

# THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 57.

Jaffna, Thursday 8th of July, 1897.

No. 14.

RIGHT-EOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION BUT SIN IS A REPROACH TO ANY PEOPLE.

**TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS**  
Kindly remit the dues as early as possible

**THE CEYLON STEAMSHIP Co. Ltd.**

The Company's Steamer "Lady Havelock" is appointed to sail from Kangesanturai for Colombo on the noon of the following dates.

Via Point Pedro 9th July.  
" 23rd do.

The "S. S. Lady Gordon" is appointed to sail from Kangesanturai for Colombo on the evening of the following dates.

via Paumban 6th. July.  
" 20th do.

**W. MATHER & SON.**  
Agents.

**THE JAFFNA COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.**

OFFICE BANK HALL, SEA STREET, JAFFNA.  
The company opens current accounts with sums of not less than Rs 100 and allows interest at 2½% per annum on minimum monthly balances of Rs. 500, and upwards.

Fixed deposits received on the following terms:-  
For 12 months interest at 6% per annum allowed  
" 6 " " 5 " "  
" 3 " " 3 " "

Approved bills discounted. Money advanced on pledges.

Remittances made to and from Colombo. Colombo Bankers, National Bank of India Ltd. Cheques and foreign drafts and bills of exchange on the Colombo Banks cashed.

Inland and foreign goods imported on Commission.

Office hours from 10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
WM. MATHER,  
Managing Director

**Just opened**  
**FRESH OILMANSTORES &c.**  
FROM THE WELL KNOWN MAKERS  
**JOHN MOIR & SON, GROSSE**  
**& BLACKWELL, &c.**  
all at Colombo prices  
Please try  
**ALEXANDER BROTHERS & Co.**  
1st. Cross Street,  
Jaffna, 1st. June 1897.

## NOTICE.

I am instructed by Mr. Chinnattampi Kanakaretnam of Chankuvellai Administrator in case No. 745 Testamentary D. C. Jaffna to sell by public auction on the 31st day of July 1897 the land situated at Chankuvellai called Chantikkutti in extent 33½ Lms. V. C. bounded on the East by the village limit of Uduvil and by the property of Kateirechar Kasiyar, North by the property of the heirs of Velupillai and by bye-lane, West by lane and South by commencement of lane and by the property of Arumukam Chinnattampi.

For further particulars apply to the Administrator or to his Proctor Mr. S. T. Arnold of Manipai. K. VALUPILLY,  
Jaffna, 6th July 1897. Auctioneer.

## NOTICE.

I am instructed by Mr. Sinnatamby Tambinuttu of Manipai Administrator in case No. 784 D. C. Jaffna Testamentary to sell by public Auction on the 24th day of July 1897 an undivided extent of 27½ Lms. V. C. out of the land situated at Manipai called "Anai-lunthan and Kiravattal" in extent 140 Lms. V. C.

For further particulars apply to the Administrator or to his Proctor Mr. S. T. ARNOLD, of Manipai. J. P. VANNTTAMPI,  
Jaffna, 1st July 1897. Auctioneer.

## NOTICE.

The first annual general meeting of the Jaffna Commercial Corporation Limited, will be held at the registered office in Jaffna on Wednesday the 28th of July 1897 commencing at 4-30 P. M. S. T. ARNOLD,  
Jaffna, 3rd July 1897. Secretary.

**THE JAFFNA COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.**

In connection with our Store Department we are prepared to undertake and sell by public auction any property, Household furniture, Effects &c. &c. which may be entrusted to us. If desired we will advance half the value.

For terms and particulars apply to the Manager  
The Jaffna Commercial Corporation Ltd

## ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.  
Testamentary } No. 849.

In the matter of the estate and property of the late Nellinathan wife of Chankarapillai Murukar Deceased. Chankarapillai Murukar of Manthovil Petitioner.

1. Chitamparanatar Chuparamanier and wife  
2. Theivaniappillai of Manthovil  
3. Kathirasar Chitamparanatar of Madduvil Respondents.  
This matter of the Petition of Chankarapillai Murukar of Manthovil praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Nellinathan wife of Chankarapillai Murukar of Manthovil, coming on for disposal before Samuel Haughton Esquire, District Judge, on the 17th day of June 1897 in the presence of Mr. Tambiah S. Cooke, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 15th day of June 1897 having been read it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband 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 20th day of July 1897 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.  
Signed this 17th day of June 1897. S. HAUGHTON,  
District Judge.

## ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.  
Testamentary } No. 852

In the matter of the estate of the late Vathanayakam daughter of Vathanarier of Sarasalai Deceased. Kausathipillai Chuparamanier of Sarasalai Petitioner.

Thayalunyakam wife of Chuparamanier of Sarasalai Respondent.  
This matter of the Petition of Kanapathipillai Chuparamanier of Sarasalai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Vathanayakam daughter of Vathanarier of Sarasalai, coming on for disposal before Samuel Haughton Esquire, District Judge, on the 6th day of July 1897 in the presence of Mr. Tambiah S. Cooke, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 2nd day of July 1897 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the step father 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 Respondent or any other person shall on or before the 16th day of August 1897 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.  
Signed this 6th day of July 1897. SAMUEL HAUGHTON,  
District Judge.

## ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.  
Testamentary } No. 845.

In the matter of the estate of the late Vivintappillai wife of Deogupillai Chavarimuttu of Karampan Deceased. Deogupillai Chavarimuttu of Karampan Petitioner.

1. Chantakuppillai Chusippillai his  
2. wife Anantappillai of Karampan  
3. Chantakuppillai do  
4. wife Antonappillai do  
5. Mariappillai widow of Manalappillai do and  
6. Philipappillai Manalappillai do Respondents  
This matter of the Petition of Deogupillai Chavarimuttu of Karampan praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Vivintappillai wife of Deogupillai Chavarimuttu of Karampan coming on for disposal before Samuel Haughton Esquire, District Judge, on the 31st day of May 1897 in the presence of Mr. T. C. Changarapillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 26th day of May 1897 having been read, it is declared that the petitioner is the widower 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 29th day of

July 1897 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.  
Signed this 31st day of May 1897. SAMUEL HAUGHTON,  
District Judge.

## Local & General.

**The Govt. Agent.** Mr. Fisher with his Chief Mudaliar, Mr. Bastiampillai has gone on a tour to the South of the Province, starting from Jaffna on the 6th inst. He is expected to be away for about a month.

**Inspector of Police Courts.** Mr. Masor who has been appointed as the Inspector of Police Courts was expected to be in Jaffna in the afternoon of the 6th inst.

**The Crimes Act.** The imposition upon Police Magistrates to sentence corporal punishment for the use of knife, has been enticing the criminally inclined and litigious people to convert the benefit of the operation to their advantage. False charges for hurt by knife appear to be more frequent in our Courts and knife wounds are self inflicted with impunity for the purpose of creating a case. We have known that on some occasions Mr. Tampoo has severely punished prosecutors who have tried to trifle with the Crimes Ordinance. Cor.

**The Supreme Court.** The second Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court for the year at Jaffna will be held commencing from the 23rd inst. There are only three cases in the Roll so far as we know and another case is likely to be committed.

**The Governor's Speech.** A Jubilee Dinner was given at the G. O. Hotel in Colombo by the Old Colonists on the 24th ult. Some 66 were present, and H. E. the Governor being called on for a speech after the dinner made an address which is worthy of note. He gave some interesting statistics as to the progress of the Colony in the sixty years of the Queen's reign. The population in 1837 was one and a quarter million, while now it is 3,136,000. The revenue then was Rs. 1,700,000 and now 21 million. The imports were then a little over five million rupees, and now 87 million. The export of tea had increased from nothing to 110 million pounds. The roads from a mileage of 240 had come to 3,500 miles. The schools are now 3,900 instead of 30, and the hospitals 65 for 2 then. He did not believe anything gave more satisfaction to Her Majesty than the spread of Hospitals that had taken place during her rule and he did not believe there was any scientific triumph which had given more satisfaction to Her Majesty than the discovery of anaesthetics which had done so much to allay pain and robbed the hospitals of their greatest horrors. He supposed that no part of Her Majesty's dominions had made more progress during the past 60 years than this Colony of Ceylon. Speaking of railways he said that he thought he might without breach of confidence tell them that they had decided to ask to have the Northern Railway undertaken from both ends, and he hoped that the railway would be sanctioned soon. He discussed at length other subjects of interest to the Colony and altogether his speech was a memorable one.

**Public Photographs.** Messrs Pate and Co. have prepared a portrait group of heads of departments to be sent to the Queen. The photographs of the individuals were combined in one group, the whole picture framed being 6 ft. 2. by 4 ft. 10 in. Among others we notice the following names which will interest Jaffnese, K. C. B. Kumaratungasinghe, P. Arunachalam, P. Ramanathan, K. W. Levers and F. C. Fisher.

**Point Pedro.** The illicit sale of toddy goes on unchecked. Petty thefts and general demoralization follow as a consequence.

—Mr. K. Thamotharampillai, a who was lately added to the staff of teachers of the Chulipuram English School landed here from Madras and goes to take charge of his duties. Mr. Brohier has taken charge of his duties from Mr. Marteen on the 1st inst. The latter remains at Point Pedro to enjoy his retired life after 50 years service in Government. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Garrett are here for a few days rest.

**Obituary.** We greatly regret to chronicle the death of Mr. S. Miller, the eldest son-in-law of the Rev. B. H. Rice of Batticotha, which occurred on the 30th ult. To the bereaved wife and sorrow stricken children we tender our heartfelt sympathies.

**Personal.** Mr. V. Murugesapillai, Chief Inspector of roads, Singapore, Mr. A. C. Krisnapillai of the Batticaloa Kachcheri, Mr. S. Silemparapillai, Id. clerk, Vavunia Kachcheri and Mr. A. Saumugam P. W. D. Batticaloa have returned to Jaffna on leave on a visit to their friends and relations here.

**Batticaloa English School.** We are glad to know that the services of Mr. Chellatury Russell B. A. have been secured for this Institution.

Colombo, 25th June, 1896.

Sir,  
I beg to enclose receipts for amount remitted by you by telegram to Bank of Madras Rs. 2197.38 and in thanking you and other collectors of the Northern Province for the most handsome contribution to the permanent Memorial, beg to inform you that I shall suggest to the Committee the propriety of setting aside a certain number of wards in the Home for Incurables to which patients from your Province shall have prior claim and which shall be called the Northern Province Permanent Memorial Wards.

I may mention the amount collected by Mr. Fox is Rs. 864.87 not Rs. 730.58.

I am Sir,  
Your obedient servant  
The Govt. Agent (Signed) J. H. RENTON  
Jaffna. Hon'y. Treasurer.

நீதி இராச்சியத்தாரை உயர்த்தும், பாவமோ எந்தச் சனங்களுக்கும் இதழ்ச்சி.

௫௭ ம் புத்தகம்.]

பாழும்பாணம், தஞ்சை ம் (௪௩) ஆடி யு அ ன் ட வியாழக்கிழமை.

[சங்கியை, கசு]

இலங்கைப் புகைக்கப்பற்  
கொம்பனி (லிமிற்றேட்)

நீதக் கொம்பனியாரின் “ஸ்டேட்கோடன்”  
 என்னுங் கப்பல் பின்வருத்தேசிகளின் காங்கே  
 சனிறுறையிலிருத்த பாம்பன்வழியாய்க் கொழ  
 ம்புத்தப்போகதிருக்கின்றது.—

“லேடி அவலக்” என்னும் கப்பல் பிஸ்வத் தேசிக  
என்ற காங்கேசனற்றையிலிந்து பருத்தித் துறைவதியாய்க்  
கொழும்புக்குப் போக இருக்கின்றது.

W<sup>m</sup> MATHER, & SON. Agents.

விளம்பரம்.

காளையிப்பயங்கு Dr. C. T. Mills அவர்களுடனேயே எதிர்  
காலாயகங்கியாகச் சலவுத்தெய்வியல்பட யானதெனில், வர்  
புறியுக்கிடுக்குக் காலநிலையேயோன வயிவனெனில், ஸ்  
னத்பயப்பயப்பட வனவெனக் கிறித்தப்பமுறவான்குத்தும்  
வட்கிறித்தகு ஐரவியுள்ளன “வெனவெனப்பலமுற, துளி  
யாறு” என்பதற்கானி பர, சிவ, இலா, கதி, எல்லவ  
வட்குறிகளாகக் கிறித்த முத்தர தெவ்வாய்வயல் ஸ்தோ  
வயித்தில்களும். நேரு அறிவிக்க வயித்தோன. மே  
ருது தெவ்வயினை எனவெனக் கோட்குறியுளும் சித்  
னதரும் பி எனவென தெவ்வாய்வயல்பனவயு.

[illegible]

புத்தக விளம்பரம்.

கரலஞ்சென்ற ஏரேயியா உபாத்தியாயரால் இயற்றப்பட்ட வாசிணப்புத்தகங்கள் விற்பனவுக்காயத்தம். உதய தாரகை மனேச்சரிடம் வாங்கவும்.

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR SALE.

புத்தக விளம்பரம்.

உயல்தீயியாதரிசி Mr. G. C. Thomapilla என்பவரால் இயற்றப்பட்ட க, உ, ம, ஈ, ந, டு, எ, றுக் கணிதங்கள் நல்ல கணிதங்கள் பூமிநாதித்தியம் உத்தியாதரிசி Mr. A. Van Cuylenburg என்பவரால் செய்யப்பட்ட க, உ, ம, ஈ, ந, டு, எ, றுக் கணிதங்கள் பூமிநாதித்தியம் பரிசுறுள்ளவர்கள் வட்டுக்கோட்டை மிசிசோஸ் விட்டில் Mr. M. Buell இடம் பெற்றிருக்கின்றனவாம். V. P. Post வலியுறுத்தும் பெற்றிருக்கின்றனவாம். Batticoate, October, 1 st 1896.

கரையாசுவாதக் குளிகை.

ஆயுள்பெறுமுறை ஸ்தலிகையல்பல் அடம்பாசாண  
 ஸ்தலிய நகசெருத்தக வுறைய இதிலே நேசகம்படலே  
 கையக. இதேநிகை காபாபாபுத்தகத் துதேசகம்படலே  
 கையக. ஒரு தந்தை தம்பிப்பட்டலே மெய்ப்பயம்  
 கல் ததலயினகநகர் தகநி நலநயவந்தபயம், முறையு  
 காள், துறபெறுதல் கல்கையகட்டணம், சக்திதல் உண்  
 பாதம் ததல் உண்மையுபுது ஒரு தந்தைகாப்பிட்டபா  
 ததல்நய வாராய் ததல்பயமாய்க், பிசைய விட்டக  
 ட்டுறையேயு ததல்நயமாய்க் தகநி நலநயவந்தபய  
 க. இதேகாபுயகாய் உண்டகிறத, பிசைவித அகையு  
 கல், துறபாபாணகத் துறபாபாணகைய இதேநிகையகய  
 காப்பிட்டபய மேலேகையேயு ததல்நி எவ்வம் வெநி  
 பட்டி கல் கைய உண்டபல், காயகவாறல் சிட்ட  
 பல் துணுதா, பிசையபெய்கல் செகல்ப பதநிகை  
 துறபெறுதல்ததலில் இதேநிகை கைவகம் துறபுது  
 கயதல் தநிகையேயு 12கத் 6புயம்.

தபாற்சிவலிங்கமேலதிகம். இக்நணம், C. W. Mann.  
Ayni-vedia Physician, Railway Station.  
Pattampy, Malabar District, India.

உதயதாசை.

கவியை ம் (வஸ்) ஆடி ம் அந் வ.

“இலக்கணசந்திரிகை”

[illegible][illegible]

“மயிலை மும்மணிமாலை”

இந்த மேற்படி மெஸ். அ. துமாரகலாயிப்பிள்ளையார்  
நீளின் மாணக்கரும் ஊரவருமாகிய மெஸ். க. மயிலவ  
கனமியற்றியது. மயிலவ ல்நயங்கர்பேரில் பெண்பா, கல்  
த்தறை, அசுவலென்றும் ஸ்ரீமணிகளாலியற்றப்பட்ட  
இம் "மாவலி"யின் இந்து இன்பமாதியனாயிச் சரத்தன்  
அனுப்பிய பிரதிகளுக்காய் உபகாரஞ்செய்கின்றோம்.

[illegible][illegible]

புலகவிசைப்பெற்ற நாராயணத்தியூர், தொகையார் இடங்  
பெற்றமென்ற நின்றும்கேள்வியை நோக்கியவரே முடிபெற்ற  
வரையென்ற கண்ணகியே இவ்வாறு. எத்தனைவா நார  
கண்ணகியை எதிர்பார்த்துக்கொண்டே போனோமென்ற  
கண்ணகியே இவ்வாறு. கண்ணகியே தீமையெண்ணியது. சட்ட  
தொழுவை சக்திதொழுவையாகக் கொண்டு, மாற்றிய தொ  
ழுவை ஒது நாராயணத்தியூர் கண்ணகியை விட்டுவிட்டாள். நடமா  
பெற்ற புலகவிசையையே நோக்கி அகத்தொழுவியிருந்து வேலை  
பெற்றதற்குப்போது உத்தரவையாகச் சட்டம் போடும் விதத்துக்  
கண்ணகியை நோக்கி. இவ்வாறு வித்தியை அதற்குச் சட்ட  
தொழுவையென்ற கண்ணகியை நோக்கி.

யாழ்ப்பாணப் புலகவீரனைப்பற்றிய விஷயத்தில் இவ்  
 னவ்வு கர்சனையுள்ளவராய் அதன் அந்தக்காரிய துறா  
 விலும் காக்கேசுற்றையிலுமிடம் ஐரெண்டுதேசங்  
 கையவர்களுடைய அரசாங்கத்தினரோடே நடேயு  
 ம் செலாசிப்பித்த விஷயமாய் யாழ்ப்பாணத்தவர்களை  
 இதிலும் ஈடாமைப்பாடுடையதென கிலக்கின்றோம். இ  
 ருதொலத்திற் படமாறப்படுபவர்க்குத் திறப்பெயராய்

யின் இவக்கையிற் செங்கோல்செலுத்திய அந் திவிசேஷ  
ம்பெற்ற தேசாசபதிகளுளொருவராய்ச் சேர் யோகேசு  
ரிட்கவே அவர்கள் மக்கப்படுவாரென்பதற்கையறிந்

பூதம்பம்.—Earthquake.—சென்றமாதத்தில் இ  
தில்லையிலுண்டான பூதம்பத்தை, கந்திதோவாங்கு டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட்  
மேன் பிராண்டில் பூதம்புலி மங்கரங்கைக் கொண்  
டப்பட்டதெனக் குறுப்பிட்டது. பூதம்பத்தை, மலிந்தி  
யோமாததில் பூதம்புலி மங்கரங்கைத் தாதுமி என்று  
தெரிஞ்சென்றது. தற்போது கரிகாலத்தைச் சேர்ந்த அகத்தோ  
துக்கரங்கைக்குப் பரணர் அப்படியான இப் பூதம்பத்தை  
பூதம்புலி (மச்சிச்சு) ப்பூதம்பமெனப் பொருத்தும். இச்சு  
தோவையிலுள்ள டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் தன்னாள் நிலையிலுள்ள  
படியாறு பேரேக்கில் தோலும் கிறித்தவர்களும். துறாநை  
காந்திதன ஆயங்கன்கள் சிலராலும் வாதிசு திருக்கணு  
கிறித்தவர்களும். மணலிப் பண்டையோடே போலக்  
தோவையுக் கொண்டுள்ள டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட்மேன் திருக்க  
தோவையுக் கொண்டுள்ள டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட்மேன் திருக்க

[illegible][illegible]

நாம் வசிக்கும் இடப்படியிவ்ளது காலத்தசகுச்சாகம் தீப்  
படியே நசுக்குவதற்சுத் சாறணம் யாதென வினவலார் ப  
வரிநக்கலாம் சரியணம் சந்தியேயுபுலனவசியுபுலசி

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## THE MARRIAGE ORDINANCE.

The Marriage Ordinance No. 2 of 1895, came into force with this month of July 1897. It is a carefully worded and comprehensive document of 31 pages. It is well that such an important ordinance should be not only prepared with the greatest care but also issued with deliberation and opportunity for criticism.

Marriage is the most important event in the lives of most of the citizens of the community, and one which affects the well-being of the state more than any other: therefore the laws concerning it should be the wisest possible. Birth and death come to all, but those to whom they come may be said to be passive in those events, whereas marriage, which in this country comes to nearly every adult, is supposed to involve a choice, and therefore requires laws for its proper conservation and observance. Moreover the state is based on the family, and the basis of the family is the marriage bond, consequently the security and the prosperity of the state depend largely on the position which the marriage bond holds in the community, and for this reason these laws are perhaps more important than any others. When nations and empires have weakened to their fall it has usually, if not always, been due to the loosing of this bond.

In the first place this Ordinance takes a sound position as to what constitutes marriage. It states in section 15 that "No marriage contracted after this Ordinance comes into operation shall be valid unless it shall have been duly solemnized by a minister or a registrar and registered in manner and form as is hereinafter provided." It is true that in the margin we read "Marriage not valid unless registered," but the text of a law is more authoritative than a marginal summary and according to the text the solemnization is put equal in importance with the registration, the little word "and" making both equal and necessary. This is as it should be. In some countries, which have in many respects a high degree of civilization, if a man and woman treat each other as husband and wife publicly, or even on one occasion only, this is held to be sufficient evidence of marriage, even though there are regulations for the usual forms of contracting marriages. But this is liable to lead to much irregularity. The Roman Catholic church insists that marriage is a sacrament of the church, and that no marriage is valid which is not solemnized by the church. The marriage relation does concern the church as well as the state, but not so vitally. It also has properly a religious element both because it was instituted by God in the beginning, and because by common consent of mankind the contracting parties covenant with God as well as with each other. But the church of Christ while recognizing the family deals more directly with individuals. For these reasons we say that the state must take the precedence in the matter of marriage, because this is almost essential to its existence, while in the church it is only one of several important matters.

Here again our legislators have taken wise ground. Instead of ignoring the church and religious forms of marriage as in France, the state here gracefully steps aside in favor of her more exalted sister the church, and allows her to take the matter into her own hands, only insisting on these two essentials, solemnization and registration. The former which involves the religious element may be performed by any religious body according to its own rules, so long as it is orderly. Of course the state cannot insist on a religious ceremony, when it represents and rules over so many and so diverse religious bodies, therefore the marriage may be purely a civil event. But even so it must be solemnized, i. e. there must be a public solemn declaration of the covenant by both parties, which recognizes the importance of the act to the public as well as to the parties. The form for solemnization by the registrar is prescribed in section 34.

Some persons think that marriage concerns only the contracting parties, but as we have said the state is affected by it in an important way. Not only so but the parties, by the marriage, are brought into new relations to the state and to the community. For this reason the laws require publicity. This is secured by several provisions, of which the chief is the giving of notice beforehand. A common Christian custom to secure this has been the proclaiming of the banns, for three successive Sabbaths in a place of public worship. Derived

from this was the rule hitherto prevalent that notice must be given three weeks before the marriage. This ordinance reduces the time to twelve days. This gives ample time for correspondence with all parts of the island and answers the purpose as well as twenty one days, while it will in some cases be a convenience, especially for those who come from distant places on a month's leave to get married. In the second place the notice must be entered in the notice book which is freely open to all, and also be posted in a conspicuous place in the registrar's office for the twelve days. Moreover the marriage must be solemnized whether by minister or registrar in a public place, either the place of worship or the office, and with open doors, and between six in the morning and six in the evening. Some of these restrictions are new in this ordinance. Heretofore the registrar could solemnize the marriage at any time and place.

There are carefully guarded exceptions allowed to these rules. The provincial registrar can issue a license for the marriage at another place and time than prescribed if the bride is one of "a class of people to whose habits and feelings it is contrary to require their females to appear in public before wedlock." There is no charge for such a license, but the fee for such a marriage is Rs. 5 instead of the usual Rs. 1.50, together with traveling allowance of 50 cents a mile each way, and the fact that ordinary registrars cannot give the license secures against the abuse of the privilege. If the bride does not belong to such a class the stamp for license is Rs. 50, and the fee for marriage Rs. 20. This privilege may also be secured by a license to a minister for the occasion, for which no stamp is required. This is perhaps a questionable provision. The right to perform a marriage at any place and time taken away from the registrars, who have enjoyed it hitherto, and only allowed to them in exceptional circumstances, with a license, but is allowed to ministers in all circumstances if a license is obtained. The word "minister" is defined as being one "ordained or set apart for the ministry of the Christian religion, etc." It is doubtful whether most ministers will welcome this provision. A minister is an officer of the church, and as such the proper place for him to officiate for his flock is in their place of worship. The propriety of his officiating for outsiders is very questionable, and is likely to become also troublesome. The requirement of twelve days notice has the same exception as heretofore that a license may be obtained after giving notice by paying thirty rupees. This is further guarded by the requirement that one of the parties must appear before the provincial registrar, who is the Govt. Agent, or his Assistant, and sign a declaration that there is no hindrance to the marriage and if the declaration is false the party is liable to punishment under the Penal Code, and to forfeit all property that might otherwise accrue by the marriage. Another modification of the Rules by this Ordinance concerns the marriages where one party has not been resident of the island. Notice may be given by the resident party accompanied by a declaration on a paper bearing a ten rupee stamp.

There is a tendency on the part of some to look upon the registration as a mere device for making sure the financial aspect of a union, and not of itself constituting the marriage. But by the wording of the ordinance the registration cannot be without the solemnization, and the two together, which must not be separated, constitute the marriage. When once the registration has taken place, any ceremony by a minister is not a marriage, and if it professes to be such, it is not only a false profession, but it is a dishonor to the laws of the land, which in this case are exceptionally excellent. The Bible says the rulers are the ministers of God so that a slight towards the laws is dishonor to God, and because the laws are for the good of the community it is also a wrong to our fellow men.

On the other hand no good Christian will be willing to put a slight upon the religious aspect of marriage, or consent to have a mere civil marriage except for the strongest reason. To have the presence of a pastor with a prayer is not the same. When the state concedes the place of honor to the minister it is an insult not only to him but through him to Christ the head of the church. Though we do not call marriage a "sacrament" in the technical sense, we do consider both the act and the state of marriage most sacred, the source of the high-

est blessings to the Christian, and the type of the union of Christ and the believer.

## EVOLUTION.

The correspondent of the "Guardian" gives the names of seventeen "savants" who, as he says, opposed the theory of the evolutionists. We count it no disgrace not to know many of these, seeing that the names of only four of them appear in the Encyclopedia Britannica, and most of them are French writers whose works are not in English. Not but that we might read French, but in matters like this a missionary must be content with reading the views of those masters who can summarize. Of the four mentioned, one was born in 1770 and died in 1847, another lived from 1778 to 1841. The other two were born in 1800 and 1810 respectively. These figures confirm what we said that the opponents of evolution are dead. He quoted Prof. Agassiz as an opponent, but he died 24 years ago. His son, if we are not mistaken, accepts Evolution, altho he says he despairs of finding "the missing links."

We quoted Prof. Dana not merely for his opinion on this subject, but because he stated two years ago that all Zoologists and Botanists accept evolution. He was one who was more likely to be correctly informed on such a subject than almost any one else in America. This correspondent says that what we quoted "does not at all prove that he holds the doctrine of evolution from one species to another." If it does not, the context does, though we are not able to quote it now, and we assert without fear of contradiction that this was Prof. Dana's meaning. We may also quote from Prof. Calderwood of Edinburgh University, who is as well qualified as any one to know whereof he speaks. He says, "few naturalists can feel reluctant to acquiesce in Wallace's statement that—descent with modification is now universally accepted as the order of nature is the organic world." Again, "It is no longer doubtful that a law of Evolution has had continual application in the world's history." Notice the word "continual."

A few months ago we had a discussion with a friend on this subject, and agreed to refer it to the Editor of the New York Independent, as one well qualified to give an opinion. This paper may be called the leading religious paper in the United States. He replied that all prominent scientists without exception accepted the doctrine of evolution of species. Prof. Dawson was mentioned as a possible exception. But even he does not speak positively except against the materialistic forms. With such unimpeachable testimony as to its universal acceptance we do not care if a few names of dead or unknown persons are mentioned on the other side. Moreover we venture a suggestion that if this correspondent will read what those he mentions have said more recently, we think it probable that he will find that some of them opposed the theories of evolutionists offered for explanation, and not the fact of evolution. But whether it be so or not does not concern us.

Again he takes our definition of proof, and accepting it, repeats it with the introduction of the word "necessarily" which alters its meaning altogether. That it is not fair argument. Prof. Calderwood, as quoted above, says, "It is no longer doubtful." This is proof, according to our definition.

The writer then takes up what we said of new genera and species, and says that we attempt to prove too much. Then he turns around and says "a race is not a species," as if it were a mere variety, as he asserts farther on. One of these points neutralizes the other. First it is a "miracle" then it is nothing but a variety that we were talking about, according to this astute reasoner. But the word race is a general word and not a technical one in botany and our authority said distinctly, "races for which distinct generic names have to be coined." That is they are not mere new species, they are new genera. We do not care whether the evolution was by slight changes, or *per saltum*, we are not advocating any theory or explanation of the facts, just now, but we have no doubt both methods were followed.

He says finally, "I suppose in the geological epochs to which my friend refers so complacently there must not have been many gardeners to multiply and maintain varieties." Here is where we may bring in our theory. God was the great Gardener, producing new species and genijust as the human gardeners develop new varieties and now even new species, by a providential control of the forces of Nature.