

THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 55.

Jaffna, Thursday the 29th of Aug. 1895.

No. 18.

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

NOTICE.

The subscribers of the *Morning Star* who have not as yet sent in their dues are hereby reminded to remit the same at their earliest convenience.

NOTICE.

The Jaffna Trading Company Limited undertake to cash Straits Settlements' Bills of Exchange, Drafts on Banks in Ceylon, on easy terms.

M Vyttilingam,
Managing Director.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 673.

In the matter of the estate of the late Chittampalam widow of Valluvar of Kodigam deceased.

Petitioner.

Teyyanampillai widow of Marikeshar and daughter of Tillyanar Kodigam Respondent.
This matter of the petition of Valayalur Valluppanadler of Kodigam praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased deceased "Chettamparan" widow of Valluvar of Kodigam deceased on for disposal before H. Nevill Esq. District Judge on the 2nd day of August 1895 in the presence of Mr. T. M. V. Valluppanadler on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 2nd day of August 1895 having been read, it is declared that the petitioner is the son and heir of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any person shall on or before the 18th day of September 1895 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 2nd day of August 1895.

H. NEVILL.

District Judge.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 675.

In the matter of the estate of the late Arumangam Pothanay of Vardulavilain deceased.

Muttialpillai widow of Arumangam Pothanay of Vardulavilain. Petitioner.

1. Arumangam Samungam of Vardulavilain and 2 Arumangam Samungam of Vardulavilain, Respondents.
This matter of the petition of Muttialpillai widow of Arumangam Pothanay of Vardulavilain praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased deceased Arumangam Pothanay of Vardulavilain coming on for disposal before H. Nevill Esq. District Judge on the 12th day of August 1895 in the presence of Mr. T. S. Cooke Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of Arumangam Samungam of Vardulavilain dated the 5th day of August 1895 having been read, it is declared that the petitioner is the 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 Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 2nd day of Sept. 1895 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 13th day of August 1895.

H. NEVILL.

District Judge.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 680.

In the matter of the estate of the late Mylraganum Tambipillai Modr. of Puttur south deceased.

Tambipillai Ramalingam Puttur south. Petitioner.

1. Marinotto widow of Mappanar Aranasalam. 2. Vyttilingam Pothanay widow and 3. Vallipillai all of Puttur south.
This matter of the petition of Tambipillai Ramalingam praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased deceased Mylraganum Tambipillai Modr. coming on for disposal before H. Nevill Esq. District Judge on the 27th day of August 1895 in the presence of Mr. T. M. V. Valluppanadler on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 26th day of August 1895 having been read, it is declared that the petitioner is a 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 20th day of Sept. 1895 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 27th day of Aug. 1895.

H. NEVILL.

District Judge.

Local & General.

—WEATHER. After ten days of stifling heat the long looked for rain came in refreshing showers last week. The dust is laid and the heat greatly moderated. The farmers are busy everywhere preparing the ground for sowing the grain. These showers are timely and we hope they augur a good rainy season and heavy crops. It is some years now since we have had a rainfall that was satisfactory, and we hope that we are in for a regular old fashioned wet season.

—THE GOVERNMENT AGENT. Our Government Agent, Mr. Twynan, went down to Colombo two weeks ago for a short visit and was expected back this week.

—TILIPALLY TRAINING SCHOOL. The Annual examination of this institution by the Mission Committee took place on the 22nd inst. The lads were examined in Geography, Arithmetic, Universal History, Sanitation and Bible Lessons and acquitted themselves very creditably. There were two compositions read, and two declamations. The Principal lauded the fact that the boys in entering the school were not better prepared, and also that the boys, as a class, were inferior to those applying some years back owing to the perfect "crase" for English that seemed to prevail in the peninsula. We think it a great mistake that the language of the people is being neglected. The Tamils have every reason to be proud of their native tongue, and should in every way seek to encourage their children to acquire a good knowledge of it.

—SNAKE POISONING. It seems likely that no sure antidote has yet been discovered for snake poisoning. Dr. Cunningham of Calcutta, it is said, has experimented with every so called antidote, and found them all wanting.

—THE LATE MR. SANATHARAJA. We regret to record the death of Mr. Sanatharaj, Editor of the *Ceylon Patriot*, on the morning of Saturday the 24th inst. His death was a great shock, as apparently he was in the best of health only a few hours previously. He was suddenly seized with fainting fit and Drs. Santiago and Paul were immediately summoned. The patient however died within a very short time of the attack, and the doctors were of opinion he succumbed to the failure of the action of the heart. The body was removed from the town to his house at Allaredi where the funeral ceremonies were conducted by the Rev S. Elyatam. Our sympathies are with the surviving relatives and friends.

—THE LAW AND CASTE. The District Judge, in passing judgment on a case brought in connection with the riot that took place at Manthar, last June, between the Vellalals and Nalavars, gave expression to the following severe remarks: "The Vellalals are to some extent assured that all the title they may have to Jaffna may rest quite upon their intelligence, and reduce them to the standard of some savage tribe of Islanders untrammelled by the influences of intellect, self respect, and civil obligation."

—GOLD IN A CARPET. Over a thousand pounds (sterling) worth of gold was recently recovered at the San Francisco mint U.S.A. by burning up the woolen carpet which had covered the floor of the dining room for several years.

—PUBLIC WORK. Mr. H. T. S. Ward, Provincial Engineer at Jaffna in his report for 1894 says: "A very serious question that promises shortly to assume great importance is the water supply of Jaffna. It is now an established fact that most of the wells in the esplanade are actually becoming salt. As an instance I may mention the well in the Public Works yard, which fifteen years ago contained fresh water, and was used to water a very fine grape vine that grew at the back of the yard; but the water is now brackish and the vine is dead."

—WATER SUPPLY. In the same workhouse of Jaffna, the well at the Chundlichetty house. How long the esplanade wells will hold out against the constant drain that is made in them is doubtful. In order to be in some way prepared to meet this want of a pure supply of water the Puttur well scheme has been revived, and I suggest that 200,000 gallons daily should be pumped from this well for ten days or a fortnight and careful observations taken during this time as to (a) the level of the surface of the water, (b) the depth at which the fresh water ends, and the value of Puttur well as a source of supply depends entirely on the rapidity with which the fresh water flows in against what may be pumped out. The coming season promises to be a dry one, and it should be therefore favorable for the experiment I propose. I consider that actual experiment is the only way to solve the question of the suitability of Puttur to supply Jaffna with fresh water."

—SAVING OF ANIMALS. The following animals were recently shipped from Colombo to a firm in Hamburg: 12 spotted deer, 2 barking deer, 4 elks, 5 tigers, 6 leopards, 12 race hounds, and a great variety of wild cats, monkeys and porcupines.

—M. S. Rev. E. T. Higgins, the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society for the Island after having spent a fortnight in inspecting the work in the Jaffna peninsula returned to Colombo.

—S. S. URGES CONVENTION. The convention of S. S. workers in Ceylon is to be held today and tomorrow at Colombo. Rev. T. S. Smith has gone down to represent Jaffna and reads a paper.

—MISSIONARIES. Dr. T. B. Scott after having seen Miss Samson safely off from Colombo returned a fortnight ago. Mr. Best of the Jaffna College has been spending his holidays in a trip to Kandy and Colombo.

—FOR THIS BUILDING. Steps are being taken to transfer this building to the supervision of Dr. Green, the medical Dept. of the Mission. Great credit is due to Dr. Vennart for his perseverance and enterprise in erecting such a comfortable building where medical work is greatly needed.

ed. We hope it will prove a great blessing to the people of Karadive.

—PERSONAL. Rev. C. W. Ampalavai, the Wesleyan minister and special Magistrate, Trinvalar, Madras, has returned to Jaffna on four weeks leave. He is now stopping at Batticotta with Rev. Mr. Rice his father-in-law.

—S. T. R. Kanagasundara, Mudaliyar 2nd clerk of the Putlam Kachcheri, we are glad to learn, has been promoted as the Head clerk of the Matale Kachcheri. This gentleman was honored with the rank of Mudaliyar in Sir Arthur Gordon's reign for his long and faithful services as Kachcheri Mudaliyar of Mullaitivu and Trincomalee respectively and from the latter station he was transferred to Putlam Kachcheri, a few years before. Mr. E. S. Bastianpillai of the Local Kachcheri is his son-in-law and we wish the old Mudaliyar all prosperity in his new appointment as the Head clerk of Matale Kachcheri.

—WEDDING. On Friday the 16th inst. Miss Chellamah Paul the 3rd daughter of our esteemed doctor of the Jaffna F. I. N. S. Hospital Dr. Paul, was married to Mr. W. Kanagasalai Sivilu Mudaliyar of the Anuradhapura Kachcheri. Devids, Trimmer and Lesser performed the wedding ceremonies in St. Peter's Church which was well crowded by friends and relations of the father of the bride. The party from the church repaired to the bride's house where the ceremony of tying the *thali* was had, and cake, tea and other refreshments were served to the numerous guests present. The District Judge proposed the toast of the bride, and the bridegroom replied in fitting terms. There was also a display of fire works in front of the bride's house and the whole proceedings were very enjoyable. Mr. W. Kanagasalai left for Anuradhapura on the 28th inst.

—PALLI. There was a grand demonstration at Pallai on Saturday the 17th inst. in honor of the appointment of Mr. W. M. S. Twynan as Justice of the Peace and an official Police Magistrate.

A large crowd representing the Revenue Districts of Pt. Pedro and Chavakachcheri met at the Government House, which was draped in white and neatly decorated for the occasion with an elegant floral arrangement in front. On Mr. Twynan arriving at the gate at 4.15, certain representative gentlemen headed by Mr. J. F. Phillips met him and conducted him to the door amidst native music which made the occasion very lively.

Mr. T. M. Tampoe J. being then unanimously voted to the chair, delivered a long and interesting speech pointing out the great need there was for such an appointment on the happiness of the choice and on the obligation the people were under to H. E. the Governor for having so kindly responded to the Memorial on this subject. Mr. Twynan, Mr. Tampoe said, was eminently qualified for the honor by birth, training and education apart from his genial disposition and unassuming character. Two other speeches short but to the point were made by Mr. S. P. Tussant and Dr. Bianchard. The Christian community of Pallai presented Mr. Twynan with an English Bible to be used in his official capacity; and the Thelipallai Manigiar then threw a garland of flowers round the neck of Mr. Twynan on behalf of the native headmen. Songs composed for the occasion were sung at intervals. The business part of the meeting finished, cakes of all kinds and tea were served in abundance under the supervision of Miss Blundell and her sisters, followed by the distribution of Palm Sprays.

The meeting was a large gathering, and fully representative as planters both European and Tamils, farmers, traders, clerics, advocates, doctors, catechists, schoolmasters, ladies and gentlemen were present in large numbers. The chairman then thanked Mr. Twynan for having so kindly accepted the invitation. Mr. Proctor Nicholas thanked the chairman for having so ably presided. To wards the close, three cheers were given in honor of Mr. Twynan on the motion made by Mr. Bastianpillai Mudaliyar. There was a grand display of fireworks when people began to disperse.

Com. To the Editor of the Morning Star.

Dear Sir, On a recent visit to Trincomalee, I visited Kanthi where the hot springs are. After going nearly five miles along the road, we made our way back to the wood from the road, and passing a Mohammedan temple, we found ourselves at the place. There was a nice building for the use of those who visit the place, and in front of some pillars lay the hot wells surrounded by a wall 8 ft high and enclosing an area 30 by 15 ft. Opening the iron gate we entered and in found seven very small wells each one separated from the other by a brick wall. The depth of the water was not more than 3 feet. When we felt the water with our hand the heat was bearably hot; the difference in temperature from the well to the other being very slight. The water to the taste was as good as any hot water. We all washed of ourselves in this nature prepared hot spring and were refreshed. The united flow of water from these wells was not more than would be caused by the draining off water by an ordinary bucket from our wells.

These springs are said to have been dug out by Ravana when he wanted to perform the death ceremony of his mother. The surrounding scenery is beautiful. Such trees as the tamarind, mango, coconut and areca palms, the wood apple and plantain are to be seen.

As to the cause of these hot springs we leave it to the geologist to explain. They must arise from a depth in the heart of the earth. As we looked and thought upon this strange phenomenon, our thoughts were directed to the author of all existence, and the everlasting fountain of true life and peace.

A. A.

சில வாரியகத்தைத் தள்ளினம். இவரின் இலக்கு இத்தகைய...

THE MOTIVE FOR SEEKING A HIGHER EDUCATION.

What should it be? The aim of a higher education is obvious. It is to fit man for life. It is to awaken and develop his latent faculties, and to fit him to truly live the life designed for him by his Creator. What motives then should influence one in seeking to acquire a thorough education? Perhaps the answer that would be given by nine out of every ten students in Jaffna would be, "My motive for studying so long and so hard is that I may secure at last a lucrative position." This is a low motive, and yet it is not wholly to be condemned. We respect the boy who by his studiousness and enterprise pushes his way up in the world until he becomes one of the leading men of his place. And we honor him for his wish not only to earn his own livelihood but also to help his parents in their old age. Under the circumstances the motive is a perfectly natural one. Moreover the parents are largely to blame for it, for either from poverty or from ambition, they have ever kept this motive before their sons and daughters. They argue that the better education a boy has, the better will be his chance for securing a good berth under Government when he is through; and the better educated the daughter is, the better her chance for making a good marriage. This is undoubtedly true, and as we said before this motive cannot therefore be wholly condemned.

This, we believe, is the secret of the great craze for English which prevails in the peninsula, and the reason why there are so few schools where the Tamil language, as such, is systematically and thoroughly taught. It explains the contempt that is felt, and sometimes openly expressed, for those institutions where English forms no part of the curriculum. The boy who has studied in Tamil only, it is claimed is not likely to find a good position when he is ready to become a bread earner. Nay, it is even whispered that the missionaries themselves hold one at a discount who knows little or no English, however well up he may be in his own language. Little wonder that brought up in such an atmosphere, he soon learns to despise his own language, and to concentrate all his energies in a struggle to obtain a workable knowledge of a foreign tongue. And the same may be said of the girls. They must have English, and music, and all the other accomplishments. Never mind whether they know anything of Arithmetic and Geography, or not? Teach them to speak in English, and let them learn to play on the harmonium, is the cry. These are all very good in their places. Far be it from us to condemn the study of English and Music and other accomplishments. But these should not be taught at the expense of the more important subjects; and just here is where the Jaffnese are making we fear, a great mistake. They are content with a veneering in place of the genuine article. They look to the pecuniary results they hope to reap from all this education, rather than to higher things.

Let us turn to other motives that might and should influence one in getting a sound education. One should be, for the sake of developing all his faculties. Man has been endowed with a reasoning mind, and with faculties for acquiring knowledge and putting it to practical use. To study then, is to acquire knowledge; to store up in one's mind a mass of facts that will prove useful in the future. But one must know *what* knowledge to store up, and *how* to use it should opportunity occur. Therefore a discriminating mind is needed, an acute and well balanced mind. This can be brought about largely by training, and so we perceive that one object of education is to train the mind, and fit it for its sphere of usefulness. The one who studies for the sake of knowing and understanding facts, is making a good use of his education.

How very few there are who study for this reason. Jaffna will never have sons and daughters renowned for their knowledge and intelligent use of the arts and sciences, so long as money is the goal for which all are striving.

And is it not true that, even those who have attained their end and secured the much coveted position, have no desire to keep up their studies. The excuse is, that they have no time for study, and to a certain extent this excuse is valid. But where there is a will, there's a way, and the Government clerk could find a half hour daily for improving his mind, if he really wished to, and loved knowledge for knowledge's sake.

Another motive, and a higher one, is for the sake of doing the most good in the world. That is to say, one wishes to, get a higher education for the sake of fitting himself the better for do-

ing good to his fellow men. The one who is preparing to be a teacher may, and should have, this motive before him. But now many who graduate from our Training schools, think only of the pay they are to receive, and work chiefly for the grant. And there are some who will even neglect to teach Arithmetic and Geography because it is difficult to pass children in these subjects. The teacher ought rather to be so in love with his work that he will delight in imparting the knowledge he has acquired to others. It should be a real pleasure to him to see the minds expand and grow. And he will comfort himself with the reflection that he is doing his part to enlighten the masses, and to bring his native land up to a level with other nations in intelligence and civilization.

We hope that our educated men and women will take these things to heart. With what motive are you giving your children a higher education? Is it wholly a selfish one? Can any one live to himself alone? Is he not exerting an influence, good or bad, on those with whom he comes in contact? How important, then, that we should have high motives, so that our lives may be in the truest sense, successful.

CASTE.

This is an old and hackneyed subject, but one which is constantly coming to the fore. To those who assure us that caste does not exist in Jaffna, the frequent recurrence of this theme is, to say the least, annoying. Wherever one goes, he is likely to hear of it, and often the discussion waxes warm.

The pastors in their gatherings are treated to a debate on this old, yet ever fresh, topic. Even the school boy must needs ventilate his immature and illogical thoughts on the great evil of India. And we would not have it otherwise, for the more the subject is discussed the clearer our views are likely to be. We do not propose at this time, however, to make any lengthy comments on caste in general, but would call the attention of our Christian community to a few extracts taken from an Indian paper edited by a Tamil gentleman of high standing. He says:—

"We are very much grieved that caste still lingers in the Native Christian Church, and that it now and then shows itself in its most revolting aspects. It exists in spite of and in direct opposition to, the unifying tendency of the Christian religion."

In the matter of caste, we believe, our educated non-Christian Brahmins and Shudras are infinitely superior to our educated Christian brethren that would refuse to eat with the Christian Pastor, or Catechist, or Professor, or Judge or Municipal Councillor, because some ancestors of these worthy gentlemen were branded as social outcasts by a most barbarous and demoralizing superstition at some remote period. At the clubs the non-Christians freely eat together without any regard for caste, and Christian outcasts are offered the same courteous treatment that the Christian Pillay or Moddiar gentleman is.

In Bombay the Pariah Christians are perfectly free, and some of their surnames are more dignified and classically more sonorous than those of the highest Brahmin Christians; and in matters of food and marriage they are in no way fettered. Their men and women eat with the other Christians, and have married into Brahmin families; and it never occurs to any one to question the propriety or morality of any of these transactions. This happy state of things is the result of the missionary policy adopted from the first, by the Christian missionaries there; they utterly repudiated caste."

Evidently our Bombay brethren are ahead of us, for it must be acknowledged, however humiliating it may be, that caste exists to a certain extent in Jaffna, and among our Christians. Let us hope that in spite of the opinion of some to the contrary, there is less of it in Jaffna now than there was 50 years ago.

It is sometimes said that as long as caste feeling exists in England and America we should not be surprised at its existence here in India. But caste in those countries and caste here are quite different things. Social distinctions exist the world over, and perhaps this is inevitable. But caste, binding a man to a certain trade, for instance, for all time is something unknown in civilized countries. A blacksmith by his efforts may fit himself to take a seat in Parliament. A carpenter may become President of the United States. Such a state of things would be impossible here.

We are not arguing for the doing away of all social distinctions, but of caste as it exists in

our midst. We hope that our Christians will not tolerate this evil in their churches. Why should a Christian, brother or sister, because he or she happens to be a tree climber or pariah, be looked down upon and be assigned a seat (if sent at all) near the door? Distinction between high and low in the House of God is insulting to Him "who is no respecter of persons." The Creator knows no difference between the Brahmin, and the farmer, the artisan, the pariah. All are equal in His sight, and He acknowledges and blesses only His obedient children. Surely as we gather for His worship, we should forget these differences, and meet as children of one family.

NEWS FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

[We are indebted to Renter's telegrams in the *Ceylon Observer* for the main facts given in this department.]

—ARMENIA. The Porte's reply to the demands made by the Great Powers in regard to Armenia, having proved unsatisfactory, Great Britain jointly with the other powers has informed the Porte of the immediate appointment of an European Commission to administer the Province of Armenia in behalf of the Sultan.

Mr. Gladstone in a public statement denounced the Porte in the strongest terms, claiming that England must not fear the word "coercion" in dealing with Turkey. A telegram dated Aug. 12th reports the Sultan as being firmly resolved not to admit foreign control over reforms in Armenia. The Grand Vizier counsels His Majesty to make a concession, but the Palace Party are opposed to it, and the Grand Vizier's position is considered to be precarious.

—ENGLAND. Parliament was opened on the 15th inst. by Royal Commission. Her Majesty in her speech said:—"I have received communication from the foreign Powers which assure me of a continuance of their good will. No complication has arisen in any quarter calculated to endanger the peace of Europe. I deeply regret the atrocious outrages on English missionaries in the province of Euboea, where the Chinese Government are taking no measures which I hope will result in the effective punishment of the murderers and all persons in any degree responsible for them."

Alluding to the trouble in Armenia, Her Majesty says they have been attended with horrors which have moved the indignation of all Christian nations in Europe and of English people especially, and Her Majesty anxiously waits the decree of the Emperor as regards the reforms in that quarter, jointly suggested by the British, French, and Russian Ambassadors as being necessary to prevent a recurrence of constant disorder.

—JAPAN. A terrible accident occurred not long ago when a train containing 400 invalid soldiers returning from Hiroshima to Kobe, was hurled from the track into the sea and 140 men drowned. It is rumored that Japan is raising her army and navy to a war footing and has blown up the fortification of Port Arthur, and now intends to dominate Korea and hold the King a prisoner. A telegram dated Aug. 5th, reports heavy rains as having fallen, destroying life and crops, and a famine as being imminent. Japan is likely to have enough on her hands to attend to at home without interfering in the affairs of Korea, it is said. The reports of the number of missionaries in Russia. The reports of the number of missionaries in Russia have been confirmed. Of the ten who lost their lives the following belonged to the Church Missionary Society, i.e. Rev. and Mrs. R. W. Stewart child and governess, and two Misses Saunders. The remaining four belong to the Zenana Society, i.e. Misses Newcomb, Gordon, Marshall and Stewart. All the mission property was burnt, four of the murdered missionaries being still inside the buildings. Three or four others who escaped were more or less severely wounded.

The Chinese government is in a state of helpless confusion, and incapable of any decisive action, or of exercising executive authority. A Commission, consisting of British and American Consuls, one American naval officer and three missionaries with a strong Chinese escort started on the 13th inst. for Kucheng to inquire into the massacre.

From a telegram dated Aug. 20th, we learn that the Chinese Prefect attached to the Commission, appointed to enquire into the Fucheng massacres refuses to permit the British and American Consuls to be present at the examination of prisoners. The Consuls have protested and the matter has been referred to the Viceroy. Aug. 22nd an armed mob wrecked the chapel and school house of the American Mission near Fowchow and is ransacking the streets and shouting, "drive out the foreign devils."

Regarding the massacres, Lord Salisbury said if China was negligent or backward in punishing the culprits further action would be necessary on the part of the British government.

CHRIST AND CRITICISM.

The *Truth* furnishes the following as spoken by Sir William Dawson, the eminent scientist, in a recent address to a body of theological students, "I have read recently in a certain English paper, a long and elaborate article respecting the supposed limitations of the knowledge of Jesus Christ. Did he know the date of modern criticism? Was he acquainted with the discoveries of modern science? The fly alighting on my hand might as well attempt to understand the thought passing through my mind as criticism to gauge in this way the mind of Christ. To me, as a student for fifty years of the most sacred and useful of the Bible, such discussions seem most frivolous, since our Lord's knowledge, as we have it in his reported discourses, in all that is above and beyond our science and philosophy; transcending them as much as the vision of an astronomer, armed with one of the great telescopes of our time transcends the unaided vision of a goat. Christ views things from a standpoint of his own and through a different medium from the atmosphere of this world. His knowledge appears to be to convey heavenly thoughts to us through the imperfect language in which we speak of earthly thoughts."