

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.

### RECEIPTS TO THE MORNING STAR.

|               |                                                                                    |       |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Chivagacherry | Miss M. Leitch                                                                     | 2.00  |
| Velaikulam    | Mr. G. W. Chelidary                                                                | 2.00  |
| Chombo        | Mr. S. David                                                                       | 2.00  |
| Navalapittia  | Mr. C. Candapah                                                                    | 2.00  |
| Chilav        | Meers, V. Marjesson, R. S. Perera, S. K. Thirakumar, C. Kumarasamy, and S. Muttiah | 10.00 |
| Navalapittia  | Mr. C. Candapah                                                                    | 2.00  |

## 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.

## MARRIAGE.

On Monday, the 2nd September, at Tellipally Church by Rev. J. S. Christy, Rev. E. R. Fitch to Miss Rose Parkiam Chitravelo.

At Karadive Church, on the 29th August by Rev. B. H. Rice, Mr. S. W. Arumugam to Miss. Jane Chellamutti Vettivalo.

At Tellipally church on September, 11th Rev. C. W. Anpalavanar to Miss C. Annapoorani.

## NELLORE GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL.

This Boarding school will be re-opened D.V. on Tuesday Oct. 1st. There will be an Examination for admission on Monday the 30th Sept. applicants should have passed the VII standard in every subject in the Govt. Code. It is hoped that an advanced class will be formed for Pupils who have passed the VIII standard.

Children coming from other than the C. M. S. schools must bring letters of approval showing the standard in which last passed from the superintending Missionaries of their Districts.

J. I. PICKFORD.

## ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary No. 180.

Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the estate of the late Mylvaganam Tam-

bipillai Male of Puttur south deceased.

Tambipillai Ramalingam Puttur south Petitioner.

VS.

1. Marimattuv widow of Mappanar Arasalam.

2. Vyttilingam Pothalany and wife.

3. Valtipillai all of Puttur south Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Tambipillai Ramalingam praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased Mylvaganam Tambipillai Male, coming on for disposal before H. Nevill Esquire, District Judge, on the 27th day of August 1895 in the presence of Mr. Tambiah J. Cooke Proctor 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 26th 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

## ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary No. 179.

Jurisdiction.

In the Matter of the Estate of the Kathirakam Chi-

chappanapattiar late of Mankumpu Deceased.

Kathirakam Chappanapattiar of Mankumpu Petitioner.

VS.

1. Kathirakam Nagalingam.

2. Chappan Kathirakam and his wife.

3. Vallumattai all of Mankumpu Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Kathirakam Chappanapattiar praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased Kathirakam Chappanapattiar of Mankumpu coming on for disposal before H. Nevill Esquire, District Judge, on the 22nd day of August 1895 in the presence of Mr. T. C. Changanapillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 16th day of Aug. 1895 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is a brother and next of kin of the said intestate and as such 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 15th

day of October 1895 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 22nd day of August 1895.

H. NEVILL  
District Judge.

## ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary No. 182.

Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the estate of the late Sithamparapillai

Aiyappillai of Chandanpokkaddi, Deceased.

Valliyammai widow of Aiyappillai of Chandanpokkaddi

VS.

1. Sithamparapillai Kanapathipillai of Thavalai Lyttal

2. Sithamparapillai Aranganam of

3. Sithamparapillai Chinnakutti of Mesalai, Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Valliyammai widow of Aiyappillai of Chandanpokkaddi praying for letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased Sithamparapillai Aiyappillai of Chandanpokkaddi coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, additional District Judge, on the 9th day of September 1895 in the presence of Mr. Tambiah S. Cooke Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 3rd day of September 1895 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 Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 14th day of October 1895 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 9th day of September 1895.

G. W. WOODHOUSE,  
Additional District Judge.

## Fiscal & General.

—PERSONAL. Rev. T. S. Smith has returned from attending the S. S. Convention in Colombo. Dr. Howland writes from America that Mrs. Howland's and his health are improving. They have decided not to engage much in deputation work but to spend their time in getting back health and strength. We shall hope to welcome them back to Jaffna by May or June of next year.

—SIR ARTHUR HAYLOCK. Our Governor has been appointed to succeed Lord Wellesley as Governor of Madras. He will probably leave Ceylon early next year. Who will succeed him as Governor of Ceylon is what all here would like to know.

—FIRE. A large fire broke out at about 10 o'clock of Sunday the 1st inst. at Karadive near the Small bazaar. The houses are very low and close to each other in that locality, covered with eadjan, and within a very short time five of them have been burnt down. The fire occurred by some accident, which it is reported was caused by the negligence of a woman who was preparing her noon-day meal. People collected in large numbers by the alarm and rendered all possible assistance. The woman, who is said to be the cause of the fire, was also burnt. In her anxiety to rescue some of her valuables she rushed into a burning house but was unable to find her way out. She was found dead with a gold bangle and a few burnt notes in her hand.

—CENTRAL COLLEGE. The College and the adjoining Girls' Boarding school buildings are under repair. Material alterations are being made in the plan of the buildings with doors and windows facing the road. The College has now its sessions at St. Paul's school room which adjoins the chapel.

—LADY DOCTOR FROM BATTICALOA. Miss Taylor of the Wesleyan mission, who has charge of the medical work in Batticaloa, is on a visit of a few weeks to Jaffna.

—SCHOOL INSPECTOR. Mr. Leembruggen, our Govt. Inspector of schools, has come to the Eastern province for the annual examination of each school in the district. He took place at the temple at Tondymannur last week between the people of Tanakkarachiche and the Schere of Myyididi. It is said that the latter while carrying cavadies, were assaulted by the former because they took up too much of the road. Three or four were wounded, and the parties have gone to Court.

—SALT AT KARANAVAL. The amount of salt deposited on these plains this year is more than usual. It is found to be a depth of three inches, and already nearly 90,000 cwt. have been collected. About 400 coolies were employed, and now a large number of caris are busy conveying it to the salt store at Tondymannur, from which port it is shipped to other countries.

No less than 10,000 rapes have come into the country by this enterprise, and the Government share will be double this amount. The Manager of Yadamattadai West has been industrious and vigilant, and it is owing largely to his close supervision that the collecting and transferring to the proper sheds has been so successful. It is years since such an abundant harvest has been gathered. The people say it is an indication of a poor rainy season followed by the prevalence of cholera, to a greater or less extent, next year. We should be more inclined to say, however, that the excessive dry season we have had, has been conducive to the deposit of salt.

—TINY SNAILS. Snails are considered a great luxury in many European countries. The snail farms of France and Switzerland are fenced round with a close fence some two feet high which is sprinkled with some ill smelling oil or other liquid so offensive to the snails that they will not try to crawl over it and thus make their escape. One person can not look after twenty five thousand or more of these animals. They have to be supplied with lime to sufficient quantities to keep their bones (the shells) growing. When wanted for market they are packed in strong cases between layers of dry material and thus shipped.

If kept perfectly dry, they will live shut up in their shells for years.

—HORSELESS CARRIAGES. Carriage drawn by motor adfied beneath, and steered by a pumpant, are coming into use in countries where there are good level roads. They will go a good deal faster than a horse and can be managed as easily. Quite recently there was a race in France for a distance of over 700 miles. There were 16 vehicles entered for the race, 10 of which used petroleum as motive power, steam and one electricity. The winner averaged a speed of nearly 16 miles an hour. In Paris a horseless carriage driven by a petroleum engine is so common a sight, that it attracts no comment.

—THE DISTRICT JUDGE. Mr. Nevill has been far from being well for about two weeks. He had an attack of malarial fever and is said to be improving under the treatment of Doctor Elyatam. Mr. G. W. Woodhouse the P. M. Jaffna, has been gazetted to act for him from the 5th inst. Work in the District Court has considerably diminished which is attributed to several causes and there is a general waiting among several who have records of legal profession.

—THE MALLAGAM COURT. The last ten years' records of this Court have been removed on the 4th inst. from the record room of the Jaffna Minor Court to be deposited in the record room of the Mallagam Court. The clerks attached to this Court have also been ordered to attend at Mallagam in consequence of the removal of the records. This arrangement is supposed to calculate convenience to the authors, although Mallagam and Jaffna Minor Courts have concurrent jurisdiction in matters both civil and criminal.

—LAND REQUIREMENT. Mr. T. C. Changanapillai, Supreme Court Proctor, is acting for Mr. Comarajah who is laid up with fever.

—JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF REQUEST. The Draft has appeared in the Gazette, clothing Minor Courts with increased power and enhancing the privilege of the Commissioner. The jurisdiction is raised to Rs. 300. The help of a pleader and the right to appeal are restricted to the suitors. The Draft embodies a few other provisions which are not however of a graver nature than the above. As appears from the List of the provisions, this ordinance appears to have been drafted at the instance of the Retrenchment Committee. Already much indignation prevails among the public. Opposition meetings have been held by the Mohammedan and Sinhalese communities, to prevent the passing of this bill. The members of the metropolitan bar convened to raise their voices against it and the opinions of the press are absolutely in disfavor of the Bill, and Magistrates who are perfectly innocent in the matter of the Bill, are hopelessly exposed in the papers. The Retrenchment Committee, it is believed, is planning radical changes in all departments to reduce the expense of the Colony, and we trust that their schemes will be such as to be beneficial to the governing and the governed. Com.

## BATTICALOA NOTES.

—PERSONAL. The new District Judge has arrived with his lady and assumed duties. He is gaining golden opinions. Our much esteemed Government Agent Mr. Fisher has just returned from a tour of inspection in the Eastern Province. Mr. J. S. Colette, who is in charge of the Tamil work in Colombo, has lately visited us and delivered a lecture on "Menx (people of the Isle of Man) of which he was a native) their customs and superstitions." To-day, Aug. 31st on Lady Doctor Miss Taylor, leaves this for Jaffna on one month's leave. She goes there with the double purpose of recruiting her health and of studying the means and measures adopted by the medical profession, the Drs. Seale, in Jaffna, Dr. J. S. Colette, Leembruggen and Tambipillai are expected here from Trincomalee to-day, and they will begin examining the schools on the 26th inst.

—ANNIVERSARY CELEBRITIES. The 15th Aug. was a gala day with the Wesleyans of Batticaloa. It was on or about that date when the first missionary, the Rev. William Ault from England, arrived here 81 years ago. An all day meeting was held in commemoration of his arrival.

But of all there was a powerful praise prayer meeting conducted by our Tamil pastor Rev. W. M. Walton. About half past eight, the commemorative meeting which was really the meeting of the day, was held presided over by the Senior Steward of the church, the Chief Medlar Mr. Sonanadar. After a few preliminary remarks, he called upon Rev. R. W. Sethukavalai, M.A. to address the meeting who gave a graphic description of the voyage, adventures and arrivals of the first missionaries. Next to him Mr. S. A. Crowther spoke in English about the work in Batticaloa. Rev. J. West spoke of the different religions in Ceylon drawing out different colors of ribbons to show the different religions of the island, the largest red ribbon showing the largest Buddhist population, and the smallest white ribbon to show the proportion of Protestants. Mr. K. K. Kadirgama followed and referred to the prominent men of the place who had passed away. In the afternoon a children's meeting was held in Victoria Hall and addressed made by Mr. E. D. Somandara, Rev. J. Fletcher, and Mr. Samuel Vathanayagam.

At the close of this meeting, refreshments were served and then the children indulged in several games. The concluding service of the day was a thanksgiving and harvest meeting when Revs. E. M. Weaver, W. M. Walton, and S. N. G. Elyatamby Modr. were the principal speakers.

Over Rs. 500 was promised in aid of church restoration and the "Anti Gospel Memorial" funds.

The whole day's doings were very enjoyable, and the meetings admirably arranged for and conducted under the superintendence of Rev. J. West, the senior missionary of the Eastern Province. Com.



**பேரப்பெயர்வாரண விவர் கோவைகாலம் நினைத்துக் கட  
மலில் நீதிசெல்லுதல் வேம்பெருமா னருள்பூசிப்பாராக.**

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## DIVINE HEALING.

[A paper read by Rev. T. B. Scott, M. D. at the monthly meeting of missionaries held at Nellore on the 2nd inst., published by request of the missionaries present. Ed. M. S.]

We may define this doctrine as the belief that healing from all forms of disease may be had from God simply by means of the prayer of faith without the employment of any remedial measures. It has been carried by some to the extreme that to use the ordinary means of healing while praying to God for health is an indication that our faith in Him is not sufficiently strong, and thus dishonor is offered to God. So often has health thus been permanently impaired, and even death indirectly caused that it is a source of genuine sorrow to many.

The Scripture passage, "Himself took our infirmities and bore our sickness" (Matt. VIII. 17) is cited, and from it the inference is drawn that we may have health for the acceptance of it through faith, as we obtain forgiveness of sin and eternal life.

Another passage often quoted is this. Jas. V. 14, 15. "Is any sick among you, let him call for the elders of the church and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord, and the prayer of faith shall save the sick." In the early days of the Christian Era oil was an almost universal panacea for disease. Accepting this fact, we but learn from the passage that we should have recourse to the prayer of faith while using the prescriptions of an enlightened pharmacy.

It appears to us that this is the only wise course for us to pursue. As Christians, we acknowledge that all our blessings come from God. We delight to ascribe all honor to Him for the bestowal of these gifts. Among the gifts for which we offer praise to God are food and raiment. May we assume that because Jesus fed some miraculously, and to others spoke the admonition, take no thought for food and raiment etc. for your Heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things, therefore, we should make no effort to avail ourselves of the fruits, grains etc. He has provided for the sustenance of His creatures. Is it not unwise to expose ourselves to the direct rays of an equatorial sun and expect no injury to result therefrom? Is it not inconsistent with the known laws of physiology to neglect to eat good food and expect to maintain vigorous strength. Miracles are not wrought to avoid the necessity of having regard to natural laws. The believer in Jesus Christ must as certainly perish if submerged beyond a certain length of time under water, as an unbeliever. Why should we expect that natural laws, or God's laws, should be disregarded because we have faith in Jesus Christ. What is food more than the remedies used by physicians? Some medicines prescribed have much of their value from the food material they supply. As good food supplies not only material but stimulus to the various organs of the body in the discharge of their functions, so does medicine, which is but special food to special organs.

We would magnify the value of prayer to God for health, but we would not separate from prayer the petition for blessing on the means used. The farmer who prays for a blessing on his labors does not expect wheat to grow unless he sows seed wheat. It is a Divine Law fixed in every department of life that we must employ the means at our disposal if we would secure the desired blessing. If we had the right to expect healing invariably from God as the answer to prayer would not Christians be practically immortal. While we deprecate the value of prayer without using remedial measures, we recognize that prayer should be our sheet anchor, for all agencies are under the direct control of God who giveth or withholdeth blessing.

But we will be answered: Facts will support us that God has answered prayer to the healing of the body in many cases. We grant that. Far be it from us to say that God can only work on certain prescribed lines. He does interpose His gracious hand when other means fail. That God can work miracles and still occasionally does we will allow. But the inference that all must depend on faith alone, because God has honored it in some cases we dispute. Moreover, we will try to show that all that is accredited as Faith Healing need not be interpreted as the intervention of God through other than the ordinary natural laws. No fact is better attested in medicine than the powerful influence the mind exerts over the body. It is universally acknowledged and utilized by the medical profession. This has been called by some *mind cure*. In many cases of illness of

nervous origin, the physician depends partly on what is called moral influence. The patient is led to expect certain desired results and this expectation aids in accomplishing the end longed for. This is a form of faith cure, but simply faith in the word of the trusted physician. So, likewise, fear may exercise a cure through the medium of the mind. Instances are on record of persons long bed-ridden who under the stimulus of fear, as of a burning house, have arisen and walked with no real difficulty. As faith, or fear, can effect a cure, so, likewise do they at times produce illness. The effect of the mind dwelling on a certain sea voyage will cause certain well known inward pains which if not comparable to *mal de mer*, at least are not comfortable. In epidemics of cholera persons die of a disease that closely simulates cholera, which is really a disturbance of the natural functions through fear. Thus powerfully does the mind, work on the body. In persons of a devout mind the prayer of faith, and the exercise of the mind through faith in God, may produce the desired cure.

That faith cures independently of the object of faith is shown on good testimony. Cures are obtained as the result of faith, whether the faith be placed in God, or in some human being, on a relic, or a senseless image, a dead saint, or a valueless quack medicine, in many things, in fact, quite powerless in themselves.

In the course of his reign, Charles II. "touched" thousands, and the physicians of his day say the cures were numerous, and rapid. Those who were not cured were said to be denied it through "want of faith." In 1771, Father Hehl of Vienna cured many by the application to the body of certain curiously wrought steel plates which were supposed to convey some magnetic influence from him to the sufferer.

At Aix la chapelle, cripples are cured by the touch of the thigh bone of Charlemagne. If, then, utterly inert things such as these, possess apparently unquestionable curative power, because the faith reposed in them resulted in cure, how great the caution necessary in claiming that the common faith cures are the result of divine operation regardless of natural laws.

It would be well to remember, in the statistics of faith-healing institutions, we are not told how many failed to receive cure. Again, it will be noted that many of the cases reported cured are of nervous origin, rather than organic disease. Dr. Cullis of Boston has a faith cure Home. But on the same grounds he has a Home for incurables recognizing the futility of faith alone in some diseases.

There is great lack of authenticated reports of cure of organic disease, the cure of which instantaneously, by faith would be considered miraculous. Those that have the greatest appearance of being organic disease are in great probability of obscure nervous origin, where the physician was mistaken. Such not infrequently happens, for some forms of disease can simulate organic disease so closely that the most acute observer may be deceived.

In conclusion, we wish again to say that we would not underrate the power of God to cure with or without means, but we believe that He intends that we should use the measures placed so generously at our disposal by Him, seeking always His blessing on the means used.

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUB. INST., 1894.

We were greatly interested in glancing over the report, full as it is of statistics which are generally considered dry reading. It was interesting to note the progress that has been made in education during the year under review. The number of schools increased by 42; and the number of scholars reported, by 8,056 over 1893. The total number under instruction in 1894 in all schools, i. e. Government, Grant-in-aid, and unaided schools, was 163,910 of which over half, or 86,968, were in grant-in-aid schools. We were surprised to find so large a number reported from unaided schools—no less than 32,576 pupils. The total number of all schools in the island was 3,918, not a bad showing by any means. In proportion to the population, the number of children under instruction in the Western Province is one to every 12 of the inhabitants. The Northern Province comes second in the list, with one in 13; and the Eastern Province makes the third, with one in 19 which is also the average for the whole island. Strange to say the Central Province with its learned Buddhist priests, is only sixth in the list with one in 28. Turning now to the number of these pupils who were presented for examination in 1894, it is interesting to note that whereas in grant-in-aid

schools the percentage presented for examination out of the total number enrolled is 52, in Govt. schools (omitting of course the number presented in the Alphabet class which is not allowed in grant-in-aid schools) the percentage is only about 42. We do not know whether the total number reported includes the Royal College and the Technical school or not, but even if it does, and the numbers enrolled in these institutions be deducted, the percentage in Government would be less than in grant-in-aid schools. Perhaps this is due to the fact that better percentages of pass are required in Govt. schools than in grant-in-aid.

The Director reports without comment, only 9 Training schools as compared with 14 last year. Of these 6 are in the Jaffna peninsula passing in first year's examination 15, and in second year's 11. The remaining three schools report 5 in first year's, and 2 in second year's.

The examination for licenses held in the middle of the year resulted in 11 passing the First-class license, and 22 the second class. Besides these, 45 other certificates were given during the year. The number of licensed and certificated teachers must now be nearly or quite enough to meet the demands.

The Girl's Boarding schools in the island number 23, of which no less than six are in the Jaffna peninsula. These six presented 331 girls in the Government examination in 1894, and the other 17 presented 746, making a total number of girls presented in the Boarding schools of the island in that year of 1077. We contend that since Jaffna is so largely represented in this class of schools, due weight should be given to the suggestions and remonstrances of the Managers of the N. P. in regard to these schools.

The Director has considerable to say in regard to the teaching of English, but as we have touched upon this subject in a recent issue, we forbear adding any more at this time. We might say in general that he seems determined to improve the quality of the English taught in the schools, and so far as we can see the changes to be made in the Code for 1896 are good.

The latest and newest Code will appear in November, with its usual number of changes, some for the better and some, we fear, for the worse; but hereafter its provisions will not be enforced until after the first day of the following July.

## CHRISTIANITY AND OTHER RELIGIONS.

Mr. Carey, of the Baptist Missionary Society, speaking before the Baptist Union, and referring to the late Parliament of Religions at Chicago, gave utterance to the following weighty words:

"I do not believe that it is right to admit upon a platform of faith any other than Christ. I do not hold that any such tolerance is anything but treachery to him; and I can not reconcile it to my loyalty to him to allow for a single moment that any other should dare to rival his throne. That kind of tolerance, which seems to admit that all religions have a claim upon the attention of mankind, Christ among the rest, the people of India rejoice in. They will welcome with open arms the man from whose mouth such views come, but they are not the views which the soldier of Christ feels that he can hold or can utter in a country which will not allow Christ the chiefest place. I will admit upon any platform, other than the platform of faith, and upon equal terms, a Hindu, or Mohammedan or the representative of any other faith; but if you ask me what position I must take up with regard to the Christian religion, I say that I feel compelled to preach an all conquering and all destroying faith, at the head of which is the glorious Christ."

## NEWS FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

—CHINA. The German government has assured missionaries from the Fatherland working in China, of the fullest protection. Indignation meetings have been held in some of the treaty ports of China by the foreigners denouncing the apathy of the British Government and calling upon Lord Salisbury to demand full satisfaction from the Chinese government. The death of Baby Siowat who received a severe cut on the head, makes the total number of killed 11. A telegram of the 29th Aug. says that 10 of the secretaries of the Vegetarian Society have been convicted of murder. A telegram of the 22d September says that Chinese Christians are being maltreated and their houses plundered and burnt.

The Viceroy Li-Hung-Chang has been transferred to Peking and made Imperial Chancellor.

—JAPAN.—The Japanese are evacuating Port Arthur and demolishing the forts.

—FRANCE. An attempt was made to kill Baron Rothchild in Paris by an explosive packet. The Baron escaped but his Private Secretary had one finger and one eye shattered.

—MADAGASCAR. They have captured the town of Andriba, the Havas having been driven out. The mortality in the French army is frightful. Five thousand are now in the hospitals.

—AMERICA. The Sultan of Turkey has complained to France and Russia of what he calls, the discourteous attitude of Great Britain on the Armenian question, and has asked them to induce Great Britain to modify her demands.