

THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 57.

Jaffna, Thursday 13th of May, 1897.

No. 10.

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

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Kindly remit the dues as early as possible.

THE CEYLON STEAMSHIP Co. Ltd.

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

Via Panuben 25th May.

W. MATHER & SON.

Agents.

NOTICE.

THE JAFFNA COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.

In connection with our Store Department we are prepared to undertake and sell by public auction any property, household furniture, Effects &c. &c. which may be entrusted to us. If desired we will advance half the value.

For terms and particulars apply to the

Manager

The Jaffna Commercial Corporation Ltd

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 emporium, &c.

WATERBURY WATCHES

The "Trump" Gentleman'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.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

REDUCTION IN TELEGRAPH RATES.

On and after May 1st, 1897, the following rates will be charged for the transmission of

"URGENT" and "ORDINARY" TELEGRAMS.

URGENT.....75 cents for 8 words (exclusive of address), and 10 cents for each additional word.

ORDINARY.....25 cents for 8 words (exclusive of address), and 5 cents for each additional word.

N. B.—"Urgent" Telegrams will be transmitted with all possible dispatch, taking precedence over "Ordinary" Messages. "Ordinary" Telegrams will be transmitted in the order in which they are looked.

PRESS TELEGRAMS will be charged as heretofore—

URGENT.....For a group of 30 words or less, Re. 1. For every additional group of 70 words or less, 50 cents.

Between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m.

ORDINARY.....For a group of 80 words or less, Re. 1. For every additional group of 40 words or less, 50 cents.

Between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.

For a group of 120 words or less, Re. 1. For every additional 60 words or less, 50 cts.

DELIVERY CHARGES.

First mile free; 2nd and 3rd miles 10 cents per mile; after that 20 cents per mile. Night charges double.

C. E. D. PENNYCUICK.

Postmaster-General's Office Colombo, Mar. 22nd, 1897. Postmaster General and Director of Telegraphs.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 840. In the matter of the Estate of the late Vairavannar Chinnappa of Pallai in Navidappuram. Deceased. Chinnattampi Changanappillai of Tellippalai Petitioner.

1. Ramasi widow of Vairavannar Chinnappa
2. Chinnappa Chellappa
3. Chinnappa Ramasami
4. Chinnappa Mittu
5. Annamma Kantaya, his wife
6. Ponnamma and
7. Annappillai daughter of Chinnappa all of Pallai in Navidappuram Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Chinnattampi Changanappillai of Tellippalai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Vairavannar Chinnappa of Pallai in Navidappuram coming on for disposal before Samuel Haughton Esquire, District Judge, on the 3rd day of May 1897 in the presence of Mr. T. C. Changanappillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 29th day of April 1897 having been read it is declared that the Petitioner is the creditor of the said intestate and as such is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 1st day of June 1897 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 3rd day of May 1897

SAMUEL HAUGHTON, District Judge.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 839.

In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnappillai wife of Hallock Murekusa Mudr. of Manipay Deceased. Hallock Murekusa Mudr. of Manipay Petitioner.

1. Murekusa Mudr. S. Hallock of Manipay.
2. Murekusa Mudr. Ponnasamy Hallock of do
3. Murekusa Mudr. H. Tiruvellukam of Colombo
4. Murekusa Mudr. Tampillai of Manipay

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Sinnappillai wife of Hallock Murekusa Mudr. coming on for disposal before Samuel Haughton Esquire, District Judge, on the 28th day of April 1897 in the presence of Mr. S. P. Lawton proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 15th day of April 1897 having been read it is declared that the petitioner is the husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 17th day of June 1897 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 28th day of April 1897.

SAMUEL HAUGHTON, District Judge.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 837.

In the matter of the estate of the late Kanapathy Kachy of Periyawelan Deceased. Mootanachy widow of Kanapathy Kachy of Periyawelan and Petitioner

1. Tamai Kanapathy
2. Kanapathy Kunnathy
3. Kanapathy Charavannamuttoo all of Periyawelan Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Mootanachy widow of Kanapathy Kachy of Periyawelan, the above-named petitioner praying for letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Kanapathy Kachy of Periyawelan coming on for disposal before Samuel Haughton Esquire, District Judge, on the 22nd day of April 1897 in the presence of Mr. S. F. G. Carpenter proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 21st day of April 1897 having been read it is declared that the petitioner is the lawful widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 31st day of May 1897 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 29th day of April 1897.

S. HAUGHTON, District Judge.

Local & General.

Weather. We have had some very hot days—regular April weather. There have been good showers here and there. The wind has been blowing strongly from the south-west ever since Saturday.

Intemperance. There has been a great deal of intemperance the past month or two. Loud voices, coarse songs, and an occasional dispute are very common in our streets. What is the Government doing in order to lessen this evil? Let us for one thing have a strict and frequent inspection of the arrack taverns, and also do our best to close up every place unlicensed by Govt. where liquor is being sold secretly.

Indian Famine Relief. Through the efforts of the Misses Leitch and others, the United States government has ordered the Secretary of the Navy to transport wheat, flour and provisions donated for this purpose, to India. Two vessels have been provided for this purpose and others will be offered if needed. The Misses Leitch have been indefatigable in their efforts to secure this relief, and their many friends here will rejoice that they have been so successful.

From the Ceylon Observer we learn that the Famine Relief fund amounts now to over Rs. 12,000,000.—The number in Burma and India who are being helped is 34 million souls.

J. C. Miscellany. The last number of Vol. 7 has reached us and is full of interest. Besides the College and Y. M. C. A. notes, there are selected articles on "The Storm center of Europe," "The North Pole," "Some characteristics of Shakespeare," and "The Kindergarten age." We note that 20 students of this College were successful in the Calcutta Entrance examination instead of 16 as reported in our last issue. Of these one was in the First class, and ten in the second. We learn that six have passed the F.A. examination.

Missionaries. Rev. and Mrs. and Miss Garrett and the Misses Lamb and Heaney returned from the Pulney Hills nearly a fortnight ago. Dr. and Mrs. S. W. Howland are expected in a few days. The others will be back at the close of the month. Rev. H. Hensley and his daughter, Miss Hensley, arrived from England on the 9th inst. and have taken up the work of Mr. and Mrs. Pickford at Nellore. We extend to them a cordial welcome.

Mr. G. W. Woodhouse. On account of his recent affliction Mr. Woodhouse obtained three months leave and proceeded to Colombo on the 8th inst. Furniture and all other household goods belonging to him were sold by public auction before he left. Mr. P. Pioris has been appointed to act as Office Assistant and until his arrival Mr. Arncliffe continues his work in addition to his own duties.

Solicitor General. Mr. H. L. Wendt has been appointed to act as Solicitor General during the absence of Mr. P. Ramasathan who has gone to England on leave.

Public Holidays. The birth day of Her Majesty the Queen will be observed this year on the 21st June next instead of the 24th inst. And the 21, 22 and 23 days of June next have been proclaimed as public holidays in connection with the celebration of the birth day of Her Majesty the Queen and the 60th anniversary of Her reign.

Diamond Jubilee. A meeting of the head men was held at the Kachelien on the 6th inst. in connection with the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee. Subscription papers have been given to all the headmen. And a large sum is expected to be collected. For the 11th inst. a public meeting has been called to be held by the Govt. Agent in the District Court House for the purpose of determining how Her Majesty's Jubilee is to be locally celebrated.

The use of the Knife. Judging from the number of cases that come up before the Police Court we are afraid that crime is at present on the increase in Jaffna. There have been several cases in which the knife has been freely used. The increase is due to toddy which is largely indulged in by the lower classes of the people. The Magistrate has had work with the criminals. All convictions for the use of the knife are punished by imprisonment and lashes. The severity of the punishment will soon bring the people to their senses.

Legal. Our Magistrate Mr. Tampoor remarked one day that wife beating has become the fashion of the day. There have been several cases of that nature recently, and the magistrate is on the alert to put down that sort of crime. A case which had been committed by Mr. Tampoor from the Mallagum was heard before the District Court on the 5th inst. by Mr. Haughton. Upon instruction from the Supreme Court two assessors were associated with the District Judge, and Messrs R. Kandiah chief clerk Jaffna and S. K. Lawton Photographer were elected as assessors and seats were accorded to them on the Bench. A certain Mappanar Chuppar of Matitilly was charged for beating his wife Thiankam and robbing her of her Thali.

The assessors were of opinion that the husband has no right to the Thali. But in mitigation of the punishment they recommended the accused to the mercy of the wife, and they believed that the offence must have been committed upon the mistaken understanding prevailing in the villages that the husband had a right to the wife's thali. The accused was found guilty and he was sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 if which Rs. 25 to be paid to his wife the complainant.

Mr. G. H. Vanhouten. We are sorry to hear that Mr. Vanhouten has been again indisposed and that he is not able to attend his office.

Marriage. Invitations for the marriage of Miss Jann Kasamamah with Mr. E. P. Mather have been sent out and the function promises to be a grand one. The bride is the fourth daughter of Dr. Wm. Mather, Agent of the Ceylon Steamship Company. The ceremony took place yesterday in St. Peter's Church, Vempadi. We wish Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Mather all happiness and prosperity.

Marriage Ordinance. It has been proclaimed that the Marriage, Births and Deaths registration Ordinance of 1894 will take effect from the 1st of July next.

The Y. M. C. A. Convention. The Young Men's Christian Association will hold a convention in the Fort church, Jaffna, from the 30th to the 12th of June. Among others who will be present from outside of Jaffna, are Mr. White, Sec. Y. M. C. A. in Calcutta, and our own Secretary, Mr. Louis Heib. We hope to give a more extended notice of the convention in our next issue.

Convention. We have received a communication agitating the question of new roads, which we must decline with thanks. There are enough roads in Jaffna for the convenience of the public, and we believe there are other ways in which the public money could be more wisely expended. Our Govt. Agent has had years of experience and will soon learn the real needs of the Port.

நீதி இராச்சியத்தாரை உயர்த்தும், பாவமோ எந்தச் சனங்களுக்கும் இகழ்ச்சி.

௫௭ ம் புத்தகம்.

யாழ்ப்பாணம், தூதரம் (௨௩) வைகாசி ௧௯௬௨ வியாழக்கிழமை.

[சங்கியை, ௧௦]

இலங்கைப் புகைக்கப்பற்
கொம்பனி (லிமற்றேட்)




 தேந்தக் கொம்பனியாநிஸ் “லேடி அவலக்”
 ஒன்னுங்கப்பஸ் வைகாசி மீ 25 வசெவ்வாய்க்
 சிறுமைபிசுனோம் காக்கேசென்மறாறயிலுந்து
 பாப்பஸ்வயிராகக் கொழும்புத்தெருவோடுக்கிந்துறா.
 111, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834,

W^m MATHER, & SON. Agents.

யா, கி. சம்ரட்சணசங்கம்.

திருச்சிங்க, உடலல்லியன் அமரக்கன் என்றுடன் ஸ்ரீ
யிசுபுத்திரன் போதாவது ஒருக்கனோடு சகம், திசு
ன் அருத்தவன் அல்லது அருத்தவன் மார்த்துமே
அல்லவென்பதற்குநீதிநீதிக்கு அருகது அல்லது திருக்
ருத்தகுத்துமே (ரூபைக்கக் மேற்கு) திருச்சிங்கத்தின்
கம், இரெப்பூத திருந்துதற்பென் (R. ௨௭௦௦௦) ஸ்ரீ
யன், திருப்பக் திருச்சிங்கப்பாறாறு, திருந்துதற்பென்
யும் திருப்பாறையன் திருச்சிங்கப்போது, திருந்துதற்பென்
யும் திருப்பாறையன் திருச்சிங்கப்போது போயினது அல்லது
பிரதானத்தக்கனாய் வந்ததன் திருச்சிங்கப்போது திரு
திருச்சிங்கத்தின் திருச்சிங்கப்போது போயினது அல்லது
யோதான் அமைந்த பழங்குடி சேம்பப்போது, வாய்க்கப்
பயனத்தன் உடனே திருவந்தர ததையார் பப்போ
வந்தனது குறையுதற்பென் பப்போ திருச்சிங்கப்போது
சேம்பப்பென், திருந்து சிங்க திருப்பாறையன் வந்திரு
காசி பப் கணபதி திருச்சிங்கப்போது வந்திரு
கூட்டத்தின் திருச்சிங்கப்போதுவந்த அருத்தவன்
யுறது அருச்சி.

S. Abrahams.

S. Abrahama.

விளம்பரம்.

[illegible]

விளம்பரம்.

[illegible]

கமகவ(வா) சித்திரா ரீ வ வ.

புத்தக விளம்பரம்

கரீலஞ்சென்ற ஏரேயியா உபாத்தியாயரால் இயற்றப்பட்ட வாசிவனப்புத்தகங்கள் விற்பனவுக்காயத்தம். உதய துறைமுக மனைச்சரிடம் வாங்கவும்.

விளம்பரம்.

படுத்தித்தனைக் கொன்றபற்று படுவோலி மேற்து இரோமு
புகழ வளவியும்மையாயி ளாகி இரோமு கலெந்தமுழி
யிலிபுது: ஏனையுபுகழ ஆளவாள் இரோமு என்பவர்க ணைக்
துள்ள வறுத்துத்திரியித்தம் தரிசமும் பேரிது தம்மோய்
புகழத் திரிதருங்கோசுமைய 1895 ம் ஆறு தாழ்வாய்வரை
புகழத் திரிது ஊனொலிதரு பரையானப்பட்டார். அவர்களினு
ம் இத்த ஊர்த்துக் வாலில்கலும், அனவாகக் கண்டோடுமென்
ரு சோனிலுபவாழ்வில்கலும், துளவின் வயது 47, அவர்க்
கும் சிலவக, பின்னாகச் ஸால்வக், இவர்க் கிரித்திபுட்டுகை அ
றித்தவர்கள் அறிவித்தேழமக கோட்டுக்கோளந்ருகென

உதயதாரகை கழுகள் ஸ்ரீ வைகாசி மீன் திருவி

[illegible][illegible]

மாநிலமாவென்று உட்படுத்தி ருந்த சீரெக்கணைக்கள் குயெம்புப்போம்புல்டு, சீரெக்கெசெபெட்படுத்தினவாசுரே கெய் னாபாபெம்புல்டு அவர் கல்பியார்க் பிறிதென ஜேர்க்குச் சீரெக்கெசெவணைக்கள் முண்ணணியில் கின்று தூண்டுச் சீரெக்கெசெபெட்பெரோமபெட்புத் துத்தசீரெக்கணை யெதிர்க் குத்தமரபாபெம்புல்டு கலுத்தானென் சீரெக்கெத் திரிஞ்ஞக்கிற் குத்தகலாம்புல்டு பின்பாவர்க்கினர். மாநிலவா துத்தக் கெய்ப்பெட்பெலிடெட். இப்பெத்தத்திலும் மாநிலமோபெரெக்கர்.

தலை அரசனாக இருப்போர்தலைவர்களிட்டனர். கிரேக்க அரசர், -The King of Greece, - நீதிநியாபக சீவகளுடையதெனும் இலட்சணங்கள் பொருத்தியவருள் தற்போது கிரேக்கதேசத்தவர்கள்மேலும் அவர்களை இரட்சகுப்பதற்குள்மேலும் அதிக உறுக்கதும் அது நாளும் கொள்ளுக்கின்றனர். ஆயினும் கிரேக்கதேசத்திலிருந்தைத் தாக்கியிருக்கும் ஜோர்க்ஸ் அரசோடு அவரது

[illegible]

யாழ்ப்பாணம்

காலநிலை. — Weather. — சித்திரை நேபத்தெட்டிக்கு
ழிவச் சோழகுமுற்பெயர்ந்து அதி முர்முரமாய் வீசுகின்றதா
யன்று, பழக்கந் திக அதும

வாறாயினிள் பம்பரத்தார் சிலவிடங்களில் வீட்டோ
வசன் பிரங்கப்பட்டுக் காற்குடென்போல் ஆராய்ச்சிற் ப
றந்தகாட்சிவெகு னுதனமாயிருத்தது. விட்டுச்சுள்ளும் மு
றியதவிழ்ச்சிற்றது. உயவனின் பாகநர்வெவை சமயமு
கொண்டுதான் சண்ணோரெவையாவதபோற் துடிபத்தத்தோ
ட்டக்களஞ் சில நாடாமாயின.

பரீட்சை முடிபுகள்.—Examination Results.—
 கந்திதேவரவிரத சபை அனுப்பிய தகவல் செய்தியைக்
 கமிட்டி, இம்முறை சர்ட்டிபிகேட் சர்ட்டிபிகேட் கௌரவ
 யில் பரிசேசப்பரீட்சையில் யாழ்ப்பாணக் கல்லூரியிலு
 லுள்ள பத்திரிகைத் தொகுை பதினாறுபெயர் பிழையாப் புகு
 விட்டனர். பின்வரும் செசர்ட்டிபிகேட் கல்வப் பட்ட
 கவகரர் சர்ட்டிபிகேற்றவர்கள்:—
 உம் மையான தொகை
 கடைக் காட்டுகிறது. கல்வப் பட்ட

யாழ்ப்பாணக்கல் லாசர்

[illegible]

தனியாட்கள் ௧௨
தனியாட்களாய்ச் சித்திபெற்றவர்கள், தெல்லிப்பறை
பொதுசாலையில்லுந்து சென்று நிச்சேட் கப்பிராணிய
மெய்யுடையோர்.

சென்ற சனிக்கிழமை அனுப்பப்பட்டவோர் தந்திச்சமாசாரம் எவ், ஏ பரிட்சையில் யாழ்ப்பாணக் கல்லூரி மாணவர் அறுபேர் சித்தயார்னனென்ற பெயரில்

நீரிலமிழ்தல்.—Drowned.—சென்ற சனிச்சித்
தம கானரதீவிலுள்ள பவலுடை ஆரங்கோகைற் றேர்
த்திநிழிற் பார்ச்சும்படி வடிகேடகோடைச் சீமியர் ஏ
ரிச் சென்ற வனமென்று கனம். ஐந் ஸ்திரியம் தீரண்
பினைகளும் நீரிலமிழ்தப் பிறேதமாயினர். வேறு சி
வ் ஸ்திரியிராமேடுகற்புடனார். பரிசுரை.

மெஸ். ஜே. என்ஸ்மன் லி. எ- Mr. J. Hen-
man B. A.—தற்காலம் மக்னூரில் அரசாட்சியாளர்
அபிதானிசுக் கல்லூரியில் துணைமேயுத்தியம் மெஸ்.
ஜே. என்ஸ்மன் லி. எ- வர்ப்புறுத்துகிறார்.
மேலும் இரண்டு மூன்று சந்தேகமாய்க் கிழித்தும்
சென்னையிலுள்ள யாழ்ப்பாணத்துக்கு வந்து சேர்ந்து
வசித்தார்.

ஐயையோபிதாபம்!— Grievous Hurt—சென்ற
வள்ளன்சீழனும் சீதாரத்த சீட்ட ரூபவர்தெனுவும்
நம் மனவியின் நடத்தையின் மயங்குகின்ற, அவர
யிடம் கண்ணத்திலும் கைகளிலும் சுத்தியார் சிறிய அவர
நெருமாய் சுத்த தெனுவய்யுடைய பரிதாபமடைகிறது
வெறுநுரி மனைதையப்படுத்தித் தன் உதட்டை சுத்திய
வய்ச்சினும், கீழ்போதிதவரும் ஆஸ்பத்திரியிலிருக்கி
னர்.

வினாயாட்டு.—Play Ending in Death.—வண்ணன் வண்ணயிலே இவனஞ் சிலர் கடி. வினாயாடினவிடத்தி
 னொருவன்மேல் வேறு சிலர் உக்கிரபேராகக் கொண்டு அ
 தக்க, அவன் அப்படித்தொக்கினால் உயிர்துறந்துணை
 துறந்து உக்கிர

உ. பஞ்சண்டர்.—Asst Agent.—ஆறமாதவிலிப்போ
மெஸ். உவட்டவுசின் இடத்துக்கு மெஸ். பெர்ரிஸ் என்
வர் சீயமிக்கப்பட்டுக் கடைமைகளைக் கையேற்றனர். இ
வர் லேமட்டும் மெஸ். ஆர்மித்ரேக் உபஏசண்டர்வேலு
வாய் நடத்தினர்.

லிச் அம்மாள்மார்.—Miss Leitches.—தருக்கை
நகர்த்தில் உபத்திரவஞ் செய்வது பலித்த ஆர்மீனிய கிறிஸ்து
வர்களின் உதவிக்காய்ப் பணஞ்சேர்ப்பதில் முயற்சியாய்
நின்ற இச்சங்கம்களின், இப்போது இந்தியாவில் பஞ்சத்தால்
குந்தமேறும்பொழுதற்குத் தானியம் அனுப்பத்தற்கிய முயற்சி
செய்தியினாலும், ஈட்சிமிடெக் மார்ட்டின் சிபிடிப் பெட்

தீக் கனந் உன்னை மனினம் பி

THE GREECO-TURKISH WAR.

The telegrams that are received all point one way, i.e. to the speedy conquest of Greece. Not that an occasional battle is not won by the Greeks, but the advance of the Turks is steadily southward through Thessaly. First the mountain passes were won, then Larissa fell into the hands of the enemy, and now some miles further south an engagement is imminent in the vicinity of Volo. The dissatisfaction has been so great, that the Greek ministry has been forced to resign and a new Cabinet has been formed. The Duke of Sparta is still left in command, but with a new staff.

On the other hand, public feeling in favor of Greece is increasing in England and France. The English Parliament is the scene of sharp and searching questions and bitter replies. The Opposition is challenging the policy of Government, and a change may take place at almost any time. France has openly declared that if Turkey continues to advance into Greece she will protect the latter, tho' of course this must be considered more as a threat than an open declaration of war. Discontent is showing itself in the adjoining states of Roumania, Bulgaria, and Servia, in all of which there is a large Greek population. Italy still sends its volunteers to the Greek army, and Russia has amassed a large number of troops in the vicinity of the Black Sea ready for whatever happens. She does not favor Greece but as Turkey is owing her an immense amount of money it is for her interest to keep a close watch and be ready to seize upon Constantinople when the time arrives.

Since, therefore, affairs seem to be far from settled, our readers may not take it amiss if we give them a few facts, gleaned from various sources, concerning the countries lying in the neighborhood of the seat of war. It is somewhat remarkable how closely the sovereigns of Greece and the adjoining countries are allied to the rulers of the principal nations of Europe. King George of Greece is the second son of the King of Denmark; his wife is the eldest daughter of the Grand Duke, Constantine, of Russia; their son the Duke of Sparta who is the heir-apparent to the throne, married Princess Sophia sister of the German Emperor.

Bulgaria is ruled by Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg, one of the German states. He married a daughter of the Duke of Parma which belongs to Italy. King Charles of Roumania is allied to one of the chief families of Germany. The heir-presumptive is his nephew, who married Princess Marie of Edinburgh. King Alexander of Servia is connected with a noble Russian family. Denmark, Germany and Russia are all bound to Greece by the ties of blood; and yet, strange though it may seem, they have not only not come to her assistance but in the case of the latter two nations are apparently helping the Turk.

A glance at these countries with a view to learning their real strength in time of war, is instructive. By the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, Servia was considerably enlarged and Bulgaria and Roumania practically re-created. Servia lies to the west of Bulgaria and is three-fourths the size of Ceylon. It has a population of over two millions and could send, if needed, over 150,000 men to war.

Bulgaria is under the Suzerainty of Turkey. By this is meant that while having a ruler of its own, it still owes fealty to Turkey and probably pays something to the Sultan every year. East Roumelia is now included in Bulgaria, and these two together have a population of over three millions and cover an area one and a half times as large as Ceylon. It ought to be able to send over 200,000 men to war. In spite of the fact that it is so closely bound to Turkey, at least two-thirds of the population belong to the Orthodox Greek church. The spirit of independence is rife in Bulgaria. Many of its young men have sought and obtained a higher education in England and America and have breathed in the air of freedom.

Roumania lies to the north of Bulgaria and covers a territory nearly twice that of Ceylon. Of its population of over five millions, about four-fifths belong to the Greek church. It should be able to send considerably over 200,000 men to war in an emergency.

These three countries sympathize with Greece and would no doubt ally themselves to her in this war, were they not prevented by Russia. While they could send a large number of troops to the aid of Greece, were they free to do so, it must be remembered that were they to declare war, they would have their hands full in defending themselves from Russia who would be sure to

check any warlike movement they might make.

Between Bulgaria and Servia on the north, and Thessaly and Greece on the south, lies what is called Turkey in Europe. It is two and a half times as large as Ceylon and has a population of nearly five millions, one half of which are Mohammedans. But of course back of this, lies Turkey in Asia from which large numbers of troops could be sent at short notice.

Greece is the size of Ceylon, having about the same number of square miles in area. It has a population of about two and a quarter millions; and in civilization and enlightenment is far ahead of the other states which we have just considered. Thessaly is in the northern part of Greece and it is in this province that the war so far has been carried on. Epirus joins Thessaly to the west. The Gulf of Salonika where the Greek squadron has been doing considerable execution on the Turks, is north east of Thessaly, and belongs to Turkey.

This in brief is the position and condition of the countries that are most interested in this war, and we hope our readers have found these facts not devoid of interest. While our sympathies are all with Greece, it must not be forgotten that war is a terrible thing and that no nation has a right to involve itself and others in deadly strife except for good cause. In this instance, Turkey was the aggressor though it may be claimed that Greece provoked the Sublime Porte to assume the offensive. Greece stands for liberty. The little island of Crete has refused autonomy and demands annexation to Greece. The *casus belli* seems to be just, tho' we frankly acknowledge that it may lead to far-reaching and dire results. Should Constantinople be taken by the Great Powers and the Turk be driven back into Asia no one can predict how great an upheaval it would cause both in Europe, and Asia.

NATIVE EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

This year is the Jubilee year of the Native Evangelical Society of the American Mission churches. For fifty years it has been carrying on evangelistic work in the islands lying to the west of our peninsula. In this time it has established eight or ten schools in the Islands of Vaky, Pungudute and Delft. It has founded a little church in Pungudute which now numbers over 40 members. For the past few years it has supported a pastor and two catechists. The transfer of Rev. Samuel Veerakuty to the Telipalai Training School has left a vacancy in the pastorate of the islands which we trust will be filled before the close of another year.

This Society will hold its annual meeting on the 26th and 27th inst. As it is the Jubilee year it has been decided to hold meetings for two days,—a morning, an afternoon, and an evening session each day. The meetings are to be held at Batticotta, and it is hoped that all the friends of this Society will find it convenient to attend. Jubilee offerings will be in order of course, and as we have special reason to be thankful to the Great Head of the Church for all the mercies of the year, we hope that our gratitude will find expression in generous offerings.

Moreover the Society is in debt and deserves our help at this time. For a year or two past it has been expending on its work more than its actual income, and either the work must be reduced to correspond with the amount of money available, or the churches must give more liberally. The annual income needs to be increased but a little to keep the work up to what it should be, and we feel sure the churches will be quick to respond to the Society's appeal. It is the work of the native Christians in more senses than one, and should be generously supported by our churches. Moreover regular monthly contributions would be a great help to the Society, enabling it to pay its agents promptly.

We hope that the meetings will be a great success from every point of view, and that all who go up to the annual feast will return to their homes rich in the divine blessing.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF.

An enthusiastic meeting was held in the Legislative Council on the 4th inst. where measures were taken for the relief of the Indian Famine. The speech of the occasion was made by H. E. the Governor and at the close of the meeting a subscription list was started with the result that Rs. 17,000 was pledged. His Excellency starting the List with a first subscription of Rs. 500. Efforts are to be made to make this up to Rs. 50,000, and it is probable that the Government will add something more from the Public Treasury.

Previous to this, meetings had been held in several places in the island and funds raised locally which were sent to different friends in India who were living in the famine district. The Bishop of Colombo collected some money from children who denied themselves for this purpose. In reply to this one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Famine Relief Fund wrote:—

"If these little girls who denied themselves meals for a week could have seen the pitiable sights which I came across in every orphanage, tiny little boys and girls, most of them orphans, reduced to skeletons through famine, in spite of the extraordinary exertions that are being made by the Government and its officers, and those administering our Charitable Fund, to rescue them in time,—and noted with pleasure some who were gradually reviving or had revived, clad in neat clothes and actually becoming childish and playful once more—they would indeed realize that their bounty had been well spent and that their self-denial was well repaid."

In Jaffna, our Pt. Pedro Magistrate, J. Casie Chetty Esq., started a movement and succeeded in raising some money. And in one of the stations of the American mission over Rs. 100 have been collected and sent to Pandita Ramabai for the relief of the famine stricken children in her charge. The churches in the Wesleyan mission are contributing generously, though the total amount is not known as yet. We hope other sums will be raised, and sent where most good will be done.

HARVEST FESTIVALS AND THEIR BEARING ON SELF-SUPPORT.

We think that the poverty of the Indian churches is not so great a hindrance to self-support as it is generally alleged to be. There may be exceptional congregations here and there to which the support of the ministry may be too great a burden to bear. But the majority of the Indian congregations are not so destitute of means as not to be able to contribute towards the entire maintenance of a ministry just adequate to their demands. It is a well-known fact that non-Christians contribute towards heathen temples and worship, considerably more than the amount which ever the best Christian congregations of equal means do towards their churches. In a paper read by the Rev. C. B. Ward of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the annual conference of the American Foreign Baptist Mission held sometime ago at Scumple shad, he is reported, by the *Indian Witness*, to have given expression to this fact in the following forcible language:—"I found two rich men in India and multitudes of very poor. Yet I could not shut my eyes to the fact that pure heathenism cost the poorest more than a rich of all that came into their hands in cash or kind. Ropes, public private and special offerings of sacrifices, ordinary extraordinary; heathen ceremonies at births, deaths, marriages and other family events; gifts to priests, mendicants, ascetics, wizards and impostors; pilgrimages, vows, &c., constitute an enormous drain in resources. After twenty years of studying this question, and a very wide acquaintance with personal affairs and life of many among the poor I challenge disproof of the statement that pure heathenism costs the poor of India more than most of all the cash or kind that comes to the house in the hands of father, mother or children or all combined. Much of this amount cannot be said to be forcibly wrung from the hands of the poor. Whether in accordance with the blind custom or the superstitious dread of the gods, whether in a right or wrong spirit, in the majority of instances, the gifts are made ungrudgingly and with a willing heart."

Why should then this liberality cease as soon as the people become Christians? The chief reason is, we think, that sufficient enthusiasm is not created in the Native Church in the matter. Our method of inviting contributions should be made as attractive as possible. We are far from introducing into the Christian Church the objectionable practices by which the heathen contrive to swell the coffers of the temple. But we have as yet done little to evoke the enthusiasm and cheerful liberality of the people suited to official modes of thought and feeling. The Harvest or Ingathering Festivals which were brought into existence in the Christian Church only recently show how the people may be made to contribute liberally and without feeling it a burden at all. In many churches it is felt that these Festivals have furnished a key to the hard problem of self-support.

The Christian Patriot.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Greece-Turkish War. A new Greek Cabinet has been formed. There is dissatisfaction with the leaders of the army. It is said that not as much is being done as might be, if there were one or two competent men to take the lead. The Greeks have been defeated in one or two minor engagements, and what is worse have been more than once panic-stricken.

The foreign Admirals met the leaders of the Cretan insurgents and explained to them fully the proposed scheme for the autonomy of the island, but they refused to listen and demanded annexation to Greece.

Two hundred French soldiers have been landed at Volo for what purpose it is not stated. That a battle is imminent in the vicinity of this town, is generally conceded. In the mean time the great Powers are talking of attempting mediation between Turkey and Greece.

Telegrams as late as the 6th inst. report that the Turks have been repulsed in two engagements with heavy loss; but that the Greeks have retired from Pharsala which the Turks have occupied.

France. A disastrous fire took place in Paris on the 4th inst. A fancy bazaar was being held in a large wood-cased which was not sufficiently provided with doors. A great many prominent people were present when the fire broke out. In an incredibly short time the building was burnt to the ground and numbers perished; 136 bodies had been taken out and identified, but the total number lost was still unknown.

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