

THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 59.

Jaffna, Thursday 4th of May. 1899.

No. 9

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

RECEIPTS FOR THE MORNING STAR.

Rowanwell	Mr. S. Ramalingam	2.00
State Settlements	Mr. S. Sabapathy	2.25
Jaffna Town	Messrs A. Viswalingam and Kara-	
	isingam	3.00
Naval	Mr. Chellappa	1.25
Kalmuni	Mr. R. Asseervatham for 3 years	5.00

THE CEYLON STEAMSHIP Co. Ltd.

The Company's Steamer "Lady Gordon" is appointed to sail from Kankasanturai for Colombo Via Pt. Pedro on noon of the following dates—
May 5th, 19th and June 2nd.

The S.S. Lady Havelock is appointed to sail from Kankasanturai for Colombo Via Paumban on the evening of the following dates—
May 2nd 16th. and 30th.

W. MATHER & SON, Agents

NOTICE.

M. Samsiden has much pleasure in informing the public that he has just received a large, varied and carefully selected supply of Goods intended to meet all local requirements, which, in quality are so unequalled and in price so moderate as to combine the recommendations of cheapness and excellence, to meet the approbation of his patrons and the public at large.

Special attention is invited to the varied and elegant display of the following lines of goods—
Millinery, Fancy Goods, Halwa-dashery, Oilman Stores, Glass-ware, Stationery, Groceries, Cutlery, Toys, Patent Medicine, Toilet Requisites, &c. &c. &c.
Mainstreet Jaffna March 1899

THE JAFFNA COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.

Bankers and Commission Agents

The company opens current accounts with sums of not less than Rs 100.00 and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on minimum monthly balances of Rs 500.00 and upwards. Fixed deposits received for 3, 6 and 12 months and interest allowed at 3, 5 and 6 per cent per annum respectively.

Remittances both by Wire and Draft 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.

For sale at the Store Department

Grey shirtings, Mulls, Jaconettes, Chintz of different kinds, Umbrellas, Hosiery, Boots, Shoes and harness. Waterbury watches, Printing paper, Swans Fountain Pens &c. &c.

WILLIAM MATHER,
Managing Director

FOR SALE

Second hand Bicycle in good running order. Apply to the Mission Bungalow Manepay. Value Rupees 100 only.

T. B. Scott.

JAFFNA COLLEGE.

An examination for admission to the Preparatory class of Jaffna College will be held on Monday and Tuesday the 29th and 30th May, beginning on Monday at 9 A. M. Candidates must bring a certificate of good character and permission from the Headmaster or Manager of the school in which they have studied, and must pay a fee of Re. 1. Paper and ink will be provided and board for the two days. The subjects of examination will be the same as in previous years, namely—

Dictation and Translation in both English and Tamil, from a Sixth Reader, or equivalent, Tamil Grammar, இலக்கணம் அருக்கம், or an equivalent.

English Grammar and general English, Arithmetic through Compound Interest—General Geography and especially Europe and Asia and British possessions. English History to Henry IV.

Boys who have passed the seventh standard examination in the three R's and in Geography and History will be admitted without examination.

Those who wish to join the Entrance class will be examined in the work gone over by the Preparatory class, namely—

Old Testament History, English Grammar and the first selection in the Calcutta Entrance Course. Arithmetic, through Algebra, to quadratics. Geography, through Physical Geography, primer. English History to the Tudor period. Latin, Grammar and first 15 fables from Nall's Phædrus; or Tamil Grammar and Poetical Anthology, part II, pages 15 to 26.

Former students to return on Tuesday, the 30th May when candidates who have passed the Entrance and F. A. Examinations will be admitted to the F. A. and B. A. classes respectively.

Batticotta.
25th April, 1899.

W. E. HITCHCOCK
Vice Principal.

VENMADI GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL.

PRINCIPAL—MISS IRESON.

The above school re opens on Tuesday May 9th. Pupils are prepared in all Government Standards for English Schools, and for the Cambridge Local Examination.

Music (Piano and Organ) French, Latin and Drawing are taught if required.

For terms apply to
G. J. TRIMMER,
Manager,
Venmadi.

VENMADI GIRLS' A. V. BOARDING SCHOOL.

PRINCIPAL—MISS STEPHENSON.

The above school re-opens on Tuesday May 9th. The examination for admission will commence at 12th noon on that day.

For particulars as to Fees &c.

Apply to
G. J. TRIMMER,
Manager,
Venmadi.

Local & General.

Weather. For nearly two weeks there were showers every day and then the south west wind set in and has been blowing ever since—not boisterously, but gently as becomes the little monsoon which we cannot but think has really set in. In some localities the tobacco has been injured by the abundant showers, but on the whole they were timely. The grass has sprung up and the earth is clothed in green once more. The health of the peninsula is better.

Rev. T. S. Smith. The many friends of Rev. Thomas Smith, the veteran missionary of the American Board in Ceylon, who returned to this country last June, will be glad to learn that the cancerous trouble which has been threatening his life seems to be entirely arrested. Just after Christmas he went to Penacook, N. H. to receive treatment at the Alexander Sanitarium, where many patients have been greatly helped and in not a few cases are entirely restored to health. The method of treatment is not to use the knife or caustics, but to inject a germicide, which attacks the cancerous humour. During his two months' stay Mr. Smith has made a remarkable gain, and when he visited us last week the change in his condition was gratefully noted. He had been pronounced incurable by the highest medical authorities East and West. He returns this week to Penacook, where he will remain for several months, and he now cherishes hopes of complete recovery.

Congregationalist.

Rev. W. W. Wallace. Many will remember Mr. Wallace who for a few years was connected with the Jaffna College. Less than two years ago he came with Mrs. Wallace as missionary of the American Board to Madurai. On the 13th ult. their hearts were gladdened by the arrival of a son. Our hearty congratulations.

Eye and ear Infirmary. A native merchant of Colombo having given a large sum of money for this purpose, the Government are proposing to erect suitable wards for male and female patients in connection with the Grenier Eye Dispensary. Such a public-spirited action is to be warmly commended.

Mysterious disappearance. Great excitement was caused in the Fort, Colombo, by the sudden and mysterious disappearance of Mr. Wiltshire. It is feared that there has been foul play somewhere.

H. E. the Governor. His Excellency Sir West Ridgway and family arrived in London on the 17th ult.

Oodooville Female Boarding School. A great number of candidates presented themselves for admission week before last—over 60—and a large and promising class was taken. A few were admitted into the English school. From America we learn that a certain Miss Root has applied to be sent to Oodooville, and will in all probability be appointed for the post. Miss K. Myers is giving addresses in the vicinity of her home in Cincinnati, and arousing interest in Ceylon and its people.

Rev. T. I. Stockley. The pastor of Chinnam Gardens Baptist church, Colombo, leaves Ceylon this week for England for a period of rest and change.

The late rains. The heavy rains which we had lately for about a fortnight, have caused considerable damage to the dry grain crop. The brinjal and tobacco plants have also been very much damaged.

The Kankasanturai murder. Of the five men who were charged with the murder of a girl at Kankasanturai the latter part of December, three were discharged and made as crown witnesses against the other two accused who are committed to take their trial before the Supreme Court, on the charges on murder and rape.

Proctor Hensman. Alfred Hensman Esq. of Chavagacherry is ill of fever at the Manepay Hospital. We trust that ere long he will have fully recovered his health.

Indebtedness of public Officers. By a special Ordinance passed this year public officers are prohibited from running into debt of any kind and the public are warned not to lend money or to give credit to them. The Lieut-Governor by a minute published in the last Gazette directed "that no person will in future be eligible for employment in the public service of this colony unless he can furnish a declaration of freedom from debt, and that any person found guilty of having made a false declaration will forfeit his appointment."

Manipay Press. We understand that the Manipay Printing Press is to be leased to Mr. Chellappa, son-in-law of Mr. Joel. Fitch, for one year. Mr. Chellappa, we learn will reorganize the work and put it on a proper footing. Work will be done with neatness and despatch and we hope a new era of prosperity has dawned for this old and well-known institution.

Personal Items. Mr. C. H. Godliek has succeeded Mr. H. H. Mani as the Jailor at Jaffna.

Mr. J. J. Casichetty, the late Police Magistrate of Point Pedro and Chavagacherry, is very ill.

Mr. D. Brown has been appointed as the Junior Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court.

Dr. Nicholas of Chavagacherry has been transferred to Kalmuni where he will take up duties from the 1st inst.

He was given a farewell meeting at Chavagacherry on the evening of the 29th ult. He will be succeeded by Dr. Kysapillai. Dr. J. S. Jeremiah has been transferred to Kays and Dr. R. S. Adams to Maniata.

Mr. G. W. Salvadour, Inspector of Tanks, has been transferred to Kunnegala on a salary of Rs 1250 per annum.

Mr. Lobbi of the Jaffna Kachchery is on sick leave and Mr. Subraman the retired Head Clerk at the Kachchery is doing Mr. Lobbi's work.

Dr. Chelliah Paul lately married in Colombo to Miss. Annapah arrived here with his bride on the 21st inst.

Mr. Trauchell has gone to Galle and Mr. John Rudd a person well known in Jaffna, has succeeded Mr. Trauchell as the Deputy Fiscal and Superintendent of Police and Prison.

Mr. N. E. Cooke, Crown Counsel, acts as the District Judge of the Colombo District Court.

The Jaffna Manigars. The chief headmen of the Jaffna District are under orders to proceed to Colombo to attend the Queen's birthday Levee on the 24th inst.

Sir Winfield Bonser. The Chief Justice of Ceylon was married to Miss. Mulville in London on the 19th ult. They are expected in Ceylon in June or July.

Cablegram. An effort is being made to reduce the cost of cablegrams to Great Britain and Europe. The present rate is Rs 3.10 per word.

Tilly English School. Mr. Thuniprah Taylor has recently been appointed a master in this school. He studied for some time in Jaffna College and then accepted a position in the High school at Belgaum, India. About a year ago he returned to Jaffna on leave and now is planning to remain here.

பொருள் தேவாசுவாதம் பெற்று நீடுழிவாழ்கச் சென்னை
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"THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN."

No poem of modern times has attracted more attention than this poem of seven stanzas, trueless it be "The Recessional" by the same author. It is said that the author appeals through his verses to the United States to take up the burden of bringing order out of chaos, of granting freedom in place of servitude, and of supplanting the false by the true religion, in the islands of Cuba and the Philippines. The poem has excited and called forth comments both favorable and unfavorable. Mr. Kipling's long experience in India entitles him to be heard with respect even though all may not agree with him. He is frank, almost brutally so, and yet the man who would disprove his statements would find he had no small job on his hands. In England, Mr. Stead who is a socialist and a radical refers to this poem in the following strain:—"He bids them (Americans) learn the lesson of unostentatious service, of frank, unthreatening intercourse and unbrinked altruism. Police wars, campaigns against famine, the battle with pestilence and with ancient sloth and stupidity—these are the arduous duties to which he invites American energies. He offers only the old reward, the hatred and censure and misunderstanding of the people you try to benefit; but he reminds them of the solemn fact that their conduct decides the judgment which the subject races will form of the white man's religion and civilization." That these stanzas should excite unfavorable comment in such a country as India, was perhaps to be expected. In the transition state through which this vast Empire is now passing, we must not be surprised if England's actions are misjudged and her motives misconstrued. When India emerges into the full light of liberty and civilization she will look back with regret on her earlier misconceptions of what constitute liberty and enlightenment. To show what the native press think of Kipling we quote a few sentences from the Hindu:—

The time will come when people will be astonished to learn of the enthusiasm which writings like those of Rudyard Kipling evoked. Meanwhile the jingo spirit which England is in such a mood to tolerate now will have done great harm to the nations entrusted to her benign charge. It is not poets of Kipling's type that England stands in need of now; nor statesmen of the Chamberlain School. Truer poets and truer statesmen who will tell her people honestly of the vastness and varied character of the responsibilities already undertaken and of the danger there lurks in trying to engage itself in further complications are wanted. England wants to be told not that her history has been the most splendid of all that have been recorded—her achievements have been greater than those of any other on the face of the earth, but that there is a limit to everything. The time has come when all eyes have to be watchful lest the proverbial hot straw should be added. It is this lesson that she wants and it is this teaching she must have. The man that will admonish her of this may have the reverse of the ovation which Kipling has had but he will be a true friend of his country.

It is undoubtedly true that there are some Englishmen who are arrogant and over-bearing, and who look down with contempt upon all alien races; but England as a nation should not be judged by the actions of these domineering egotists. Victoria's rule over her dependencies has been wise and beneficent, and India owes more to this Christian nation than she realizes or, sad to say, cares to acknowledge. The poem may breathe the spirit of patronage. It no doubt overstates certain facts and existing conditions. Nevertheless it gives a true picture of India's attitude towards those who have been her truest friends. To have his motives misconstrued and his actions misrepresented is the reward of "the white man." On the other hand, it must be acknowledged that greed for wealth and desire for power have too often warped "the white man's" judgment, and injustice has been done under the guise and in the name of Justice. East and West will only come together when the great truth that all men belong to one great brotherhood is not only acknowledged but carried out in the life. Mutual forbearance, mutual trust, and mutual regard will lessen "the white man's burden" and right the black man's wrongs.

Rudyard Kipling's latest poem and his famous Recessional should be coupled together. The one is a fitting complement of the other, and read together they give their warnings to both the ruling and ruled classes.

Of Kipling, one who has been privileged to know him in the past few years, writes:—"He resists unwarranted intrusion, he has sharp words for impertinences, he hates hypocrisy; he may bluntly speak out justice instead of expediency where the first is meet. But for all that, like the type of man in his own poem,

he is one who fears God and respects man in such a spirit as to be himself a worshipful man and a gentleman unafraid."

ONE HUNDRED YEARS

No. 5. 1839-1849.

(Continued)

We are entering upon an important period. Hitherto the C.M.S. had carried on its work with little or no recognition by the leaders of the Church.

In 1841, however, both the English Arch-bishops and sixteen Bishops joined the society as Vice Patrons and Vice Presidents.

The same year saw Henry Venn installed as Honorary Secretary which office he held for 31 years, retiring only 3 months before his death.

1841 also witnessed Robert Noble and Henry Fox begin their work in the Telugu Mission in South India. It was arranged that Noble should open a High School at Muslapatam and that Fox should engage in itinerating work. Mr. Fox's son is now the Honorary Secretary of the society.

On June 11th 1843 Samuel Crowther a former African slave was ordained a Deacon of the church of England.

Sunday December 2nd 1843 was a great day at Sierra Leone when the black man who had been crowned a Minister disembarked from the ship that had brought him from England amid the welcomes of hundreds who, like himself, had once been slaves, but were now free men, many of them free with the liberty of the children of God. The following year witnessed Krapf begin his work on the East coast of Africa.

On January 3rd. 1844, he entered the harbour of Mombasa, and after a visit to Zanzibar, the Sultan of which place reigned over the whole coast, he settled at Mombasa in May, with his young wife. It is an Arab town on a small islet of the same name, in the mouth of an estuary. But his new mission began with the digging of a grave. On July 13th Rosina Krapf was taken from his side and was buried by the kind Arabs on the mainland opposite; and Krapf sent home his ever memorable message to the Society.

"Let our friends that there is now on the east Africa coast, a lonely missionary grave; and as the victories of the Church are always gained by stepping over the graves of her members you may be the more convinced that you are summoned to the conversion of Africa from its eastern shore."

He little thought that, on the very plot of land in which he had laid the remains of his beloved Rosina would rise, thirty years after, a famous Missionary settlement and a church of the Living God. For that plot of land is the site of Frere Town.

In 1844 the same year in which Townsend and Crowther sailed for the Yoruba country and Krapf settled at Mombasa, George Smith and Thomas Mc Clachie representing the Universities of Oxford and Dublin were despatched to China.

Mc Clachie took up his residence at Shanghai but Smith's health failed and he returned to England after two years' journeyings. In 1847 two more Dublin men W. A. Russell and W. Farnham came forward, and a Cambridge man, R. H. Cobbold, and were sent out to Ningpo; and in 1849 two more Cambridge men, Gough and Welton and one more Dublin man, Moncrieff were also commissioned to China. For the first and only time, the society began a new Mission with eight University graduates.

During the decade under review 12 new Bishops were created, among these being that of Colombia.

One of the most remarkable men consecrated Bishop during the decade was George Augustus Selwyn of New Zealand. He was consecrated on 17th 1841 and delivered the following testimony regarding the progress of the work in his diocese:

"Christ has blessed the work of His Ministers in a wonderful manner. We see here a whole nation of pagans converted to the faith. A few faithful men by the power of the Spirit of God have been the means of adding another Christian people to the family of God." Of one Sunday he wrote:—"The morning opened as usual with the Morning Hymn of the birds. When their song ended the sound of native voices round our tents carried on the same tribute of praise and thanksgiving while I and a murmurs on every side brought to our ears the passages of the Bible which others were reading to themselves. I have never felt the full blessing of the Lord's day more than in New Zealand."

The decade closes with the celebration of the first Jubilee. Of this celebration Mr. Stock writes:—

"All round the world wherever there were missionaries and native Christians or other sympathizers, the Jubilee was observed. In England a thank-offering fund was raised of £55,000, the Queen and Prince Albert heading the list with £100, and that fund was used, among other things, to make provision for sick and disabled missionaries and to establish a Home for Missionaries, children. But the indirect results of the Jubilee were not measurable by money. The Society took a position before the whole Church which it had never attained before. The general interest in Missions was widened and deepened. New friends and supporters were secured. Children received impressions into their young hearts which fifty years have not effaced. God answered the prayers of His people, and poured out a blessing which has lasted to this day."

MARRIAGE

The marriage of Mr. Levi Asbury, second son of the late R. O. D. Astury, to Miss Rosa Strong, eldest daughter of Mr. E. P. Strong, all of Manepay, took place in the Manepay church on Friday the 28th ult., at 5 o'clock. The parties belong to two prominent Christian families of Manepay and we wish them all joy and happiness in their wedded life.

GENERAL NOTES.

Rare Flower. One of the most beautiful orchids was recently exhibited in London. It was a white flower shaped like a seagull with outspread wings, and a gold and vermilion heart. It came from Venezuela, and cost £1,000.

Coal in China. China is very rich in metals and coal. Excellent authority states that at the present rate of consumption the world could draw its supply from Southern Shensi alone for over a thousand years. Where coal is so very plenty as to require almost no labor in its development, the natives seldom go up and mill-stalks for their fuel for winter use.

Famous Tablets. The discoveries made in the last fifty years of monuments and tablets are very numerous and important. Among these are the Nabulite stele, discovered in 1868, referring to the wars of Moab with Omri, king of Israel; the Taylor cylinder found in Nineveh, describing Sennacherib's conquest of Judah in the time of Hezekiah; the Rosetta stone, and the black obelisk from Nineveh. These monuments have made it possible to fix important dates and serve to confirm the accuracy of the Old Testament narrative.

Wireless Telegraphy. Successful demonstrations in wireless telegraphy are taking place daily between Dover, England, and a place near Boulogne, France. The Meteorological conditions in the Channel seem to make no difference in the transmission of messages. It is claimed that nothing can interrupt the transmission of messages, and if this proves true it will be a wonderful discovery.

Paper House. A large paper house was erected upon his country estate. Its architect declares that it will last longer than a stone building. To make the triumph of paper still more emphatic, the paper at it has resolved that the whole of the furniture shall be made of the same material.

Costly Bicycle. The costliest bicycle in the world has just been finished at a gun factory in Vienna. It will cost over £5,000. The owner is a rich South African diamond king and mine owner who will present the machine to his wife on her next birthday.

Type Radiography. This is a name given to the process of printing by the aid of the X-rays. It is said that a thousand copies of the original could be produced with about 10 seconds' exposure to the action of a Roentgen tube.

FOREIGN NEWS.

China. Chinese troops attempted to prevent the English from occupying Kowloon near Hong Kong whereupon the British troops charged, and the Chinese fled. The British flag has been hoisted over Kowloon.

Philippines. The American troops are retiring to Manila for the rainy season. The volunteers are disarmed and are demanding to be sent home. Orders have been issued at Washington for the despatch of 14,000 troops of the regular army to Manila as soon as transports can be got ready for their conveyance. These are to take the place of the volunteers who will then be released. It is reported that a ship's boat with an officer and fourteen men have been captured by the Filipinos.

The Americans have captured the town of Calumpit, Aguinaldo's latest headquarters, after severe fighting. The American loss was slight, while the Filipinos lost heavily.

The plague returns are more encouraging. In Bombay and Madras it is decreasing, while the increase in Calcutta is not so marked as it was a few weeks ago. Some parts of Central India are quite free from this disease.

There have been pouring rains in the Madras District, weather quite unusual for this season of the year.

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