

THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 63.

Jaffna, Thursday 28th of May. 1903.

No. 11.

Righteousness Exalteth a Nation but Sin is a Reproach to any People.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Our subscribers are earnestly requested to settle their arrears without any further delay.

RECEIPTS FOR THE MORNING STAR.

Straights Settlements	Mr. C. Yesudasan	4.50
Malappay	Dr. C. Mills	1.25
Palai	Dr. N. L. Joshua	2.00

NOTICES.

THE CEYLON STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

Lady Havelock and Lady Gordon are appointed to leave for Colombo on the undermentioned dates:

Via Point Pedro.

S. S. Lady Gordon 4th May 1903
" " 18th " " " " 1st June " "

Via Paamben.

S. S. Lady Havelock 12th May 1903
" " 26th " "

W. MATHER & SON, Agents

THE TAMIL CLASSICAL DICTIONARY

OR

Abidanakosam

A cyclopaedia of Tamil and Sanskrit Biography containing a concise historical and critical account of all Hindu Deities. Superhuman beings, Rishis, Heroes, Rajahs, Patrons, Poets, Literary and Philosophic works, rivers, mountains, cities, forests, &c. found in the Tamil, Sanskrit, Vedas, Puranas &c.

Complete in full and nicely bound cloth gilt Price Rs. 5. Read what the *Leading Daily of Madras* THE HINDU dated May 2-22, says:

"This work is a welcome addition to the slender body of Reference Literature that at present exists in Tamil. Though Jaffna has contributed not a few valuable and important additions to Tamil literature in the remote as well as in the near past in point of general utility to the student of Tamil, none of them can equal the present work of Mr. Mootootamhappillai. The TAMIL CLASSICAL DICTIONARY is really more comprehensive than its name indicates, and is almost encyclopedic in character, containing as it does article on Tamil authors and their works, their philosophical systems and methods, arts and sciences as they were known to them &c. The first of its kind yet published, the dictionary is fairly full and accurate, and the articles and definitions exhibit great scholarship and research. The work contains more than 5000 entries; and it is pleasant to note that the work is free from errors of fact, nor is anything worth mentioning omitted. The articles on Tamil! 'Sri'ish', 'Tiruvallava', 'Sanskrit', &c., are excellent reading; in fact almost every article is readable and interesting. We commend the Dictionary to the notice of every Tamil scholar and student of Tamil."

To be had of

Mr. A. MOOTOOTAMBY PILLY
Navalakottam

Jaffna

WANTED.

A Catechist to work at Allaipettai under the Home Missionary Society.

Apply before the 15th of June next to the

REV. J. T. APPAPILLAI

Secretary.

Jaffna

May 8th 1903 |

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Jurisdiction | No. 1360

In the matter of the estate of the late Kulanthaivelu Sithampappillai of Kanekanturai deceased Sivakamipillai widow of Sithampappillai of Kanekanturai Kulanthaivelu Erampooroy of Valvedduthurai

Respondent This matter of the petition of Sivakamipillai widow of Sithampappillai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the aforementioned deceased. Kulanthaivelu Sithampappillai coming on for disposal before W. R. Sanders Esquire, District Judge, on the 26th May 1903 in the presence of G. N. V. Tamper. Proctor on the part of the petitioner and affidavit of the petitioner dated the 22nd day of May 1903 having been read, it is declared that the petitioner is the lawful widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Re-

pondent or any other person shall on or before the 24th day of June 1903 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed 25th day | W. R. SANDERS
of May 1903 District Judge.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary | No. 1349

In the matter of the estate of the late Charlot Tankamai wife of David Nallatamby John of Chankamai

David Nallatamby John of Chankamai deceased 1. Mary widow of Bryant of Chankamai 2. Robert Ponniah Bryant of Chankamai 3. William Bryant of Chetly Street, Vannarpannai

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of David Nallatamby John of Chankamai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Charlot Tankamai wife of David Nallatamby John coming on for disposal before W. R. B. Sanders Esquire District Judge, on the 6th day of May 1903 in the presence of Mr. Pambiah S. Cooke proctor on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 30th day of April 1903 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 8th day of June 1903 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna 6th | W. R. B. SANDERS
May 1903 District Judge.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary | No. 1348

In the matter of the estate of the late Sarasapallipillai wife of Valautar Tambiah of Chavagachery ninth deceased.

Changarapillai Ponnapalman of Chavagachery scit. deceased.

1. Valamutai Tambiah of Chavagachery scit.

2. Valamutai wife of Changarapillai Ponnapalman of do.

3. Nallachipillai widow of Veeravagoe of do. Respondents This matter of the Petition of Changarapillai Ponnapalman of Chavagachery praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Sarasapallipillai wife of Valautar Tambiah, coming on for disposal before W. R. B. Sanders Esquire District Judge, on the 4th day of May 1903 in the presence of Mr. Tambiah S. Cooke proctor on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the petitioner dated the 30th day of April 1903 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the next of kin of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 22nd day of June 1903 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 4th | W. R. B. SANDERS

day of May 1903 District Judge.

NELLORE

ANGLO-VERNACULAR GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL

Next term begins on June 10th. Entrance Examination for new pupils will be held at 9 A. M. on the same day.

Copies of the prospectus giving full details as to the course of study, Fees, Term &c. may be had from, The Matron, Mr. S. T. Sinnappan, any of the Native Pastors, or from the Manager Rev. W. J. Hanan B. A., Nellore.

FOR SALE.

That commodious house called "Frogmore" containing one acre of land, fully planted with coconut and lots of fruit trees, in bearing For particulars, apply to J. R. Toussaint, Auctioneer. Jaffna, 20th May, 1904.

Local and General.

Weather. Heavy showers fell on the 17th, 18th, and 19th and the weather is considerably cooler. Two nights the rain was accompanied by a heavy gale wind, but no serious damage was done. At Delft it is reported that trees were blown down and houses unroofed. The wind is blowing steadily from the south west but lacks the bisection of the genuine monsoon. Evidently we are either having the "little monsoon" or a mild beginning of the regular monsoon.

N. E. S. The annual meeting of the Native Evangelical Society is being held at Uduyil as we go to press. A report will be given in our next issue. Judging from the crowds in attendance this Society is still dear to the hearts of the Christian public. The Society has lost a warm friend and advocate in the person of the late Mr. Hunt. We hope others will be found to take his place who will work for the interests of this important society.

Calcutta Races. Telegrams have given us the first news of the results but we wait for the Gazette before giving our readers the full account of the passes. In Eu-

trance Jaffna College has done very badly if the telegrams are to be believed, while the results in F. A. and B. A. are unusually good. It is not known yet whether Calcutta intends to disaffiliate the College of Ceylon or not. The rumours in the local papers have been decided premature.

Missionaries. Rev. and Mrs. G. J. Trimper are expected to land in Colombo on Monday next and will soon be upon us here. We extend to them a hearty welcome back to Jaffna.

Dr. and Mrs. Scott have left Smyrna and hoped to land in Canada May 22nd. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock were to arrive in New York May 2nd.

Personnel. The Hon. the Lieut. Governor has left for the Maldives to make enquiries into the troubles there.

—The Hon. Mr. Stanely Bois, Mercantile member in the Legislative Council, has been appointed the Ceylon Commissioner at the World's Fair to be held at St. Louis in 1904.

—We are glad to learn of Mr. E. S. Hensman's permanent appointment to the post of Chief Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General of Madras. Mr. Hensman is the first Indian to fill this post.

St. Patricks College Vs Central. This interesting cricket match came off on Saturday last between the above teams. The Patricks winning the toss preferred to take the field. The Centrals getting in knocked up 87 runs of which their captain N. E. Ratnam took (41) Alexander (14), and Mr. Wilkes (23). St. Patricks made only 33 runs in the first inning. The play was resumed until evening at 3-15 when the Centrals had a very bad time of it for they added only another 30 runs to the number. Though the St. Patricks strove hard they made only 51 in the 2nd innings. The match ended in an easy victory for the Centralites. Special mention should be made of the decent batting of the Centrals Captain N. E. Ratnam and the splendid bowling of R. R. Alexander.

Com.

The Govt Agent. Mr. Ivers with Mrs. Ivers left Jaffna by train on the 26th inst. and will be away on leave for a year.

On sick list. Mr. W. Tambipillai Commission Agent is laid up ill, seriously.

Adigar and Villages. The District Judge was engaged in Jaffna for three days from the 22nd inst. a criminal case transferred from the District Court of Manar. Mr. C. M. Fernando Crown Counsel from Colombo appeared for the Crown and Advocate Mr. Tambipillai instructed by Mr. Tamper Proctor appeared for defence. Twelve men of *adisang* in the Manar District were charged for committing assault and wrongful restraint to Mr. V. Presudi Adigar of Manar. The Adigar with his Vedan and his peon went to the house of one Pavile to arrest him on a warrant issued under the rules of the Irrigation ordinance. The Adigar and his companions were cruelly handled by the accused and others by some pre-arrangement, as it was supposed. They were tied to trees and kept bound, from 9 p.m. up to 8 a.m. of the next day, the Vedan, however, effecting an escape before dawn. The Adigar was beaten dragged and otherwise ill treated while under the hold of the accused. Mr. Denham the Ass't Govt. Agent, Manar, was present during the trial and instructed the Crown Counsel. The District Judge had a sufficient hearing of the trial and on the 26th inst. delivered his judgment of the 12 accused five were convicted and the remaining six were found guilty and sentenced to 10 months rigorous imprisonment. The accused who were convicted have filed an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Com.

The Jaffna Trading Company. At the office of Mr. A. Kanagasaki, Advocate, the Directors of the company held a meeting on the 25th inst. Another other matters disposed of in the meeting, the Directors put on record their deep regret of the death of the late Rev. T. P. Hunt who was the originator of the Company. He was an intelligent adviser of the company and was its Director from the time it was started in the year 1880. A. I. Modr. Tillimatar Modr. Maiagar of Valligamam west was appointed as a Director in the place of the late Mr. Hunt.

Com.

Jaffna Steam Navigation. The Directors of the company met on the 20th inst. to consider the appointment of a new master for the new steam boat "Jaffna". It was suggested that a European master would be desirable for work for sometime. The boat is being fitted up by Messrs Walker Son & Co. and in August next, it is expected the boat will arrive at Jaffna. On the same day the Directors of the Agricultural Company also met, and it is ascertained, that an extent of 300 and odd acres will be soon acquired by the company in the Vanni in close proximity to a big tank.

Com.

A big estate. Arumugam Veerapillai of Puloy West died on the 3rd January last, leaving behind property worth over Rs. 100,000. He left behind no children and the heir and his widow are in Court administering the said estate. This is said to be the largest estate administered in the Jaffna Court, excepting however the estate of the late Mrs. Geddes.

Com.

The two "salvation army" officers. Very interesting and stirring meetings were held by them in several places in Jaffna and they leave by steamer on the 26th inst. We believe much good was done especially among professing Christians.

Com.

Calvinistic Methodist Mission in Assam. Mr. Robert Davies, of Menai Bridge fame, has given the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Mission Society £150,000 with which to extend its operations in Assam. —*Journal of the Paper.*

Times of Ceylon.

The Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. Harward the Acting Director of Public Instruction has now been here nearly two weeks and leaves Monday for the Eastern Province. He has visited most, if not all, the registered English schools in the peninsula, and has seen something of the higher education imparted in our Colleges. He has no doubt been confirmed in his opinion of the bad teaching of English in Jaffna, and of the backwardness of the Managers in introducing new methods of teaching in their schools. Mr. Harward has very kindly given us illustrations of the proper method of teaching, and we are bound to say that if our teachers in English schools would only follow his method there would be a radical change in the quality of the instruction given in the peninsula.

It seems to us that there is need for a settled policy in regard to English schools. A few years ago, the department decided that there were too many small English schools, and they made it so hot for Managers that in two or three years the number of these schools was very materially reduced. Now the policy seems to be to register new ones even though it is well known to the Inspectors that such recognition cripples the strength and efficiency of existing schools. Is it not time to call a halt to this indiscriminate registration of English schools? Far better would it be to devise means for improving existing schools than to add to the number of poor schools. We are not arguing against the registration of schools in localities where nothing of the kind now exists, but it would seem no more than fair, and a wise policy as well, to refuse registration where it was found that another existing school was sufficient to meet all the requirements of the neighbourhood.

Again, the rule for having certificated teachers while a good one opens the door for many abuses. In order to have half the number of teachers certificated the Manager is tempted to resort to subterfuge. After teaching the school for the whole year with only one or two certificated teachers and three or four others who have no qualification, suddenly, perhaps as late as the week before the examination, he dispenses with one or more of his assistants in order to meet the government requirement. This might be excused the first year, if the Director or Inspector approved but if repeated year after year is dishonest and demoralizing. The difficulty of getting certificated teachers is the excuse for such action, to which might be added the inability of the Manager to pay fair salaries.

Again the payment of tuition fees should be insisted upon. According to the present policy of government in encouraging schools and rival enterprises, the Manager is sometimes forced to ignore the collection of tuition in order to retain his pupils. This is exceedingly demoralizing and conditions tending to bring about such an evil should be removed. We believe that every boy or girl who wishes to study English should pay for it. Moreover no pupil should be received from another school unless he produces a certificate of dismissal.

These are only a few points to which we would call the attention of our Director. The position of Director is no sinecure. It is impossible to please all, but some settled wise policy rigidly enforced would soon produce a marked change in the character of the English taught.

Archaeological Research.

[Coccluded.]

The discoveries of Prof. Hilprecht have been made in the ancient city of Nippur, 50 miles south east of Babylon midway between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. For 15 years he has been working in and about this city. His labors have been rewarded by the discovery of the oldest temple, oldest library, oldest school and oldest archaeological museum known up to the present time. The Temple of Bel dates back to the fourth millennium B.C. The library has in it many tablets belonging to the third millennium B.C. and the school is of the same date. The museum dates from the sixth century. The date of the temple is known from bricks used in its construction and is especially interesting because it seems to explain the Tower of Babel in Genesis. This many storied tower or ziggurat, as it was called, was "the link of heaven and earth" and the representation of the mythological mountain that had its base in the subterranean ocean and its top in the heavens. Part of this dates back to the time of Naram Sin 3700 B.C. Here was found also a brick arch of 4000 B.C.

The library is no doubt the most important discovery together with the school with which it was connected as a store house for books. This was found in a mound of earth covering 13 acres of land and rising 25 feet above the surface of the ground. This is according to the estimate a library

of 150,000 volumes if we may use the word volumes for tablets as all are made of brick. Already 20,000 tablets and fragments have been taken out of the mound and only one twelfth of the work has been done. These tablets cover a great variety of subjects. "There are mathematical, astronomical, medical, historical, linguistic and religious inscriptions." There have been two periods in which tablets were placed in this library. The first when they used unbaked bricks in the third millennium B.C. The other in the middle of the second millennium B.C. In these tablets we have an account by the people themselves of their times showing they were not barbarous but civilized with a well regulated domestic life, manufactures, trading, and a deep interest in education.

The museum consists of an earthen jar containing 19 pieces of antiquity and deserves the title museum not because of its size but the value of its collection. The oldest antiquity is a tablet bearing the titles of Sargon I, 3800 B.C. Another tablet dating from 2700 B.C. informs us that Ur Gur built the wall of Nippur and a third that there were 24 shrines in the temple of Bel besides shrines to Bel and Belit. A discovery that seems to preclude the possibility of any contention that monotheism arose in Babylon.

These discoveries are of great interest to the sociologist who wishes to trace back through the development of the human race; to the historian because they push a little promontory of light farther back into that sea of darkness, the past; but no doubt they are of more special interest because of their relation to the Bible. Up to the year 550 B.C. we have had no history except the Bible until in recent years tablets have been discovered. The Bible gave us a general outline of the history of man's past. The question is do these discoveries confirm or refute the Bible narrative?

Let us reply in the words of Prof. Hilprecht, "Hitherto the whole history of the time prior to 3000 years ago has been regarded as largely mythical; but truly it may be said that in these tablets Israel's old enemies have risen from the dead to testify to the truth of the Old Testament Scriptures."

These discoveries firmly established the fact that there was a high type of civilization on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates at an early date. Also that later, disaster came upon these people because of their corruption. Here have been found evidences of the enmity between these peoples; of the captivity of Israel, which evidence is given by bowls in which were inscriptions "In the name of Jehovah, Amen." On some tablets discovered have been found names of Israelitish kings as Omri, Jehu, Menahem, Rekah, Hoshea and of the Kings of Judah Azariah, Ahaz, Hezekiah and Manasseh, agreeing with the Old Testament. Nothing has been found to discredit the Old Testament narrative.

These discoveries are valuable not only because they confirm the Bible but because they form a commentary on the Bible narrative giving us information about countries with which the Israelites were some what connected. No doubt excavations yet to be made at Nippur will reveal much more of great value to Bible students.

THE PRIME MINISTER ON THE BIBLE.

In the Right Hon. Mr. Balfour, the present Prime Minister, Great Britain has not only a statesman of the highest talents, but also a great philosopher and scholar. What is more striking is that this scholar and statesman is a thorough earnest Christian and is not ashamed to proclaim whenever opportunity occurs, what Christianity and the Bible have done for mankind. At the inaugural centenary meeting of the Bible Society held at the Mansion House at the beginning of March, the most striking speech was by the Prime Minister.

At the very commencement of the speech Mr. Balfour alluded to the extraordinary work done by the Bible Society during the past century. He pointed out that the languages into which the Bible has been translated had reached the figure of 400. "Putting religion aside," he said, "what a benefit to philology and to the allied sciences the great work (represented by these translations) is." But it was not science, it was religion that was the cause of the great assembly, and it was unnecessary to argue to such an assembly the benefit which religion is to mankind. "The benefit of the Bible is to religion. Both some may have found an objection that since the Bible Society had been founded great changes had taken place in religious ideas. An imaginary objection may say:—This Society, whose philanthropic objects are not to be doubted, whose enthusiasm and whose growth are shown by the magnitude of their work, was founded under very different conditions from those which prevail at the present time. It was founded a hundred years ago, at a period when it can hardly be said that the religion and civilization of Europe had really come into direct, permanent, political, dominant intercourse with the great literary religions of the world. Missionary effort, I suppose, in the eighteenth century chiefly had in view the uncivilized aborigines of America. China was then a field for

missionary enterprise which hardly came within the European ken, in the sense in which it is at the present time; and India was a field for more or less successful commercial speculation and incipient conquest. Since then (the imaginary objector may say) you have had to deal with great religions going back into a past far antecedent to the Christian era, with a literature of their own, with a philosophy of their own, with a very learned and in some cases a very cultivated priesthood, and with systems of metaphysics which rival, if they do not surpass in their subtlety, the systems that have prevailed in the West. How do you expect that any great effect is to be produced upon these religions by the mere distribution of the Old and New Testaments?"

The Prime Minister went on to say that the fact's put forward by the imaginary objector should be admitted, but the conclusion should be repudiated. We give the Prime Minister's own words.

"In my view—whatever that view may be worth—the ever-increasing knowledge which we have not only of Israel, but of all the nations who influenced or were influenced by the Jewish people, our knowledge of the texts, our studies in the history of the Roman Empire immediately subsequent to the beginning of the Christian era, these things, so far from rendering the Bible less valuable to us, are more interesting to us from a religious point of view, greatly augment in every respect the value which it must have for an educated community. These researches make it fairer and more in accordance with the revelation of God to mankind than ever was or ever could be to those who knew the nature of the case, had no adequate conception of the circumstances under which that Revelation occurred, or the peoples to whom it was revealed. And I most truly think that not only is the Bible now, what it has always been to the unlearned, a source of consolation, of hope, of instruction, but it is to those who are more learned—but not probably nearer the kingdom of heaven—it is to them augmented in interest and not diminished, a more valuable source of spiritual life now than it could ever have been in the pre-critical days." (Loud applause.)

No more splendid testimony to the value of the Bible has ever been uttered than the above from the lips of one of England's greatest scholars.

Christian Patriot.

Correspondence. May 17th 1903.

To the Editor of the Morning Star.

Dear Sir—

I am sorry to find that in consequence of a clerical error, I am sure, the plan for the Union Bible meetings of this year have been issued with wrong dates. A new plan is now being printed and will be sent to each speaker shortly. May I request that all the first issue of plans be destroyed by their possessors as soon as they receive the new ones. If this is done all possibility of confusion of dates will be avoided.

I am Sir, Yours truly,

E. M. Weaver.

Hon. Sec. J.A.B.S.

PALLAI. May 22nd, 1903.

SANITATION. Pallai, being a Railway station, is steadily growing in importance. It is therefore necessary that more attention should be paid to the sanitary condition of the place. The number of houses, lanes and bazaar, are filled with lepers and other rubes. There were heavy showers of rain, though refreshing has made the place very unhygienic and unhealthy. The decomposed vegetable substances and the stagnant pools feed the Mosquitoes which inject the malarial poison into the human body. The Magistrate seems to take some interest in keeping the place clean; but unless the Government enforce sanitary rules, the health of the place will be very unsatisfactory.

MEDICAL. Our new Medical Officer, Dr. Thevasagayam, is giving great satisfaction. He is kind and affable to the poor patients; an equally good officer, Dr. Lawrence, is located at Chempattanam. It is now high time that there should be a building attached to the Pallai Dispensary for indoor patients who have no place for lodging until they undergo medical treatment. The residence of the medical officer at Chempattanam is common but situated in a bad locality. Dr. Spittle inspected the place the other day. It is very necessary that a Dispensary should be built there. It is the opinion of the Government men of the place that the Dispensary should be moved to Pallai for a more central place and easy of access by all neighboring villagers.

ECCLIESICAL. The Rev. Mr. Morse has started an English service for the benefit of the English community here. The want of a Harmonium for the Pallai church, chiefly to be used at the English service, is much felt. Mr. Morse is sending round a subscription list, which we trust will be honoured by all who are expected to attend the English service.

PERSONAL. Sir W. Twynan is active in his Estate and is looking pale and happy. Mr. Geddes who went to London to meet Mrs. Geddes from England has returned with his family.

Y. M. C. A. Mr. Phillips is to read a paper at the next meeting of the Y. M. C. A. He takes some interest in the moral progress of Pallai.

NOTES.

A MISSIONARY FAMILY. Early in 1819 while waiting to see a patient a young physician in New York took up and read a tract on missions, which lay in the room where he was. On reaching home he spoke to his wife of the question that had arisen in his mind. As a result, they set out for Ceylon, and later India, as foreign missionaries.

First they married the wife and for thirty six years labored among the heathen, and then went to their wives, they left behind them seven sons and two daughters.

Each of these sons married and with their wives, and both sisters, gave themselves to the mission work. Already several grand children of the first missionary become missionaries in India. And thus far thirty of that family—The Souderas—have given five hundred and thirty nine years to Indian missions.

Sathiaratnamani.

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