

# THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 59.

Jaffna, Thursday 13th of May. 1899.

No. 10

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## RECEIPTS FOR THE MORNING STAR.

Tellipilly	Rev. H. L. Hoisington and Messrs T. Ball, D. W. Ponnampalam, T. V. Kariyapilly and S. Sithampara- pilly	Rs. 5.00
Annamadaiva	Dr. V. Valliparam	2.00
Batticaloa	Mr. M. Siontamby	2.00
Sangary	Mr. R. Ambalavaner	2.00
Ohio	Mr. George Veerasingham for 27	2.00
Pandatarippa	Mr. G. Veerasingham	2.00
Straits Settlements	Mr. J. S. Ambalam	3.50

## THE CEYLON STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

The Company's Steamer "Lady Gordon" is appointed to sail from Kankesanur 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 Kankesanur for Colombo via Paumotu on the evening of the following dates—  
May 2nd 16th, and 30th.

W. MATHER & SON, Agent.

## 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 balance 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, Molls, Jacquettes, Chintz of different kinds, Umbrellas, Hosiery, Boots, Shoes and Harness. Waterbury watches, Printing paper, Evans Fountain Pens &c.

WILLIAM MATHER,

Managing Director

## 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 Rs. 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 முதலாம், 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.  
Geometry, through.  
Physical Geography, primer.  
English History to the Tudor period.  
Latin, Grammar and first 15 fables from Nall's.

Phaedrus; or Tamil Grammar and Poetical Anthology, part II, pages 5 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.

Batticaloa, W. E. HITCHCOCK  
25th April, 1899. Vice Principal.

## BIRTH.

At Mannar on Tuesday 2nd May 1899 at about 5 p.m. the wife of Mr. Saumpooranam, Medical officer, Talaimannar and Pesalai of a son.

## ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary No. 979.  
Jurisdiction  
In the matter of the Estate of the late Arunasalam Vettivel of Mizalai North deceased  
Maikkam widow of Arunasalam Vettivel of Mizalai North Vs. Petitioner  
1. Arunasalam Sithamparapillai and  
2. Arunasalam Tambaiya both of Kachchai Respondents.

This matter of the Petitioner Maikkam widow of Arunasalam Vettivel, the above named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased Arunasalam Vettivel of Mizalai North coming on for disposal before, C. Eardley Wilmut Esquire, District Judge, on the 26th day of April 1899 in the presence of Mr. S. Subramaniam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and addressee of the Petitioner, dated the 17th day of April 1899 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to her unless the Respondent or any other person shall on before the 29th day of May 1899 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 26th day of April, 1899.  
C. EARDLEY WILMOT  
District Judge.

## Local & General.

**Jaffna College.** The Board of Directors of this Institution met at Batticaloa on Tuesday the 15th inst. Sir William Twynham K.C.M.G. being in the chair. Proctor S. P. Arnold, one of the graduates of the College, was elected as Director in place of the late Dr. L.S. Strong M.D. Two other vacancies were not filled, it being thought best to wait till another year. The report of the Vice Principal showed a year of average prosperity. The Treasurer reported that all the trust fund had been invested and with good security. It was voted to appeal to American friends for funds for erecting new and suitable buildings. Rev. R. C. Hastings was elected Principal to succeed Dr. Arnold.

**The Queen's Birthday.** The 80th birthday of the Empress Queen will be celebrated on the 24th inst by the holding of special thanksgiving services in all the Christian churches of India and Ceylon. The bishop of Colombo has addressed the clergy in the island calling upon them to make a special day. The Roman Catholic bishop has done the same. And we doubt not that all dissenting bodies will have a special thanksgiving service on that day.

**Native Hensman.** There are 237 native headmen besides Vicarins and Aranchels employed in the different provinces and districts in the whole Island of Ceylon. In Jaffna alone we have two Mualayars, 12 Maniagars and 46 Udayars.

**Weather.** The days have been very hot though there has been a slight wind blowing. There have been a few local showers. The big monsoon cannot be far off.

**Missionaries.** Rev. G. J. and Mrs. Trimmer and Master Norman Trimmer and Miss Stephenson returned to Jaffna a fortnight ago by boat. Rev. H. and Mrs. Horsley and Miss Horsley and Miss Hopfengartner and Miss Jennie Horsley are expected by the Lady Gordon, this evening. Rev. T. A. Elmer of Jaffna College returns also this week.

**Rev. G. S. Brown.** and Mrs. Brown have been appointed to Jaffna as missionaries of the American Board. They will probably reach Jaffna in October.

**Y. M. C. A.** Mr. Louis Hibel M.A. General Sec. of the Y. M. C. A. will spend two or three weeks in Jaffna next month. Mr. Eddy Sec. of the Students Volunteer movement in India will accompany him.

**Personal.** Mr. J. P. Clarke, Head clerk of the Jaffna Kachcheri proceeds to Batticaloa as Head Clerk of the Kachcheri there, and Mr. De Neise of the Batticaloa Kachcheri will succeed Mr. Clarke at Jaffna. The appointments take effect from the 1st prox.

C. Arunasalam, District Engineer at Passara is coming

to Jaffna on two weeks leave. He will be in Jaffna tomorrow and will return to his station in about a week.

Mr. V. Tampipillai, Head clerk of the District Court, Jaffna, who was absent from his post on leave, resumed duties on the 16th inst.

Dr. A. B. Santiago has been appointed to act as the Colonial Surgeon of the Northern Province.

**Maniagars of Jaffna.** The Maniagar of all the Divisions of Jaffna with the exception of the Maniagar of Valikannam West, have gone to Colombo, by the steamer that left Kankesanur on the 16th inst. They are expected to be present at the Queen's Birthday Levee at Kandy on the 24th inst.

**The Ennui Hospital.** A good work is being done at this Hospital. Constant attendance on patients and careful and willing nursing are indeed the most commendable features at the Hospital. The whole atmosphere is Christian and a systematic Christian work is done among the patients as well as the other inmates of the Hospital. The public have seen and known its usefulness and we are glad that the Hospital is well patronized by all.

**"Lawton's Road."** This useful road was constructed about four years ago, through the untiring exertions and support of a few gentlemen of South Manipay. It was in compliment to Proctor Lawton who took the leading part in this philanthropic work that the P. R. Committee, when kindly taking up the Road to their account for up keep and repair named it "Lawton's Road." A Correspondent from Jaffna is in a bad state and strongly taxes the authorities for it. Although the Road has not been repaired for some time it will be very good news to the "Jaffna Correspondent" and the Public that the work has been already taken up hand by our angelic Superintendent of Minor Roads, in right good earnest and we hope the work will be soon completed to the satisfaction of all.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

**Africa.** Things are rather unsettled in the Transvaal President Kruger is finding it difficult to please all classes and a difference of opinion between him and Mr. Chamberlain is likely to lead to serious results.

**Russia.** Great Britain and Russia have entered into an agreement to protect China; and the coalition of these two nations will prove a check to encroachments by the German and French.

**India.** 800 of the native signallers employed on the Indian Peninsula Railway have left work. It makes numerous complaints and demand increased pay and allowances. Traffic is disorganized and the mails delayed. Later it is officially announced that the railway strike is at an end. No accidents have occurred. Traffic is rapidly approaching its normal condition.

## THE LATE MR. PROCTOR HENSMAN.

It is with deep regret we have to record the death of Mr. Alfred Hensman, Proctor, District Court, Jaffna, in the early hours of Thursday morning the 4th inst. at the age of nearly 54 years. Mr. Hensman was the third son of the late Mr. John Hensman C.M.S. and belonged to a respectable family several members of which are in positions of trust and influence in India and Ceylon. Mr. Hensman was in poor health for nearly a year, being subject to frequent attacks of fever and cough, but he was able to go on with his practice without much interruption. A fortnight before his death, however, his illness took a serious turn and he was removed to the Manipay Hospital to be put under the treatment of Dr. Scott. Despite the efficient medical aid and careful nursing that was given him there his condition grew worse and worse until, although he passed away. The body was forthwith removed to his residence at Chavagachchery where the funeral took place in the afternoon. Services were held at the house and then at the church and burial ground, the Rev. S. J. Carter, G. Champion, and G. Daniel officiating. Mr. Hensman's success and prosperity as a lawyer was evidenced by the large number of lawyers including Mr. Magistrate Tampoe who attended the funeral, and by the high tribute paid to his memory by Mr. Allakoon Wickramaratne from the bench. In Mr. Hensman the Jaffna Bar has lost one of its oldest and ablest members, the Christian community an enthusiastic leader, and society at large an enlightened and liberal-minded man. He was always a zealous advocate of the independence and self-support of the native Church. No less warmly did he espouse the cause of female education. Although belonging to the older generation he fell in heartily with the advancement of the times. The moral courage he possessed was admirable. His convictions did not end in mere talk but he strove to carry them out at all hazards. An intensely affectionate father, a meek and loving husband, a tender hearted relative a sympathetic friend a sincere Christian and man of sociable habits and jovial manners Mr. Hensman was widely known and loved. In his death bed he very often spoke about his "resting in the Lord" and about his readiness to depart from this world. Deep sympathy is felt for his bereaved family consisting of a widow, four sons and five daughters. He's gone for aye "to rest in peace" His cares are o'er, his pains are ceased To go he longed, and so he's gone; But woe wretches, here alone Are left to weep and wail and toil, Till one by one we reach that blissful soil.



இன்னமெருசாரா "கலியுகருஷ" ம மச்சிமா  
திலே பிறந்தமையால் சித்திரமாயசத்தை முசு  
கொண்டு எண்ணியருவது சத்தப்பிசகு" என்  
இவ்வமென்னை? இங்ஙனம், ஸ்ரீ

சி. தம்பையா, தஞ்சை.



ONE HUNDRED YEARS

No. 6. 1849-1859.

(Contributed.)

The last decade brought us to the first Jubilee of the C. M. S. If the decade preceding the Jubilee, writes Mr. Stock, was a period of expansion and advance, as we have seen it was, much more so was the decade following the Jubilee. The vigour of Henry Venn's administration was more and more conspicuous. He had joined the secretariat, as we remember, at a time of great financial difficulty. By the end of the decade we have now to review, the ordinary income, averaged nearly half as much again as when Venn entered on his office; and there were additional special funds and considerable reserve funds. Then in this decade, 177 missionary names were added to the roll, or as many as in the first thirty years; and among them were those of some of the very ablest men the church has ever given to the foreign field. Moreover the ten years saw the starting of the Fuh-Kien Mission, the Sindh Mission, the Moosonee Mission, the Palestine Mission, the Punjab Mission, the Afghan Mission, the Central Provinces Mission, the Tamil Coolee Mission, the Mauritius Mission, the North Pacific Mission, the Athabasca Mission, the Saskatchewan Mission, the Niger Mission, the Ondi Mission, the Santal Mission and the Constantinople Mission.

In the Report for 1853 the policy of Faith was announced. The announcement was made in the following words:—They state in the presence of this vast meeting and before the Church at large, their willingness to accept any number of true-hearted missionaries who may appear to be called of God to the work. They will send out any number trusting to the Lord of the harvest, whose is the silver and the gold, to supply their treasury with the funds for this blessed and glorious undertaking.

The founding of the Punjab Mission is full of interest and the story is well told by Mr. Stock. No sooner were the Lawrences and their followers installed at Lahore than they encouraged the nearest Christian Mission, the American Presbyterians, to come over; and then they formed a church Missionary association (inaugurated February 9th 1852) raised £3000 among themselves and welcomed Robert Clark and T. H. Fitzpatrick also to the province, the great Sikh city of Amritsar being fixed upon as the C.M.S. headquarters. The treasurer was Captain Martin; but presently he and his regiment were sent forward to the Afghan frontier to the fanatical city of Peshawar. Martin went to the commissioner there and asked leave for a missionary to come. Do you want us all to be killed? was the reply. That Commissioner was killed by an Afghan, a few months later as he sat in his verandah. Another Commissioner came and Martin went to him. "Yes, certainly," said Herbert Edwards—for it was he, "call a meeting, and I will preside myself." In that bigoted and dangerous city on December 19th 1853 was held a Missionary meeting of military and civil officers and their families with the commissioner in the chair. "It is not the duty of the Government as a Government," said Edwards in a speech that thrilled Christian hearts all over India and England, to proselytize India. The duty of evangelizing India lies at the door of private Christians. Every Englishman and English woman in India—every one now in this room is answerable to do what he can towards fulfilling it. . . . We may be quite sure that we are much safer if we do our duty than if we neglect it; and that He who has brought us here with His own right arm will shield and bless us, if in simple reliance upon Him, we try to do His will." Again £3000 was subscribed, and a memorial was signed and sent to the C. M. S. asking for missionaries. The society joyfully responded by sending up Pfander from Agra and Clark from Amritsar, and Martin himself resigned his commission, and joined them as an honorary Missionary.

So began the mission in the Punjab. The province of Sindh through which the Punjab rivers united in the Indus find their way to the sea had already been entered. Converts were quickly granted: few in number but men of mark Mohammedan, Brahmins, and Sikhs such as Abdullah Athin the Moslem disputant at Karachi, Shamaun, the Sikh priest at Amritsar, Mian Tau, the head man of Narawal, Dilawar Khan, the fierce border brigand at Peshawar.

Coming to South India we find Robert Noble rejoicing in 1852 over the first two converts from his school Manchala Ratnam and Brahman

and Ainala Bhushanam, the Vellama, a caste almost as exclusive in that part of India. These young men gave up all for Christ and the excitement at their baptism was tremendous. The school instantly emptied; but it gradually recovered. In 1856 three more youths came out and confessed Christ; a Mohammedan (Jani Ali) and two Brahmins. Of these five, four became zealous ministers of Christ. Meanwhile the Telugu village work which Fox had begun was rapidly increasing.

But Tirnevelly was still the most fruitful field. The two societies, the S. P. G. and C. M. S. divided the land and both were prospering. Caldwell, the first of Tamil scholars, was the leading S. P. G. Missionary; in the C. M. S. ranks were John Thomas, J. T. Tucker and E. Sargent. In 1855 the C. M. S. had 375 village congregations comprising 27,000 adherents of whom two thirds were baptized and 4000 were communicants. While the C. M. S. headquarters and the educational instruction were at Palamcottah, the most flourishing of the Christian villages was Menganauram where John Thomas has created a physical oasis in a sandy desert and a spiritual oasis in the midst of Heathenism and where he had built a great Church with a tall spire that was, and is, a land mark for miles round.

In the decade under review England passed through its only two great military struggles since Waterloo; and both of them affected the Missionary enterprise. The Crimean War of 1854-5 and the successful defence of Turkey from Russian aggression enabled the British Government to exert from the Sultan a decree which on paper seemed to secure religious liberty in the Ottoman Empire. And the sepoxy mutiny of 1857 while destroying Missions for a time in an important part of India, resulted in their development and extension.

One principal result of the meeting was the transfer by Parliament of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown, and in November 1858 was issued a royal proclamation to the people of India, in which the Queen said:—

"Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion, We disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose our convictions on any of our subjects. We declare it to be our Royal will and pleasure that none be in any wise favoured, none molested or disquieted, by reason of their religious faith or observances but that all alike shall enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law."

Thus the decade closes and we enter upon a new period with hopefulness that, where there has been war and bloodshed, peace and good will will prevail and the kingdom of Christ be extended.

HELEN KELLER.

This young lady is attracting so much attention in America that a brief account of her life as taken from one of the American papers, may not be uninteresting. She was born in one of the Southern states of America in June 1880. Her parents are connected with some of the best families of the States. When Helen was 18 months old, she had a severe attack of illness which resulted in the loss of her sight and hearing. Previous to this she had not learned to talk so that she did not know how to articulate before she was so surely afflicted. When seven years of age the child was sent to Boston for a difficult to control but her parents sent to Boston for a teacher. Miss Sullivan was sent and has been with her ever since, taking infinite pains to win the child's confidence and respect, and to give her a thoroughly good education.

The method of teaching was as follows:—A familiar object was taken and brought to Helen's knowledge by contact; at the same time the word representing the object was spelled with certain manual signs on her hand, and on cards with raised letters. For example, a doll would be handed her and then the word doll would be spelled on her hand, and also on cards by means of raised letters. It was weeks however before she really understood what it was all for. She would recognize the objects and spell the words because she was compelled to.

The first dawning of her comprehension is thus described. One day for want of something to do she went to the pump and began working the handle up and down. "Suddenly, as the water poured out at the spout, Helen stopped pumping, and a light came into her face which no one had ever seen there before. Then she thrust her hands into the water and eagerly grasped her teacher's hands, and over and over again made, rudely, the manual sign which signifies water. Her sudden eagerness showed that intelligence had come. Then Helen knelt on the earth, slapped the ground with both her hands, rose and seized Miss Sullivan's hands inquiringly. What was the sign for that? Miss Sullivan quivered. What was the sign for that? So she groped from object to object, demanding to know the words for everything. From that moment everything was changed and she was eager to learn.

With knowledge came memory and reflection. All that happened from this time she remembers, but the occurrences of the first seven years of her life are lost or in one or two cases only vaguely remembered.

She is now nearly 19 years old and can read in English, German, French and Greek. She translates from these foreign languages into good idiomatic English. Given the meaning of the words in a sentence of a foreign tongue, and their combinations apparently cannot puzzle her.

Mathematics have presented much more difficulty to her than language but even here she has gone rapidly ahead. "The problems in Algebra are read to her on the hand by the sense of touch. The successive processes in the solution she must carry entirely in her head, being ready to recur to any step in the solution at any moment. In her Geometry she makes use of wires put into all the forms requisite to make geometrical figures which she fastens into a cushion."

The sense of touch takes the place of hearing. It is very keen as we would expect it to be, but has been developed from a normal foundation. "She feels a foot fall on the floor of the room, and distinguishes footfalls which differ markedly one from another. She is particularly sensitive to musical vibrations. She is fond of holding her hands against a piano when it is being played, and her face shows keen pleasure while she is thus occupied. A great deal has been said and written about her power of recognizing people by the touch of the hand. She certainly does recognize all her friends readily by shaking the hand, and, sometimes recognizes at a second meeting, and some time afterward, a person whom she has met but once before."

She has been taught to speak, and is very easily understood, over little children finding no difficulty. Her articulation is so slightly different from that of ordinary people that it is hardly noticeable. She understands what you are saying, by putting her fingers to the lip, nose and throat of the person with whom she is conversing.

Her use of the type writer is so marvellous that it seems phenomenal. "She writes freely on three or four different kinds of machines, having varying arrangement of letters, and without raised letters on the keys. She does not write rapidly but seldom strikes more than one letter wrong on an entire page of manuscript. She has a type writer with which she writes Greek with the true Greek characters; it is a shuttle machine and without raised characters on the keys. With it she also writes English, taking out the Greek shuttle and putting in the English shuttle when she needs it. It is needless to inform any one who operates a type writer that this change involves, for a blind person, first the thinking of the keys as bearing the Greek alphabet and then as bearing the English or Roman alphabet. In either case, with Helen, a matter of the imagination, for she has never felt raised Greek characters, and conceives the Greek alphabet through Roman equivalents and combinations of Roman letters. But the arrangement of these Roman equivalents, in her mind, is quite different in the key board of the same machine from that of the English alphabet and her mind has to go from one arbitrary uneven, unfamiliar arrangement to another yet practically she never strikes a wrong key."

"If Helen Keller has not genius, she has what is better, perfect honesty and a heart of truth and simplicity. She is incapable of guile, even of the polite sort that consists in the adaptation of our expressions and statements to the wishes and ideas of people with whom we are conversing."

Miss Keller enters College next month and we shall watch with interest the career of this blind and deaf young lady.

NEW YEAR'S MORN.

(Written by the widow of an American Clergyman in the 82nd year of her age four years ago, and recently copied by her and sent to a friend in Jeffco. It gives the Christian's idea of death.)

Another wave is rising  
On the swift tide of years,  
My frail bark meanwhile borne along,  
Wafted by hopes and fears.

I sit in contemplation,  
With compass in my sight,  
Onward moving day by day,  
The future seeming bright.

Storms and calms alternately  
Yet may come and go;  
Love and wisdom at the helm  
Will steer me safely through.

I sometimes dread the landing,  
The parting and the pain;  
But this is human weakness  
Obscuring what is gain.

anon I catch a shadowy glimpse  
Of sinless, happy souls,  
And long to leave this selfish world,  
To be where love controls.

I never ask the Master  
When I the end shall see,  
He knows, but for good reason says,  
Have faith—leave that to me.

Neither would I ask of Him  
The way the end will come;  
Nor what the coming form I wear  
When I shall reach my home.

I know I shall be satisfied  
When I His face shall see;  
Roll on then, waves of time, and bring  
Glad immortality.