

THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 58.

Jaffna, Thursday 20th of Oct., 1898.

No. 21.

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

RECEIPTS FOR THE MORNING STAR

Colombo	Mr. Lucie Hieb R. A.	1.25
Navally	Mr. M. Channugampillai	624
Madras	Mr. Sam. Manikam	2.00
Straits Settlements	Mr. R. Kandiah	2.25

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NOTICE.

The Manager "Morning Star" has undertaken to order text books &c for Schools and Colleges, Apply, Batticoota, Jaffna.

Local & General.

Madras Y. M. C. A. The Madras Government has sanctioned the grant of a sum of Rs. 24,973, towards the cost of the new Y. M. C. A. building on the strength of the educational work of the association. When the new building is completed the third floor will be set apart for educational work, and the fourth for a student's hostel. A good example for the Ceylon Government to follow.

The Postmaster General. Mr. C. E. D. Pennycook, C. C. S., the Postmaster General, arrived in Colombo a fortnight ago after an absence of 6 months in Europe. He has nothing to say about Imperial Penny Postage, so we must wait patiently until the close of the year to find out whether our rates of postage are to be lowered. The Postmaster General seems strongly in favor of steam motor cars for postal service. Whether he would confine such service to Colombo, or extend it to other parts of the island as well, is not sure.

Managers & Vaccination. A lively correspondence has been taking place the past three weeks or so between those who favor compulsory vaccination in our schools and those who do not. It seems likely that the Educational Department will refuse the request of the Managers asking that the rule pertaining to vaccination be rescinded.

English Certificate Examination. The examination commenced on Monday the 17th inst. at St John's College. Thirteen applicants appeared for the second class and ten for the third class. The examination which closed yesterday, was considered fair. The results will not be known for some weeks.

Mr. Louis Hieb. The Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for Ceylon has been making a visit to the Northern and Eastern Provinces. He spent a very busy two days at Batticaloa and parts of two days at Trincomalee. On his return northwards he landed at Pt. Pedro and held meetings on Tuesday last with the associations at Point Pedro and Kaddiquary. He then spent a day or so at Udappiddi when he held a meeting with the combined associations of Udappiddi and Aeluhavay. Thursday evening the Telipilly association heard from him and Friday and Saturday the Manipay and Pandernippu associations. Saturday afternoon and Sunday were spent at Batticoota. Monday afternoon he visited Navally, and Tuesday Coray. To-day he goes to Jaffna to spend three or four days in the town, and next Tuesday accompanied by his wife and child he leaves for Colombo in S. S. "Lady Havelock" Mr. Hieb's addresses have been greatly appreciated by the young men, and we hope his visit has given new impetus to the work of these little village associations as well as to the larger associations connected with our Colleges.

Miss K. L. E. Myers. Miss Myers leaves Jaffna on Tuesday next by S. S. "Lady Havelock" for Colombo from which port she expects to embark Nov. 4th for America in S. S. "Bayern" of the North German Lloyd for Hong Kong. At this place she takes another steamer for the Pacific coast of the United States where some of her friends are living.

Miss Myers has been in Jaffna over five years during which period she has identified herself with the Ombouville Girls Boarding school and done much for our Girls. About a year and a half ago she started a Girls English School with the consent and approval of the mission, which met a long felt want and has been very popular.

Miss Myers will be greatly missed and it will be very hard to find any one to fill her place. We wish her bon voyage and a happy re-union with friends in the home land.

Children's Sunday. Last Sunday was very generally observed as a day of prayer for the children. Special services were held at St. Peter's Wesleyan Church, Jaffna, morning, afternoon and evening, and a large number of children were present. The day was observed in other missions also.

Accident. While Dr. Parassasingham of the Pioly Hospital was getting out of his carriage one day last week he fell and broke his arm. He was removed to

Manipay to be under Dr. Scott's treatment, while Dr. Ropes, medical officer at the port of Pt. Pedro, was asked to look after him in his absence.

Clerical Changes. Mr. Sapapathy, Head Clerk Chavagachettai Court has been appointed Head Clerk, District Court, and Mr. Tampampillai 2nd clerk of the Fiscal's office as Head clerk Chavagachettai. But these officers, jointly with Mr. Venasatamp, Interpreter Minor Court, Jaffna have, with the sanction of the Government, arranged an exchange of duties. Mr. Sapapathi has preferred to be the interpreter, Minor Court Jaffna, giving Mr. Tampampillai the District Court appointment and Mr. Venasatamp will do the duties of Mr. Tampampillai at Chavagachettai. Mr. Tampampillai's place at the Fiscal's office has been given to Mr. De Roy who is succeeded by Mr. A. Sivakurumathar and Mr. K. Mann succeeds Mr. Sivakurumathar.

Disturbance at Karadive. The Vellalies and Fishers of Karadive were at blows on Friday last, in a dispute about some fishes. The Fishers faced worse, were assaulted and plundered of their fishing utensils. Unfortunates were obliged to the scene to put down the disturbance, but the leaders of the riot disappeared except one of them who was arrested.

Jaffna Kachecheri. Mr. J. H. Leak, Office Assistant, has gone on leave, to Kandy and Mr. Tranchell sets for him at the Kachecheri in addition to his own duties. Mr. Leak will be married in Kandy.

Kaits. Mr. Wontersz, arrived at Jaffna on Friday the 14th inst. by steamer, which called at the Jaffna port, and proceeded to Kaits and assumed duties as Magistrate.

Hindu Temples. A movement has been made by some of the Hindus, for an ordinance to govern the Hindu Temples in the Island. A memorial has been sent to the Governor, which was referred to the Govt. Agent for report. A counter memorial has been forwarded by some of the Temple managers. The memorialists were summoned to attend at the Kachecheri last week, for a conference by the Govt. Agent. Considerable excitement prevailed, and the Govt. Agent postponed further investigation for a month. This is an interesting question to the Hindu community and we fear, keen partisan feelings will prevail.

Mr. Robert Vethavanam. The late Headmaster of the C. M. S. Nellore Girls' Boarding School Jaffna, and the son-in-law of the late Revd. John Hensman, has, we understand, been appointed Deacon in charge of the S. P. G. Tamil Mission, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor. Mr. Chas. T. Daniel, who took a lively interest in church matters while there and memorialized the Anglican Bishop of Singapore for the appointment of a Tamil Chaplain there, has to be congratulated on the success, and the Christian temporary exiles will be glad to have a Shepherd to look after their spiritual wants. Mr. Vethavanam is expected to arrive, by the end of September.

Obituary. We are very sorry to record the death of Dr. Kandavannam who died at heart disease on the morning of the 17th inst. The deceased has been an efficient officer in the Jaffna F. N. S. Hospital for a long time, and his death will be very much regretted. Our sympathy and prayers are for the widow and children and relations who bemoan his loss.

Salvation Army Congress. The Salvation Army authorities in Ceylon are contemplating celebrating their annual congress in Colombo about the middle of December. The proceedings are likely to be on a large scale and of a very attractive and demonstrative nature, somewhat akin to that which is done in England, Australia, America and other Continental countries.

T. M. Tampoe, Esq. The following letter from the Colonial Secretary's Office has been received in reply to the petition from Karadive.

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst. forwarding minutes of a meeting at which it was resolved to memorialise His Excellency (the Governor) for the retention and confirmation of Mr. T. M. Tampoe as Police Magistrate, Kays.

2. In reply thereto I am to express regret that the Governor cannot on this occasion meet the wishes expressed at the public meeting in question, [much as His Excellency appreciates the character and work of Mr. Tampoe's services to Government.

3. I am to add that his name has been noted for re-employment when a suitable vacancy occurs."

Rev. R. C. Hastings and Mrs. Hastings go to Colombo by the steamer of the 26th for a short trip. They will accompany Miss Myers and see her safely aboard the vessel which conveys her from Colombo. We hope this brief respite from work will be of benefit to them affording a much needed moment of rest from arduous duties.

Germany. Anarchists had planned to destroy the Emperor's life when he made his visit to Egypt and Palestine. Nine of these wretches have been arrested, and others are still at large. His Majesty has abandoned his visit to Egypt.

France. Strikes are the order of the day in this unfortunate country. A military conspiracy to overthrow the present rulers has been discovered.

[சங்கியை, உக

கோள்ளைநோய்.—Plague.—கற்குத்தாவை விட்டு இந்நோய் அதனுவிட்டதனால் ஆங்கிலேயருக்குவருக

பத்திராதிபர் படி அறங்கல்வியும், செவ்வியும் கண்டு பாராதுமாயும், கல்வியாறும், இராவணசுவரையும், குணசூகரமுதலும், சீவகாருண்னியும், நகுலிய நகுணசூகரமுதலாயும் இருந்தல்வேண்டும். தம்முடைய வகுத்து விஷயமாறும் சமுதேசத்திற் பழறாது சமுதேசத்திற் சென்றொன்றும் கூரியபெருங்கதையுடனும் பத்திராதிபர் சந்திரசிறிதர் காணமையும், உள்நகர உள்நகரையும் இன்னொன்றிலுள்ளபாசாயும் அணிவரவிட்டு எறித்துணக்கும் சத்தப்பலிரகம் பத்திராதிபருக்கு வேண்டும் உபயோகம். பழம்புகழையும் பணலிசென்றோம் பலபலமாமாட்டுகளார் உத்தமபத்திராதிபரென்படார், உத்தமர் கண்ணும் அபலர் கண்ணும் பகலவர் கண்ணும் ஒப்பிரிந்து உபதிரிக்கும் விவேகவாசிப்பதிராதிபருக்கு நன்குபயன்கூறும் புகாரும் பங்குறும். முற்றாறபுறப் கட்டப்பாண்டு பெருநிலைமுகம் இறாமகண்ணே அபலபாலுள்ளனமுதலிப்பொழித்து, முற்றமேறும் பத்திராதிபர் சந்திரசிறிதருக்குப்போகும்பொழுதும், அவன் கண்முழம்பெருங்கதையுள்ளபுறும் அதிபரநாங்கிப்பத்திராதிபர் வித்தகப்பெயரையெககோள்களென்னென்று.

பத்திராதிபர் ஆயர்வாக்கும் முற்றநகரையும், குறாட்டகாரம் முற்றநகரையும், ஆராய்ந்த கலம்பட்டம் குறாட்டகாரம் உருவகல்வேண்டும். பத்திராதிபர் கலாவுகலாநகரத்தா பராவுகல நாம கண்ணென்றோ புகாரித்த உருத்தல்வேண்டும். “கணம் காமக் குறா தமுறா” அய்நடுபுத்திரனையும் நித்தமயங்கித்தருமாறு தக்கபுகாரம் தக்கவினையும் கறுவலன் கறுவலன் கிறுத்தி குற்றமே கடியமுதந்தல் பத்திராதிபருக்கு இருக்காய் முடியும். பத்திராதிபர் மனதார் குணப்பிரசுரணத்தைத் தலுக்கி குறாப்பிரசுரணத்தை வலித்தருவண்டும். குற்றத்தைப் பிராக்கித்தவாழியிப்பிரிட்டுக் கொள் புகாரியல் அவ்வயலுமையு முற்றநகரையும் பத்திராதிபர் குறா எறித்துத் தாந்தியல்லுமது குறூதல் பத்திராதிபருக்கு இருக்கமுடியும். அயுழம்பெய் பயந்திரும் பத்திராதிபர் செவ்வியும்கணியும் காலம்பலவற்றையு பவரகாரமுறும் கண்ணகாடி உத்திரித்தவையாக எறிவதொத்தல்வேண்டும். ஒத்தன ஒன்றாகத்திரித்து அந்நகரொன்றிற் குரைப்புரைகா ததல் பத்திரகாகிரியருக்குப் பகலமும் முடியும். மனசாண்மது மாயப்பாட கொள்ளொன்றும் விஷயங்களுள் ஒரொடித்து மயக்கத்தாற்றும் மயங்குக்காணமாயும் பத்திராதிபர் குற்றமுடையவென்பமாமாட்டார். தாறாத்திரிதரும், மததவகணக்கட்கும், முற்றதவகணக்கட்கும் பத்திராதிபர் குற்றமேறும் பத்திரகேர்த்தல் கூடாது. கல்லகைய அல்லகணக்கிற் கொளவன கொளவன பத்திராதிபர் கொலையர் வாய்ப்பும் புறமும், கடவுள் கண்களும், தப்பாது பத்திரகச் சிறப்பும், தமதமம் போனபயன்களையு தமது இறுக்கச் செலுத்தி திரைச் சிறப்பையுடையவெனவுறும் சிறிக்கல்வேண்டியும், பத்திராதிபர் பத்திரியக்கொண்டு யாதுகு செப்தகல்வேண்டும்.

சுருந்தவர் கணபதி S. P.

CASTE IN THE CHURCH.

Caste like Banquo's ghost will not down, but appears in season and out of season to trouble the consciences of some and to arouse the wrath of others. Only a fortnight ago a Christian young man who is holding a high position in one of the educational institutions of the Island denounced caste as existing in many of the churches and institutions of learning in our peninsula. Another earnest Christian, a member of the Jaffna bar, deplored, the fact that this evil was still tolerated among the Christians thus preventing the receiving of large spiritual blessings. Yet we have been assured over and over again by those who are leaders of the flock, that caste does not exist among the followers of Christ. What does it mean? Who are in the right? Where does the native church stand as to caste?

The Rev. J. A. Sharrock M. A., a missionary of the S. P. G. in India read a strong article on the subject of "Caste in the Native Church" at the missionary Conference held at Kodakkal, South India, last May. We cannot agree with all his conclusions, though there is much in the paper that deserves our careful thought. Mr. Sharrock evidently believes in force in dealing with this question. He says:—

"Let us speak with the voice of authority, and let us support that voice with the iron hand inside the velvet glove". In other words missionaries should compel the native church to disown caste. This policy may do in some sections of the church, but it will not do in others. Self-support is the great cry of the age, and if the native church is to be left more and more to support and govern itself, the policy of foreign control will not work. The missionary should preach against caste, and by example and precept show his abhorrence of the evil, and seek to lead his flock to a higher plane of Christian living—that plane where the atmosphere is deadly to the growth of caste, and where the love of Jesus Christ flourishes. He should ignore the subject, but point out the better way and bring the church nearer to its Lord. Mr. Sharrock is positive that this evil is just as great as ever it was, but we are inclined to think he is too pessimistic. Advance has been made, we believe, though the evil still exists, in a little different form, perhaps. He says:—

"The underlying principle is as surely embedded in the lives of our Christians as ever it was, and all our efforts to uproot it have failed. 'Yes, those fellows' said a Christian bitterly to me the other day, 'those fellows have risen by education to the top of the tree, but we will never let them enter our houses or eat with us or marry with us. Christianity, education, wealth, rank and refinement all go for nothing in comparison with this deep rooted prejudice'."

We call it by the name of "social custom" in Jaffna and are fond of pointing to the social distinctions in Christian countries as an example of what is meant. But it strikes us that to ignore the presence of this evil, or to gloss it over is not the part of brave men. We do not believe that all our native pastors and other helpers are fully alive to the evils of this system. They are too apt to think of it as only a social distinction, such as exists in Christian countries. Whereas if one will only fairly face the question he must be convinced that it is something very different from this. And the "peace at any price" policy is not one that will commend itself to one who is living a consecrated life. The man or woman who conscientiously believes that caste exists should speak boldly against it, but wisely not rashly.

It has been well said, "that the Bible and the living Church must be the torch to our path and the voice of the guiding Shepherd, and not the will-o'-the-wisp of Hindu superstition, or the Siren song of caste-loving Christians." The great principles which apply to such subjects may be determined from the Epistle to the Galatians, where circumcision is mentioned on all four sides, and also from the Gospels, wherein Christianity is revealed as the religion of the outcasted of man, while caste is the symbol and voice of disintegration. Keeping to these central truths, we cannot go wrong in fighting them, we must!

It is time that the church was awakening to the fact that in spite of all that has been said to the contrary, this great evil does exist in its midst. Persons of different castes will not mingle together as members of one family, though members of the same church. And by different castes we mean the great divisions such as Vellala, Nallavar, Paraiyar. It is creditable to the Christian community that very little is made of the smaller distinctions that exist, though even here we note with regret that one of a lower status is constantly seeking to rise by marriage to a higher level. He never goes the other way—and seeks an alliance with one a shade lower than himself no matter how well educated she may be. But in other respects there is little or no distinction made.

We gain nothing by denying the existence of caste, but everything in frankly acknowledging the evil and seeking to put it out of our midst. "Come out, and be ye separate," says the Lord of Hosts, and our Divine Master prayed that his disciples might be kept from the world. "For what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? and what communion hath light with darkness? and what concord hath Christ with Belial? or what part hath he that believeth with an infidel? and what agreement hath the temple of God with idols? for ye are the temple of the living God;.....wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will receive you, and will be a Father unto you and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty."

It is a cheering sign to see our young men interesting themselves in the suppression of this evil. There will be zeal enough, but great harm may be done unless we remember to constantly seek Divine guidance and then we shall not go far astray. Success comes from God. Without Him we can do nothing. Mr. Sharrock in the closing sentences of his paper says:—

"For upwards of a century we have talked about caste and done nothing, for the church has lacked the nerve, the courage and the faith to grapple with this monster evil and stamp it out as Government stamped out *sati*. We have crossed the Jordan and entered the promised Land, but the walls of Jericho will surely fall. And until they are compassed about seven times and the priests blow with the trumpets, they will continue so to stand. Our work in this vast land is gravely begun..... Is it not time for us to be up and doing, to abandon our easy going policy, which has failed so signally in the past and to follow more closely in the footsteps of our crucified Saviour and His martyred disciples?"

These are strong words, and we believe hardly justifiable. Much has already been done to do away with caste in the church yet much more remains to be accomplished. A reform must spring from the church itself if it is to be thorough and lasting and we pray that God will hasten the day when the church will awake to its responsibilities and show its allegiance to the Great Head by following out the Divine injunctions. All men have been created of one blood and redeemed alike by the blood of the one Saviour.

THE REVISED CODE FOR 1899.

The amendments to the New Code have been published in the Government Gazette and are fewer than usual. This is something for which all Managers should be profoundly thankful. The numerous changes from year to year have been very annoying, and have been detrimental also to the best interests of our schools. Far better to have a faulty Code for a period of three to five years and then make such changes as experience has proved to be wise, than to have a Code subject to revision every year. The principal amendments are as follows:—

Clause No. 12, which reads, "No application will, as a general rule, be entertained for aid to a new school when there already exists a school of the same class within two miles of the new school &c." is to be dispensed with where the old and new schools are both under the same management. This is fair, and will be appreciated by Managers, though of course cases coming under this amended rule will be rare.

Clause 26 a, has been changed as follows:—"All teachers appointed (in English schools) after Jan. 1st 1900 must possess certificates. Existing teachers must obtain them before Jan. 1st, 1901." Clause 26c referring to the granting of certificates by the Department after five years satisfactory service has been omitted. These amendments will on the whole commend themselves to Managers. Enough service certificates have already been granted to meet the demands that we wish the Director had been willing to grant two or three more in the American mission to teachers really deserving this favour. We think however that it is far better to extend the time for obtaining certificates by examination, than to retain the clause about the service certificates. Our Jaffna young men, some of them, seem to think it a manlier thing to obtain a certificate free, than to go in to an examination and earn it. The latter method is far better, and is really a fairer test of his ability as a scholar. The teachers who have been holding out hoping somehow or other that they would be fortunate enough to obtain certificates without examination had now better get to work and by hard study earn their certificates of qualification.

Clause 44 has been amended to read as follows:—"First class certificates will be given to trained teachers, being principal teachers who hold second class certificates only after

five years' satisfactory service &c." This strikes us very unfair. A teacher who has fulfilled all the considerations of the Code, even tho he may not be the Headmaster is surely entitled to his First Class certificate. If the Department insisted that in order to receive bonus a First Class certificated teacher should be the Head Master, no fault would be found. This is practically what is done now, though there is no clause in the Code restricting the giving of bonuses to such teachers. A teacher with second class certificate who has worked hard for 5 years as an assistant teacher with satisfactory results, if given a First Class certificate could command a position as Headmaster in some other school, and this would be a very natural way of promotion. But according to this amendment he must work another 5 years as principal teacher before he can secure a First Class certificate, which seems hard.

We confess to being puzzled about the amendment to clause 50 concerning specific subjects. Only a part seems to be amended. In (c) the amendment reads "No scholar in the VI or VII standard who has failed in the standard of examination, or in standard VI who has not passed in Reading, Writing, or Arithmetic, can be presented for a pass in specific subjects." This surely means that specific subjects may be taught in the 6th standard. Why then was not Standard VI inserted in (a)? It looks to us as if the Director had given a grudging assent to the oft repeated request of Managers that specific subjects be allowed in the VI standard. By insisting that pupils shall have passed in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic in the VI standard in order to go in for specifics, he has reduced the number of candidates to the lowest number possible; for it is a well known fact that there are more failures in Writing and Arithmetic in the VI standard than in any other. However it is a step in the right direction and Managers of Boarding schools especially will be grateful to the Department for this concession. These are all the amendments that affect us particularly in the North, though it is possible we presume that other changes may be introduced even now before the printing of the Code. The new Code takes effect from Jan. 1st so that we may expect to have it in our hands before the close of the year.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RAIN MAKING IN BURMA.

Whenever failure of rain is feared, the people in many parts of the country assemble and organize great tug of war matches. High and low rich and poor, old and young all sorts and conditions of men counting together and men and women and children join in the great event. Very often the matches are originated by parties of children; then some of the elders join; then one quarter of the town is pitted against another quarter; then several quarters of the town against a similar combination. Immense cables are made of large ratons in strips of green bamboo, twisted together, as thick as a foot, and more in diameter and several hundred yards long, with supplementary branches of similar size to enable the combatants to grip their holds on the cable. Each party provides its own cable. The ends of the cable are joined by loops inserted into each other and locked by a bolt of wood a foot or more in diameter. A grand tug of war like all other undertakings of the Burman, is the occasion for a general turnout with all the available drums, cymbals, chime and other musical instruments. The deafening shouts of the opposing parties, the clanging of the cymbals, the banging of the drums, the clatter of clappers, produce an indescribable din. The uproar caused by the victorious shouts of several thousands of people, heightened by the noisy music, tends it is said, to precipitate the rain clouds which are hanging about. This practice of the Burmese has existed from time immemorial. The tug-of-war matches have been invariably interrupted by showers of rain which send the people away rejoicing, exclaiming in their belief in the effects of their "Lampwees" "rings of war" so that rain-making by explosions in the atmosphere is not altogether an original idea of American scientists.

F. T. EDWARD.

Mandalay.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Crete. An ultimatum was sent to the Porte on the 5th. It demands the complete evacuation of the island by the Turkish troops within a fortnight and if the Sultan refuses, the island would be taken out of his hands altogether. The Sultan proposed to retain a very small garrison in the island but this was refused.

China. Rumors, which were very generally believed of the death of the Emperor, by foot means were current for several days. On the 6th the Chinese Legation officially denied the death of the Emperor. England, Germany, France and Russia have all warships near to hand. Even the United States has sent a warship to protect its citizens. Great uneasiness prevails.

On the 7th, 66 Russian troops, 25 British and 30 German marines marched into the city of Peking. Italy has also landed marines. Japan is sending two men-of-war to China. In the city of Hankow a great fire broke out destroying 1000 houses and causing the death of 1000 Chinese.

United States. There has been an outbreak among the Indians in Minnesota and six soldiers and a Major were killed. Re-inforcements have been despatched, and it is expected that the troubles will soon cease.

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