

THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 56.

Jaffna, Thursday 10th of Dec., 1896.

No. 25

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OUR SUBSCRIBERS
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close of the year.

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From the "Madras Journal of Education."
"No school or College Library can be consid-
ered even tolerably equipped without this work,
and we hope that the Inspectors and Inspectresses
of Schools will make it a point to see that every
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This undersigned is prepared to give practi-
cal instruction 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. Batticaloa.

NOTICE.

Wanted an experienced and efficient teacher
for an English school at Anacotta, on P. A.
preference. Apply personally to C. M. Sinniah,
Managing Director, Anacotta, 3rd Dec, 1896.

READY FOR SALE.

Three Ceylon Almanacs—Price 5 cents a copy.
Postage for 5 copies and under 2 cents. Al-
manacs are sent free to the out station subscribers
of Star who have settled all dues. We shall
send to others who will remit all dues before
the close of the year.

FOR SALE.

Calicut Mission Flooring tiles now on the way
to Jaffna. Orders now booked.

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NOTICE.

COPY TRAINING INSTITUTION.

The above Institution will be re-opened D. V.
on Dec. 14th 1896. A limited number of boys who

have passed the IV standard of the Gov. Code
will be admitted. No admission to any other
than the Vth Standard. Examination at Copay,
Monday Dec. 14th at 9 A. M.

J. I. PICKFORD.

NOTICE.

The new Map of Asia specially prepared to
meet the requirements of Vernacular Students
qualifying for Standard V of the Code, is now
ready for sale. It is 4 feet 9 inches by 3 feet
8 inches. The price is Rs. 5.50 mounted on
sticks and Rs. 5 unmounted. May be got from
"The Manager,
"St. Joseph's Catholic Press", Jaffna.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 806
In the matter of the estate of the late Kanagasalai
Supramaniam of Chiripiddy Deceased.
Ramalingam Kanthiah of Chiripiddy Petitioner.
Vs.

Parupathupillai widow of Supramaniam of Chiripiddy Respondent.
This matter of the Petition of Ramalingam Kanthiah
of Chiripiddy praying for Letters of Administration to
the estate of the above-named deceased Kanagasalai Su-
pramaniam of Chiripiddy dying in the presence of Mr. Tambiah
H. H. Cameron Esquire, District Judge, on the 2nd
day of December 1896 in the presence of Mr. Tambiah
H. H. Cameron Esquire, District Judge, in the presence of
the Petitioner and the Respondent dated the 30th day of Novem-
ber 1896 having been read it is declared that the Petition-
er is next of kin of the said intestate and 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 15th day of January 1897
show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to
the contrary.
Signed this 2nd day of December 1896.
H. H. CAMERON,
District Judge.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 803.
In the matter of the estate of the late James P. Til-
lyampalam of Karadivo Deceased.
Patimalam widow of Tillyampalam of Karadivo Petitioner.
Vs.

1. Parampalam Chinmattampi, wife
2. Thunickod
3. Arumangam Arunakaran and wife
4. Thangarathu of Karadivo Respondents.
This matter of the Petition of Patimalam widow of
Tillyampalam of Karadivo praying for Letters of Admini-
stration to the estate of the above-named deceased
James P. Tillyampalam of Karadivo died coming
in for disposal before H. H. Cameron Esquire, District
Judge, on the 30th day of November 1896 in the presence
of Mr. Tambiah H. H. Cameron Esquire, District Judge, on the
part of the Petitioner and the Respondents dated the 30th
day of November 1896 having been read it is declared
that the Petitioner is the lawful widow of the said in-
testate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration
to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless
the Respondent or any other person shall on or before
the 15th day of January 1897 show sufficient cause to the
satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
Signed this day of Dec. 1896.
H. H. CAMERON,
District Judge.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 799.
In the matter of the estate of the late Irudachchun
Mudiyar Chellattampi of Tenakkay Deceased.
Vayittillankan Kanappapillai of Oyyankulam Petitioner.
Vs.

1. Irudachchun Mudiyar Chantirachekara Mudiyar
of Oyyankulam now at Chittamparan Guannappa
Kacha madam in India
2. Chomamata Mudiyar Chantirachekara of Tenakkay
3. Chomamata Mudiyar Ponnampalam of Do Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Vayittillankan Kanapa-
pillai of Oyyankulam praying for Letters of Admini-
stration to the estate of the above-named deceased Irudach-
chun Mudiyar Chellattampi coming in for disposal
before H. H. Cameron Esquire, District Judge, on the
16th day of November 1896 in the presence of Mr. V.
S. Ponnampalam proctor on the part of the Petitioner and
the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 13th day of No-
vember 1896 having been read it is declared that the
Petitioner is one of the heirs of the said intestate and 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 15th day of
January 1897 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of
this Court to the contrary.
Signed this 16th day of November 1896.
H. H. CAMERON,
District Judge.

FISCAL'S SALE.

Batticaloa 26th November 1896.

In the District Court of Batticaloa.
Tombudor Kumarevala Robert William Seentam-
by of Uppadai Vs. Pointiff.
M. Kuberalevala Maricar Tombudor Mohamadu
Ismailevala of Kuttanooddi Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that on the undermen-
tioned date at 10 o'clock in the forenoon will be sold
by public auction at the premises respectively the
following property of the Defendant specially mort-
gaged and hypothecated and declared by Judgment
in the above case specially bound and executable for
that Judgment for the recovery of Rs. 2868-50
and interest on Rs. 200 at 12 per cent per annum
from 16th October 1895.

On 24th December 1896.

1. The just western one-half share in the southern part
one-half share of the land called, Anupalava Vedduka-
kudus at Maddolapali Vaddai in Seengapadi Kando
in Mandoorputtu, bounded on the North by the
Land of Mugamalai Meerasulu Maricar and others,
south by Raliodai river, east by other share of this
land and west by road, in extent of about 26 acres
and 24 perches with all water rights.

On 26th December 1896.

2. The Western one-half share in the paddy land called
Mookarayen velli situated at Valavala vanni in
Akkanapattu bounded on the north-east by jungle
south-east and south by Sinnakalandy patta and
Periyakalandy patta, Sinnavelan Vaddi and Trukun-
pody patta, west by Ethirakondan Aay, and north-
west by Munniy Velli. In extent of 53 acres, 2
roods and 37 perches with all rights.

On 28th December 1896.

3. The just one half western share in the northern
one half share of the land called "Ottakulam" at
Urazer in Mannarai vanni bounded on the north by
damp Tank or Urazer and crown land, south by
commencement of Ouyankulam patta, and north
and west by Valavala vanni in extent 59 acres.

K. G. KATHIRGAMER, Dy. Fiscal.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Y. M. C. A. Mr. Louis Rich, the Secretary for the
Ceylon Y. M. C. A. Union has been making a visit to
Jaffna, accompanied by Mrs. Rich. They arrived by the
S. S. Lady Gordon on the 27th ultimo, and left by the
S. S. Lady Havelock on the 30th inst. In these twelve days
they visited all the stations of the three Missions, and at-
tended meetings in each of them, and in some places se-
cular meetings in addition. He especially desired to see all the Associations
in Jaffna before going to the Y. M. C. A. Conference
which is to be held in Calcutta at the end of the month.
On Tuesday a special meeting was held in the
Central College Hall in which Mr. Rich made an
effective address on what young men are doing for
Christ. This visit, though short, was well appreciated
by all, and it is believed that definite spiritual results
will not be few. Their longer visit to Jaffna in '97
will be eagerly looked forward to.

Christmas. Jaffna shops have put on very early the
Christmas appearance and every shop keeper has issued cir-
culars to the public concerning these show days.

Coaches. Change has again been made in the time
of sending the Jaffna Coaches. Paul, Pedro and Kanka-
santara coaches are appointed to leave the hotel office in
the morning at 8 A. M., and so is the central road coach.
But the former are at times delayed when the returning
central Coach does not arrive in time to start them in the
morning.

Cholera in Colombo. This epidemic has shown
itself in Colombo, though not to so alarming extent. We
have seen a report of 16th instance and before shared inst.
of which 13 proved fatal.

Minor Appointments. The second Interpreter-
ship, at the Jaffna Kacheeri which fell vacant by the
death of Mr. P. Tiliampalam will be filled up, we are told,
by the appointment of Mr. E. Tiliampalam from Navaia,
while Mr. C. Muthumay goes to Batticaloa. Mr. S.
Muttatampi, shroff at Mannar will succeed Mr. Muttaka-
m as the Interpreter at Navaia.

The new Magazine. We have received a copy
of The new Magazine for November, the new Ceylon Illustrated
Monthly Review. It is excellently printed and has sev-
eral illustrations. Those of the article on "The Land
of the Harp" will be especially interesting to our read-
ers, i.e. Sir William T. Wilson, for so many years
the Government Agent of the Province and R. W. Te-
verson Esq., the present Agent. The accompanying ar-
ticle will hardly be agreed to by all in all respects, but we
can all hope that the promulgation of good times com-
ing for Jaffna may prove true. There is much interest-
ing reading in the forty quarto pages of the Periodical and
we wish it a successful and useful career in the island.

The rainfall at Batticaloa has been over 17 in-
ches in ten days of December. For November it was 17 in-
ches, and for Oct. 8, making about 23 inches for the year up to
date. The average is about 50, but the farmers hardly
care for 11 inches more in the next 20 days, and can
scarcely be expected, because we have already had a pretty
good rainy season.

கோட்டுரித்தாட்சனை.—Contempt of Court.
பேலியங்கொடை எனினும் தத்திலே சிங்கத்த ஓர்கொடை
வழக்கையிட்டுச் சுப்பிரீம் கோடாகுதலும் "பேட்சு"
என்று வணங்குகொடுத்த ஓர் ஜனங்களை ஆவ்வாறெழுது

கோலாலம்புரி, ?
18. கார்த்திகை, 1896.

ANNIVERSARIES.

This word means the turning around of a year, and refers to days of special interest that come around in their turn each year. Each day of the year may be noted as the anniversary of some special event or other, and there are some calendars that note for each day the special event of which that day is an anniversary. It is well thus to keep the past ever fresh before our minds as a stimulus to greater deeds in the present and future. Among the anniversaries of important events certain years are selected for special celebration. Thus it is common in a family to celebrate the 25th and 50th anniversaries of marriage, if both are still living, as the silver and golden weddings respectively. In American Colleges it is customary for the classes to celebrate decennial, quarter century and other anniversaries of their graduation. We had the pleasure recently of meeting with seventeen others in such a celebration.

Sometimes when the event is an important one such special anniversaries give a name to the whole year, as when the United States celebrated the Centennial of their history as a separate nation in 1876, and the quadricentennial of the discovery of America in 1892.

As we pointed out in our last number the nineteenth hundredth anniversary of Christ's birth will be here in about a fortnight, so that this year is really a very notable one in human history, as the beginning of the twentieth century, even though the common reckoning does not so count it.

This year is noteworthy to the Ceylonese, because it is the centennial of the English occupation of the Island. A hundred years of British rule have seen great changes, and the anniversary would be quite worthy of celebration, but perhaps the authorities prefer to take note of the centennial of the date of its becoming a Colony which was in 1802. We give below a few of the contrasts which have been developed by the century, as taken in part from Mr. John Ferguson's excellent Book on Ceylon, and in part from the Government Blue Book.

The Jubilee of the Queen was celebrated in 1887 with great enthusiasm in all parts of Ceylon. When it was proposed this year to celebrate the fact of her having reigned longer than any other English monarch, the celebration was postponed until next year. The jubilee of her rule. Therefore the close of the century. The beginning of the next will be a notable event. Indeed most of the progress of the century has been during the Victorian era, whether in Ceylon or in Britain itself. We shall have from various sources worthy showing of the progress of this era.

The year 1896 also marks the completion of the eighth decade of the work of the American Mission in Ceylon. The Wesleyan Mission here began in 1814, and the Church Mission in 1813, while the American Mission began midway between in 1816. At another time we hope to be able to give some figures comparing these two periods eighty years apart, especially in matters that concern Mission work.

A CENTURY IN CEYLON.

This colony has now a population of over 3½ million. The earliest statistics given by government are for 1823, when the population is put down as only ½ of a million. In about 25 years after that it had doubled, having steadily increased. If it doubled in the previous quarter of a century also that would indicate that the population one hundred years ago was only 375,000, or a little more than a tenth of the present numbers. Even if it were stationary it was less than one fourth the number at this end of the century. The cultivated area has increased five fold, to more than two million acres, and live stock, as cattle, sheep, etc. six-fold, to 1½ million, while carts and carriages have multiplied five hundred times. Indeed when the English arrived there was not a single road in the Island fit for a cart even. We have heard it said that an American Missionary was the first to teach the people of Jaffna the art of constructing a cart wheel, with spokes and tire. Now such are found everywhere. It would seem, however, as if Ceylon were very unfavorable for horses, as out of 17,000 imported in thirty years only about 4,000 remain, which would give only 5 or 6 years for the life of a horse here. That our rulers recognize the importance of good roads as the "most potent means of extending civilization," is seen in the

more than 4,600 miles of good roads now in use. The Kandyan had a tradition that their conquerors were to be a people who should make a road through a rocky hill, and Sir Edward Barnes carried two roads into the previously almost impenetrable hill country through tunnels. And there are now nearly 300 miles of railway, while the railways had not even been invented, much less the electric telegraph, of which there are now in use about 1,700 miles of wire. There are now 430 post offices dealing with 64 million letters annually.

Progress is specially marked by the increase of commerce which is measured by the tonnage of vessels coming and going is now nearly one hundredfold what it was, or nearly 7 million tons. The revenue of the Island is more than six times what it was, while the total value of the imports and exports annually is more than twenty times as great. Thus the trade of each individual of this many times increased population is several times as great as it was then.

MOSQUITOS.

These little insects seem to be more abundant this year than usual, and we are naturally much interested in them when they take so much interest in us and annoy us so constantly. It will perhaps help us to bear the annoyance more patiently when we reflect on the great usefulness of the little creatures. The English name is from the Latin *mosca* and means a little fly. The Tamil name *kesingu* is said to be from the Sans. *ghosha* meaning a confused murmur, but it is quite probable that these came rather from an imitation of the sound made by the insect. The annoyance which they cause is due to their so-called bite, which is in reality a puncture. Each of the female insects (for the biting is done only by them) has extending from its mouth six fine bristles an eighth of an inch or less in length, two are called mandibles, two are jaws, one is the tongue and the other is the lip. These are very sharp and easily pierce the skin of a victim, the piercing being aided by the barbed points of the jaws, and the saw-edges of the mandibles. When they have been driven into the skin the six form a tube, the lip partly surrounding the others, and blood is then sucked up. The male does not bite, and is therefore not so annoying to the human race.

The males are smaller, and have bushy feelers in front, and though they come about our houses do not often enter. The eggs are laid in packets like boats which float on the surface of standing water. When they hatch the young are called larvae, and live in the water. These little "wigglers" as they are popularly called can be seen in great abundance in stagnant water where they feed on the decaying vegetable matter at the bottom frequently coming to the surface to breathe through the bunch of hairs which is on what looks like the tail. It is in this that their usefulness is seen. Vegetable matter in running water is comparatively harmless because such water purifies itself. But standing water breeds the germs of malarial and other fevers, and the warmer the weather and the more abundant the vegetation the more harmful is such water. This is clearly seen in such jungle districts as Anuradhapura. These little insects by their great numbers, their activity and voracity, do much to purify such water, and nearly the whole of their lives of several weeks is spent in this useful occupation. Then they pass into the pupa state in which they eat nothing but are very active, jerking up and down in the water, their shape being somewhat changed. After a few days the pupa comes to the surface and its skin splits open and the mosquito comes forth. But at first the wings are only like pads at the sides, and are of no use. The ribs in them must be extended and the sacs filled with air. This process takes some minutes during which the little creature must rest on the floating cast-off skin. If the water is disturbed at this juncture by wind or rain the would-be-flier is infallibly drowned. In this way a large proportion perish. Those that escape this peril immediately fly off to find a victim, or we might better say a patient. Those persons of animals that persist in remaining in districts where the wigglers have not completely cleansed the water, and are therefore liable to malarial, are apt to be driven away from those unhealthy places by the annoying swarms of these winged blessings in disguise. But if they still persist in remaining they are kindly kept by the bites of the swarms from a part of the harm which they would otherwise

get. The itching sensation leads to scratching, and this, if not so much as to make a sore, is a healthy stimulus to the skin, and beneficial to the health. Moreover the fluid injected by the kindly visitants is thought by some medical men to have the power of destroying the germs of malaria in the blood, somewhat as quinine does. This supposition is confirmed by the fact that some people by long living in such districts become free from all liability to the malaria, and from annoyance by these insects. Thus these useful little creatures spend their whole lives in benefiting man in one way or another. The reason for their greater abundance this year seems to lie in scarcity of rain during the first nine months, by which decaying vegetable matter was washed away less than usual.

The annoyance from mosquitoes may be somewhat mitigated by burning camphor in the room. Also the irritation of a bite may be prevented if immediately after the attack, the spot is stamped by the end of a hollow key.

TEMPERANCE IN JAFFNA.

The Monthly Meeting of Missionaries held on Monday discussed for some time the question of the increased sale of intoxicating liquors in Jaffna. It was agreed that a saddening increase has taken place, that sales are made in unfenced houses in very many places, and that all classes are in danger. It was resolved that a representative conference should be called together to elicit facts and to lay plans for fighting this evil. Feeling that Protestants need have no monopoly of patriotism, the missionaries asked the Rev. A. E. Restarick to invite Roman Catholics, Sikhs and Mohammedans, to confer on the matter. The meeting will be held on Tuesday Dec. 22nd at 4-30 P.M. in the Central College Hall. Any persons capable of giving reliable information likely to be of help are earnestly requested to write to Mr. Restarick at Vembadi.

Local & General.

Weather. Quite cold and wet weather, with occasional falls of rain continues. The few clear days which have succeeded bright days have been dewy.

The Governor's visit. In the public meeting of the 28th ult. held in the District Council Rooms, the wealthy and influential citizens of Jaffna were invited to elect a committee to receive the Governor. Mr. W. J. Innes, the District Agent, was voted to the chair. And Mr. Adv. P. S. Rajagopal was appointed the Secretary with Mr. Tanjore, Magistrate, the Treasurer. A General Committee was first appointed, which subdivided itself into minor committees to work out the details of the reception of His Excellency the Governor. The Minor Committees were: Addresses and Reception Committee, "Fire works," "Hammocks," "Band," and "Financial" Committees. We have no doubt that no better selection could have been made than that which was made of the several gentlemen who were appointed to form the respective committees, and the reception of the Governor promises to be a splendid one. The subscription paper which was started by Mr. Innes with Rs. 20 came up at the close of the meeting to something like Rs. 1375 which will soon be increased very considerably by the active endeavours of the "Financial Committee."

House breaking and robbery. On the night of the 3rd inst., an offence of this nature was committed at Chankavalle a village at Odderivelle. A company of robbers entered into the compound, forced open the door of the house, and proceeded to plunder the inmates who were all females, under threats of death. It is said that the whole house. Jewels, clothes and other valuables of the value of over Rs. 1000 were stolen. Mr. Tanjore, immediately on information, repaired to the spot with half a dozen constables for the investigation and detection of the crime. Warrants have been issued against two of the company whom the inmates were able to identify. We hope to see the villains brought to justice and severely punished.

Dr. Chelliah Paul. We are happy to be informed of the appointment of Dr. Chelliah Paul M. B. of Madura in the Colombo General Hospital. His appointment will take effect from January next. We wish him all success and profusion in his profession.

Temperance Meeting. Sunday the 29th ultimo was specially devoted by the Wesleyans for temperance work. On the night of the Monday following a public meeting on temperance was held in St. Peter's Church.

Leaf Manure. This is the season for cutting leaves for purposes of manuring tobacco gardens. Large quantities of leaves are daily carried away by cultivators.

Tamil Almanac. The new Almanac for 1897 is being distributed. It seems to us very important that every Christian family should possess one, and in order that by mislaying a copy they may not be without it, it would be well for each to invest in two. They are only 5 cents each, and will pay for themselves many times over during the year. We do not see how any family can get along without some sort of a calendar, and it is not good for Christians to buy or use those prepared for Sikhs, to say nothing of their inaccuracy. It is apparently this which helps to keep up superstitious ideas in some Christians. They disfigure their Lord, and irritate themselves by their lingering belief in lucky days. This publication has much interesting and useful matter, astronomical, and of general interest.