next month Dec. 25, will be just 1900 years from the day of Christ's birth.

LIFE TABLES.

In the Report on Vital Statistics, noticed in our last number, it was stated that the first life table ever attempted in Ceylon was published in 1885, but that another is in contemplation, based on more accurate data. Such a table is very necessary as a foundation for profitable life insurance. The first such table published in England is more than 100 years old. A more recent one, prepared eleven years ago, is given in part below, compared with the Ceylon table. The expectation of life is given for different ages. The first line gives the average age to which all Ceylonese live, the second line gives the average number of years lived above 10, by those who reach 10 years. This shows that in Ceylon the life-time of males is about 2 years less than in England, while that of females is 7 years less. At the age of ten the difference is 6½ and 9½. It will be observed that in England the females have better prospects of life than the males, while the reverse is the case in Ceylon. That this is in part due to the perils of maternity is seen by the fact that at the age of 40 in Ceylon, when this peril is practically passed, the women come up to the men. This is confirmed by the fact

that the death rate at child birth is more than four times as great as in England. But it is also in part due to the relatively greater care for the gentler sex in the West.

Age.	Males.		Females.	
	Ceylon.	Eng.	Ceylon.	Eng.
0	33.21	41.35	37.68	44.62
10	41.14	47.60	40.16	49.76
20	34.37	39.40	32.94	41.66
30	27.79	32.10	27.41	34.41
40	22.03	25.30	22.30	27.46
50	17.18	18.93	16.66	20.68
60	12.55	13.14	11.61	14.24

PROTECTION VS. FREE-TRADE.

For many years now these two words have been the watch words of the two chief political parties in the United States. And even in the recent election they were overshadowed by the greater interest in the question of Free silver, they were by no means lost sight of. In fact the President-elect, in large measure, owes his nomination to the fact that his name was associated with a Protective Tariff bill passed a few years ago and in part repealed when the Democrats came into power. And a considerable degree of the enthusiasm for him is because a period of depression and distress all over the country set in about four years ago, nearly coincident with the partial doing away of the protective tariff, and many believe that a return to protection will restore prosperity.

Wise and good men are to be found on both sides of the question, for it is a very complex one, and much may be said on either side. That the people of the United States are quite evenly divided on it, may be seen by the fact that the free-trade party gained the ascendancy twelve years ago, and again four years ago, while the protection party secured the majority eight years ago, and has now done so again this year. It is a pity to have a nation's fiscal policy reversed so frequently. But the legislators are wise enough not to make radical changes suddenly. We propose to give a few arguments on each side, though the limits of our space admit of only a very brief discussion.

Free traders say that the highest right of property is the right of exchange. A tariff, they say, hinders this and thus takes away a right. They say also that it is best for all concerned that every man be able to buy where he can buy cheapest. Also that when a high duty is put on the import of any goods not only is the price of those goods raised, but the people of the country begin to manufacture those goods, which involves a waste of labor, because, under the less favorable circumstances, more labor is required to produce those articles at home than abroad. There is another loss also because those protected manufactures being made profitable, too many enter into them, and by the competition prices fall and a large number fail, and their factories are closed and ruined. They say that the cost of transportation between countries is sufficient aid for the development of the resources of a country, and that if with this aid they cannot be profitably developed, then it is better to turn attention to other industries.

Moreover, it is said that in order to the free sale abroad of the products of a country there must be free import of foreign goods in return without their being hindered by a heavy duty.

PROTECTIONISTS on the other hand assert that exchange of goods is not really hindered by the duty, though foreign exchange may be so to some extent.

A country is the most prosperous when the three great classes are in due proportion, i. e. the agricultural, the manufacturing and the commercial classes. If one country produces for another country, which in turn manufactures for the first, there is free exchange of goods, but the cost of carrying the goods both ways is practically waste or unproductive labor. This is still more so when for example, America produces cotton and sends it over to England to be manufactured and then brings it back again to use as cloth. The double trip of 6000 miles is useless if it can be manufactured at home. So it is better for a part of the people to cease producing food and begin manufacturing. Or let some of the manufacturers come to where the food, as well as the cotton, is produced, and this will save not only the double trip of the cotton, but also 3000 miles of transport of bulky food products across the ocean to feed the manufacturers.

Otherwise the grain and other food products produced in the one country to exchange for the manufactures of the other country are much

reduced in price, by over production, by the cost of transport, and by the competition with other countries. A bushel of wheat which is one of the great products of the States, will buy less cotton cloth at the cheaper price of free-trade than it will at the higher price of protection, because its own price is lowered by the free-trade.

Thus it is not always of advantage to buy where you can buy cheapest, if your means of buying are thereby reduced.

If in spite of this waste by transport, Europe can still produce cheaper than America, it is due either to some natural advantages, or to cheaper labor. If the natural advantages are very superior then it is not wise for protection to meddle with them. For example, England can raise oranges and bananas only under glass, and any body can see that it would be foolish to put a protective duty on those fruits in England. The same is true of some other things but not always clearly so. Therefore wise legislators will always take such natural advantages into consideration before imposing duties.

If the cheapness of the foreign article is due to cheaper labor, then something is wrong in that country, there is not a proper distribution of the classes, and we by patronising them not only help to perpetuate the wrong, but bring it also upon ourselves, and make cheap labor at home, not having the three classes properly distributed.

By imposing a tax on the import of some articles, it is made possible to manufacture or produce those articles at home, and this makes the produce of a country much greater, and furnishes more and varied labor for the inhabitants, and thus raises the wages of the laborer. But the legislators who arrange the tax need great wisdom to adjust it in the best way, and not stimulate too much the production of any articles, or raise the prices too high.

On the whole it seems evident that a large country like the United States, whose resources are great, but as yet not fully developed, is benefited by a protective tax wisely laid on some commodities, and, though other countries may be able to supply some of their products, where none was before, in the end it will work for their good also, by producing a better adjustment of the classes there, and also by the fact that the welfare of one large nation cannot but benefit other nations.

Therefore we rejoice that the election of Mr. McKinley means not only sound money but also financial prosperity, and this is confirmed by the fact that factories and mills that have been idle for some time are now resuming operations all over the States. In England Free trade principles were adopted in 1841, and they proved profitable because the resources of the country were already well developed, and manufactures long established, and there were many natural advantages from the location of coal, etc. If, however, a larger proportion of the people of England could engage in agriculture it would be a great advantage to the country.

PROF. MAX MÜLLER.

A Jaina Christian, seeing in a paper an account of an interview between Prof. Max Müller and Vivakananda Sami, wrote to the professor asking if he had said, referring to Paramahansa Ramakrishna, "To whom else shall worship be accorded if not to such?"

We give below the reply of the "aged saint" as the article calls him. It is worthy of notice that he gives a very different color to the remark from what was evidently intended to be understood by the one who first reported it. The expression "hero-worship" is commonly used for the admiration which all feel for a great man. We might all have that feeling if what we "fear from others" is correct.

All that we can infer from the interview is that the Professor is interested in India and likes to be polite.

Oxford, 22nd Sept. 1896.

Sir,

I cannot possibly recall the exact words I used in my conversation with Vivakananda. But I certainly feel that if hero-worship is justified at all, it is so in a case like that of Ramakrishna Paramahansa. Of course I can only judge of him by what I hear from others and if you know anything about him I shall feel truly obliged if you would let me know.

Yours faithfully,
F. MAX MÜLLER.