

# THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 51.

Jaffna, Thursday the 3rd of Sept. 1891.

No. 18.

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

## RECEIPTS FOR THE MORNING STAR.

1891-  
 Karadive Messrs. P. Saravanamuttu, J. Clough  
 K. Thilliamparam, V. Velupillai, E. T. McLean,  
 V. Vathanayagam, Charles Chinnatamby, S.  
 G. Arumugam, David M. Sapapathy, David Kan-  
 diah, S. Thambiappillai 13.75  
 Valanai, Messrs. A. David, and A. Arumugam 2.00  
 India, M. R. H. By C. Murugasapillai avl B.A. and  
 Mr. T. S. Charles 4.00  
 Straits Settlements Mr. V. Sangarapillai 2.50  
 Jaffna Town M. W. Tooke Esq. for '90-'91 3.00

## B. Ghose's Sarsaparilla.

A purely vegetable Specific for the cure of Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore, Erys, Eruptions of Mercury, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood.

It can be used at all times with perfect safety and without changing diet or fear of taking cold.

It is prepared from some harmless American and Native ingredients. Four phials are required for perfect cure.

Price Rs. 1 per phial. Packing As 4.

### SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A medicine for Nutrition of Nervous System. A few days use brings about the natural condition. Cures Weakness, Failure of Memory, Dimness of sight, Stricture, mucus or any sorts of unhealthy discharges. One phial is sufficient for a patient. Price Rs. 1-8 per phial. Packing As 4.

### SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent Indian Homeopathic remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough. Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days. One phial is sufficient for a patient. Price Rs. 3 per phial. Packing As 4.

### SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA

This medicine is positively a certain specific for Asiatic Cholera, Diarrhoea, and Dysentery. In cases where all medicines fail it has been seen to succeed. One phial is sufficient for 5 or 7 patients. It should be kept in every household. Thousands of lives have been saved by the use of the remedy. It is more effective than Chlorodyne and spirit of Camphor. A liberal discount allowed by the dozen or gross to city Missionaries, Sisters of Mercy and Ministers. Price As. 8 per phial. Packing As. 2.

## POSTAGE & V.P. COMMISSION EXTRA.

May be had through any Chemist B. GHOSE & Co., CHEMISTS, &c., 77, College Street, Calcutta, E. India.

## ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

In the matter of the Goods and Chattels, Estate and property of the late Valliamme wife of Venasitambay Ponnampalam of Batticotta deceased. Testamentary } No. 435. Jurisdiction.

Letchumipillai wife of Cathiravalupillai of Batticotta Vs. Respondent. Venasitambay Ponnampalam of Batticotta.

This matter coming on for disposal before Patrick William Conolly, Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 10th day of August 1891 in the presence of Mr. T. M. Tampoo, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner Letchumipillai of Batticotta, and the Affidavit of the said Letchumipillai wife of Cathiravalupillai dated the sixth day of August 1891 having been read, it is ordered that the said Letchumipillai wife of Cathiravalupillai of Batticotta be and she is hereby declared entitled as the mother of the said intestate to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said late Valliamme wife of Venasitambay Ponnampalam issued to her unless the above named Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 3rd day of September 1891 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court, to the contrary.

P. W. CONOLLY, District Judge.

## ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

In the matter of the Goods and Chattels, Estate

and Property of the late Sinnavar Sinnapodiari of Valvetty deceased. Testamentary } No. 438. Jurisdiction.

Sinnapodiari Elyatambay of Valvetty Vs. Petitioner. 1. Sinnatti widow of Sinnapodiari. 2. Valliamme daughter of Sinnapodiari. 3. Kutty daughter of Sinnapodiari. 4. Sinnapodiari Vyttingam. 5. Sinnapodiari Valupillai. 6. Parappathi daughter of Sinnapodiari all of Valvetty. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Patrick William Conolly, Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 13th day of August 1891 in the presence of Mr. T. M. TAMPOO, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner Sinnapodiari Elyatambay of Valvetty, and the Affidavit of the said Sinnapodiari Elyatambay of Valvetty be, and he is hereby declared entitled as a son and one of the heirs of the said intestate to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said late Sinnavar Sinnapodiari of Valvetty issued to him, unless the above named Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 26th day of September 1891 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court, to the contrary.

P. W. CONOLLY, District Judge.

## ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Anuradhapura.

No. 8. In the matter of the Estate of the deceased S. Sandirasagarer of Anuradhapura. Sandirasagar Sittampalam of Anuradhapura Vs. Petitioner.

1. Sandirasagarar Sannapillai of Ploly East at Pt. Pedro. 2. Sandirasagarar Sathisivampillai of Anuradha. 3. Sandirasagarar Sathamparapillai of do. 4. Sivagaman wife of Ena Supramaniam of Tampalal at Pt. Pedro Jaffna. Respondents.

This matter of the petition of Sandirasagarer Sittampalam of Anuradhapura praying for the Administration to the Estate of the above named deceased coming on for disposal before R. W. Ievers, Esq. of Anuradhapura on the 24th day of July 1891 in the presence of A. Visuvanigampillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner, and the Affidavit of the Petitioner, dated the 13th day of July 1891 having been read, it is declared that the said Petitioner is one of 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 27th day of August 1891 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court, to the contrary.

R. W. IEVERS, District Judge.

## விளம்பரம்.

இந்த ஸீ உக வ. புதன்கிணை பின்பகல் ஒருமணிக்கு இயாற்பாணக்கச்சேரியில் இயாற்பாணப் பததிக்குச்சேரிக சிவியாதெருவில் உதண்டும், தென்யிருட்சிப்பததிக்குச்சேரிக நா வருளியில் கூ துண்டும், கைகடியில் கூ துண்டும், வடயிருட்சி கிணக்குக்குச்சேரிக செம்பியன்பற்றில் கூ துண்டும், ஆக ஒருதெரு முடிக்குரியகாணிகள் பரிசீலித்து வைத்தீர் கூயி லிங்கப்பட்டும். இவைகளுக்கு ஏக்கர் சடி றூட கூ பேட்கூயடி. ஏக்கர் ஒன்றுக்கு பாணியு லைல குபாய. இவைகளைப்பற்றி முழுவியுமுமடக்கிய நொத்தீசுகள் கோடு, கச்சேரிமுதலிய இடங்களில் ஓட்டியிருக்கின்றன. இயாற்பாணக்கச்சேரியில். துமாக்கூ (ஸ்ரீ) புரட்டாதி ஸீ உக.

## B. HORSBUG

ஏசுநகர்க்காக.

## மரணச் செய்தி.

தி. நி. மு. ஞானசுந்தர உபதேசியருடைய மகனும், தி. நி. ஞானசுந்தர வேதாபரணம் என்பவருடைய மனைவியாகிய Harret ஆக்சிக்குட்டியென்பவ இத்த ஸீ 24 வ திக்கட்சிறமை தேகவீரோகமாகு.

## NOTICE.

I, Sinnatambay Kuttytambay of Uruuparai hereby give notice that from this date, I have changed my name to Johr. Valupilly Cooty Tamby. Urumparal 24th Aug 91.

## விளம்பரம்.

உரும்பராய் குடி சின்னத்தம்பி குட்டத்தம்பி என்று பெயரை இனிமேல் Johr Valupilly Cooty Tamby என்று பாலி + தம்பியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். JOHN V. COOTYTAMBY.

## Local and General.

The Weather. Several large groups of sunspots are now crossing the sun. They can be seen with the naked eye if observed a little before sunset, or at any time of day, if a smoked or colored glass is used.

Mr. Thambiah S. Cooke, the second son of Mr. James P. Cooke, a graduate of Jaffna College, class of '83, stood first of the three candidates who passed the recent Proctor's Examination at Colombo. We congratulate him on his success.

The North Ceylon Wesleyan Mission has decided to open a Home for Soldiers and Sailors at Trincomalee. A bungalow has been purchased but Rs. 2500 are needed to complete the scheme, and a public appeal is made for the money. The object is a worthy one, and we hope the needed funds will soon be obtained.

An arrangement has been made whereby lady students will be admitted to the Ceylon Medical College.

The Prize distribution at St. Thomas College Colombo, on the 22nd of August was a notable occasion. The Bishop presided but the prizes were distributed by Sir E. Noel Walker. The speakers all had words of praise for the work of Warden Miller.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND. The principal event has been the reception of the French squadron, August 19th, when the squadron arrived at the Solent, salutes were exchanged with the British men-of-war, which were gallily dressed in honor of the occasion. The yards were manned and the visitors cheered. The Queen reviewed the fleet at Portsmouth, and entertained the Admiral and officers at a grand banquet at Osborne, where the toasts were the Queen and President Carnot. The French press is delighted with the reception the fleet met with. As a special honor the French officers were admitted to parts of the arsenal and dockyard from which foreigners are usually excluded.

Aug. 19th the Queen held an investiture of birthday recipients of Orders of the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, and Distinguished Service. She also conferred on Dr. Hendley Vincent Robinson the Order of the Indian Empire.

Prince George of Wales has been promoted to the rank of a commander. The death of Mr. Cecil Raikes, the Postmaster General is announced.

INDIA. The Catholic papers urge Cardinal Manning to get Government, at the coming expiry of the treaty with Portugal, to terminate the Portuguese rights to appoint Catholic Bishops in India.

The Times endorses the views set forth in a letter from Sir William Watkin urging that it would cost only £200,000 to establish a uniform gauge on railways in India. Such an outlay would be well spent, in view of the large transportation of food products.

The Indian authorities and native Princes received votes of thanks for the support which they accorded to the Congress of Hygiene, at its closing session.

Manipur is not to be annexed, but the Governor General is to designate the ruler and the conditions under which he must rule.

CHINA. The foreign envoys insist on the punishment of the rioters and Chinese officials implicated in the perpetration of outrages on foreign residents. The Government has refused to comply and the Powers are concerting measures for more vigorous action to compel China to afford redress. The payment of an indemnity is partially arranged for. The Chinese are assembling squadrons but it is thought that an amicable settlement will be made.





## WHAT IS THE ATONEMENT.

A correspondent, referring to previous remarks of ours, asks what sin was removed by the sacrifice of Christ. To make this plain we need to take up one or two preliminary points. First, Law. Law is the standard for action, it points out what one must do for his own best good. There is a Latin proverb; "*salus populi suprema lex*," the safety of the people is the highest law. Not only is this true, but we may turn it and say all law is for the highest good of the people. Laws are not made for beings. The making of beings makes the laws. Laws only need to be promulgated or made known. God who created men is responsible for them, and so bound to secure their best good, and for this reason bound to do what he can to secure obedience to laws. For this reason he must make the laws known together with his opinion of their importance. He does this by declaring the punishment for disobedience and the reward for obedience.

In case some persons disobey, God is bound to see that the punishment follows, unless he can do something else which will answer the same purpose. The purpose of punishment is to show the importance of obedience to the law. If a person ceases to disobey and begins to obey that is not enough. The past disobedience cannot be disregarded. Punishment or its equivalent must come. For this reason God takes the place of the sinner and suffers—not the punishment, that would be impossible—but a suffering which resembles the punishment, and is connected with it, so as to show it to be a substitute, and at the same time showing his regard for the law as much as the punishment could do.

Even this is not enough to justify a substitution; the substitute must be better than that for which it is substituted: it must do what the law could not do.

The divine Logos was the promulgator and administrator of the law. He became man in order that his sufferings might be known. The punishment deserved by the sinner is the endless and awful painful thirst which comes by separation from God in hell. Christ was in feeling separated from the Father while on the cross, and this was his greatest suffering. His crucifixion was by wicked men, and thus a result of sin. But it was his sympathy for sinners, such that he felt their sins to be his own, that caused this hiding of God's face.

The physical death he endured is a type of eternal death and is itself a consequence of sin. The fact that he came into the world in order to suffer shows his regard for the law and for the sinner. His suffering honors the law more than punishment could, and it has this infinite advantage that it is a powerful motive for securing obedience. Thus in every way Christ's suffering is a perfect substitute for the punishment of the sinner, and accomplishes far more than that could.

No less would be needed for one sinner, and no more is needed for a universe; because he is the Creator.

But if a sinner still continues in sin, can God overlook it, and remit the punishment. By no means. The law must be honored by Him. This atonement is enough for all the sins of all who forsake their sins, but it is of no use for those who do not; therefore they must suffer as their sins deserve. The atonement did not do away with Adam's sin; it did not counteract so-called original sin. It did not have special reference to any special sins, or the sins of any special per-

sons; it was for the sins of the world. Without it, forgiveness would be unjust; it would slight the law, and thus slight the good of the whole. To forgive without atonement would endanger the eternal happiness of countless myriads of beings all through the universe.

## THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

At the opening of the Legislative Council, the Governor presented the usual address from which we give a few extracts.

It deals with many other points of interest, especially the Military Contribution, but we have not room for the whole. His Excellency evidently takes an intelligent, sympathetic and statesman-like view of the state of affairs under his control, and his helpfulness and anxiety to do all that is possible for the people give good ground for encouragement to hope for yet better things.

## HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

I MEET you again with sincere satisfaction. I have, during the last twelve months, traveled over a large portion of the Island. There now remain but few localities which I have not visited. I have made the acquaintance of most of the officers of Government and of a large number of the leading members of the community. I have also acquired knowledge of the principles and methods which guide the administration of public affairs. I enter with you, therefore, on the duties of the Session with a better understanding and with a more intelligent sympathy than were possible when I addressed you on a like occasion last year.

I am able to congratulate you on the continued and increasing prosperity of the Colony. The public health is good; the finances are flourishing; commerce prospers; and the chief industries are progressing.

I regret that I am not yet in a position to put before you any definite course of action with respect to the report of the Select Committee of this Council on the Grain Tax Ordinance of 1878. The subject of the policy of the grain tax has been exhaustively considered, and the results of this consideration have been submitted to Her Majesty's Government. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has informed me that in the course of the examination which is being given to the subject in the Colonial Department, it has become apparent that much light will be thrown on certain of the issues by the results of the Census, and that he wishes to postpone his decision on the general question until the materials which the Census will afford are before him. I am in hopes of being able, within a few weeks, to give the Secretary of State the information, based on the Census returns, which he wishes to possess.

I shall ask you to consider a Bill relating to Markets in the Northern Province. All public markets are vested in the Board of Health, which is empowered to charge rent only for stalls and spaces within buildings. In respect of open-air markets, only such fees shall be charged as may be necessary to keep them in good sanitary condition, subject, however, to the proviso that the poorer classes of vendors shall have the right of using such spaces as may be set apart by the Board for their accommodation free of rent, fee, or other charge, whether in kind or money. The Board is given a discretionary power to license private markets under such conditions as it may think fit, or to refuse to license such markets. The purposes for which by-laws may be made are clearly defined, and the Board is vested with all necessary powers to give due effect to the various provisions of the Ordinance. The constitution of the Board of Health is very vaguely set out in the Ordinance No. 8 of 1866. The Government Agent need not necessarily be a member, and nothing is said as to a Chairman. This defect is cured in the Bill by the Government Agent being declared to be *ex officio* a member of the Board and Chairman thereof.

My attention having been drawn to the evil consequences which arise from the indiscriminate committal of first offenders to prison for comparatively trivial offences and of the absence of any provision in our Laws enabling a Judge or Magistrate to defer passing sentence and to allow a first offender to be at liberty on probation or good behaviour for a certain period, and to a-

void the stigma of a committal to prison, and the contamination which must necessarily arise from association with habitual criminals, I have caused to be prepared a Draft Bill on the lines of the Probation of First Offenders' Act, 1887, which in due course will be submitted for your consideration. The object of the Ordinance is to provide for cases where the reformation of persons convicted of first offences may, by reason of the trivial nature of the offence or of the offender's youth, be brought about without the degradation of imprisonment. It provides that in any case in which a person is convicted of an offence punishable with not more than three years imprisonment and no previous conviction is proved against him, if it appears to the court that, regard being had to the youth, or to the character and antecedents of the offender, or to the trivial nature of the offence or to any extenuating circumstances under which the offence was committed, it is expedient to release the offender on probation the court may, instead of sentencing him at once to punishment, order his release on his entering into a recognizance to appear and receive judgment when called upon, and in the meantime to be of good behaviour.

In pursuance of the recommendations of a Select Committee of this Council appointed to report on the best means of improving railway communication with the Northern parts of the Island, a survey is now being made of a Branch line, about 12 miles in length, from Polgawala station, on the Main line, to the town of Kurunegala; and I have asked the permission of the Secretary of State to continue this survey from Kurunegala to Jaffna.

## REPORTS.

We have received various Administration Reports for which we give our thanks. We do not notice them at length because our limited space does not permit. Much interesting information might be gathered by a comparison of statistics. This is done to some extent, but as we have before pointed out it would be more satisfactory if long series of years were compared, or presented in a way that they could be compared.

The periodicity of crime has been pointed out by one of the writers. The Report on vital statistics for 1890 gives deaths for nine years. In this the executions by hanging follow the sun spot cycle closely, the greatest number being in '88 and '89 the years of fewest spots. The same may be said of suicide, with the one exception of an out break of poisoning in '85. This year '85 proved an exception in other ways. The death rate follows regular curves for the 23 years reported, omitting the first which is incomplete and with the two remarkable exceptions of '81 and '85. The birth rate follows curves the opposite way nearly as regularly. It has been often observed that when a people are prosperous the death rate diminishes and the birth rate increases. This is partly due to the fact that in hard times there is a tendency to postpone marriages. It is interesting to note that the extremes of the birth rate came the following year after the extreme of the death rate. Thus the maximum death rate of '77, was followed by a minimum of births in '78. The bottom of the first wave in '83, anticipates the crest of the other curve in '84, while the exceptional year in deaths, '85, is followed by an exceptional year of lack of births in '86. If Jaffna alone were included we should attribute this to the two disastrous cyclones at the end of '84.

## CHURCH MISSION.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the Jaffna C. M. S. Native Missionary Association was held at Nellore on Friday the 20th Instant at 6.30 P.M. W. A. G. Hood Esq. presided. Many of the Christians of the five Pastorates were present besides Mr. Twynam, Miss Twynam, Rev. W. Garrett, Miss Stephenson, Mr. & Mrs. Mearns, Mrs. Pickford, &c. The Rev. J. Backus, read a portion of Scripture and the Rev. G. Champion offered prayer. The Rev. J. I. Pickford presided at the Harmonium and the Boarding school girls interested the meeting by singing, at intervals suitable Tamil lyrics and English hymns the Secretary Mr. S. Morse read an interesting report together with a statement of Financial accounts. We are glad to notice from the report read that three Catechists and three schoolmasters are labouring at Pallai in the Wanny under the Association, and that during the year they had done a good work. During the year the income of the Association, including the balance in hand at the commencement of the year, was Rupees 1552.48 and the expenditure Rs. 1204.69.

After the reading of the Report and accounts the chairman made a few remarks and called upon the several speakers who by their impressive and stirring addresses roused the audience to a sense of their duty. The Rev. W. Garrett made a pleasant and eloquent speech attracting the attention of every one in the Church who understood English. The meeting closed with the Benediction by the Rev. J. I. Pickford.

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