

THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 57.

Jaffna, Thursday 18th of March., 1897.

No. 6.

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

RECEIPTS FOR THE MORNING STAR.

Colombo	Messrs. S. Vythamuttoo and A. C. Davasagayam	4.00
Chundicherry	Rev. J. Carter	1.50

THE CEYLON STEAMSHIP Co. Ltd.

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

Via Paumben 26th March.

W. MATHER & SON.

Agents.

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 2½ per annum on minimum monthly balances of Rs. 500, and upwards.

Fixed deposits received on the following terms:- For 12 months interest at 6½ per annum allowed " 6 " " 5 " " " 3 " " " 3 " " "

Approved bills discounted. Money advanced on pledges.

Remittances made to and from Colombo. Colombo Bankers, National Bank of India Ltd. 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.

FOR SALE.

GENTLEMEN'S, LADIES', AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES

also Harness, Curry Combs, Brushes, Knee Caps, Driving whips, Spare reins, Bits, Horse cloths, Dubbing, Elemen's embroidery, &c.

WATERBURY WATCHES

The "Trump" Gentlemen's size Rs. 8 00

Ladies' size " 12.00

ALL AT COLOMBO PRICES

at the Store department of

The Jaffna Commercial Corporation Ltd.

FOR SALE.

BRILLIANTS!! BRILLIANTS!!

Calicut Tiles—first quality.

Calicut Flooring bricks.

Wm. Mather & Son.

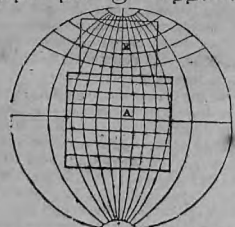
READY FOR SALE.

GEOGRAPHY OF ASIA, Tamil.

FOR THE V. STANDARD,

Third Edition. Revised and Enlarged.

ஜித்தாந் தரப் பூமிசாத்திரம்.



Apply to A. Kanagasabhapilly Oodoville, Jaffna.

AUCTION SALE.

I am instructed by H. H. Cameron Esq. District Judge, Jaffna, TO SELL at his residence at the Fort all his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE on Saturday the 27th March 1897.

Catalogues in due Course.

J. R. TOUSSAINT.

Auctioneer.

FISCAL'S SALE.

Fiscal's Office Batticaloa 25th Feb. 1897.

In the District Court of Batticaloa.

No. 1698

Sadiyar Mayilton

Vs.

Plaintiff

Tevanaspillai widow of Sumatampipoddy Defendant. Notice is hereby given that on the undermentioned dates and at the times indicated below respectively, will be sold by public auction at the spot the following property of the Defendant for the recovery of the judgment of the Court above named dated 25th August 1896 for Rs. 400 with legal interest thereon at 9 p. c. per annum from 15th July 1896 till payment and cost of this action Rs. 85.75 cts only.

On 27th March 1897 at 3 p. m.

A paddy land called Kurukkuvaival at Serukappattu Division in Sammanturai pattu bounded on the North by Karachi vaival and Potharavay Elevissem. South by Putin Vally, East by Kallady Elevissem and West by Vadechel vaival. In extent N to S, E side 20 fms. in the middle 44 fms. W side 48 fms and E to W 234 fms with all water rights.

On 27th March 1897 at 3 p. m.

2. A paddy land called Potharavay Elevissem at Pandi-tivee Kandem in Sammanturai Pattu bounded on the North by Kottan Pattu South by Kurukku Vaival East by Naddukallady, Volly Mullai Kerau Vaival and West by Karachi Vaival and Kurukkuvaival in extent North to South 110 fms and East to West, N side 42 fms and S side 50 fms with all water rights.

On the 26th March 1897 at 9 a. m.

3. Two pieces of paddy land forming into one block called Pariya Palle vaival Muttadu and Palsiya Mullai-karen vaival at Meddavelly in Pandi-tivee Kandem in Sammanturai pattu bounded on the North by Pariya Mullai vaival South by Muttadose East by Parattu Kaduvarampu and West by Palla Eluvay pattu Pothu. In extent 12 acres with all water rights.

and on 26th March 1897 at 4 p. m.

4. A garden called Sinnelavala at Sammanturai bounded on the North by Waical South by Garden of Ethir-masingha Wanniah East by Garden of Paivedipipoy's widow Candammal and West by Garden of Chelliah. In extent N to S 17 fms with plantations.

K. C. KADIRGAMAR,

Deputy, Fiscal.

ORDER NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary No. 827

Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the estate of the late Alexander Mearns of Edinburgh in Scotland. Deceased.

William Moir Summerfield Tynnam of Pallai Petitioner.

This matter of the Petition of William Moir Summerfield Tynnam of Pallai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased Alexander Mearns of Edinburgh, Scotland coming on for disposal before H. H. Cameron Esquire, District Judge, on the 4th day of March 1897 in the presence of Mr. Tambiah S. Cooke

Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 1st day of March 1897 having been read it is declared that the Petitioner is the 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 any person shall on or before the 7th day of April 1897 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 4th day of January 1897.

H. H. CAMERON,

District Judge.

Local & General.

Weather. The dew has abated, and the heat in the day time is unbearable. There is only a very slight sea breeze which, towards the evenings, is much relished. There was a slight shower of rain on Sunday last, more of which will be very welcome at this time of the year.

Medical. Dr A. Everts has been transferred to Kaitis and he assumed duties last week. *Dhanya* from the Indian coast call at this port more frequently now than at other times. Much alarm has been caused by the panic of the bubonic plague, and we surmise that Dr. Everts, who is an efficient officer, has been posted there to land with caution passengers from the coast.

Batticaloa Post Office. We are glad to notify the appointment of Mr. J. Backus who had been for a long time Postmaster at Kaitis and gained golden opinions from all classes of people there, as the permanent Postmaster of the Post Office in the place of the late much lamented Mr. S. Chelliah. We hope he would continue to give satisfaction to all equally.

The Supreme Court. The trial on the 4th inst. of the three prisoners in case No. 8, was concluded on that

day ending in an acquittal. On Friday the 5th inst. case No. 5 was taken up in which eleven young fellows of Vannarponne were charged with rioting armed with deadly weapons. It inspired in evidence that these young men had for their common object to molest a party of goldsmiths who had arranged a marriage procession with torch lights, music and carriages. The prisoners were defended by Advocates Allagakoel and Kanagasabai, and they narrowly escaped a conviction. On Monday the 8th inst. a District Court criminal appeal was fixed for argument. But the argument did not come on as the notices on the accused were not served. The Chief Justice availed himself of the leisure time on Monday to visit the Police Court where Mr. Tampoo was on duty. He watched the proceedings both in the "chambers" and on the "bench" for nearly three hours.

The sensational case of the present sessions, case No. 9, the Chankuvali robbery case was taken up on the 9th inst. The Court was crowded with visitors. The prisoners seven in number were put in the dock. The 5th prisoner whose charge was distinct from the rest was removed from the dock for a separate trial. Six stood the trial and the special jury assigned for their trial was impanelled. Messrs. Grant, Lembruggen, J. P. Todd, M. Vythilingam of Batticaloa, S. Muttichami, of Puttoor, Bastampillai Modie, Swampillai, and Manuelpillai of Batticaloa were present with Mr. H. Todd who was the Foreman. The Crown Counsel was assisted in the prosecution by the Police Magistrate Mr. Tampoo and Messrs. Chapillai and Carpenter Proctors whilst the prisoners were defended by Messrs. Kanagasabai and Visuvanalingam for the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th accused and Mr. Allagakoel for the 1st and 2nd accused. The details of the charges were clearly laid before the jury by the prosecuting counsel. The examination of the witnesses lasted for three days. The facts of which the public were aware, were borne out by the testimony of the female inmates of the house which was robustly supported by the testimony of a few other witnesses. The evidence on the whole created any impression of conviction which the counsel for the defence ably attempted to remove but this was without and appreciable benefit. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 6th prisoners—the 1st, 2nd, and 6th for house trespass, robbery and lurt and the 3rd for robbery and hurt. The concluding portion of the proceedings was done by lamp light. The 1, 2, and 6 accused were each sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment and the 3rd to 6 years rigorous imprisonment with Mr. H. Todd who was the Foreman. The Crown Counsel was assisted in the prosecution by the Police Magistrate Mr. Tampoo and Messrs. Chapillai and Carpenter Proctors whilst the prisoners were defended by Messrs. 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நீதி இராச்சியத்தாரை உயர்த்தும், பாவமோ எந்தச் சனங்களுக்கும் இகழ்ச்சி.

நீளம் புத்தகம்.]

யாழ்ப்பாணம், தஞ்சாவூர், இலங்கைப் பஞ்சுனிஸ் கல்வியாழக்கிழமை

[சங்கியை, ௧௩]

இலங்கைப் புகைக்கப்பற்
கொம்பனி (லிமிற்றெட்)



தேந்தக் கொம்பனியாரின் “வேடிஅவலக்”
என்னுங் சுப்பல் பங்குளி ஸ் 23 உ செவ்வாய்
சத்திமை பிசுனோம் காங்கேசுந்றையிலிருந்
து பாம்பன்வறியாகக் கொழும்புசுத்தப்போக இருக்கின்றது.

W^m MATHER, & SON. Agents.

வீளம்பரம்.

[illegible]

விளம்பரம்.

[illegible][illegible]

புத்தக விளம்பரம்.

உபவித்தியாதரிசி Mr. G. C. Thampapillai என்பவரால் நிறுத்தப்பட்ட க.உ.உ.ம், க.உ.ம், க.உ.ம் இம் தரக் கணிதக் கல்வியில் இவ்வகல்வியைப் பூர்த்திசெய்தவரும்; ஐந்தியாதிசரிசி Mr. A. Van Cuylenburg என்பவரால் செய்யப்பட்ட உ.உ.ம் தரக் கணிதத்தில் கிரப்புத்தொகுதல் வாகவும் பரிசுயுள்ளவர்கள் வட்டுக்கோட்டை மிசியோன் வீட்டில் Mr. M. Buell இடம் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம். V. P. Post வழியாகவும் பெற்றிருக்கொள்ளலாம்.

Batticotta, October, 1 st 1896.

புத்தக விளம்பரம்.

காலஞ்சென்ற மெது தந்தையாராகிய மேஸ்.
ஜே. ஆர். ஆணல்ட் ஆசிரியராலியற்றப்பட்ட பின்னா
ல் வரும் புஸ்தகங்களை வாங்க விரும்புவோர் எமக்கு எழு
திப் பேற்றுக்கொள்க.

	விலை, ரூபா.	சதம்
1 திருச்சதகம்	0	15
2 வெல்லவயந்தாதி	0	10
3 சுதாசங்கிரகம்	1	12
4 கீர்த்துரைசங்கிரகம்	0	25
5 இல்லவநொண்டி	0	30
6 பாவலர் சரிதரை தீபகம்	1	50
7 சேஷப்பதபந்தம்	0	50

தபாற்செலவு முறையே, சதம் 2-2.5-2.2.10-2

ஏக விருத்த பாரத ராமாயண பாகவதம்,
வினோத சித்திர விளைவுக்கரக் கவிகள்.

[illegible]

ன், புலமைத்திறன், தமிழ்ப்பாஷாபிமானிகளுட் பிரசித்தியான காரியமாதலின் யாமேதுங்கூறலவச்யமன்றும். அனுப்பியபிரதீக்காய் வந்தனங் கூறுகின்றோம்.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

தைமுடித்தேன் இதுமுகல் நீதியின்சீர்—ம் எனக்காக வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என ஆணந்த வார்த்தைகள் கூறி நீதியைப் பேரின்பவாழ்விற்குப் பிரவேசிப்பாய்.

யாழ்ப்பாணம்

காலநிலை.—Weather.—மாநாடு பஞ்சுனி யாகையால் வெயில் கோமாயெறிக்கின்றது. பனி குறைவு. புளுக்க மறிகம். காய்ச்சலாதி ய நோய்களுங் குறை யத்துவங்கித் தின்றன.

சுப்பிரீம் கோர்ட்—Supreme Court.—முன்னுக்குத் திரைப்படங்கிழைமை அடிநாட்டிப்பெருமாளாக இவ்வாறு நாட்டித்திரைவாங்கும் தவறியிருந்த விடயத்தைக் களவெடுக்கெல்லையுள்ள சர்வகச்சேரி வழக்கு வியாபகச்சித்திழைமை முடிவெய்யப்பட்டுட்டது. தெரிக்கார் சர்வமுகுத்தந்திரிய புவார், அப்பத்தாத்து அளவைக்கோவை தெரிக்களக்காய்த்தேற்றாற்றினர் மெலச்சித்திரை எப்பவலகைத் தவலையையாப்பக்கொண்ட பூயிமாள்ளத்திரைகள் நாட்டிப்பெருமாளாகத் திரைத்திரை.

ஐக்கராகித்தி வெஸ்டிங்குரெய் வண்ணுரெய்ணையிற்
 ஐட்டக்கடிக்குப் பரவது செய்யுலெண்தும் விசேஷவழக்கு
 விளக்கணவாது. எதிரிசுட்டத்திலெரு, அப்யுபக
 ததிரா, அளணைக்கணவது கணசெய்யபு. எதிரிசுட்ட
 ய் நேரேறதி. மேல, சிறுந் ஸலையணயா நிக்சி
 வ்யுரிணா எதிரிகன் ரிபராகசனெனத் தீர்தணர்.
 எட்டபுத்தி திரைக்கணவது சுப்பிரிசுட்டக் சிரெட்
 டநீதாசனர சேர ரெண்டசுறையுக் பரெயின்செரு சென்
 ற நிதைய செய் அநிசாசன சீரிய ரியயல்கரணயா
 ருத்தத் திசுத்திசெனது.

[illegible]

பன்னாண்டாகத்தி வெள்ளிகதிமுறை களவபொருள் வைத்திருந்த ஆறுமத்திர் விளங்கப்பட்டு ஆறுமாத மத்திர் தீர்ப்பு பெற்றனன். அந்தநாள் எச்சிகோராயன்னும வழக்கு விளங்கப்பட்டது. எதிர் ஆறுமாத நன்னடைபடு வறையில் லிட்டம், சாட்சியிற் தலறுபேசிய வழக்கு எரிசுட ளுந் தபா தண்டம் விசேஷப்பட்டது.

இருபேரருள் பரம்பரிக்கோட்டிக்குப் பாம்புப் பிடித்தோட்டுத் தூதர் வடிவத்தான் ஈழநாட்டினர் வளிக்காது மூன்று சதமும் வரையிலிப் பிடித்ததது. அற்றைக்காட்டுகளை இவ்வெட்டுப் பூரணம் சரிபாசி சிதறாதுவெட்டுத் தோடுக்கச் சாட்சி எனும் புரணைப் பரணம் விரிவானவெட்டுத்தொழிப்பமாதல் வளிக்காது நீடித்தனெனத் துறைத்து விடலிற்றார். இரண்டாம்நூற்றாண்டினர் பிடித்தவளிக்காக்கினால் வழுபுனைப் பூறுநாளைப் பூட்டிவெட்டுவது வீட்டுக்கணுப்பில் பரணம் அமைத்தது துறைநெற்றார் சிலர். சோழநாட்டுக்காட்டுகளைப்பிடிக்காது வடிவத்தானவரும் அறிவார் சரித்திரத்து வளிக்காது 444 ஆகிய பூர்த்திமாமுக்களைப்பற்றிவாழ்ந்தவர்க்கெனவது தந்தியிதனாகும். அத்தொன்று ஈழநாடுவெட்டுக்கெனப் பிடிப்பாட்டுக்காட்டாக் காங்கெனற்றையறிவு அப்புவேறிக்கேழும் பூரணத்தார் இரண்டினர்.

சர்வகலாசாலை. — Ca. I. U. Examinations. — ஈர்த்துத் தாக் சர்வகலாசாலையில் வீ. ஏ. எஸ். ஏ. பரீட்சைகள் சென்றவாற்றதிலும் இவ்வாறத்திலும் கண்டிக்குளியில் நடத்தப்பட்டன. இவற்றில் வீ ஏ பரீட்சைக்குக் கொண்டோர், யாழ்ப்பாணக் கல்வூரியிலிருந்து

எவ். ஏ. பரீட்சைக்குச் சென்றோர்	
மாழப்பாணசு கல்லூரியிலிருந்து	௧௩
இந்த கல்லூரியிலிருந்து	௮
சேன் யோகாஸ் கல்லூரியிலிருந்து	௩
மொத்தமாக	௨௪

நெடுஞ்சீவ மணியும்.—Delfi Maniyar.—நெடுஞ்சீ

லின்மணியவேலை தெஞ்ராலியில் முன் அயிட்டிங் உடையார்வேலைபார்த்தவரும் தீவப்பத்தி மணியகாரனுக்கு இனத்தவருமான மென், வயித்தியனைக்காகயிற்று.

தே. போ. வித்தியாசாலைச்சிறேட்டஆசிரியர்.-
Mr. S. S. Jeremiah's Successor — காவஞ்சென்றுபோ
ன மெஸ். ஜெரீமியாலினிடத்தை கிரப்புவர் யாரோன

நாளைப் பாலம். பேரஞ்சலால் கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கிறதோ
 மனம் மிகச்சிறந்த தலைவர், மாற்றியமைத்துப் போகக்
 கொண்டுவந்த தலைவர்களைச் சுடும் அறிவு, சான்றோற்றினை
 கட்டித் தருகின்ற திறனுடைய ஒருவரை. சிவசுப்பிரமணியம்
 இப்போது இங்கேயுள்ளார். பார்க்குங்கூடவேண்டுமே
 இப்போது கட்டப்பட்ட கணம். சான்றோர் விரைந்தோர்
 பேரஞ்சலால் கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்ற அறிவு. சிவசுப்பிரமணியம்
 கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்ற பேரஞ்சலால் கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்ற
 சிவசுப்பிரமணியம் கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்ற. சிவசுப்பிரமணியம்
 கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்ற. சிவசுப்பிரமணியம் கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்ற.

தலைச் சண்ணிலுள்ள உத்திரத்தென்பாராமல் உண்ட ச
தலைச் சண்ணிலுள்ள சீரமை எளிதென டெடுங்கோட்
"என்பதே. எனக்கே சிறுமுன்கேசெடு கொஞ்ஞ
முது சாதிக்க சமர்த்தப்பாராமென்றிற் சம
வனையாய்க்க. அது பற்றிய நுதன தேசத்தா
ருக்குள்ளே கோணப்பாடு போழிய வேலுந்
றுவ கோளாவென்று முடிபுழ பத்தியில் சிற்பவாக்
கக்குச் சைவசித்தாந்தமகாபஞ்சாங்கம் போதிப்பதற்குள் அ
திகாரிதாம வேலுநாரணையுடையாகச் சுவபாயாவன
தையயச்சோகதாஹு போப்பட்டதற்குக் கேள்வியில்
வரும். அப்பாடுதலில் முன்னே அமிர்தக் குருமர்
ததாவத்தின் யாப்பாடுக்கே சிறிதவாய்க்கச் சூ கு
த்திற் சயவலிதா யுத்திய வண்ணம் சிறிந்தவால்
தவ்வாகில் திரைச்சுழில் வண்புத் தோமகன் பீழ
வ அமிர்தக் போகச்சிகரில் வதவையாறு தறையுமென
புறந்திடுகேடு. ஆதிகுத்தியுமிரையுள்ளார் "கொள்வ
நிலைக் கள்ளச்சினை" எனபதும் அவ்வவையாக்து.

THE 'TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

The Scheme of the Director of Public Instruction for the examination of teachers in order to their obtaining Certificates indicating their qualification to teach, may be on the whole commended. But there are a few points that need explanation or adjustment. Most English schools have a staff of five to ten teachers, many of them qualified by long experience for their positions, and making better teachers than some young aspirants who are able to pass a better examination. Headmasters of long and successful service can get certificates on recommendation. But there is no such provision for others who may perhaps be quite as deserving.

It is very well for those entering on the profession to have their ability tested and attested by an examination; but it is different with those whose credentials are in their service. It may be said that the examination is simple and any one fit for teaching ought to be able to pass it. But memorizing passages is an important part of the test, whereas a teacher may be perfectly familiar with a play of Shakespeare, and able to arouse enthusiasm in its study, and also successfully use it as a medium for imparting a knowledge of English, and yet not be able to recite now ten consecutive lines, or even to commit them to memory at his time of life. The hand-writing test also, although a good thing to have should not, as it seems to us, be pressed too strongly. A teacher who can write neatly is very important. But with a staff of ten men, certainly not even half need to write well. And even when a man cannot himself write well, owing to nervousness, or stiffness of joints, or other causes, he may nevertheless be able to train his students in good penmanship, by means of the printed copies now so generally used. A man who is a good teacher in other respects should not be disqualified in this respect. There are some notable exceptions but we believe that the men of most mark in the world both intellectually and practically, have not been very beautiful penmen. Beauty and symmetry are of very little importance compared with rapidity combined with legibility. Therefore we say that the ability to set good copies though a good point, should not be unduly pressed.

In another respect some explanation at least is needed. There are two examinations for two grades of certificates to qualify persons to become headmasters of the two grades of English schools, but we are not told what kind of certificates the assistant masters will be required to hold. Are we to presume that the holders of the lower certificate will be allowed to teach only the lower standards? We trust that at the least the provisions of the Code and the examinations may be interpreted in a liberal manner, and enforced only for the benefit of the schools, and not so as to cut down the grants-in-aid.

CRETE AND THE POWERS.

From recent telegrams it would seem as if the situation in south-east Europe was extremely critical. It would not surprise us if serious complications arose in the near future which would require skillful diplomacy in order to prevent a general European war. Our readers will remember the circumstances that have brought about this crisis. A few days ago the Great Powers issued a Collective Note demanding the autonomy of Crete, and the withdrawal of the Grecian troops. In other words while Crete was to be under the general supervision of Turkey, it was to be allowed to govern itself. Annexation with Greece was not favoured. This it was thought would be a compromise pleasing to both parties, and would allay the jealousies of the Great Powers. But it seems that the Sublime Porte is inclined to treat the matter evasively while he continues to send troops to the frontier. Greece seems openly rebellious which may be owing, it is thought, to some secret understanding with one or more of the Great Powers. Moreover she feels that Crete belongs to herself and should be annexed, so she refuses to withdraw her soldiers. Turkish misrule has been allowed to flaunt itself before the eyes of the civilized nations for so long a time, that it is no wonder that the best element in every nation welcomes any prospect of the speedy overthrow of the Sultan. Plucky little Greece has taken up the cudgels in favor of Crete, and we sincerely hope that England, at least, will do all in its power to support her. War is always to be deprecated except in a good cause, and for just reasons; but unless the Turk changes his policy soon, war is likely to follow. Even if a

compromise is effected, which of course is possible, we believe it will be to the advantage of Greece. It would be a lasting disgrace to the Great Powers, if when the way was opened by one of the smaller nations for checking the schemes of the wily Turk, advantage was not taken of it to show the Porte that he would not be allowed any longer to carry on his impious plans. We shall watch with deep interest the issue.

THE PLAGUE AND FATALISM.

A few weeks ago the remark was made in our hearing that it was foolish for the Government to insist on quarantine regulations &c., because if the plague was coming to Ceylon it would come any way, no matter how many precautions were taken. "If it is God's will" was the pious exclamation, "it will come whatever is done and we cannot help it." There is a half truth here of course. If God in His infinite wisdom sees that it is best for Ceylon to be afflicted by the plague, He will undoubtedly send it; but who knows that it is His will. God does not expect us to sit idly by and let an evil overtake us without doing all in our power to prevent or arrest it. Carelessness in such a case is criminal, and of course displeasing to the Divine Ruler. When danger threatens, every means should be taken to avert a catastrophe; while at the same time there should be perfect submission to a will higher than ours. We rejoice, therefore, that the Ceylon Government is taking such vigorous steps to prevent the introduction of the plague into our island. Quarantine is now to be imposed on all vessels from affected ports in India for 15 days. We presume also that the Government Agents and others in authority have been instructed to see to the sanitary condition of the towns and villages in their respective districts and no doubt other precautions are being taken. But we think that Government should bear in mind that fatalism is a prominent doctrine among the Hindus. Whatever the gods have decreed is sure to come to pass no matter what man may do, is the excuse that is made for the utter neglect of proper precautions. We should like to know how many of the native vessels from India, calling at the different ports of Jaffna, are placed in strict quarantine? Is a watch kept at night? Or do the officials excuse themselves on the plea that if the plague must come it will, and we cannot help it? Again, what steps are being taken to cleanse our large towns? We hear that a general order has been issued to have all buildings whitewashed, and this is to be commended; but we believe that unless this order is followed up by careful inspection much of the good intended by it, will be lost. The plague as well as cholera and some other diseases thrive upon filth, and if the house and compound are kept clean and free from decaying matter and rubbish there is less chance of its getting a foothold. Only the very strictest regulations will be of any use in a country like India.

Next to cleanliness should be fearlessness. Not all who are attacked succumb to the plague, but it is undoubtedly true that many others might have recovered if they had not been so frightened. Fear kills its thousands. There is a perfect panic when the plague makes its entrance in any place; every one is sure he is going to be attacked and if attacked will die of it. There is no need of such fear, for many have recovered who came down with it and it is certain that many more would have recovered if they only had had a little courage.

A careful attention to sanitary laws and a firm trust in God will go a long way towards keeping the plague away. A matter of encouragement to us in Jaffna is that the plague has never been known to prevail to any extent, south of the 19th degree of North Latitude. But while we are not likely to have the plague in Jaffna we do have a visitation of cholera once in a while, and what we have said will apply to this dread disease as well as to the plague. Let us look to it that our compounds are clean and that we are living temperate lives. Add to this a firm trust in God and we have done all in our power to keep pestilence away from our doors.

To the Editor "Morning Star"

Sir,

It is a mistake not, the celebration of the Jubilee of the Jaffna Evangelical Society is to come off in May 1897, but I regret that those who are out of Jaffna, at least, do not learn of any preparation for this great day for Jaffna. It should be looked upon not merely as a religious celebration but as one that concerns all the people. It is, I believe, the first regularly organized Native Missionary Society in all Asia, and still stands unique, and as such it successfully testifies to the ability and perseverance of the Jaffnese. In its religious, social and intellectual progress, Jaffna appears to me to stand as a light house equidistant from Bombay, Calcutta, and Colombo and Madras and most conveniently situated to throw forth its light.

May I here take the liberty of making a few suggestions with regard to the celebration of this Jubilee.

1. It would be well if the Executive Committee should

print in English and Tamil a short history of this Society and send it with an earnest appeal or letter to as many friends as possible in Ceylon, India, Burma, the Straits, &c., and, for their prayers, their patronage and a subscription however small it may be and which should reach the Treasurer a few days at least before the meeting.

2. The Christians and Churches of all the denominations or Missions in Jaffna should be invited to join in this joyful celebration. To this end the Secretary of the Union Pastor's meeting may be asked to request all ministers to preach on this subject say on the first Sunday of May. This will no doubt inspire every congregation to greater zeal and activity in their own churches.

3. The meeting might well last for three days, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the topics being as varied as possible with different presidents.

4. Arrangements might be made for a concert, social gathering, magic lantern show and such other amusements.

5. For this purpose different Committees should be appointed such as Programme Committee, Accommodation Committee, Music Committee, &c.

6. We take great interest in the Jubilee of a king, a wedding, &c. and let us not take less interest in the Jubilee of our own Society established in the name of the King of kings. Let us be thankful that the Lord has given us the opportunity of seeing such a great day in the history of His Church in Jaffna.

A Jaffna Christian Patriot.

EXTRACTS FROM DR. BARROWS' ADDRESS.

Nothing would appear more absurd to well-informed people in my own land and in Great Britain than the assertion that churches had been closed, and Christian faith shaken by the advocacy in Western Christendom of the claims of oriental faiths. There is nothing more grotesque and ridiculous in any of the mythologies than the rumours as to the wide acceptance in America and England of oriental philosophies as substitutes for Christianity. The courtesy and courtesy of the American people have been misunderstood. The Apostles of non-Christian faiths have been received with interest and with admiration, and they have done something to quicken a desire for further knowledge of Eastern modes of thought. I believe that America will always be hospitable to persons and to ideas. But to affirm that American Christianity has been shaken by the Eastern speakers at the Parliament of Religions is as absurdly incredible to everyone who knows as to say that a child's hand has pushed back the current of the Ganges or that the buffalo's tread has unsettled the foundations of the Himalayas. Almost a half million new members last year espoused the cause of Christ in the Protestant churches of the United States. The progress of the Christian faith in America has been as marked as ever before. And the interest in Foreign Missions and the willingness to give were never greater.

I have the widest possible acquaintance with the effects of that meeting on American Christianity, and I know that it was very generally felt and said by Christian ministers, journalists and teachers that the Christianity of Christ displayed its glorious supremacy, its peerless character from first to last, and some went so far as to affirm that the non-Christian religions would never be willing to appear again in a great World Congress and show their little tapers by the side of Christianity's solar orb. My own conviction was strong from the beginning and grew stronger with the progress of the Parliament that the best which the non-Christian faiths could say for themselves would only make us more conscious of the superiority of Christ. I have never heard of a single Christian minister who was disturbed in his faith or who gave up his work on account of the Parliament. But I do know that Christianity in America has made steady and strong and rapid advances in the last three years, that willingness to give to Foreign Missions has been as great as ever, and I do know that the forms of oriental speculation have scarcely made a ripple on the deep surface of our Western life.

HEMP AND OPIUM IN CEYLON.

From the *Ceylon Independent* we take the following:—"Mr. Henry J. Wilson asked, in the House of Commons on the 5th February, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether any and what steps have recently been taken to restrict the use of hemp drugs and opium in Ceylon."

Mr. Chamberlain said the Ceylon Government had decided, with his approval, to prohibit the importation of hemp drugs into Ceylon, and to raise the import duty on opium from Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per lb.

FOREIGN NEWS

Crete. The situation in this little island is so critical, that it almost looks as if a European war was not far off. The Collective Note of the Powers is likely to be refused by Greece, and evaded by the Porte. The excitement in Athens is intense, the people demanding war. The old Minister of War has resigned, and a new one been appointed.

England and Italy are both openly sympathizing with Greece. One hundred members of the House of Commons have telegraphed to the King of Greece lauding His Majesty's services in the cause of civilization in Greece. Numbers of Italian volunteers have arrived in Athens. British Consuls have fallen in the past few days. Later telegrams would indicate that a compromise is likely to be effected, and that the Powers will try to conciliate Greece.

United States. Major Mc Kinley was inaugurated as President of the United States on the 4th inst. at Washington. In his address he advocates the cause of sound money, but favors international imperialism if it can be brought about. He strongly approves of the arbitration treaty with Britain. He is silent as to Cuba which will be a disappointment to many. He advocates a protective tariff, and Congress was convened for the 15th inst. to consider especially this question. It seems a pity that the present arrangement cannot be tried for a few years before introducing new and radically different measures. As long as the question of the tariff is agitated, there will be uncertainty and doubt among business men, and we cannot expect a very general return of prosperity.

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