

THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 58.

Jaffna, Thursday 5th of May., 1898.

No. 9.

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

ALMANAC-பஞ்சாங்கம்.

May. - வைகாசி மீ.

தமிழ் சித்திரை ௨0 - வைகாசி ௧௧.

இவ். தமி. வார. இவ். தமி. வார. இவ். தமி. வார. இவ். தமி. வார.	தி. ம்	தி. ம்	தி. ம்	தி. ம்
1	௨௦	௨௧	௨௨	௨௩
2	௨௪	௨௫	௨௬	௨௭
3	௨௮	௨௯	௩௦	௩௧
4	௩௨	௩௩	௩௪	௩௫
5	௩௬	௩௭	௩௮	௩௯
6	௪௦	௪௧	௪௨	௪௩
7	௪௪	௪௫	௪௬	௪௭
8	௪௮	௪௯	௫௦	௫௧
9	௫௨	௫௩	௫௪	௫௫
10	௫௬	௫௭	௫௮	௫௯
11	௬௦	௬௧	௬௨	௬௩

RECEIPTS FOR THE MORNING STAR.

Vandiy	Mr. G. J. Trimmer	1 50
Kanai Settlements	Mr. A. Panbimuttin	2 25
Kandy	Mr. S. Vallipilly	2 00
Aradunak	Mr. S. Vallipilly	2 00
Sandilip	Mr. D. P. Alexander	1 25
Kandy	Mr. S. Vallipilly	2 00
Aleventy	Messrs. A. Annachandran and	2 00
	D. Ramanathan	1 00
Arady East	Mr. Tanjithip	1 00
Sandilip	Mr. D. P. Alexander	1 25

Gentlemen.

Please remit all dues for Star as early as possible.

THE JAFFNA COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.

OFFICE BANK HALL, SEA STREET, JAFFNA.
The company opens current accounts with sum of not less than Rs 100 and allows interest at 2 1/2 per annum on minimum monthly balances of Rs. 500, and upwards.

Fixed deposits received on the following terms:-
For 12 months interest at 6 1/2 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 ex. change 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.

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.

FOR SALE.

Grey shirtings, Mulls, Jaconettes &c. of different kinds imported direct from Manchester.

Chentz to suit the Jaffna fancy. All fast colors. Sold by pieces and wholesale.

Exceptionally cheap. Cloth superior.

BASSEL MISSION CANNANORE GOODS.
Coatings, trouserings of various kinds, sheetings, towels &c.

Waterbury Watches, for Gentlemen and Ladies. Boots, Shoes, Harness &c

Trial solicited. Prices cheap. monthly supplies from Manchester, England.

At the store department of the Jaffna Commercial Corporation Ltd

NOTICE.

Licensed Surveyors are requested to send their present addresses to the Surveyor General's Office as early as possible.

ALFRED E. WACKRILL,
for Surveyor General

THE CEYLON STEAMSHIP Co. Ltd.
The Company's Steamer "Lady Havelock" is appointed to sail from Kankasantural for Colombo via Pamben on the evening of the following dates:-

1898 May 17th
" May 31st
The Steamer "Lady Gordon" is appointed to sail from Kankasantural to Colombo via Point Pedro on the noon of the following dates:-

1898 May 6th
" May 20th
W. MATHER & SON,
Agents.

WANTED.

A few young men, to learn printing work with a view of future employment at our press. Moderate payment on starting.
Strong and Ashbury,
Printers.

MANEPAY ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

A class is being formed in the Manepay English School in which the studies will be similar or equivalent to those of the Preparatory Class of Jaffna College. Boys of good character who have attained proficiency in their studies equivalent to the Govt. grant examination for Vth standard will be eligible.

With a view to increasing the pupils opportunities to become proficient in English at the beginning of the new term (June 1st) the Junior classes will be taught Arithmetic, Geography and History in English instead of in Tamil as heretofore.

T. B. SCOTT,
Manager.

Local & General.

Weather. There have been several refreshing showers here and there throughout the peninsula. The south wind set in several days ago and is evidently the "little monsoon." The heat in the middle of the day is intense and one or two cases of sun stroke have occurred. Everything points however, to the early advent of the big monsoon before which we are likely to get more rain.

Crops. Farmers are busy cutting the tobacco and harvesting the chilly crop &c. A large amount of tobacco has been planted this year and the crop is fairly good in quality. The price of paddy is advancing and there is a general complaint of scarcity. We do not anticipate anything like famine prices however.

A dastardly act. Young Jaffna is coming to the front in a way not at all to his credit. It may savor of the romantic for a young man to waylay a carriage and by the help of his friends (1) carry off a young lady whom he wished to marry, but it is no less a crime. And it does not detract at all from the wrong because the parties are connected with some of the best families in Jaffna. The offender has been seized and put in jail and we hope strict justice will be meted out to him. All respectable people will join in the hope that his punishment will be such that the tendency to such crimes will be checked at the outset.

Mr. Samuel Lee B.A. This gentleman, the popular and successful Principal of the City College in Colombo is on a visit to Jaffna. He is just recovering from a severe illness, and is at home for change and rest. Mr. Lee is one who has taken a very prominent part in Christian work in Colombo and is especially active in Y. M. C. A. affairs. We wish him a pleasant holiday.

Ingathering meetings. Several of these meetings have been held in the churches connected with the American Mission and in spite of the failure of the paddy crop have been fairly successful. Special efforts in some cases were made to interest the people in giving and the results have been gratifying.

The North Ceylon S. S. Union. The gallant ship to be known hereafter as the North Ceylon Sunday School Union was duly launched on Thursday last at Manipay. There was a good attendance representing the three Protestant Missions in Jaffna. The speeches were well delivered and listened to attentively by the audience who appreciated the fervency of some and the humor of others. The chair was well filled by Mr. Wm. Mather of the Ceylon Steam Ship Company who is an ardent supporter of Sunday Schools. A resolution relating to the Constitution of the Union was proposed and seconded by Messrs. K. C. Kathiramer and G. Handy. The second resolution nominating the Officers and Committee of the Union was moved and seconded by Messrs. J. P. P. and Proctor S. P. Lawton. The absence of the President of the Union was much deplored and all the more so when it was known that the sickness of one of his children was the cause of his absence. We wish the Union a long and prosperous career, and may it prove to be a really useful agency in our midst.

Tamil Representative. Dr. (Rockwood) of our Tamil Representative in the Legislative Council has made his maiden speech and shown himself worthy of the position to which he has been appointed. It seems however that opposition to his appointment has shown itself in the forwarding of a memorial to the Secretary of State, Mr. Chamberlain. This was done direct instead of through the mediation of His Excellency the Governor, which of course means that the memorialists do not trust the local Government. A more fatal blunder to their scheme could not well have been made, and we anticipate a dignified silence on the part of the Secretary of State. This under-handed way of doing business cannot be too strongly condemned and we hope will meet with merited disapproval. A manly way of presenting the memorial which in itself is said to have some good points, would have secured careful attention on the part of the authorities. Dr. Rockwood has already been appointed for a term of five years and the better way is to accept the appointment while insisting that no reappointments be allowed. This will insure fresh blood every five years, and in time all sections of the Tamil community are sure to be satisfied.

Garden party at Pt. Pedro. A garden party was held at the residence of Mr. J. J. Casio (Chief in Pt. Pedro) in honour of his having received the degrees of M.A. B. C. L. from Oxford University. A large number of friends came together to congratulate the worthy Magistrate on his well deserved recognition from one of the foremost Universities of England. The function was a brilliant success.

Directors of Jaffna College. The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of Jaffna College will be held at Batticaloa on Saturday the 7th inst, commencing at 5 p.m. Mr. W. E. Hiltchcock M. A. the vice principal is expected back by the steamer this evening in time to read the report of the College for the past year.

Personal. Rev. T. P. Hunt of Chavapachchi has made a flying visit to Colombo and reports well of many of the "Jaffna boys" in the metropolis. Mr. S. Hensman has also been away visiting friends in Colombo and vicinity. Mr. E. Kingsbury is still in Southern India but is expected back soon. Rev. C. M. Sanders has been on a visit to his daughter at Batticaloa.

F. N. S. Hospital. A meeting of the Committee of the Society will be held on the 3rd inst. to discuss about the appointment of a successor to Dr. F. Grenier.

Mr. Thuraisingham a former student of the Jaffna College has carried off the Gilchrist Scholarship.

The Govt. Agent. Mr. Joynt is at present at Mullaitivu attending to the duties of Mr. Fox who has gone to Colombo for his examination.

Plague in India. The report from Bombay is encouraging. The plague seems to be decreasing rapidly. In Karachi the plague is spreading, and the town is deserted. There has been another riot in the vicinity of Bombay. The Police fired into the crowd wounding several but killing none. In the Panjab 65 villages have been attacked and over 1200 deaths are reported up to date. There is great alarm in Calcutta. There have been suspicious cases, and the panic is increasing. Crowds of people are leaving the city.

Victoria College Magazine. The number for April has reached us, and is full of reports of the different energies of the institution and allusion to its successful career which must be exceedingly gratifying to friends of the College.

THE WAR

A state of war between America and Spain has practically existed from the 21st ult. On the 20th President McKinley sent an ultimatum to Spain demanding a reply within 48 hours. On the following day Spain broke off all diplomatic relations which was practically an acknowledgment that they were ready for war. On the same day the Spanish minister left Washington and the American minister left Madrid. On the 22nd a proclamation was published in Cuba calling upon the inhabitants to repel foreign invasion. It was not until the 26th however that the United States formally declared war. So far as we can learn during these ten days the Americans have captured the Spanish merchant steamer Buena Ventura, the steamers Pedro, Catalina, Saturnia, Panama, and Guido - 6 steamers in all, two of them with valuable cargo. Besides they have captured four or five schooners and ships. On the other hand Spain has captured the American ship Saranac with coal. The report that a large American vessel laden with wheat was captured proved untrue.

On the 23rd Havana and other ports on the western coast of Cuba were blockaded. On the following day the forts at Havana opened a fire on the American fleet which proved ineffective. Two days later three American warships bombarded and destroyed the incomplete forts at Matanzas. The attack by the insurgents on the fort at the same time was repulsed. An engagement is reported between an Am. torpedo boat and a Spanish gun boat in which the former seems to have had the worst of it.

Great Britain and her colonies, France, Italy and Portugal have all proclaimed neutrality in this war.

President McKinley has declared that he will land provision in Cuba for the starving inhabitants under protection of the American fleet. He has also called for 100,000 volunteers to serve in the war.

The Philippine Isles are to be threatened and an American fleet is now in that vicinity.

புறநாட்டிலிருந்து தேய்தெருக்கள் மூட முயற்சியும், நேரையர் 30 க்கு கணிதத்துறையும் உருவாக்க வேண்டியும், பல் லைக்கப்பட்டுக் கூட்டுத்திட்டம் கணம். நான்குமாதங்கடப்பின புகார் அக்கமையுணைத்துடன் ஆயுள் பித்த சமசுத்தகாரன் அக லுக்கு கொள். K. C. கந்திராள் "புறமெக்கிதா" என் னுமொழி பிடிவெண்கு வகாசாரப்பிரகாரன் மறைப்பாடுபுத்தெரு க்கு அட்டோகரன் மணலுள்ள அணைத்திட்டு அருங்கு. சுவலிற் றுத்தெருக்கி பகாசாரண்களின் விவரம் தெரிவித்துள்ளதும் என் பது கந்திராள் மதிக்க விரிந்திருேம். இவ்வித சங்கடங்கள் என் னுள்ளும் சிவந்தது வளம்சு தேவான் தந்தி செய்வாராக, கெய்வம், ஹிதேயிதேயம்

ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

(Continued.)

An American traveling through England or any of the British Colonies is frequently asked the question, "Does America hate England?" The answers given to this question are manifold and various depending much upon the education and intelligence of the person to whom the question is put. The affection of nations for each other, like that of individuals, is not entirely dependent upon the will. Many circumstances may arise which are entirely beyond human control which make mighty for peace or war between nations. There is a geographical circumstance which irritates the feelings of America against England, and that circumstance is Canada. She is the most advanced offspring of Britain. Indeed she has attained her majority, and is for all practical purposes an independent nation. She has been no little source of annoyance to John Bull in recent years because the child's unruly conduct has been a fruitful source of dispute between England and America. Yet she makes frequent declarations of her unflinching loyalty to the Queen, and shows herself ready at all times to side with her against us. This is only natural, it could not be otherwise. Suppose for example the circumstances were reversed and Scotland were a dependency of the United States and had a nation as powerful as the American nation to back it, it certainly is not hard to see how its temptations to acts of insolence exceedingly annoying to the English nation would be very strong indeed.

Another circumstance which tends to arouse American feeling against England is a historical one. This however affects only the lower classes whose education is not extended. American history is taught in the public schools, and this subject can not possibly be taught in consistency with truth without biasing the youthful mind against the mother country.

The pupil studies such a short period in the history of England that he fails to see things in their true proportion. He is not aware of the broad humanitarian statesmanship of modern England which exhibits her justice and benevolence to all whom she rules. He only sees the narrowness and bigotry of George III which all true Englishmen deplore as much as he does. As a consequence he does not like England, and it is his misfortune rather than his fault. It is an unavoidable evil which only the increase of knowledge can cure. Perhaps, however, in the majority of our public schools at the present time English history is adequately taught so as to enable the youth to form free, unbiased judgments.

There is however another circumstance in the relationship between America and England which balances on the side of friendship all other tendencies to hostility, and that is the circumstance of race. We are of one blood and the ties of blood are stronger than all others. We may have a dispute now and then over a Venezuela boundary, but that is only a family quarrel between ourselves. We would fight if either party were stubborn, unreasonable or unjust, but our sense of justice and of honor have risen above blows in the family; but let the Germans, the Slavs and the Latins try to combine against England and they dare not attack John Bull without counting in Uncle Sam too. The Cuban episode at the present juncture has been an occasion for mutual admiration and expression of kindly feeling. It is now common to hear thinking men on this side of the Atlantic speaking with pride of the dignity shown by the United States at the present juncture, treating the matter as a fine and creditable performance of a member of the same family. At back of it all there is a comfortable conviction that either nation is quite strong enough to fight its own battles, and that neither is in any frame of mind to ask for help. There is no such touting on either side, whatever idiots may say who are trying to arouse ill-feeling between the two countries; but there is also the suspicion founded on facts which even a half-blind man may see without difficulty, that should the threatened combination of European Powers, possible and even probable from day to day, ever assume concrete form and take definite and hostile action, the foreigners would have to deal with two nations of English-speaking men which certainly would be no small contract. The interests and mission of the two peoples in the history of the world are identical and public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic is strengthening in the direction of cordial co-operation, and intimate association for the pro-

motion of the highest interests of Anglo-Saxon civilization.

One of the most marked characteristics of this race which is destined to rule the earth is its love of liberty, of free institutions and personal independence, a passion perhaps inherited from the old Teutonic nations in their forests, on which Tacitus dilates, next to their veneration for woman the most interesting trait among the Germanic barbarians. No Eastern nation has these traits. The law of liberty is an Occidental rather than an Oriental peculiarity, and arose among the Aryans in their European settlements. Despotism flourishes more easily in Asia than in Europe or America. Asia has never raised up barons to extort charters from kings, while on the other hand the Anglo-Saxon has never endured tyranny even in his own household. Short sighted monarchs who would not listen to the advice of their own best statesmen have been taught wholesome lessons by such men as Washington and Franklin; and such men as Wilberforce and Lincoln who have shown that this principle of liberty is destined to extend through the whole human race are with them accounted among the heroes of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The Spain of the iniquitous Inquisition and the hideous Weyler still tries to practice tyranny in her colonies; and China, the fossil of the Ages has resolutely resisted the onward march of western civilization until with the irony of history staring them in the face they are beholding their own members falling into disintegration and decay. The world cannot withstand the onward march of English-speaking men and if it will not be taught the lessons of the highest civilization by persuasion it must be taught them by force. The fittest must and will survive, and although this may seem cruel upon the face of it, an infinite benevolence lurks beneath which looks toward the elevation and happiness of the human race.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Now that war has really broken out between the United States and Spain, our readers will be interested to know the cause of the rupture.

The immediate cause was undoubtedly the blowing up of the U. S. frigate "Maine" Feb. 15th. It aroused intense excitement in America, but fortunately wise counsels prevailed, and a careful investigation was ordered. It transpired that the vessel must have been blown up from external causes. Spain is a nation that stands for plot and intrigue, for secret assassination, and barbaric cruelty, a fact that makes it all the easier to believe that the explosion of the Maine was deliberately, though not officially planned.

But how came the Maine in Havana and why was its destruction decreed? This takes us to the root of the whole matter. For three years a most relentless and cruel warfare has been going on in the island of Cuba. More than 200,000 troops have been sent from Spain to subdue the rebellion, and it is claimed that about half of these have died or been sent home on the sick list. Cuba too has suffered, and America has been outspoken in her sympathy for the insurgents. This has aroused the ire of Spain, and fearing lest treachery and assassination might be the fate of some of the American citizens residing in Havana the Maine was ordered, we may suppose, to be on hand to render help. Relations were even then so strained between the two countries that war was deemed inevitable, and the explosion followed.

Early in March both houses of Congress voted fifty million dollars (over ten million pounds sterling) for the national defence. Later on came the call for volunteers for the war, and we may be sure that in spite of objections raised on the part of some prominent men in the States, neither men nor money will be wanting to carry on the war.

The editor of the *Review of Reviews* says:—"It is for the conscience and firm will of the American people to say whether or not they will interfere in Cuba. Spain has forfeited all rights of sovereignty in Cuba, a hundred thousand times. We have every pretext and every justification to interfere if we choose to do so. On the other hand, we have no reason for the slightest grudge against Spain, and no right to wish anything else for Spain except a happy and prosperous future on her own side of the ocean. She is unfit for colonial responsibility, and her further presence in Cuba is as objectionable as Turkey's presence in Crete."

These are strong words, but give the position fairly. Spanish misrule has been tolerated long enough in that once prosperous island now devastated by the ravages of war. The cruelties inflicted by the Spaniards on the Cubans

have been equal almost to the horrors of the Turkish atrocities, against the Armenians. In the name of humanity this must cease, and America has taken upon herself the duty of putting a stop to the Cuban outrages. President McKinley has strongly disavowed any intention on the part of the United States to annex the island. The issue is clear.

FROM PT. PEDRO TO PENARKEI.

Under this heading the Wesleyan Mission of North and East Ceylon issues a report of its work for 1897. It is very neatly gotten up, of over 60 pages and full of interesting matter. In the preface the compiler says:—

"For more than 200 miles the Jaffna District assists in claiming for Jesus the north and east coasts of Ceylon, from Pt. Pedro, thrust out into the Bay of Bengal in the North, to Penarkei, all but lost in the jungles of the South. In Jaffna there is a pleasant and most amicable rivalry with other evangelical churches; in the East a parallel march with a small number of other Christians, who do not greatly assist nor hinder. Separated by seas and jungles from other centres of population, our Churches have grown up with a strong individuality, which differs greatly in the different stations."

The European staff remains about the same as to number as in the previous year. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp have taken the place of Mr. and Mrs. Trimmer in the home land, and Miss Lamb's place has been filled by Miss Ireson. Miss Nettleship is a new addition to the force as well as Mrs. Leese.

There has been an increase in the membership of the churches and an increase also in the funds raised locally for carrying on the work.

Besides the usual receipts, the sum of Rs. 1000 was raised and sent from these churches for the relief of the famine stricken sufferers of India—a most generous contribution. There were 92 adult baptisms a larger number than for the previous year. The number attending the Sabbath schools has increased by nearly 500, and there are now 8,448 scholars on the rolls of these schools. This record shows a healthy growth in the work of this mission. May the Great Head of the church bless it even more abundantly in the future.

DEATH OF GEORGE MULLER.

The death of George Muller, the well-known philanthropist, is announced. He had reached the advanced age of ninety-two, but was in the enjoyment of fairly good health until last September, when a weakness of the heart manifested itself. He was, however, still able to attend certain religious Meetings, and on Wednesday night in last week he conducted prayer as usual at the institution and went to bed without giving any sign of indisposition. But at seven o'clock the next morning, when his breakfast was taken up to him, he did not answer, and on the bedroom door being opened he was found lying dead on the floor. His medical adviser, Dr. E. Williams, was summoned, but he found that Mr. Muller had been dead fully an hour. He had apparently reached the dressing-table to get a cup of beef tea, which he drank in the early morning, but he fainted, and, clutching the covering, he pulled it partly with him as he fell, and he died where he fell. The *Daily News* has the following biographical notice of him:—"In his day, and it has been a long one, few have done more good than George Muller of Bristol. He was born at the Kruppers, Prussia, on September, 27, 1805, and received a good education with a view to entering the Lutheran Church as minister."

He graduated at Halle when 20 years old and experienced sudden conversion afterwards. Until then, he used to say, he was not acquainted with a single Christian. He preached for the first time on August 27, 1826, so that his actual ministry was exceptionally long. In 1829 Muller came to this country as an agent for the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, but after a time he disagreed with his employers, and became pastor of a church at Teignmouth, whither he had gone for his health. In a short space of time he gave up a fixed salary, to trust in God only for his temporal supplies; and he remained for the rest of his life solely dependent upon chance charity, as some, might call it. At Teignmouth he met a Scot named Craik, who baptized him, and persuaded him to go to Bristol as his fellow pastor, duties that Muller discharged for thirty-four years. But, of course, the work that he will be best remembered for is his orphanage founded in 1834. It may safely be said that in Muller's schools not only in England, but also in Spain, Italy, the East Indies, Demerara, and Essequibo, at least a quarter million children and grownups have been taught. Muller's agents have circulated an immense number of Bibles and portions of the Scriptures—the total reaching millions—and not far short of half a million sterling has been spent through his instrumentality on missionary operations abroad. All this work was carried on by Muller's "Scripture Knowledge Institution for Home and Abroad," to which the public must have subscribed at least a million and a half sterling. It was the dead man's boast that no one had ever thanked for a shilling, and although he did not advertise yet he was indefatigable in his efforts to awaken public interest in his schemes, travelling pretty well all over the world more than once, and addressing public Meetings everywhere.

The funeral took place on Monday at Bristol, and was the occasion of a remarkable demonstration of sympathy. The mourners and friends occupied fifty-four carriages and 1,500 children from the Orphanage Home walked in the procession, which took twenty-two minutes to pass a given point.

Printed at the Press of Strong and Asbury Manilla Published by A. C. Mission and Thangyah Strong Cook