

THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 57.

Jaffna, Thursday 1st of April, 1897.

No. 7.

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

RECEIPTS FOR THE MORNING STAR.

1896
Alavetty Messrs N. Arunasalam I. Maruther and N. Murgastu 3.57

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Via Paumben 13th April.

W. MATHER & SON.

Agents.

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" 6 " " 5 " "
" 3 " " 3 " "

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Managing Director.

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GENTLEMEN'S, LADIES', AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS AND SHOES

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Ladies' size " 12.00

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The Jaffna Commercial Corporation Ltd.

FOR SALE.

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Calicut Tiles—first quality.

Calicut Flooring bricks.

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NOTICE.

Tenders from any licensed Surveyor will be received at the Jaffna Kachcheri until noon of the 15th April 1897 for the work of tracing and surveying 7 miles of a supply channel to Kurai Tank, Mannar District, and surveying a site for an encampment across the Noddimoddi Aar. Further particulars of information can be obtained at the Kachcheri, Jaffna.

The Provincial Irrigation Board will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.
Jaffna Kachcheri G. W. Woodhouse
23rd March 1897 for H. H. Cameron
Acting President P. I. Board N. P.

Situations! Situations!

A Pamphlet containing the most essential rules and practical hints and suggestions, of the greatest importance to every person who may be in search of a situation.

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WM RUTHERFORD & CO., PUBLISHERS, SINGA.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.
Testamentary No. 827
Jurisdiction
In the matter of the estate of the late Alexander Mearns of Edinburgh in Scotland Deceased.
William Moir Summerfield Twynam of Pallai Petitioner
This matter of the Petition of William Moir Summerfield Twynam of Pallai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Alexander Mearns of Edinburgh, Scotland coming on for disposal before H. H. Cameron Esquire, District Judge, on the 4th day of March 1897 in the presence of Mr. Tambiah S. Cooke Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 1st day of March 1897 having been read it is declared that the Petitioner is the 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 any person shall on or before the 7th day of April 1897 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
Signed this 4th day of January 1897. H. H. CAMERON, District Judge.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.
Testamentary No. 825
Jurisdiction
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Velanther Karalappilly of Manippay Deceased.
Tankamuttu widow of Velanther Karalappilly of Manippay Petitioner.
1. Chelliah Chappiramaniam and wife Respondents
2. Chinnachchippilly of Manippay Respondents
This matter of the Petition of Tankamuttu widow of Velanther Karalappilly of Manippay praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Velanther Karalappilly of Manippay coming on for disposal before H. H. Cameron Esquire, District Judge, on the 22nd day of February 1897 in the presence of Mr. A. Visuvanathan Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 18th day of February 1897 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is 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 30th day of April 1897 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
Signed this 22nd day of February 1897 H. H. Cameron District Judge.

FISCAL'S SALE.

Fiscal's Office,
No. 1243 Batticaloa 16th March 1897.
In the District Court of Batticaloa
Kadigamer Kandeppuram Plaintiff.
Vs.
Kalanderevva Mana Cana Mungamadun Issumalobbe Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 19th April 1897 commencing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold by Public Auction at the spot the following property of the Defendant for the recovery of the Judgment of this Court abovenamed dated 25th October 1894 for Rs. 934.01 with interest at Rs. 500 at 16 per cent per annum from 12th September 1894 till payment and costs of this action Rs. 134.25 cents, viz:

1. One half share of the western portion of a paddy land called Mookkaranjey Velly situated at Valevavai Vattar in Akerapattu bounded on the North East by Jungle South East and South by Sinnakkallady Pattu Panyia Kallady Pattu Sinnavale Velly and Tirukuppady Eallem West by Ellikkundam Arr and North West by Munmary Velly, in extent 53 acres 2 rods and 37 16 perches with all water rights. 100
2. A paddy land called Maruthady Manmary Velly at Chappel Munmary Vaddai at Akkarapattu bounded on the North by Saniya Palay Pothu and Paddy South and East by Maruthady Odai and West by Kadoo and Putty. In extent 14 acres 2 rods and 25 perches with all rights. 100
K. C. KADIRGAMER,
Deputy Fiscal.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.
Testamentary No. 832.
Jurisdiction
In the matter of the estate of the late Sithamparanatar Sinnatamby Jeremiah of Tellipalai Deceased.
Nagamuttu widow of Sinnatamby Jeremiah of Tellipalai Petitioner.
Vs.
Joel RajaRatnam Jeremiah of Batticaloa Respondent.
This matter of the Petition of Nagamuttu widow of Sinnatamby Jeremiah of Tellipalai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Sithamparanatar Sinnatamby Jeremiah of Tellipalai coming on for disposal before Samuel Haughton Esquire, District Judge, on the 29th day of March 1897 in the presence of Mr. Tambiah S. Cooke Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 25th day of March 1897 having been read it is declared

ed that the Petitioner is the lawful widow and next of kin of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to her unless the Respondent or any person shall on or before the 3rd day of May 1897 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
Signed this 29th day of February 1897. S. HAUGHTON District Judge.

Local & General.

Weather. It is very hot. What little wind there is blows from the south-west the first part of the day, veering round to the north-east towards evening. There have been slight showers here and there, but not enough to cool the atmosphere. The signs all point to an early breaking of the south-west monsoon.

Government Agent. Mr. Cameron who has been acting as Government Agent for the past month, leaves Jaffna for his position in Kandy, on the 10th inst. when Mr. Fisher our new Agent is expected at the Kachcheri. Mr. Haughton has taken up duties as Acting District Judge of Jaffna.

Udavi Girls' Boarding School. The ladies in charge of Udavi returned from their trip to Colombo on Monday. The new term opens on the 20th inst. English will be taught according to the Revised Code for Anglo vernacular schools. The Girls English school commences today, and we hear that a number have applied for admission. It will be the aim of the teachers to give the girls a thorough training in the practical use of English, and we feel sure that the school will give satisfaction to the Christian parents of our mission who are desirous of having their daughters learn a little more English than they can get in an A. V. school.

"S. S. Lady Gordon." This Steamer was at last floated off at high tide with apparently very little difficulty. It was embedded in the sand for several days though every effort was made to get her off, without success. Finally the sand bank upon which she had struck shifted a bit, and with a little help by dredging, she was floated off. The passengers suffered considerable inconvenience. Rev. Sheldon Knapp and family missed their steamer and took passage finally in the "S. S. India" sailing from Colombo on the 17th ult. The Government Agent's luggage was on board, and as Mr. and Mrs. Levers had already left for England, the boxes will undoubtedly be shipped in the next boat of the same line. It is said that the "Lady Gordon" has sustained no serious injury, and that she will resume her trips soon.

Ceylon Educational Association. This Association met some ten days ago, and discussed several questions of interest. We wish that the tie between the Managers of the south and ourselves could be made a little closer. As it is, all discussion and legislation is in the interests of only a part of the island. There should be better representation from other parts of Ceylon.

Lotteries. Another batch of Letters from Europe has been scattered, we doubt not, throughout the island. Of course the object is to beguile the innocent into expecting to receive something for nothing. Better let every thing of that kind severely alone.

Mrs. J. Hallock. The wife of G. H. Hallock Esq. died last week. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved husband and children. Mr. Hallock's sons are all holding good positions under Government. One is a sub-Collector, another a Sheriff of Customs and a third an Assistant Colonial Surgeon. Mr. Tiruvallugan Hallock is Supreme Court Proctor in Colombo.

Mr. H. H. Cameron. For over a year Mr. Cameron occupied the District Court Bench, and attended Court for the last time on Monday the 22nd ultimo. After getting through the work of the day, he bade good bye to the members of the Bar, and in a short speech expressed much regret at his severance from the work which had been a delight to him. He thanked the members of the Bar for the valuable assistance he had received from them in the discharge of his judicial functions, and for the uniformly pleasant relationship which existed between him and them. Mr. P. Changanayak, Crown Proctor, spoke a few words in reply. Mr. Cameron will remain in Jaffna for a few days more in the capacity of Government Agent and proceed to Kandy, to take up duties on the 1st inst. as District Judge.

Rev. Daniel P. Niles. The boys and teachers of the "Central College" and the Church Congregation attached to the Jaffna Wesleyan Mission, arranged to give a farewell demonstration to Mr. Niles, on the evening of the 30th ultimo. Mr. Niles has been for over a period of 10 years acting as the Vice-Principal of the Central College. Mr. Niles did his duty equally in church matters and his mature counsel and learned sermons have often been valuable. The College and the Church raised a handsome subscription and presented it to him on the eve of his departure to his new station at Vamraponne.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Sir,
Huxley and some other scientists hold that Rhizopods are the physical basis of life and are of opinion that from what is known of ancient life on the earth, it began with Rhizopods such as now exist and grew up more and more complex until we have man.

How do you reconcile this with the Biblical theory of the creation of plants and animals? Can you please refer me to any treatise in which the subject is exhaustively discussed?
Yours truly
Idem

பிரதி யுத்தரம்.—Answer to Correspondents.—
 மூலக்கூறப், நமேற் குற்றகூறாக, உலகமேதாசு,
 மூலக்கூறப்போக' அடிதம் ஒத்தான் முடியலிலும்
 சகி யெழுதப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. எம் பத்திரிகையிலும் அ
 மரியாதைக் கோள்வா கோள்வாமாகும். இத்துவாக
 தத்திரப்பெயறு மவர்களுடைய மிவ்வனமும் குக்கச
 தடன்படாந்து. "சுதிரிசைன்" அடிதம் மறுபுறநே
 றிப்படும்.

EVOLUTION AND THE BIBLE.

A correspondent asks how we reconcile the theory of evolution with the Biblical account of creation. As it seems to us the two are perfectly in harmony. The theory of evolution is that all different kinds of plants and animals have been developed by gradual changes from the simplest germs, through the lower forms up to the higher ones. The fact of this progress is now quite generally admitted, but the causes and explanations are still the subject of dispute. Still further the process is admitted to have been by the transmission to offspring of peculiarities acquired by parents whether plants or animals.

In the Bible account we read that God commanded the earth to bring forth the different kinds of plants and trees, and that it did so. It is not said whether it was in an instant or in millions of years, though the natural inference would be that if the earth was to produce them it would take some time and be in accordance with natural laws. There is room here for all the time that evolutionists demand. Moreover the expression is used "yielding seed after his kind." This is an exact description of the principle of heredity, which is one of the chief elements of the evolution theory. It seems as if it were put in here to indicate that the process was one of evolution. A similar expression is used of the animals, "after his kind."

It is also said that the waters brought forth the sea monsters, the creeping things and the fowls, and the earth brought forth the cattle. This expression seems to indicate a natural process, which might have occupied many millions. It is true that it says that God made the beasts and cattle, but this word means fashioned or formed, and applies perfectly to the process of forming by development, and it is used just after God's command to the earth to bring forth. Therefore God's making must have been by natural processes. Where animals first appear the word create is also used. This is because the life-power or animal soul was something new, not fashioned out of what was already existing.

In the account of man's creation, the two words *make* and *create* are used, indicating that man's lower or animal nature was fashioned or developed out of lower animals, while his rational nature or spirit was created or given by God. There are other indications in the account that serve to confirm this view. Scientists cannot agree as to how the improvements in individuals came to be transmitted, but if we consider that God was working through the laws of nature, we can easily see how the process came about; and also see the reason for the Bible expression that *God made* them.

There are many books and articles on the subject. Those that treat it most exhaustively are not altogether satisfactory. Prof. Drummond's "Ascent of Man" is a good one, but does not make quite plain enough the hand of God, or the gift of the spirit. Another good one with a similar defect is "Whence and Whither of Man," by Prof. J. Tyler, of Amherst College, U. S. A. An excellent and recent work is Calderwood's "Evolution and Man's Place in Nature."

GOVERNMENT NOTES.

We have called attention more than once before, to the filthy condition of the Government notes in circulation, and now again, especially at this time when sanitary measures are being taken to prevent the introduction of the plague, would we raise a voice of warning. The Government issues its notes as a convenience to the public, but does not of course care to be a great loser by the transaction. We remember hearing the Agent of the O. B. C. at Jaffna say when, after the failure of the Bank, the Government first issued notes, that it would be a good thing for the Government and that it would not be a loser. Of course there is considerable expense in connection with the printing of these notes, but on the other hand there is gain to the Government in these "promises to pay." Be this as it may, it would be the height of folly to let the question of expense enter where the health of the people was concerned. Any one who has handled these notes in quantities will bear us out in the statement that great numbers of them are not only torn and ragged, but so dirty that one dislikes to touch them.

That there is danger in handling such filthy stuff, no one questions. Especially in a country where skin diseases are so prevalent should the greatest care be taken in having every thing clean so far as it is possible. Why should not

equal care be taken with the money in circulation? Why should a Government Kacheerri be allowed to issue such filthy five rupee and ten rupee notes as it does constantly? It is the place of all places from which clean notes should be sent out. It would pay the Government to retain and destroy all the worn and filthy ones and send out clean crisp ones in their places. One danger of spreading contagion would thus be avoided.

NEW PRODUCTS FOR JAFFNA.

The raising of Tomatoes for sale by two farmers living in the Pt. Pedro district has suggested the question whether it would not be desirable to encourage the introduction of new products into our peninsula. It seems that for a year or two past the missionary living at Pt. Pedro has started a quantity of young tomato plants and distributed them to different men in the district, to experiment with. As a result this fruit has been plenty in the vicinity of Pt. Pedro for two years. The plants were set out in good soil and duly cared for, and with January fruit was gathered and sold, especially to Europeans, at ten cents a pound. What the yield has been this year we do not know, but during the past month about one hundred pounds have been bought at Udipiddi. A still larger amount must have been sold during January and February when the fruit was at its prime. With the hot weather the vines die off, or, if they survive, produce very small fruit.

This is an example of what a little enterprise can do. We see no reason why tomatoes should not be raised, in certain localities, in sufficient quantities to meet all the demands of the European population in Jaffna. Moreover if good varieties are chosen, and the fruit picked when mature but before fully ripe and carefully packed it would stand shipping to Colombo, though it might be a question whether it could be shipped in *paying* quantities. At any rate the steamers that call at our ports might be glad to buy some whenever they stopped at Jaffna. Again why should not the natives cultivate a taste for the tomato. It is said that the taste is acquired, and there are many who do not care for the fruit, but there would be enough others who would be sure to like it to make the experiment worth trying. The green tomato could be largely used in curries, and would be greatly relished in this form. We believe it is now considered a very healthful fruit, or vegetable as it is sometimes called, and is well suited for a hot climate.

This is only one new product. Others will suggest themselves to our readers. New fruits and vegetables might well be introduced into our peninsula, and with profit. There is no question but that better varieties of many of our vegetables might be cultivated to the advantage of all concerned. There are new kinds of Brinjals, Squashes and Beans that might well be tried, and that would be an improvement on the present varieties. Certain kinds of vegetables that grow in the temperate zone, might, in favourable localities, do fairly well; such as are now raised at the Kacheerri and in one or two other places.

Then as to fruit, we see no reason why the Florida or Sicily oranges should not be grown in Jaffna. Why should not the Mangosteen be raised here? Why should we not have a better variety of the Pine apple and the Guava? And surely more can be done with the Grape than is being done at present. We believe there are several varieties of grapes that might well be introduced into our peninsula.

It needs a little enterprise of course. Nothing can be done without some labor and cost, and undoubtedly the gains would be small at first. But in time it would be seen that Jaffna had been greatly benefited by the introduction of these new kinds.

Again, the Government should encourage the farmers to experiment with new things, as is done in civilized countries. Seeds and plants should be distributed free for a year or two, or until it was seen that the farmers were really taking an interest in the growing of the new varieties. Prizes might well be offered for the best display of the new vegetables and fruits, at some public gathering. It would be a good idea to have an annual fair, or at least have one once in two or three years. It would, in our opinion, act as a stimulant and encourage the people to go out of the beaten track of the dead centuries. Progress would be the watchword instead of custom.

WELLS! WELLS! WELLS!

Look to your wells. How many decaying well baskets are lying at the bottom, or floating on the top? What vegetable growth are you encouraging in the crevices of the stones lining the well? How much filth is deposited at the bottom, and how much moss has grown on the sides? Yet there is nothing more productive of disease than impure water. It fairly teems with disease germs.

Look to your wells. If you want to save expense bye and bye, see that the roots of plants and shrubs are not loosening the stones causing them to crumble and fall in within a few years. A stitch in time saves nine. A little care at the outset will prevent a heavy bill for repairs later.

Look to your wells. They furnish you with your water supply. How important then, that they should be kept clean. Never let a basket rot in the well. Take it out at once. Scrape the sides; pull up the plants that are starting in the stones; draw out the water once in three months at least, and cleanse the well thoroughly. It is not lost money. It will save Doctors' bills. Fifty cents in cleaning the well will save five rupees or even fifty in medicines. It is not so much that you cannot afford fifty cents, as it is that you think that you have not time, just at present, to attend to the matter. Take the time and save your money. Whitewash the curb while you are about it, and slope the ground away from all sides of the well so that the water will run off instead of flowing back into the well through the cracks and crevices, defiling the water. The utter recklessness displayed by the common people in the care of their wells is appalling. The only wonder is that pestilence does not break out every year. Look to your wells, friends and neighbours, look to your wells!

RELIGIOUS TENDENCIES OF INDIA.

The first thing that strikes one in the systems of ancient Hinduism is its eclecticism, its want of definiteness or in other words its want of straightforwardness. It is particularly noteworthy that a defect which characterises Hinduism as a religion is also said to form one of the most conspicuous features of Indian character and the extent to which the indefinite nature of the religious systems of the country has been instrumental in producing the typical Indian character is a painful but interesting problem requiring yet to be solved.

This leads us to say a few words about the popular side of Hinduism. Pantheism, if it is to be called a creed at all, can only be the creed of the few; it is utterly incomprehensible to ordinary human beings and the consequence is that on the popular side Hinduism becomes idolatrous. It is very significant that Hinduism at all ages has been presented in two different phases which, if carefully examined, are antagonistic to each other; the one phase to suit the easy going temperament of the philosopher, the thinking minority, and the other to suit the depraved condition of the illiterate.

There is much talk in these days about the revival of ancient Hinduism, and it must be admitted there are a few earnest men who are intensely devout and anxious to see the exorcism of idolatry and superstition removed from their religion. But if such a thing is possible there will only be left a subtle and philosophic form of pantheism which is the very last thing that is likely to regenerate India. A glance at some of the modern movements reveals a very interesting fact. As far back as the 15th century Kabir, one of the disciples of Ramana, attempted to purify Hinduism. "He repudiated idolatry and caste and founded a spiritual bond of brotherhood based on a common love of God and the practice of good works." But as the movement had little leaning towards Hinduism the pantheistic and polytheistic elements were never altogether eliminated and the new movement after a time subsided into a form of Hinduism. Take again the movement set on foot by Pandit Dayananda Saraswati known as the Arya Samaj. Here there was a tenacious clinging to Hinduism. The Vedas constituted the only revelation. But what is the result? Instead of the movement establishing a monotheistic belief it has become, so far as we know, absorbed in Theosophy, which is in fact entirely opposed to the belief in a personal God. All the attempts therefore that have been made to establish a purely monotheistic creed in India by going back to ancient Hinduism have completely failed, and only those movements have succeeded that have borrowed from Christianity some of its essential doctrines.

What about the prospects of Christianity in India? This is a question which has often been asked. It has been said that modern India is opposed to Christianity; it may be so, but when we remember how rapidly the small band of Christians is increasing, when we find that thousands and thousands of our countrymen who had been despised, trampled down and looked upon as utterly incapable of improvement of any kind are now with the enlightening influence of Christianity, competing successfully with the highest castes and classes in every direction, when we know from our own experience the inward peace and joy that have resulted from all our hopes, our very life being centered in Christ, no amount of opposition to Christ makes us take a despondent view of the future of Christianity. Is the opposition of modern India to Christ in any way stronger or more intelligent than that of Rome when the apostles first preached Christ crucified? And yet did not Rome succumb to Christian influence? We have not the shadow of a doubt that Christianity will ultimately triumph in our country. *The Christian Patriot.*

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